



Philippines' DOE confident new LNG terminals will secure cargoes

The Department of Energy (DOE) of the Philippines anticipates the country's two new LNG terminals will have "no problem in securing supply" for nearby power stations once opened in March and April, though the \$20/MMBtu price tag may be a concern. Linseed and SMC have close ties to a global portfolio player while First Gen teamed up with Tokyo Gas to source cargoes.

Linseed Field Power Corp, a local Philippine company, wants to commission the first integrated liquefied natural gas import terminal in Barangay Ilijan, Batangas City, in April – in time for the arrival of a cargo bought by San Miguel Corp (SMC) for its 1,200 MW Ilijan combined-cycle gas power plant. Developers had initially aimed for a March start-up for the 3 mtpa PHLNG regas terminal.

The project application had been transferred from Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company (AG&P) to Linseed, leaving AG&P as project contractor. Apart from sourcing fuel for the Ilijan power station, the PHLNG regas terminal is intended to service SMC's future project, notably an 850 MW combined-cycle plant expansion.

LNG now "relatively reasonably priced"

Despite tight LNG markets through to 2025, Rino Abad, director of the DOE's Oil Industry Management Bureau, stressed demand from



Construction of Linseed's PLNG terminal at Batangas

the Philippines is undeterred – even at elevated prices. He revealed San Miguel has secured a string of cargoes from a global LNG supplier and suggested the Japan-Korea Marker for Asian LNG at \$20/MMBtu was now a "relatively reasonable price," considering prices in September 2022 had been as high as \$70/MMBtu.

FGEN LNG, part of First Gen Corp, and BW LNG are also gearing up to commissioning their 5.26 mtpa regas terminal in March with a view to start full commercial operation in June 2023. FirstGen recently extended its charter for a floating LNG import terminal from BW LNG for five years, allowing a swift increase in LNG imports

continued on page 2

Harbin Electric produces first domestic heavy-duty gas turbine

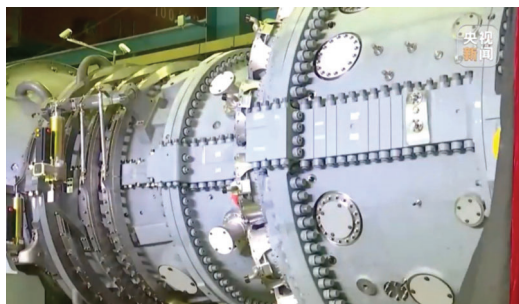
The first Chinese-made HA-class gas turbine has been produced by Harbin Electric Power General Gas Turbine Co – a joint venture between Harbin Electric and GE Gas Power – in Qinhuangdao City, Hebei province. With over 600 MW output, the turbine will now be transported to Guangdong for use in a power plant at Daya Bay Petrochem Zone, Huizhou.

The successful domestic production of this air-cooled HA-turbine was celebrated as a breakthrough in China's gas turbine manufacturing capability. A dual-fuel turbine that can combust a blend of hydrogen and natural gas is described as the "crown jewel" by many Chinese engineers.

Running on 10% hydrogen

Once installed and commissioned, the gas turbine will run on a 10% hydrogen blend (by volume) mixed with natural gas. It will hence power the first 9HA-driven power plant with natural gas-hydrogen dual fuel capability in China, adding 1,340 MW of electricity generation capacity to the local grid.

The heavy-duty turbine can be dispatched as a



View of the first China-made HA-turbine

baseload power source to replace more carbon emission-intensive coal-fired units. Annual operation of a HA-class driven combined-cycle gas power plant produces more than 1.5 million tons less of carbon emissions, compared with an equally-sized coal-fired plant.

AGENDA

ENERGY MIX

Build-out of US power gen capacity tops 54 GW, more than half solar

2

DEMAND

Bangladesh to re-enter spot LNG market to source fuel for power gen

3

SUPPLY

Botaş about to launch Saros FSRU to help turn Turkey into a gas hub

5

CARBON CAPTURE

Industrial projects with CCUS struggle to compete with renewables

6

PNNL claims to have developed "least costly" carbon capture system

6

PROJECTS

Texas' new performance credits prompt Calpine to build gas peaker

7

continued on page 2

Continued from page 1, top story

before the utility will build a more costly on-shore terminal. Developers are understood to source cargoes via Tokyo Gas, which has ample trade connections with LNG suppliers.

For First Gen, one of the largest power providers in the Philippines, the timely start-up of the FSRU is crucial source fuel for four gas-fired power stations – the 1,000 MW St Rita, 500 MW San Lorenzo, 414 MW San Gabriel and the 97 MW Avion plants – which currently run on gas from the Shell-operated Malampaya field where production will cease by 2024.

Replacing gas from Malampaya field

The DOE had been accelerating the approval process for LNG import terminals to avoid a spike in electricity prices and power shortages, once Malampaya reserves will be depleted in 2024. Currently, the Malampaya gas and condensate field still provides enough fuel for three gas-fired power plant with combined capacity of 2,700 MW, enough to cover 30% of the electricity needs of the Luzon Island including the capital Manila.

Rival LNG import projects are less advanced: Vires Energy is proceeding with a FLNG import unit with a capacity of 3 mtpa and an integrated 450 MW power station, which will be mounted on a barge. The power station is due operational in mid-2026, though no firm timeline has been communicated for the floating regas terminal. In addition, Shell is planning to deploy a leased FSRU at Tabango, Batangas, while simultaneously trying to divest its 45% operating stake in the large but fast-depleting Malampaya offshore gas field. ■

Build-out of US power gen capacity tops 54 GW, more than half solar

Developers plan to add 54.5 GW of utility-scale power generation capacity in the US in 2023, with more than half (54%) derived from solar, the government's Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory shows. Two large CCGTs will come online – the 1,836 MW Guernsey Power Station in Ohio and the 1,214 MW CPV Three Rivers Energy Center in Illinois.

Utility-scale solar capacity staged a rapid growth since 2010, but additions plunged 23% in 2022 largely due to supply chain disruptions caused by the pandemic. Analysts at the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) expect that some of those delayed 2022 projects will begin operating in 2023, when developers plan to install 29.1 GW of solar power in the United States.

"If all of this capacity comes online as planned, 2023 will have the most new utility-scale solar capacity added in a single year, more than doubling the current record of 13.4 GW set in 2021," EIA analysts Elisa Fasching and Suparna Ray said.

Battery-based energy storage, deployed to balance fluctuating renewable power supply, is expected to more than double over the course of this year. Developers reported plans to add 9.4 GW of battery storage to

the existing 8.8 GW of battery storage capacity and EIA analysts expect 71% of this new capacity will be added in California and Texas, both states with significant solar and wind power capacity.

Natural gas-fired generating capacity comes third in line of all planned additions. Developers envisage 7.5 GW of new gas power capacity with 83% of this derived from new combined-cycle plants. The remainder is fast-ramp peaking power capacity in simple-cycle mode, or grid balancing plants based on reciprocating gas engines.

Over 15 GW of coal and gas capacity retires

Power plant operators in the United States plan to retire 15.6 gigawatt (GW) of generating capacity, mostly coal- and gas-fired units, while adding 54.5 GW of utility-scale capacity, mostly solar PV and new gas combined-cycle plants. Retirements, often

caused by air quality regulations, include a large coal power unit in Ohio and three gas generators in California.

According to the government's Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory, some 6.2 GW of gas-fired capacity is scheduled to retire this year – largely older steam and combustion turbine units, which represent 1.3% of the operating gas generation fleet as of January.

Three aging gas-fired power plants in California (Alamitos, Huntington Beach, and Redondo Beach), with a combined 2.2 GW of capacity, are scheduled to retire by the end of this year. These plants were originally slated to retire in 2020, but they were granted a three-year extension to maintain grid reliability.

In terms of coal-fired capacity, substantial volumes of 11 GW per year on average have already been shut down over the past decade. Most operating US coal power units

were built in the 1970s and 1980s and cannot compete with a growing number of highly efficient, modern natural gas-fired power plants and low-cost renewables, analysts pointed out. ■

Gas to Power Journal

Publisher
Stuart Fryer

Editor
Anja Karl
Tel: +44 (0)7733 684 682
anja@gastopowerjournal.com

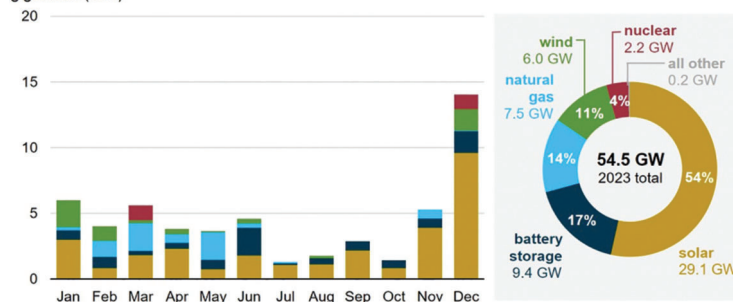
Advertising
David Jeffries
Tel: +44 (0)7973 642 086
djeffries@lngjournal.com

New Business & Databases
Stephan Venter
Tel: +44 (0) 207 017 3407
venter@gastopowerjournal.com

Subscriptions
Margarita Tokere
Tel: +33 (0)7 67 62 58 77
margarita@gastopowerjournal.com

Layout & Production
Vivian Chee
Tel: +44 (0) 208 995 5540
chee@btconnect.com

U.S. planned utility-scale electric-generating capacity additions (2023)
gigawatts (GW)



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory, December 2022

Continued from page 1

The efficiency of a 9HA.02 gas turbine can reach over 64% in combined-cycle mode and can reach an output of up to 838 MW. The flexible turbine can substantially

increase its electricity output within one minute, making it ideally placed for peak-shaving and balancing intermittent supply from renewable energy source. ■

Bangladesh to re-enter spot LNG market to source fuel for power gen

Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has confirmed the country urgently needs LNG – even at high spot market prices – to meet demand from the power sector. About 60% of Bangladesh's electricity is generated from gas-fired plants, hence the government bought LNG with the aim of ensuring uninterrupted power supply during the current irrigation season and for export-orientated industries.

“The process of importing LNG from the spot market has already been adopted as a necessary measure to meet the demand for natural gas,” Hasina told parliament. She urged utility buyers to import more LNG as prices for cargoes have plunged by nearly 50% over the last two months. Though Bangladesh produces around 24 Bcm per year of domestic gas from more than 20 fields, it has to import at least 7 Bcm of LNG to meet rising demand.

Speaking before Parliament, the Prime Minister stressed the importance for importing LNG in February and March to meet electricity demand from the agricultural sector during the irrigation season, maintain growth in the industrial sector and fill stocks prior to the month-long period of Ramadan starting from March 22. But LNG shipments would need to extend into the summer to avoid crippling blackouts.

Spot tender

Analysts estimate Bangladesh will be seeking



PetroBangla's Moheshkhali FRSU

at least a dozen spot LNG cargoes or more between the end of February and June. A spot tender was reportedly issued with prices now under \$17 per million British thermal units, down from around \$38/MMBtu in November.

Regional LNG cargo values for India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are derived from the West India Marker (WIM) futures price, which has fallen from \$18.269/MMBtu at the start of February to \$16.167/MMBtu on

February 8 and is forecast to ease to around \$14.882 per MMBtu into March.

Bangladesh sources LNG via two floating storage and regasification units (FSRUs), both chartered from Exelerate Energy. One FSRU, chartered by state-owned PetroBangla and has been located offshore Moheshkhali Island in the Bay of Bengal since 2018. The second, chartered by Summit Power, has been stationed since 2019 off the port of Cox's Bazaar. ■

Japan's power generators see LNG stock rise amid warmer weather

LNG inventories, held by JERA and other power generators in Japan, have risen due to a fall in electricity consumption in the onset of warmer weather. Stocks are up 51% and forecast at 1.69 million tons of LNG at the end of February, according to projections by Japan's trade and industry ministry (METI).

The rise in stocks has been largely caused by lower gas-burn, as Japan's electricity demand averaged 110 GW in the week to February 13, down 6.6% week-on-week, data from the Organisation for Cross-regional Co-ordination of Transmission Operators shows. Temperatures have risen by 2.3°C to an average 7.8°C over the same period.

Utilities and power distributors consequently showed substantially less buying interest and largely stayed clear of the spot market.

Mild winter lowers cost of LNG procurement

Japan's largest power producer JERA recently posted a rise in net profits due to significantly lower LNG procurement in a mild

winter. "We had assumed a tight global LNG market during the winter, but the market has eased thanks to warmer weather in Europe, improving our procurement environment in terms of volume and prices," Tetsuo Yoshida, the head of finance, told a post-earnings news conference.

The Tokyo-based company reported a net profit of around 100 billion yen (\$769 million) for the year to March 31, revising its earlier forecast loss of 200 billion yen.

Still, JERA incurred a 100.2 billion yen (\$772 million) loss in the fiscal third quarter due to higher cost for buying spot LNG cargoes in

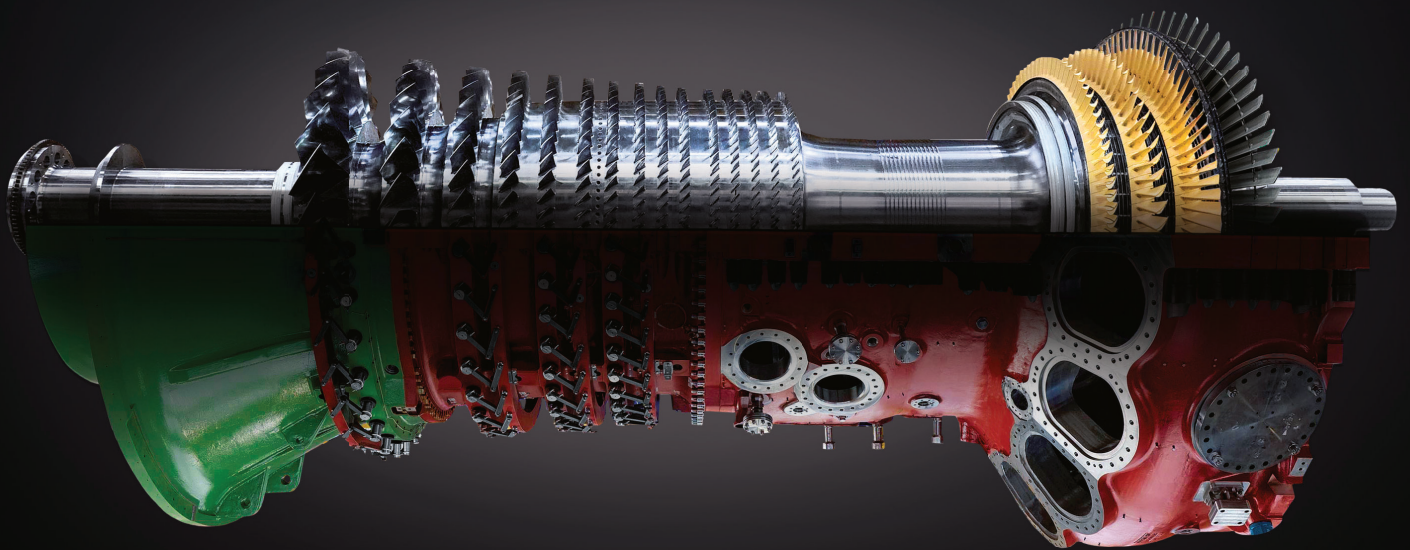
replacement for halted shipments from the US Freeport LNG plant due to the June 2022 fire. JERA said it does not expect contractual supplies from Freeport to resume until the end of March, at the earliest. ■



JERA's LNG-fuelled Anegasaki power complex

— ITALIAN ENERGY —

BRIGHTER FUTURE



Ansaldo Energia's GT36 gas turbine is the top of the range for performance and power in our portfolio. With our products and solutions, from EPC to service, from digital twin to remote monitoring, Ansaldo Energia is ready to face the challenges of the energy transition towards a cleaner and more sustainable future.

**ANSALDO
ENERGIA**

Botaş about to launch Saros FSRU to help turn Turkey into a gas hub

Turkey's state-owned oil and gas supplier Botaş is about to start LNG imports at Saros Bay, following the arrival of the Vasant 1 FSRU loaded with a commissioning cargo from Egypt. The Saros project is Turkey's third FSRU terminal and is intended to boost gas transits to neighbouring Bulgaria and bolster fuel supply for domestic power generation.

Botaş is currently getting the Vasant 1 FSRU ready for continuous operation over the next 12 months to meet rising domestic demand as well as its export commitments. Swan Energy-owned Vasant 1 was originally intended for the Jafrabad project in India, which has been delayed if not derailed by soaring LNG prices.

Turkey uses a significant share of its natural gas imports to generate electricity and aspires to become a regional gas hub for supplying Russian gas and LNG onwards to eastern Europe. To that end, Botaş just signed a long-term deal with Bulgargaz which gives the Bulgarian gas company access to Turkey's gas network and LNG import terminals. The agreement allows Bulgaria to import about 1.5 Bcm of gas a year and Bulgargaz already made plans to book regas slots for about 1 Bcm/y at Turkish LNG terminals.

Apart from the Saros FSRU project in northern Turkey, state-owned Botaş also owns and operates the Iskenderun facility offshore Dörtöyl in the south of the country, while the independent player Pardus Energy has stationed the 170,000cbm Turquoise offshore Etki, a small town close to Izmir.

EU may source Russian gas via Turkey

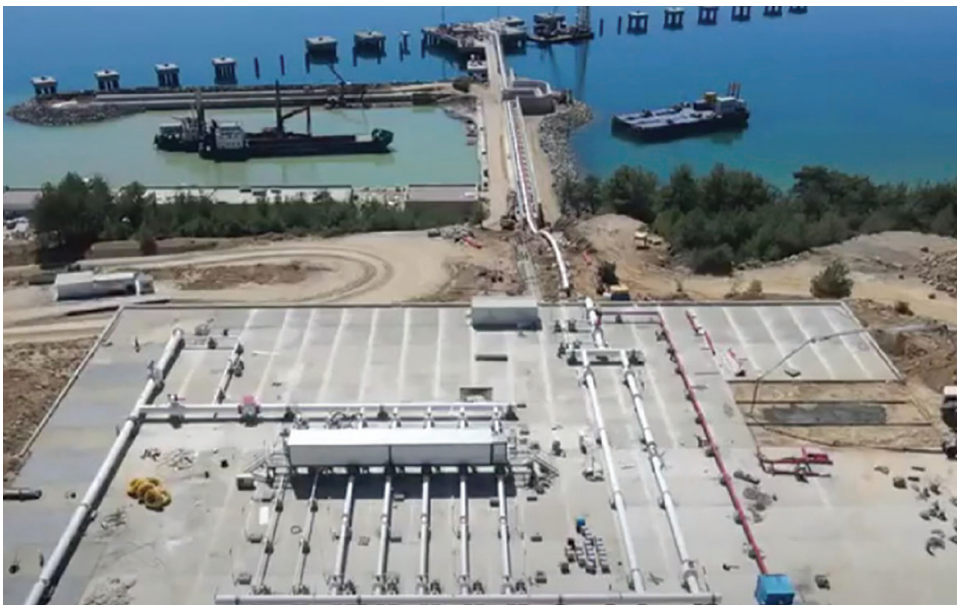
Boosting Turkey's LNG import capacity is one step to turning the country into a regional gas hub, along with stepping up imports of Russian pipeline gas through

TurkStream. Though the EU has slashed its dependency on Russia, which covered 40% of the bloc's gas demand prior to the war in Ukraine, it still needs a minimum of 7% of its gas consumption coming from Russia, the French energy consultant Thierry Bros reckons.

The Russian President Vladimir Putin offered to step up flows and re-route them through Turkey: "We could move the lost volumes from the Nord Streams along the bottom of the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea region and thus make the main routes for the supply of our fuel, our natural gas to Europe through Turkey," Putin told an energy conference in Moscow. If the plan is economically feasible and offtakers are interested, it could turn Turkey into one of "the largest gas hubs for Europe," he suggested.

Creating a hub for Russian gas in Turkey could lead to an expansion of the 31.5 Bcm/year TurkStream pipeline, which currently just carries limited volumes to Turkey as well as Serbia and Hungary. Playing it big, Putin hinted at the option of a new interconnector through the Black Sea, though this would take at least three years to build.

Setting up a gas hub in Turkey would allow Moscow to mask its gas and reconnect indirectly with its long-standing European buyers. Putin had earlier proposed to deliver gas directly to Germany via the undamaged Nord Stream-2 pipeline, but the German government refused, noting Russia was "no longer a trustworthy supplier." ■



Site for Saros FSRU in northern Turkey

NEWS NUDGES

Utilities caution against EU power market revamp

Fourteen European energy companies – including Enel, Engie, Iberdrola, Fortum, Orsted and Uniper – have urged the European Union to "act with caution" when preparing to reform EU electricity market rules. Utilities want the Commission to implement limited changes that spur investment in renewables, low-carbon power generation and energy savings without risking a fragmentation of Europe's internal energy market.

GE signs PoC with Iraq's

GE has signed a Principles of Cooperation (PoC) with Iraq's electricity ministry to cooperate on new power plants, expanding capacities at existing plants, and rehabilitating installed capacity and transmission infrastructure for more secure and reliable electricity supply. Earlier, GE vowed to help Iraq to generate up to 14 gigawatts (GW) of power, create up to 65,000 direct and indirect jobs, support the government to realize savings of up to \$3 billion per year.

US power gen slides

Electricity generation in the US is forecast to fall by 2% in 2023 as the real GDP contracts slightly in the first half of this year. Come 2024, however, the electricity output is expected to rebound by 2% while the power gen mix shifts from coal to renewable energy sources, backed up by flexible gas gensets and energy storage.

Methane emissions stay high

Methane emissions remained stubbornly high in 2022 even as soaring energy prices made actions to reduce them cheaper than ever. Tracking by the International Energy Agency (IEA) shows that the oil and gas industry was responsible for 135 million tonnes of methane released into the atmosphere in 2022, only slightly below the 2019-records.

Industrial projects with CCUS struggle to compete with renewables

Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) in natural gas processing, fossil fuel power generation and hydrogen production faces “considerable uncertainties” due to technological challenges, uncertain demand and drastic cost reduction of renewable alternatives, Fitch analysts warn. Voluntary carbon markets offer a possible revenue stream for CCUS projects – if captured CO₂ is stored permanently.

Investors are urged to consider not only the technical maturity of a specific CCUS project but also whether low-carbon alternatives will undermine the profitability of the projects. “In any case, CCUS projects can never be used to delay the transition away from fossil fuels if investors want to avoid allegations of greenwashing and reputational damage,” analysts stressed.

Today, 70% global operational capture capacity is in the natural gas processing industry where the main avenue to financing such facilities is by selling CO₂ to oil and gas producers for enhanced oil recovery (EOR). Fitch Solution expects gas processing plants will see the largest capacity additions from

new CCUS projects through to 2030.

Low-carbon LNG, meanwhile, is still a nascent market. US is set to lead in this area, “given strong existing expertise in CCUS solutions, favourable regulatory environment and a bullish outlook for both LNG export and liquefaction capacity growth,” analysts commented.

Costly coal power retrofits

Post-combustion carbon capture can be retrofitted at coal-fired power plants. But capturing carbon at a coal plant is technically more challenging than in natural gas processing or other industrial processes since the CO₂ is more diluted. The gases emitted by coal power units typically only contain 10-14% CO₂ while the exhaust from gas processing and some industries can have a CO₂ concentration of 40-90%.

Costs of retrofitting existing coal-fired power plants greatly varies based on location, size, regulatory environment and available technology: The Petra Nova coal power plant in the United States was retrofitted with a post-combustion CCS fa-

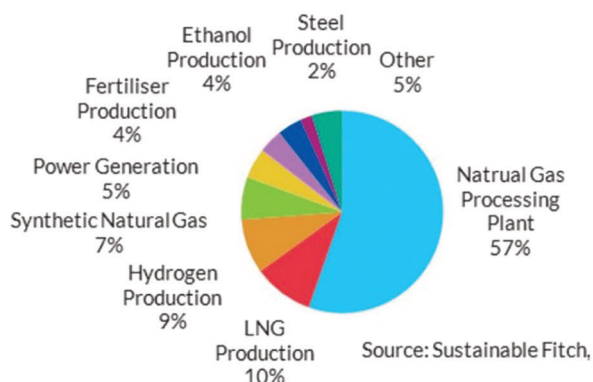
cility in 2017, at a cost of around \$1 billion. The US government provided a \$200 million grant and the Japanese government offered a loan of \$250 million. Captured carbon was meant to be sold to nearby oil fields for EOR but the project closed in 2020, with owners citing low oil prices at the start of the pandemic as the main reason.

Gas power application not mature, yet

Cleaner-burning gas has replaced large parts of coal-fired capacity, particularly in developed countries. But the low carbon concentration of the exhaust of gas-fired plants at just around 5% CO₂ makes carbon capture not economical, yet. The IEA considers the technology to capture CO₂ in natural gas power generation to be only in the ‘demonstration’ phase.

With renewables plus battery storage becoming cheaper and more reliable, natural gas power projects with CCUS faces rising competition. But efficient combined-cycle gas power plants still enjoy support from policy makers, hence the UN’s Inevitable Policy Response’s Forecast Policy Scenario expects Capex in natural gas power generation with CCS to significantly surpass gas power generation without CCS by 2032. ■

Operating Carbon Capture Capacity by Industry



PNNL claims to have developed “least costly” carbon capture system

Scientists at the US Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) have created a novel carbon capture process by taking flue gas from power plants and using a solvent to strip out CO₂, which is then turned into methanol. Developers claim their ‘water lean’ solvents require 17% less energy which reduces capture cost by 19% to as low as \$38 per metric ton.

So far, water-rich solvents have been typically used to extract CO₂ from post-combustion flue gas but they must be boiled to remove the CO₂ and then cooled before reuse, which drives up costs. PNNL hence designed solvents that contain less than 5 percent water which reduces energy costs to remove the CO₂ by boiling.

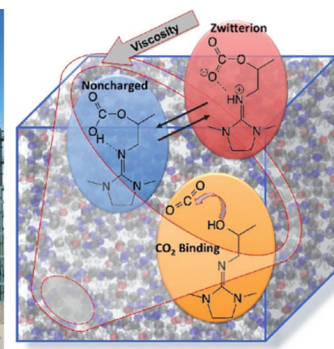
PNNL researchers explained their solvent also use molecules that align in a way that promotes internal hydrogen bonding, which results in a lower solvent circulation rate and reduced pumping cost.

The novel carbon capture technology can be a drop-in replacement at existing facilities because the solvents are designed to be flexible and adapted to pre-combustion gas

streams along with natural gas or any other CO₂-containing gas stream. Developers claim their new solvent reduce capture costs by 15% relative to commercial second-generation technology and increases capture efficiency by 26% over the current baseline.

Applications include gas- or coal-fired power plants aiming to decarbonise, along with industrial applications like cement production plants. Once captured, the CO₂ can be injected into the subsurface to enhance oil re-

covery or for long-term storage. The methanol, produced from the captured carbon, is one of the world’s most widely used chemicals. It can be used as an ingredient in plastics, paint, construction materials and car parts. ■



PNNL's low viscosity solvents can be dropped into existing infrastructure

Texas' new performance credits prompt Calpine to build gas peaker

Calpine is reacting to Texas' new Performance Credit Mechanism (PCM) by fast-tracking plans to develop a 425 MW gas peaker next to the 794 MW Freestone combined-cycle power plant near Fairfield. The PCM schemes awards generators based on how much capacity they make available at times of an electricity supply shortage on the grid.

Created to incentivise new fast-ramp capacity, the PCM obliges load-serving entities to buy those performance credits from generators with flexible power generation capacity. The scheme opens up an additional revenue stream for peaking power plants, though it is not clear yet at what level of electricity scarcity they will be called upon.

Gas peaking plants can provide crucial backup capacity during extreme weather conditions such as Texas' cold freeze in February 2021, when fuel supply to gas-

fired power plants remained intact. The new flexible peaker, under construction next to the Freestone Energy Center (2x379 MW), could be in operation in less than two years' time.

Build-out of US power gen capacity tops 54 GW

Developers across the United States plan to add 54.5 GW of utility-scale power generation capacity in 2023, with more than half (54%) derived from solar, the government's Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory shows.

Natural gas-fired generating capacity comes third in line of all planned additions, behind solar PV and battery-based energy storage. Developers envisage 7.5 GW of new gas power capacity with 83% of this derived from new combined-cycle plants. The remainder is fast-ramp peaking power capacity in simple-cycle mode, or grid balancing plants based on reciprocating gas engines. ■



Freestone Energy Center, next to the site of Calpine's projected gas peaker

Kindle Energy invests \$750 million to develop CCGT in Louisiana

Kindle Energy has started construction for a 700 MW combined-cycle gas power plant in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. Magnolia Power Station, built at a cost of \$750 million and powered by a 7HA.03 gas turbine, will sell electricity to five rural utilities starting from May 2025. GE said the plant would eventually be capable to co-fire up to 50% hydrogen.

Once operational, the Magnolia CCGT will supply power to the 1803 Electric Cooperative, an alliance of five utility groups: Beauregard Electric Cooperative; Claiborne Electric Coop; Northeast Louisiana Power Coop; South Louisiana Electric Cooperative Association; and Washington-St. Tammany

Electric Coop.

Kindle Energy estimates up to 475 jobs will be created during peak construction, followed by 25 new direct jobs with an average annual salary of \$100,000. The Louisiana Economic Development estimates the project will result in another 94 new indirect jobs. The plant developer has applied for the Magnolia CCGT to be exempt from industrial tax.

"This investment by Kindle Energy is a win for job creation, emissions reduction and rural resilience," said Governor John Bel Edwards. The Magnolia CCGT is expected to make electricity more affordable and sustainable for some of Louisiana's most rural com-



7HA.03 gas turbine

WattBridge commissions fourth gas peaker in Texas

Houston-based WattBridge has announced the commissioning and start-up of a 288 MW gas peaking plant in Brazoria County, Texas. Mark One Generating Station, powered by six LM6000 gas turbines, is the fourth peaking plant built by the independent power producer in Texas over the past three years and brings its total installed capacity to nearly 2 GW.

Engineering, procurement and construction services for the Mark One peaker were provided by ProEnergy, while MUFG Union Bank, CoBank ACB and Truist Bank handled project financing.

Addition of the 288 MW Mark One peaker means WattBridge now has 1,824 MW power generation capacity in operation or under construction within the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), and a further 2,176 MW under development. Financial close on the 288 MW Brotman peaker was reached in December 2021 and the plant is slated to start operation this spring. ■



Mark One Generating Station

munities. The project also will modernize the state's public utility infrastructure by employing gas turbine technology that uses natural gas and carbon-free hydrogen rather than carbon-intensive coal as its fuel source, he pointed out. The governor is committed to substantially reduce Louisiana's carbon footprint by 2050.

Kindle Energy's decision to spend over \$750 million on developing the Magnolia CCGT adds to Louisiana's quickly growing new energy sector, which has seen over \$25 billion in announced or proposed projects since 2020, Adam Knapp, Baton Rouge Area Chamber president pointed out. ■

LNG Journal Subscription Package

Your LNG Journal subscription includes broad coverage of LNG across the globe - from trade and shipments through to LNG prices, plus in-depth technical coverage. With over 20 years of LNG reporting experience, we remain the market leading source of information for decision makers in the LNG industry.

LNG Daily News

Delivered to your inbox and online



LNG Journal

The flagship LNG monthly



LNG Unlimited

Your weekly summary of LNG news



LNG Market Tracker

Weekly empirical insight into the LNG market



LNG North America

Bi-monthly report on LNG in the US, Canada



LNG Fuelling

In-depth look at LNG as a fuel



LNG Shipping News

Bi-weekly coverage of LNG shipping



LNG China

Bi-monthly review of LNG in China



LNG Monthly Markets

Key developments in LNG markets



Gas to Power Journal

Peakload Power and Energy Storage



Subscription Contacts

For new subscriptions or general subscription queries please contact:

Stephan Venter
venter@lngjournal.com
+44 207 017 3407

To renew an existing subscription or to upgrade your package, please contact:

Gabi Weck
gabi@lngjournal.com

Sign up now for an Online Subscription at only US\$1190; €920 or £830

Discount options are available for multi-users

Contact us for more information or to arrange a free trial