

Petronet Lng Sample Paper

The present situation in the LNG market should be seen as a 'crossroads' for the industry. The LNG industry has not been static over the past 5 decades and has already experienced many changes, but still the model of long-term contracts prevails and the majority of LNG is still bought at oil-indexed gas prices. There have however been considerable changes: an increase in short-term trading of LNG, buyer contractual flexibility and FOB contracts which have led to around a quarter of the LNG is being traded under spot and short-term contracts, with aggregators play a far more significant role. All these factors have influenced project business structures. The industry has now embarked on a period of further change, with 180 bcm of new LNG export capacity (equivalent to more than 50% of LNG trade in 2014) under construction at a time when the assumed rapid LNG demand growth in Asia appears to be slowing. The absorption of this new supply will affect, not only trade-flow patterns, but also pricing dynamics, competition with other gas supply channels and (in the power sector) potentially other fuels. Key to this change is US LNG, with buyers becoming more selective about the price and delivery terms they are ready to accept. Sellers however are facing high costs and are reluctant to abandon a business model in which they have confidence. Oil indexation is under further attack with US LNG selling at HH indexed prices (plus costs), and other sellers and buyers have been pressured to adopt different pricing policies and secure more contractual flexibility. This volume examines the development of the LNG business over the past 50 years and examines how the industry will change over the coming 15 years, faced by unprecedented challenges to its historic business model.

Multiple Choice Questions on Oil, Gas and Petrochemicals includes over 1500 questions covering the the exploration of oil and gas, refining of oil, natural gas and petrochemical sectors. The book is useful for students pursuing their Bachelor's or Master's Degree in petroleum exploration and for the professionals working in upstream, midstream and downstream sector of oil and gas. The book would also be used by various academic institutions and libraries.

A volume on the pricing of gas in international trade. Gas accounts for around 25% of global energy demand and international gas trade is growing rapidly. The book covers the development of international gas pricing in all regions of the world where gas is traded, and considers whether gas could become a global market.

Three Volume Set

The Right to Privacy

Annual Report 2021-22

Fundamentals, Approaches and Case Studies

Understanding the Linkages

Mandated Corporate Social Responsibility

Full of data on various sectors and issues—among them finance, tourism, foreign trade, agriculture, and governance—this report on the state of Kerala is designed to

benefit businesses, NGOs, and policy makers. While Kerala has a strong economy and is India ' s most literate state, areas such as human rights and the treatment of women and minorities leave room for improvement. This extensive reference discusses the constraints and challenges faced by Kerala and provides a blueprint for its socioeconomic progress.

There has been ever increasing interest in understanding the various aspects of available resources and production, in terms of need and supply, conservation and environmental impacts and so on. From the current energy scenario, it is very clear that there are serious challenges related in achieving energy sustainability and security worldwide. The aim of this book is to present an overview of progress made towards energy sustainability addressing concerns regarding carbon emission and clean energy resources. Keeping this in mind, the book has chapters on all major energy sources which are being utilized at present, along with those having potential prospects for future.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Marine Modeling

Reports of the Board of Directors

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 - 2017)

Liquid Natural Gas in the United States

Multiple Choice Questions on Oil, Gas, and Petrochemicals

Kerala Development Report

Corporate Governance in India is an authoritative discourse on the state of corporate governance in India. Beginning with an analysis of its evolution, the authors discuss the effectiveness and applicability of corporate governance mechanisms in the context of the institutional structure within which Indian companies operate. In this volume, the authors take the readers through an in-depth coverage of six important corporate governance mechanisms: 1. Ownership structure 2. Board of directors 3. Executive compensation 4. Auditor and the audit committee 5. Market for corporate control 6. Disclosure and enforcement Years of extensive research combined with contemporary data collected from various corporate governance reports from across India makes this volume a priceless ready reckoner.

Along with a convenient logical structure, the book provides a comprehensive coverage of the governance mechanisms of Indian corporations, especially in light of the international research in the area.

This book shares the latest market developments and advances in natural

gas demand, supply, transmission, distribution, and consumption, with a special emphasis on the Indian context. Chapters are written by researchers and industry professionals working in the field of natural gas and energy to provide deeper insights into natural gas market structure, market development, business opportunities and market growth. Topics covered include, natural gas demand-supply, exploration and production policy, downstream regulatory developments, city gas distribution, pipeline, pricing, and taxation policies impacting natural gas market developments in India. The book will be useful to researchers, professionals, and policy makers working in the area of natural gas and related fields.

Energy Markets in Emerging Economies addresses current key issues, new opportunities, and various growth strategies relating to the energy markets in key emerging economies. The book addresses key aspects, including key oil and gas energy markets, and their strategic ties to global petrochemical and chemicals, shale gas, and renewable energy growths. It also provides insights on business strategies and market expansion strategies employed by MNCs and state-owned companies in maintaining and defending their positions in the global market, and in developing new markets and opportunities globally, particularly in China, India and the Middle East. The strategic implications of the global oil and gas prices fluctuations on the industries are also discussed. The practical and theoretical perspectives within the commercial context addressed in this book provide a clearer understanding of the energy markets and their leading players, relevant not only to industry players, but also interdependent markets.

Cases and Developments After the Legal Mandate

Computational Intelligence, Communications, and Business Analytics

Common Problems, Disparate Strategies

Lng Markets in Transition

Energy Hedging in Asia: Market Structure and Trading Opportunities

Strategies for growth

Driven by an increasing recognition of the many advantages of natural gas and by the need to diversify its coal-dominated energy supply, China's natural gas industry is poised for rapid expansion. Some major gas infrastructure projects have been launched to support ambitious gas growth targets in the country for the next five years and beyond. Other countries within the IEA and outside, have faced similar challenges in developing their gas markets, but the challenges faced by China are far greater. Chinese gas reserves are relatively limited and are located far from the main centres of demand; cheap alternatives are available; there is a lack of related technology and skill; and knowledge of how best to develop markets is not widespread. This report attempts to address these challenges. Emerging economies arguably have different socio-fiscal dynamics compared to developed economies. On one side they have the need for corporate interventions in national development, on the other hand, they do not have enough research to support the agenda. In

recent times there has been a conscious effort to legislate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in some of these countries in order to bring about sustainable development. Yet, it is this legislation, which is debated among many others. This book provides its readers with a comprehensive interpretation of the various CSR perspectives in emerging economies through academic research and case studies from practice. It not only points out the challenges, the debates, but also the dynamics of implementation and the impact of such CSR spent. This book therefore is targeted both towards academics as well as practitioners in an attempt to bring about an active academic-industry interface as CSR as a management function is part of dynamic social science.

When natural gas was first discovered in Appalachia in the 19th century, its development as a fuel was rapid. Unlike oil and coal, gas could be moved only by pipeline and required large containers for storage. It was not possible to cope with peak loads without adding excessive pipeline capacity until just before World War II, when two sister gas companies developed a plant to liquefy and store natural gas as a liquid; the liquid was then regasified to deal with peak loads. The liquid is 1/600 the volume of the gas, but it requires storage at an extremely low temperature, 1-260°F. This worked well until 1944, when a liquid natural gas (LNG) tank in Cleveland ruptured and caused a fire with 130 fatalities. The fire did not end the industry but caused it to pause. Over the next few years the problems in materials, design, standards, and siting were solved. The recognition that liquefaction made LNG transportable without a pipeline was the breakthrough. In 1959 a shipload of LNG went from Louisiana to Britain and restarted the LNG industry. It is now a major worldwide energy industry and the topic of this work.

DOE/EV.

**The Pricing of Internationally Traded Gas
National Oil Companies and Value Creation
Corporate Governance in India
Opportunities and Challenges**

PROJECT FINANCE IN PRACTICE CASE STUDIE

TERI Energy & Environment Data Diary and Yearbook (TEDDY) is an annual publication brought out by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) since 1986. It is the only comprehensive energy and environment yearbook in India which provides updated information on the energy supply sectors (coal and lignite, petroleum and natural gas, power, and renewable energy sources), energy demand sectors (agriculture, industry, transport, residential, and commercial sectors), and environment (local and global). The publication also provides a review of the government policies that have implications for these sectors of the Indian economy. Each edition of TEDDY contains India's commercial energy balances for the last four years that provide comprehensive information on energy flows within different sectors of the economy and how they have been changing over time. These energy balances and conversion factors are a valuable ready reckoner for researchers, scholars, and organizations working on energy and related sectors. After the introductory chapters, for the ease of reading

TEDDY has been divided into sections on energy supply, energy demand, and local and global environment. The thirtieth edition of the publication, TEDDY 2015/16, comes with several interesting features. The Green Focus at the end of each chapter highlights sustainable initiatives and successful practices, which are of current interest in the sectors discussed under the sections on energy supply, energy demand, and local and global environment. The publication also features a section that discusses sustainable development goals and air pollution and health. Interactive graphs, figures, maps, and tables have been used throughout the chapters to explain facts, which make the book an interesting read. In addition, detailed tables at the end of each chapter represent statistical data on each of the above-mentioned sectors. The publication is accompanied by a complimentary CD containing full text. The publication has more than 15,000 readers across the globe and is often cited in international peer reviewed journals and policy documents. Key Features: · Exhaustive compilation of data from energy supply and demand sectors · Recent data along with data for the past years presented in the form of structured and easy to understand tables · Recent advances made in the energy sectors are covered in the book · Self-explanatory figures and graphs showing the latest trends in various sectors are also part of chapters · The "Green focus" section in every chapter highlights a topical issue · The book comes with a complimentary CD that contains all the chapters and additional tables

Contents: Energy and environment: an overview, Commercial energy balance tables and conversion factors • Energy supply: Coal and lignite, Petroleum and natural gas, Power, Renewable energy sources and technologies • Energy demand: Agriculture, Industry, Transport, Household energy • Local and global environment: Environment, Climate change • Energy and environment goals: Sustainable development goals and implications for India, Air pollution and health

This book provides a comprehensive overview of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Indian corporations following the 2013 legal mandate on corporate spending of profits for CSR. Bringing together authors hailing from diverse walks of life, the book pursues a 'hands-on' approach, with real-world case studies and examples that help the reader feel the dynamic pulse of India immediately after the ratification of the CSR mandate in the Companies Act, 2013. The Act is expected to affect over 16,300 companies with an estimated flow of approximately 200 billion Indian rupees into the economy every year, thus shaking the foundations of business and society and impacting the country at multiple stakeholder levels. As a result, India is likely to become the birthplace of social, economic, and environmental transformation through financial investments in CSR! In order to insightfully reflect on this transition, this book has been divided into three parts. The first part presents the CSR mandate and its implications, while the second focuses on its implementation and the third part provides a view on the way forward. The book helps to reveal the various layers of CSR in an emerging economy like India and is expected to spark debate, discussion and research among policy-makers, consultants, academics, practitioners and other stakeholders the world over, which will further expand its contribution to CSR literature and open up new vistas in CSR research. "This is indeed a first of its kind book and marks a watershed in the journey of CSR. It is an extremely important contribution to the body of knowledge in the area of CSR and Corporate Governance in emerging economies that is driven by a completely different set of challenges, opportunities and requirements from that of developed economies." Dr. Bhaskar Chatterjee, Director General & CEO, Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs

This book examines developments in the Russian gas industry since the late 1990s in a domestic and international context and likely developments over the next two decades. Russian gas deliveries will expand from a domestic, CIS and European focus, to a global role encompassing Asian and North American markets. Over the same period Gazprom has the potential to become Russia's first multinational energy - oil and gas - company.

Putting a Price on Energy

Policies, Players Ans Issues

TERI Energy & Environment Data Diary and Yearbook (TEDDY) 2015/16

Developing China's Natural Gas Market

Natural Gas Markets in India

This Five Year Plan document focuses on Faster, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth. The document is divided into three volumes. Volume I: Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth provides details of Macroeconomics Framework; Financing the Plan; Sustainable Development; Water, Land Issues; Environment, Forestry and Wildlife; Science and Technology; Innovation, Governance; Regional Equality; Volume II: Economic Sectors provides plans for Agriculture, Industry, Energy, Transport, Communication, Rural Development, Urban Development and Other Priority Sectors such as Construction, Tourism, Arts and Culture, Handlooms and Handicrafts and Youth Affairs and Sports and Volume III: Social Sectors—Health, Education, Employment and Skill Development, Women's Agency and Child Rights, Social Inclusion.

The two volume set CCIS 1030 and 1031 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the Second International Conference on Computational Intelligence, Communications, and Business Analytics, CICBA 2018, held in Kalyani, India, in July 2018. The 76 revised full papers presented in the two volumes were carefully reviewed and selected from 240 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on computational intelligence; signal processing and communications; microelectronics, sensors, and intelligent networks; data science & advanced data analytics; intelligent data mining & data warehousing; and computational forensics (privacy and security).

This book focuses on the latest developments in the Asia-Pacific community in terms of how deregulation and privatization are bringing more risk to energy companies. In the light of these market changes, interest in energy risk management has grown substantially and is becoming a fiduciary responsibility of energy companies. As energy trading, power exchanges and hedging techniques establish themselves in the oil, power and gas sectors, so then do newer derivatives markets emerge in LNG hedging, weather derivatives and freight hedging. Fusaro and James, as seasoned market practitioners in the region, focus on these market changes and examine the future of Asian energy hedging.

28th Annual Report

Energy Markets in Emerging Economies

Nature, Economy and Society

Econometric Methods with Applications in Business and Economics

Understanding the Global Energy Crisis

Corporate Social Responsibility in India

The global market for oil and gas resources is rapidly changing. Three major trends—the rise of new consumers, the increasing influence of state players, and concerns about climate change—are combining to challenge existing regulatory structures, many of which have been in place for a half-century. Global Energy Governance analyzes the energy market from an institutionalist perspective and offers practical policy recommendations to deal with these new challenges. Much of the existing discourse on energy

governance deals with hard security issues but neglects the challenges to global governance. Global Energy Governance fills this gap with perspectives on how regulatory institutions can ensure reliable sources of energy, evaluate financial risk, and provide emergency response mechanisms to deal with interruptions in supply. The authors bring together decisionmakers from industry, government, and civil society in order to address two central questions: •What are the current practices of existing institutions governing global oil and gas on financial markets? •How do these institutions need to adapt in order to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century? The resulting governance-oriented analysis of the three interlocking trends also provides the basis for policy recommendations to improve global regulation. Contributors include Thorsten Benner, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin; William Blyth, Chatham House, Royal Institute for International Affairs, London; Albert Bressand, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University; Dick de Jong, Clingendael International Energy Programme; Ralf Dickel, Energy Charter Secretariat; Andreas Goldthau, Central European University, Budapest, and Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin; Enno Harks, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin; Wade Hoxtell, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin; Hillard Huntington, Energy Modeling Forum, Stanford University; Christine Jojarth, Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law, Stanford University; Frederic Kalinke, Department of Politics and International Relations, Oxford University; Wilfrid L. Kohl, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University; Jamie Manzer, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin; Amy Myers Jaffe, James A. Baker Institute for Public Policy, Rice University; Yulia Selivanova, Energy Charter Secretariat; Tom Smeenk, Clingendael International Energy Programme; Ricardo Soares de Oliveira, Department of Politics and International Relations, Oxford University; Ronald Soligo, Rice University; Joseph A. Stanislaw, Deloitte LLP and The JAStanislaw Group, LLC; Coby van der Linde, Clingendael International Energy Programme; Jan Martin Witte, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin; Simonetta Zarrilli, Division on International Trade and Commodities, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

This book presents an enquiry into the interface between nature, economy and society, which is still in its early stages, notwithstanding the commendable progress and advances made in the field of environmental and natural resource economics within the ever-expanding boundaries of economics as a discipline. It further delineates the evolution of an interdisciplinary framework for analyzing the status, the future goals, mechanisms and policy instruments that can help move towards a more ecologically sustainable, economically beneficial and socially just future. A pre-requisite for preparing a comprehensive and coherent framework involves unfolding the multiple layers of interconnectedness between the three systems nature, economy and society, each of which has its own internal consistencies as well as externalities. Against this backdrop, the

book presents scholarly contributions that focus on four broadly defined building blocks, namely: i) accounting for ecosystems services for life and human well-being; ii) impacts of economic growth on ecosystems; iii) social norms, equity, and governance; and iv) alternative approaches to green and socio-economic systems. The analyses, presented by some of the most eminent national and international scholars, address the major environmental challenges that nations around the world face today and consider which specific policy directions at the international and national level are needed. In particular, the choices India and South Asia now face, as development and environment both need to be addressed adequately, touch on many of these challenges.

Considers such issues as the effect of local government policies on migration, the optimal size of cities, tax and expenditure capitalization, the economics of intergovernmental transfers, tax exporting and tax competition.

The Great Reconfiguration

Energy Policy Review

Energy Security and Sustainability

A History

The Geopolitics of Gas

The Future of the Natural Gas Market in Southeast Europe

The ever increasing emission of carbon dioxide due to rapid industrialization, urbanization, unplanned tourism and alteration of land use pattern is causing unprecedented changes to marine biodiversity. Irrespective of political philosophy, nation, caste, sex and religion, mankind is under the appalling shadow of climate change. Today nature-based approaches for the mitigation of climate change are increasingly accepted as part of the low-cost solution. Thrust has been given by several scientific communities to assess the magnitude and viability of carbon sequestering potential of plants. Coastal producer communities like mangroves, salt marsh grass, seagrass beds, and seaweeds absorb atmospheric carbon dioxide during the process of photosynthesis. This carbon known as the 'blue carbon' is thus associated with the marine and estuarine ecosystems. However, a number of gaps in our scientific knowledge on blue carbon domain still exist. Molluscs, coral reefs, phytoplankton, which are amongst the important storehouses of carbon, have not been addressed. Very few scientific studies on the carbon stored in these valuable natural vaults have been performed, and no data bank is available on their carbon sequestering capacity on global basis. The methodologies for assessing blue carbon stock also need further standardization so that credit from blue carbon reservoir is accepted by the International bodies in the form of a concrete policy. It is a matter of great appreciation that Conservation International (CI), the International

Union for Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN), and the Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO is collaborating with governments, research institutions, non-governmental and international organizations, and communities around the world to develop management approaches, financial incentives and policy mechanisms for ensuring conservation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems and implement projects around the world that demonstrate the feasibility of blue carbon accounting, management, and incentive agreements. The present book has critically presented the data bank for each community of blue carbon not merely in the form of text description, but also through case studies that are the outcomes of research projects and pilot programmes.

This timely and comprehensive book is a one stop shop for anyone interested in the nexus between energy and security. Bringing the perspectives of the best experts in the field it sheds light on the role of energy in modern life and the various approaches countries use to achieve energy security.

This study was to analyze the future role of natural gas in the energy mix of countries of South East Europe. The study further identifies regional, cross-border and country-specific gas infrastructure projects that are economically, financially and technically sound. The study also analyses, and makes proposals for, the institutional and policy issues relating to funding and implementing gas infrastructure projects. The study examines sources of gas supply from Russia, the Caspian region and other current and prospective producer countries through Turkey and other transit routes (including LNG) and assesses costs of supply and gasification prospects in nine gas markets in the South East Europe region: Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Kosovo Macedonia Montenegro Romania Serbia These markets are all signatories of the Athens Memoranda of 2002 and 2003, which commit the participants to regional cooperation in electricity and gas.

Blue Carbon Reservoir of the Blue Planet

Annual Report 2020-21

Energy Security Challenges for the 21st Century

The Energy Policy Challenges

Second International Conference, CICBA 2018, Kalyani, India, July 27-28, 2018, Revised Selected Papers, Part I

Corporate Social Responsibility in Rising Economies

Nowadays applied work in business and economics requires a solid understanding of econometric methods to support decision-making. Combining a solid exposition of econometric methods with an application-oriented approach, this rigorous textbook

provides students with a working understanding and hands-on experience of current econometrics. Taking a 'learning by doing' approach, it covers basic econometric methods (statistics, simple and multiple regression, nonlinear regression, maximum likelihood, and generalized method of moments), and addresses the creative process of model building with due attention to diagnostic testing and model improvement. Its last part is devoted to two major application areas: the econometrics of choice data (logit and probit, multinomial and ordered choice, truncated and censored data, and duration data) and the econometrics of time series data (univariate time series, trends, volatility, vector autoregressions, and a brief discussion of SUR models, panel data, and simultaneous equations). · Real-world text examples and practical exercise questions stimulate active learning and show how econometrics can solve practical questions in modern business and economic management. · Focuses on the core of econometrics, regression, and covers two major advanced topics, choice data with applications in marketing and micro-economics, and time series data with applications in finance and macro-economics. · Learning-support features include concise, manageable sections of text, frequent cross-references to related and background material, summaries, computational schemes, keyword lists, suggested further reading, exercise sets, and online data sets and solutions. · Derivations and theory exercises are clearly marked for students in advanced courses. This textbook is perfect for advanced undergraduate students, new graduate students, and applied researchers in econometrics, business, and economics, and for researchers in other fields that draw on modern applied econometrics.

This book examines the Indian mandate for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its implementations in various individual organizations. Although the mandate is applicable only to certain large and stable companies, many believe that India is poised to become the birthplace of social, economic and environmental transformation, given the immense size of the Indian population and its challenging socio-economic index. The book explores the various facets of CSR investigation and places special emphasis on the Schedule VII of the Indian Companies Act of 2013, which defines specific areas of intervention for these companies. In addition, it provides a wealth of first-hand case studies that exemplify the ongoing developments and the fundamental challenges and opportunities of mandated CSR.

National Oil Companies (NOCs) directly or indirectly control the majority of oil and gas reserves. As such, they are of great consequence to their country's economy, to importing countries' energy security, and to the stability of oil and gas markets. The paper analyzes the available evidence on the objectives, governance and performance of 20 NOCs from both net importing and net exporting countries, and draws conclusions about the design of policies and measures that are more likely to lead to social value creation. NOCs differ from private companies on a number of very important variables, including the level of competition in the market in which they operate, their business profile along the sector value chain, and their degree of commercial orientation and internationalization. Most share some core characteristics: they are usually tied to the 'national purpose' and serve political and economic goals other than maximizing the firm's profits. This paper introduces a conceptual model to analyze value creation by NOCs that takes into

consideration their complex objective function. Our analysis aims to answer the following questions: Are certain corporate governance arrangements more suited than others to promote value creation? Is good geology a pre-condition for NOC value creation? Are there benefits from exposing the NOC to competition from private oil companies? Does the development of forward and backward linkages hamper NOC value creation?

Global Energy Governance

Understanding Energy Challenges in India

The New Rules of the Game

with Archives in Excel since 2000

A Reference Handbook

Evidence from India

We are facing a global energy crisis caused by world population growth, an escalating increase in demand, and continued dependence on fossil-based fuels for generation. It is widely accepted that increases in greenhouse gas concentration levels, if not reversed, will result in major changes to world climate with consequential effects on our society and economy. This is just the kind of intractable problem that Purdue University's Global Policy Research Institute seeks to address in the Purdue Studies in Public Policy series by promoting the engagement between policy makers and experts in fields such as engineering and technology. Major steps forward in the development and use of technology are required. In order to achieve solutions of the required scale and magnitude within a limited timeline, it is essential that engineers be not only technologically-adept but also aware of the wider social and political issues that policy-makers face. Likewise, it is also imperative that policy makers liaise closely with the academic community in order to realize advances. This book is designed to bridge the gap between these two groups, with a particular emphasis on educating the socially-conscious engineers and technologists of the future. In this accessibly-written volume, central issues in global energy are discussed through interdisciplinary dialogue between experts from both North America and Europe. The first section provides an overview of the nature of the global energy crisis approached from historical, political, and sociocultural perspectives. In the second section, expert contributors outline the technology and policy issues facing the development of major conventional and renewable energy sources. The third and final section explores policy and technology challenges and opportunities in the distribution and consumption of energy, in sectors such as transportation and the built environment. The book's epilogue suggests some future scenarios in energy distribution and use.

Transportation of Liquefied Natural Gas

Urban Public Finance

The Future of Russian Gas and Gazprom