



PRESS RELEASE

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DOE STUDY ON “MACROECONOMIC OUTCOMES OF MARKET DETERMINED LEVELS OF U.S. LNG EXPORTS”

WASHINGTON, DC – The Industrial Energy Consumers of America’s President, Paul N. Cicio, issued the following statement today in response to the U.S. Department of Energy’s [new study](#) “Macroeconomic Outcomes of Market Determined Levels of U.S. LNG Exports.”

Past DOE LNG studies show that essentially all of the economic benefits of LNG exports go to the natural gas producing and exporting entities, and there were no economic gains for the public interest. The last DOE NERA report stated that LNG exports increase energy costs and depress real wages and return on capital for other industries. Therefore, LNG exports to non-free trade agreement (NFTA) countries are in conflict with the public interest standard under the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and lowers these countries natural gas costs, which is a disincentive to enter into free trade agreements (FTA) and create a level playing field for U.S. manufacturing products.

It would be stunning if the DOE relied on market demand to determine U.S. LNG export volumes because the so-called LNG market is comprised of state-owned enterprise (SOEs) and foreign government-controlled utility buyers with automatic cost pass-through. This is not a market by any definition. Every member of Congress has manufacturing companies in their districts which share stories of unfair practices by SOEs. President Trump and his trade team understand how SOEs do not play by market rules.

Every time the DOE gives an LNG export terminal legal approval to ship for 20 to 30 years, it puts foreign government entities in control of a larger portion of our natural gas resources and decreases our energy independence.

The Industrial Energy Consumers of America is a nonpartisan association of leading manufacturing companies with \$1.0 trillion in annual sales, over 3,400 facilities nationwide, and with more than 1.7 million employees worldwide. It is an organization created to promote the interests of manufacturing companies through advocacy and collaboration for which the availability, use and cost of energy, power or feedstock play a significant role in their ability to compete in domestic and world markets. IECA membership represents a diverse set of industries including: chemicals, plastics, steel, iron ore, aluminum, paper, food processing, fertilizer, insulation, glass, industrial gases, pharmaceutical, building products, automotive, brewing, independent oil refining, and cement.