

Energy Governance Architecture: Global and National

Energy security is the key driver for examining changes and cooperation at both the national and international level. However, the search for security cannot be a zero sum game. The increasing magnitude of challenges faced by the countries necessitates for cooperative adaptive responses at global level. Governance has often been pointed out as both a part of the problem as well as its solution. The growing energy trade and interdependence necessitates an examination of both the global and national governance energy architecture to understand the impacts they have on each other. This prompted the study by The Energy and Resources Institute on '*Analysing Global, Regional and National Energy Governance Structures*' under the *Norwegian Framework Agreement*. This workshop is a final dissemination of the work undertaken over the course of the project and would seek to examine the developments in global, national and local energy sectors which have a bearing on the national and global energy architecture.

To begin with, the first session of the workshop will look at the role of multilateral institutions in engaging with energy governance. The benefits and lacunae of the current system will be explored to understand the future of energy governance regionally and globally.

Fossil fuels form a crucial part of the energy baskets both globally and in India. The discovery and commercial production of unconventional fossil fuels, particularly shale gas, will have far reaching impacts not only on the natural gas markets but on other fuels as well. With new producers of energy joining the fray, commercial success of shale gas is also a harbinger of a shift in the geopolitics of energy for all countries involved. The impact of the changing landscape of global energy interactions precipitated by increased availability of natural gas will also be explored in the Indian context.

Understanding the global impacts on the domestic markets, however, is incomplete without simultaneously examining the domestic energy governance structures. The research on the domestic front focussed on understanding governance challenges across the energy spectrum – oil and gas, coal, renewables and nuclear energy. Challenges in terms of regulation, private participation, health of utilities and community engagement were deliberated. In electricity, the impact of independent regulation was studied through a case-study of Maharashtra's power sector, with focus on the electricity distribution segment.

In the domestic context, this workshop will focus on two specific themes – need and impact of independent regulation in the energy sector and community engagement in energy projects. The session on independent regulation will draw lessons from Maharashtra's power sector, focussing on how independent regulation has emerged. It will also delve on the need and role of independent regulation of oil & gas and coal.



Large energy development projects have significant impact on local communities, many of which are marginalised and have little say in developmental activities. There is a growing recognition for the need of involving community in decisions that impact them. There are now more provisions for not only compensating communities but also making them beneficiaries in projects. The last session of this workshop will focus on this issue and will discuss TERI's findings from field surveys on how companies and government are engaging with the public. It will discuss the current legal mechanisms for benefit sharing with community and will seek inputs from companies and government on their experience with community engagement in the development of energy projects.