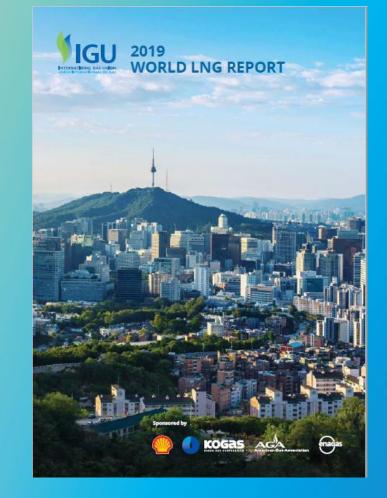


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2019 IGU World LNG Report



2019 IGU World LNG Report

- Data in the 2019 World LNG Report is sourced from a variety of public and private domains, including the BP Statistical Review of World Energy, Cedigaz, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (OIES), the US Energy Information Agency (EIA), the US Department of Energy (DOE), GIIGNL, IHS Markit and company reports and announcements.
- No representations or warranties, express or implied, are made by the sponsors concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data and forecasts supplied under the report.
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Agenda

- Global Trade
- Prices
- Liquefaction
- Regasification
- Shipping



LNG Trade

Global LNG trade increased sharply in 2018





5th consecutive year of incremental growth



N

Two new markets began receiving LNG supply in 2018 Bangladesh and Panama Cameroon Joined the club of Australia led all LNG exporters exporters in with the world's second floating Incremental liquefaction project growth



LNG import growth in 2018 was driven by China and South Korea, the world's second- and third-largest LNG importers.

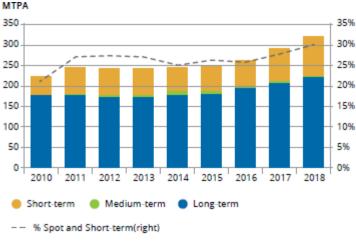
Represented nearly 80% of the increase in net trade





Short-, Medium-, and Long-term LNG Trade in 2018

- Non-long-term LNG trade reached 99 MT in 2018, increase of 14.5 MT YOY, accounting for 31% of total gross LNG trade.
- Short-term supply and demand growth was strongest in the Pacific Basin.
- New liquefaction capacity added during the year was contracted mostly to aggregators with diverse LNG trading portfolios.



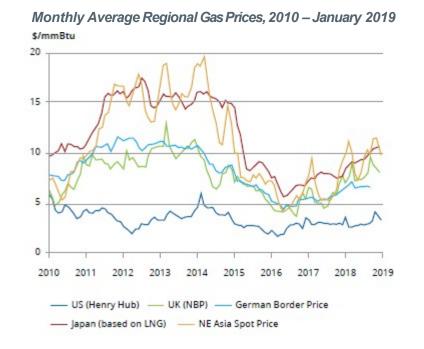
Sources: IHS Markit, IGU

- Particularly notable was the increase in short-term supply from Australia, which had the largest increase in non-long-term exports (+6.4 MT) despite holding long-term contracts directly with many end-markets.
- The largest growth in non-long-term imports was in China, which took in an additional 10 MT YOY from the short-term market as buyers relied heavily on the spot market to satisfy their strong demand growth.



Global Prices in 2018

- Most LNG-related prices around the world followed an upward trend in 2018
- Several price markers experienced some volatility in the spring and summer months
- Northeast Asian spot prices fell from an average \$9.88/MMBtu in January 2018 to a low of \$7.20/MMBtu in May 2018.
- Spot prices showed some signs of weakness toward the end of 2018



Sources: IHS Markit, Cedigaz, US Department of Energy (DOE)

• European spot prices climbed for most of the year, though a large influx of LNG in the fourth quarter of the year began to place some downward pressure on market prices



Liquefaction Plants

The substantial expansion of global liquefaction capacity that began in 2016 continued through 2018





21.5 MTPA

of liquefaction projects reached FID in 2018 — nearly as much as in the previous three years combined

Significant additional FIDs are expected in 2019

starting 15.6 MTPA

Golden Pass LNG project in February.

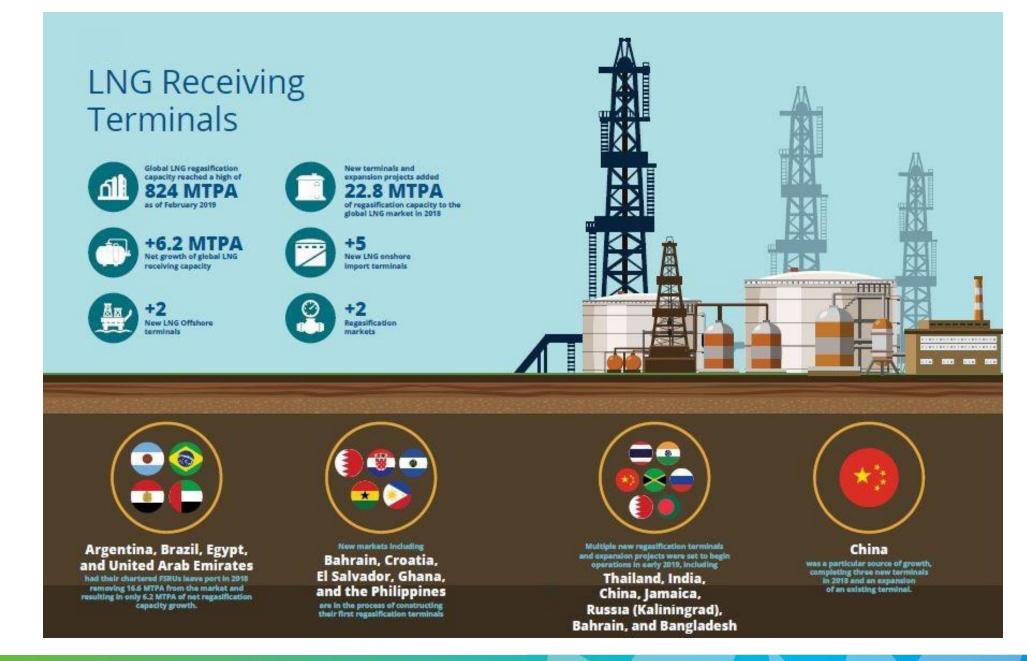
A growth of 22%

is expected by 2024 in global nominal liquefaction capacity from February 2019 Liquefaction project developers are poised to drive a wave of new capacity with approximately

843 MTPA

in proposed capacity seeking to come online by 2025

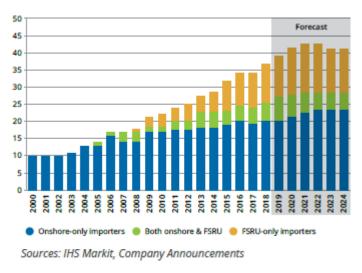






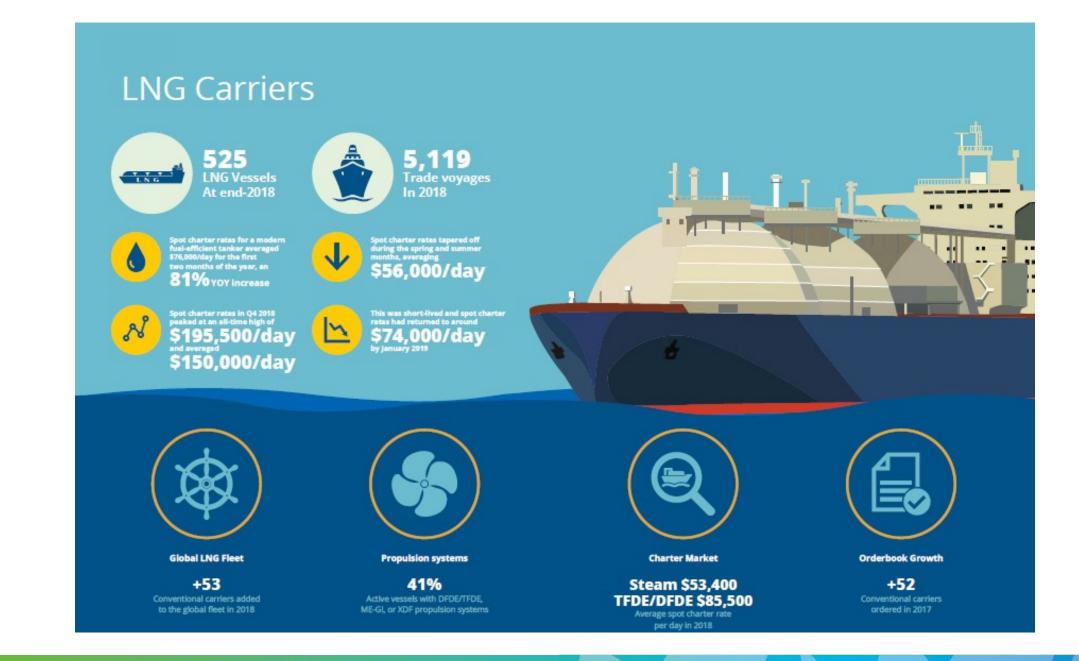
Floating Regasification in 2018

- Total regasification capacity at operational offshore terminals decreased to 80.1 MTPA.
- Charters of two FSRUs ended as well, in Kuwait and at Tianjin, China.
- As of February 2019, twelve offshore projects were under construction. These terminals are spread between new markets, such as Ghana and Russia (Kaliningrad) and more mature markets, such as India and Brazil.



- Projects have even been proposed in Australia, a major LNG exporter, with one project signing a time charter for an FSRUin December 2018 to meet periodic surges in gas demand.
- As of February 2019, twelve FSRUs (including conversions) were on the order book of shipbuilding yards.







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