

The X International scientific conference

ENERGETIKA XXI: economy, policy, ecology

“Challenges of De-carbonization and recent price developments for natural gas in Eurasia”

9th -10th November 2017

St. Petersburg

ENERGETIKA is a conference regularly held in St. Petersburg in the month of November to address recent developments in the energy sector on a global basis with special focus on Russia. It is organized by UNECON (the St. Petersburg State University of Economics) with financial support by public and private energy companies, combining an open academic atmosphere with the insights of representatives of important Russian energy companies, like Gazprom and Gazprom Export, as well as from national and international public organizations. Participation is free, subject to registration and available places. Conference languages are English and Russian, simultaneous translation will be provided.

This year's one and a half days' conference will take place at the Marriott Courtyard St. Petersburg Center West/Pushkin Hotel, on 9 and 10 November 2017, preceded by a pre-conference workshop in the afternoon of 8 November 2017.

Day 1 of the conference will consist of a plenary session in the morning and of four work streams in the afternoon followed by a wrap up session and a reception. It will discuss recent energy developments with a focus on the implications of the Paris Agreement of COP 21 in 2015 on de- carbonization efforts and energy prices.

The first half of Day 2 will start be a podium discussion addressing the future institutional governance of energy, followed by two discussion rounds under Chatham House Rules, on the need for further energy infrastructure and the role of gas and coal.

The half day pre-conference workshop on 8 November 2017 will deal with models depicting gas flows in the EU Russian context.

Organizing Committee:

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Preliminary program sketch

Day 1: Recent development in a global and Eurasian context

9 November 2017

9:30 **Registration**

10.00 – 13.30 **Plenary session**

Topics to be addressed:

Plenary Part 1: Global topics

- Recent developments in the energy markets;
- The future role of gas post COP 21;
- LNG vs pipeline gas.

Plenary Part 2: Eurasia

- Developments in the oil and gas industry in Russia;
- Status of key projects in Russia;
- New infrastructure for a new EU gas market;
- Recent market developments in key Asian markets.

Confirmed Speakers include:

- Representative of Gazprom and IEA (tba),
- Jim Henderson, Oxford Institute of Energy Studies,
- Henning Kothe Chief Project Officer Nord Stream 2

13.30 – 14.45 **Lunch**

14:45 – 18:00 **Parallel Work streams**

WS1: Energy prices, supply and demand

Topics to be addressed: Price formation and resource rent. Will de-carbonization devalue fossil fuel reserves? Pricing at low oil prices. Competition between gas and coal. LNG and security of gas supply. The role of Long Term Contracts in the new EU gas market

WS 2: Russia at the center of Eurasia

Topics to be addressed: Russian gas for EU: Development of the EU gas market; competing supplies, new and existing interconnecting and intra EU infrastructure / development of Asian gas markets: Turkey, China, India, Gulf states; Eurasian cooperation.

WS 3: Regional Energy Markets

Topics to be addressed: the Baltic energy market: interconnections projects, LNG projects, LNG as transport; Asian regional markets: Central Asia, revival of the Silk Route?

WS 4: Implications of the Paris Agreement for gas

Topics to be addressed: gas and de-carbonization: methane leakage, implications for gas infrastructure, de-carbonizing natural gas, syngas from excess power.

18:00 – 19:00

Wrap up session

19:00

Reception and an interview of a Russian energy industry veteran

Day 2: Interactive discussions under Chatham House Rules on implications of the Paris Agreement on governance of international energy institutions , need for energy infrastructure and the role of fossil fuels

10 November 2017

10:00 – 11:00 Round Table: What implications of the Paris Agreement on international energy governance; what institutions after Paris?

11:00 – 12:15 Pro / con discussion 1:

Is there more gas infrastructure needed (in view of the 2050 targets)?

While gas is the fuel with the lowest GHG emissions, it is still a fossil fuel. In a strongly GHG reduced world final energy consumption will be reduced by energy efficiency measures and shift to the carbon free energy. Against this background and the long write off times for infrastructure is further investment into fossil fuel especially gas infrastructure rational? How could the existing gas infrastructure be used by Hydrogen?

12:45 – 14:00 Pro / con discussion 2:

Will coal die before gas?

The benefit of gas as the least CO₂ producing fossil fuel is well known and gas obviously would make best use of the remaining Carbon budget and early switch to gas avoids early radiation effects. Natural gas can potentially be transformed into carbon free Hydrogen. However, coal tends to be cheaper than gas and that is why it continues to play a large role in emerging economies, where wealth creation is high on the agenda. It could also be argued that the economic saving by using coal creates savings to foster energy efficiency and renewables.

14:00 Farewell lunch