



Gasunie gets ready to build LNG pipeline to Brunsbüttel

Transmission system operator Gasunie is getting ready to build a 54-kilometre pipeline from a floating LNG import terminal to Brunsbüttel. Permits are in place and construction could start "immediately," Gasunie said, as project partner RWE aims for the first LNG tanker to unload at Brunsbüttel before the New Year to help avert an energy crisis.

"From a technical viewpoint, we can start building the pipeline immediately and look forward with confidence to the further approvals we expect in the near future," said Jens Schumann, managing director of Gasunie Deutschland, the German affiliate of the Dutch TSO Gasunie.

Pipe-laying works for the ETL 180 gas pipeline from Brunsbüttel to Hetlingen, and further to the floating gas storage and regas unit (FSRU) offshore, are due to begin in the coming weeks. First LNG imports are envisaged for the time between Christmas and the New Year, and to ensure this timeline the government has limited the right of land owners to oppose the pipeline.

A toleration order, enforced in late August and part of the LNG Acceleration Act, asks land owners to accept the construction ETL 180 on their land, even if they oppose it. Eager to start to construction early, Gasunie welcomes these "purposefully applied acceleration measures" which created the basis for a faster imple-



Render of FLNG moored off Brunsbüttel

mentation of the pipeline and the overall Brunsbüttel LNG projects. "This serves the energy supply of the people in Schleswig-Holstein and far beyond, who are facing an unprecedentedly tight energy situation," Schumann underlined.

Two FLNGs chartered from Dynagas

RWE and rival Uniper have been engaged in a race as to who will charter, deploy and commission the first FLNG terminal off the German coast. For long, RWE had remained bullish on its Brunsbüttel project – in the face of political adversaries and higher prices for LNG than for thermal coal, a competing fuel for power generation.

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EU caps gas price to avert bankruptcies

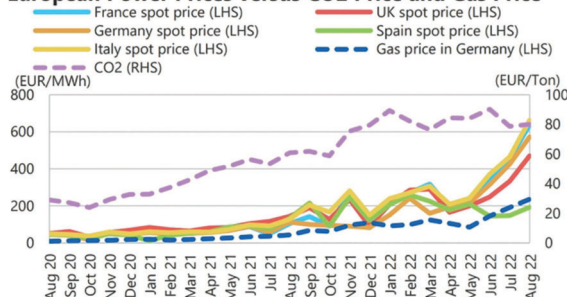
Margins for gas-fired power generation are squeezed by "extreme fuel prices and volatility," hence Fitch Rating welcomes steps by EU energy regulators to impose price caps. "Supply of natural gas is becoming loss-making were importers did not hedge prudently," analysts said, warning about a "material increase of bad debt" that could herald a wave of bankruptcies.

European utilities tend to hedge at least part of their energy sales for the following 1-3 years, to minimise price risk and enhance the visibility of future profits. The differential between the hedged and market price determines the required collateral payments, mainly to be settled with cash. Furthermore, higher energy and gas prices led to higher receivables and payables for suppliers, increasing the need for working capital funding.

Debt surges over margin payments

But since the first half of 2022, rising price volatility in EU electricity markets have incurred huge margin payments for several utilities in Europe. Already in fiscal 2021, many generating companies reported a stark rise in short-term debt as they

European Power Prices versus CO2 Price and Gas Price



faced higher collateral requirements.

Over the summer 2022, the situation escalated as spot electricity prices in several EU countries shot up to over €1,000/MWh – about 20-times higher than their historic average. Companies consequently increased their liquidity back-up and, in some cases, had to resort to state aid.

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Brunsbüttel FSRU, officially named German LNG Terminal, is being developed at a cost of some €450 million by a consortium of the Dutch TSO Gasunie and the infrastructure firms Vopak and Oiltanking. Once built, the 8 billion cubic meter (bcm) facility could meet about 10% of Germany's gas demand and RWE has been rushing to get the FSRU shipped to northern Germany, moored and onstream by the fourth quarter of this year.

Charters of two FLNG vessels were agreed with the Norwegian shipping company Dynagas back in July. The FSRU's

'Transgas Force' and the 'Transgas Power' have currently being loaded at Cheniere's Sabine Pass LNG and Semptra's Cameron LNG, ship-tracking data compiled by our sister publication the LNG Journal, shows. The destination for these shipments has not been disclosed, though it is likely that the vessels will be used frequently on other routes first before they will be headed to northern Germany in time to start operations in early October.

Shell snaps up most regas slots

Royal Dutch Shell has secured the rights to

a large part of the regas slots at Brunsbüttel LNG under a memorandum with the German LNG Terminal JV. By signing up to a substantial part of the FSRU's capacity, Shell signal the importance of direct LNG imports to Germany, Europe's largest economy.

Fabian Ziegler, managing director of Shell in Germany, called the MoU with German LNG Terminal a key step in contributing to security of supply in Germany in the near term. "With LNG we are helping to meet energy demand," he said, suggesting that "in future the terminal should be convertible to hydrogen or derivatives thereof such as ammonia." ■

US gas-burn keeps rising despite soaring prices at Henry Hub

US utilities keep burning more gas to produce electricity despite a stark rise in fuel prices. Gas-burn in the electric power sector increased 7% in the first eight months of 2022 to 33.2 Bcf/d – even though the gas prices at the benchmark Henry Hub averaged \$6.41/MMBtu over that period, compared with pre-year prices at just \$3.43/MMBtu.

Gas prices were as low as \$1.86/MMBtu in 2020 – at the height of the pandemic – but have increased ever since given that few new large fields are coming

onstream while supply of Russian gas to Western countries has come to a near-halt.

Switching from gas- to coal-fired power generation would be the normal reaction of utilities in search of maximising margins.

But capacity US coal-fired power plants in 2022 could not be increased substantially. Operators were constrained by historically low on-site coal inventories and limited possibilities to transport new fuel to coal power plants.

Scheduled retirements of coal-fired capacity to comply with increasingly stringent emission rules further limited utility's possibilities to switch fuel. Gas-burn in the US power sector is likely to fall in the fourth quarter of this year and during 2023, as more wind and solar power capacity becomes operational.

Cold temperature over the winter, especially in January, could increase gas demand for space heating. Analysts at the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) noted. They forecast gas consumption will increase this year in the residential sector by 0.9 Bcf/d, in the commercial sector by 0.7 Bcf/d, and in the industrial sector by 0.4 Bcf/d from 2021. ■

U.S. monthly Henry Hub spot price (Jan 2017–Dec 2023)
dollars per million British thermal units



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO), September 2022

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Quest for state funding

Wien Energy, for example, in August had to ask for additional state funding maintain its liquidity buffer. The government has ap-

proved a €2 billion loan due in April 2023 exclusively to finance the margin calls, and remains in talks with Wien Energy regarding a potential increase to €6 billion.

Finland's Fortum Oyi, meanwhile, got state support in the form of a one-year, incremental liquidity facility of €2.35 billion, which was signed in September 2022. "While Fortum's liquidity (on a standalone basis, excluding Uniper SE) remained adequate as in the first half of this year – with €3.6 billion of undrawn credit – at the end of August, the company had to cover a €1 billion weekly increase in collateral requirements that were €5 billion at the peak," Fitch analysts explained.

Risk of bad debt

Profitability of power gen assets largely depends on the business model. While clean

generators benefit from rising demand and policy support, producers of gas-fired power are running into bad debt if their gas supplier fails to deliver. Generators that are over-reliant of gas power and have failed to hedge at least a portion of their future electricity output, risk to lose money on any kilowatt-hour produced.

Analysts expect the supply situation may get worse before it gets better. "Our rating cases assume further Russian gas supply restrictions, but electricity prices far below the current market levels, hence windfall taxes (and most likely price caps) would be rating neutral," Fitch commented. "We expect the marginal cost spot market price-setting for electricity to be difficult to modify over the short term and power prices to moderate once gas supply becomes more predictable or through extraordinary regulatory measures." ■

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Uniper gets €30 billion bailout – but Habeck insists on gas surcharge

Germany's largest gas importer Uniper will get nationalised in a €30 billion deal but energy minister Robert Habeck insists on the gas levy as a "bridge solution for three months" until the Uniper bailout is implemented. Industry heads urge the minister to scrap the levy, claiming they cannot afford an extra 2.419 cent per kWh from October.

The €30 billion state bailout for Uniper comes as the system relevant utility has been losing €100 million a day, according to its CEO. The halt in contractually agreed Russian gas imports had forced Uniper to replace these volumes by buying more expensive gas on the spot market, hence huge losses have been racked up in recent months.

Burning through its cash reserves, Uniper CEO Klaus-Dieter Maubach cautioned already back in July that the size of the pro-

posed state bailout will "not be enough. At the time the state was ready to inject €19 billion – now the bill is a good €11 billion higher.

Under the deal, agreed today, the German government will by Fortum's 78% stake in Uniper and may inject a further €8 billion into the company at a later stage, if necessary, which could boost Berlin's stake to over 90%. "It is envisaged that the Federal Government will obtain a significant majority stake in Uniper," the company said,

noting a final agreement has not yet been reached.

Fortum, Uniper's Finnish parent company, refused to pour any more cash into the indebted company. Dur-

ing Uniper's earlier corporate crisis, Fortum had provided the utility with an €8 billion credit facility comprising both shareholder loans and parent company guarantees – hence CEO Markus Rauramo was reluctant to help this time.

VNG also asks for bailout

Uniper's smaller peer VNG has also asked for state aid to balance losses incurred due to "unfulfilled supply obligations by some upstream companies," notably Russia's Gazprom.

VNG stressed it will aim to "shield customers from the impacts of the Ukraine war." Meaning it wants to provide local utilities and industrial companies with natural gas at contractually agreed prices that lie far below VNG's current procurement costs. Hereby, the gas importer expected losses to amount to around €1 billion by the end of the year, which it would be able to cope with if aided with further stabilisation measures. ■



UK slashes energy prices for businesses by over 50% for six months

Wholesale energy prices for UK businesses will be cut by more than half this winter as the government wants to avoid a wave of bankruptcies. Whitehall stepped in to "stop firms collapsing, protect jobs, and limit inflation," Chancellor Kwasi Kwarteng said, noting prices will now be £211 per MWh for electricity and £75 per MWh for gas.

The scheme will initially run for from October to the end of March 2023, but Britain's new Prime Minister Liz Truss has signalled these subsidies could be paid for longer to the most vulnerable businesses. The amount of price reductions for each firm will vary and hinge on their contract type and circumstances.

Truss already imposed a cap on domestic energy prices of about £2,500 per annum for "typical household use." Details for the business-tailored scheme were delayed to its "greater complexity," the government said. Analysts estimate the total cost of both schemes will mount to nearly £150 billion.

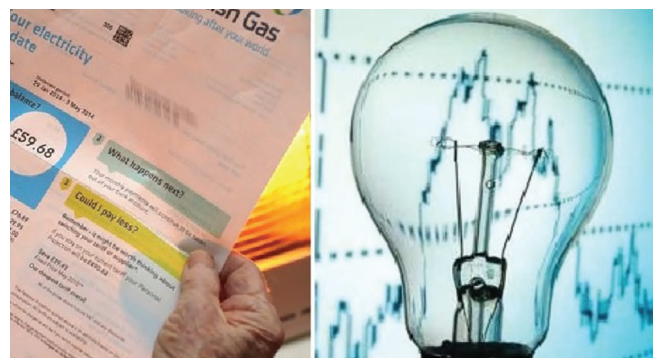
All businesses and public entities, enrolled on fixed-price gas and power contracts, can opt into the new scheme for any contract agreed on or after April 1 this year. Those firms on default or variable tariffs will be paid a per-unit discount on their energy

bills up to a maximum of around £405 per MWh for electricity and £115 per MWh for gas, subject to wholesale market developments".

Scheme may cost up to £25 billion

The new government scheme will bring significant relief to many businesses and public sector organisations as the cost cuts will be substantial. According to Cornwall Insight, it represents a 45% discount to closing wholesale energy prices as at the end of last week. "The support effectively reverts the market back to where it was price wise in the Spring of 2022," commented the consultancy's head of relationship development Robert Buckley.

"Structuring this as fixed discounts on wholesale energy costs caps the cost of the scheme for government at around £25 billion. There will also be a strong incentive for businesses to move from out of contract to negotiated contract terms, which acts to maintain the integrity of the market," he explained, noting: "This will be very important for what emerges after these six months have elapsed." ■





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WUN H2 to generate 1,350 tons of hydrogen in Bavaria

One of Germany's largest green hydrogen plants has started operations in the small town of Wunsiedel, where WUN H2 will generate 1,350 tons of hydrogen based on its electrical capacity of 8.75 MW. Siemens is technology and financing partner of the plant, designed to demonstrate the key role of green H2 as Germany struggles to avert an energy crisis.

Siemens Financial Services has helped fund the project and holds a 45% stake in the operating company WUN H2, same as Rießner-Gase, while Stadtwerke Wunsiedel (SWW) holds the remaining 10%. "Future-oriented projects need a solid financing basis," said Veronika Bienert, CEO of Siemens AG's financing arm. "In Wunsiedel, we teamed up with an external lender, the UmweltBank in Nuremberg, to implement the first non-recourse project financing – in other words, financing without counter-liability to the shareholders which demonstrates the project's economic viability."

Talks regarding the expansion of the plant's capacity to 17.5 MW are already underway.

Plant based on Silyzer 300 tech

Commissioning took place about one year after ground-breaking and as of today Wunsiedel Energy Park can convert solar and wind power into up green hydrogen based on Siemens' Silyzer 300 technology. Silyzer 300 is based on proton exchange membrane (PEM) technology, tailor-made for

running on intermittent renewable energy.

The 1,350 tons of green hydrogen produced at Wunsiedel will be mostly used by the regional industry, but also for road transport. With this amount of hydrogen, 400 40-ton hydrogen-powered trucks could drive 150 kilometres per day for an entire year without emitting any CO2. Switching to H2 fuelled-cars could lower transport emissions by up to 13,500 tons per year, Siemens' experts explained.

The WUN H2 hydrogen generation plant will be linked to Siemens' existing battery storage facility and with neighbouring industries, which can use its waste heat or the oxygen split off during electrolysis.

Wide range of local offtakers

Construction of the electrolyser and creation of a controlled power grid has been warried



Wunsiedel Energy Park with its new hydrogen plant

out by Siemens Smart Infrastructures, while the offtakers of the sustainable H2 fuel include everything from glass and ceramics industry to transport companies, automotive suppliers and the neighbouring sawmill.

Truck trailers will distribute the H2 to end-customers within a radius of 150 to 200 kilometres in Northern Bavaria, Thuringia, Southern Saxony and Western Bohemia. And once a hydrogen filling station has been built at the Wunsiedel Energy Park, scheduled for 2023, the regional fleet of trucks and cars can be decarbonised. ■



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Aramco to capture 9 million ton of CO₂ to produce blue hydrogen

Saudi Aramco is accelerating works on a massive carbon capture facility near Jubail industrial city that will store up to 9 million tons of CO₂ per year from 2026, when Aramco plans to start producing blue hydrogen. The clean fuel then gets compressed or cooled for shipment to utilities in Europe or Asia who strive to co-fire H₂ to decarbonise.

Hydrogen produces no emissions when burnt – an ideal fuel to decarbonise gas-fired power stations, cars and trucks as well as energy-intensive industries. However, the process of converting natural gas, or

methane (CH₄), into hydrogen (H₂), emits carbon dioxide (CO₂) – a polluting substance that adds to global warming. But this CO₂ can be trapped and permanently stored, e.g. in depleted oil fields.

Combined, this process leads results to

what is known as blue hydrogen – H₂ produced from natural gas using CCS. Alternatively, the H₂ can be converted into ammonia – another carbon-free fuel.

Jubail industrial city offers plenty of scope for Aramco to capture CO₂ as the state oil company envisages to transform itself into a clean energy exporter, selling hydrogen and ammonia to end-users in Europe, North America or North Asia.

The strategy of Aramco is to show that “on a life-cycle ‘well to gate’ basis we have one of the lowest carbon-intensity ammonia available for export to the various markets – whether it’s for chemical, fertilizer or energy purposes,” said Oliver Thorel, Aramco’s vice president of chemicals. “I think it’s a way for us to properly get credit for the investment we’ve made to manage CO₂ in a well-integrated way – but that’s not the end game,” he explained. “The end game is to invest in a dedicated facility for carbon sequestration.” ■



Jubail industrial city, near a former fishing village at the east coast of Saudi Arabia

California's SDG&E aims for 20% hydrogen blend in plastic gas pipe

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) will study the feasibility of injecting up to 20% hydrogen into “plastic natural gas pipe”, a commonly used material. With this move, SDG&E seeks to tap California’s ample wind and solar power reserves that can be turned into a green hydrogen and then sold to gas power generators for co-firing.

The project would fulfil the reconversions in the “Hydrogen Blending Impacts” study, sponsored by the state regulator, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and performed by the University of California Riverside. “Achieving the state’s climate goals of carbon neutrality by 2045, will require a broad range of clean energy technologies. That’s why we are investing in the research, development and demonstration of hydrogen innovations,” said SDG&E CEO Caroline Winn.

Electric utilities in California strive to convert gas-fired power stations to run on an increasingly large share of hydrogen. The novel fuel can be combusted in conjunction with natural gas, with little upgrades of the turbine and burner required. As carbon emission prices keep rising, and air pollution rules get more stringent, utilities are faced with the decision to either retrofit their fossil power stations or pay expensive emission permits. Hydrogen as well as ammonia are

hence increasingly in demand and turbine manufacturers are competing on hydrogen readiness, in addition to fuel costs and efficiency rates.

Hannibal – first H-class power plant to blend H₂

GE recently installed a hydrogen-ready HA-class turbine at Long Ridge Energy Terminal, a 485 MW combined-cycle power plant in Ohio. Following the completion of blending tests, the CCGT is now partially running on hydrogen produced as a by-product at a nearby industry. The 7HA.02 gas turbine can burn between 15-20% hydrogen by volume in the gas stream, subject to fuel availability and economics.

“Our Hannibal power plant is the first GE H-class plant worldwide in commer-

cial operation to blend hydrogen successfully,” said Bo Wholey, President of Long Ridge Energy Terminal. The CCGT will deliver low-carbon energy to local customers, notably data centres and technology companies. Going forward, Long Ridge Energy Terminal plans to produce hydrogen onsite – potentially from wind or solar power – and the plant operator is also considering the use of below-ground salt formations for large-scale hydrogen storage. ■





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CVP selects West Virginia for 1.8 GW gas power project with CCS

Competitive Power Ventures (CPV) has selected West Virginia as the preferred location for its latest combined-cycle gas power project with carbon capture and storage (CCS). Following permitting and construction, the 1,800 MW plant will go into operation later this decade and developers underlined the project was made possible by the expansion of the 45Q federal tax credit.

The 45Q federal tax credit was recently expanded to incentivize CCS for power generation, amongst others.

Earlier this year, the state of West Virginia passed legislation that was signed into law by Governor Jim Justice establishing state rules for carbon sequestration. Together, these two actions make West Virginia an ideal location for this investment.

"Competitive Power Ventures' multi-billion-dollar investment in this combined-cycle power plant demonstrates that West Virginia can provide natural gas to markets in our neighbouring states, as needed energy supplies for our allies abroad, as a manufacturing input here at home and across America, as well as power generation here in West Virginia," said Senator Shelley Moore Capito. "I'm proud that my bipartisan work on the 45Q carbon capture tax credit – and in specifically calling for the addition of a di-

rect pay option – paved the way for this project, which I hope will be the first of several carbon capture, utilization, and storage investments in West Virginia."

The construction of the project will utilize well over 1,000 skilled tradespeople from across the region, including prevailing wage labour and apprenticeships, to fulfil the requirements created by the Inflation Reduction Act to utilize the expanded tax credits for carbon sequestration. The natural gas utilized by the facility will support hundreds of additional jobs in West Virginia.

Several companies across West Virginia have been working with CPV and the project for over a year to advance it to this decision point. The project has already started



CVP's Fairview Energy Center in Pennsylvania, similar to the CCGT developed in West Virginia

the extensive regulatory approval process. Once finalized, a firm timeline for commercial operations will be announced. Headquartered in Silver Spring, Maryland, the company has ownership interest in 5,500 MW of clean generation across the United States and the company's Asset Management division manages 7,335 MW of generating facilities in nine states. ■

Siemens Energy fast-tracks world's lowest emissions LNG project

Works to electrify Woodfibre LNG are accelerated by Siemens Energy by utilizing hydroelectric power. The refrigeration equipment and compressors of the 2.1 mtpa liquefaction plant near Squamish, British Columbia, will be driven by green hydropower, with 'substantial completion' scheduled for early 2027.

Once in commercial operation in September 2027, the LNC cargoes from Woodfibre LNG are meant to have been produced with the least emissions worldwide. An ambitious task, considering liquefying natural gas requires to reduce its temperature to about minus 260°F (minus 162°C) at ambient pressure – a very energy-intensive process.

But the use of hydro power is expected to reduce Woodfibre LNG's greenhouse gas emissions by more than 80%. Underlining

the essential role of LNG to dent the world's energy needs, Thorbjörn Fors, executive VP, Industrial Applications at Siemens Energy said the project is "important, because it will help support the journey toward global decarbonization with exports to Asian economies currently driven by coal."

Built on the site of a former pulp mill in Squamish, developers have been facing intense scrutiny from environmentalist through the project's approval process. They have hence decided to take a sustainable approach into as most of the project's

ity," she explained.

Woodfibre LNG—a subsidiary of Singapore-based Pacific Energy—plans to use floating storage tanks and aims to expand an existing natural gas pipeline to the site. The proposed pipeline was approved by the Squamish Nation, but critics still say the project economics do not add up. They claim the project cannot without C\$50 million a year in government subsidies and tax breaks.

Ms Kennedy, appointed in November 2021, replaces Woodfibre LNG's former president David Keane, who retired in 2020. In her view, responsibly produced natural gas, liquefied in a cleaner way and exported to fast-growing markets in Asia helps them to transition from heavy-emitting fuels like diesel to gas gensets, combined with renewables. "By harnessing the low-carbon gas resources of British Columbia's Montney region to replace coal-fired energy sources in Asia, Woodfibre LNG will reduce global emissions by 3.5 million tonnes CO₂e per annum," she said, noting this is equivalent to removing 5% of B.C.'s annual emissions from the atmosphere each year. ■



Woodfibre LNG will run mostly on hydropower

engineering and design, said Woodfibre LNG's President Christine Kennedy. "This includes using safe, efficient equipment for the LNG refrigeration process – like that which Siemens Energy will supply – to build what will become the world's lowest-emission LNG export facil-

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