



Germany needs backup coal power plants until March 2031; BNetzA says

Germany's network agency (BNetzA) sees a need to retain several coal-fired power plants in reserve until the end of March 2031 as construction of new gas-fired units could be delayed. These coal plants would "only run rarely" if requested by the TSO, with BNetzA stressing the intention is still to have no coal-fired power dispatched on the market after 2030.

Several grid operators, including TransnetBW in the southwestern state of Baden-Württemberg, had urged the regulator to keep coal-fired power plants as a backup for longer than initially planned to ensure system stability.

The ruling coalition intends to pull forward the coal exit date to 2030 for all of Germany, although state governments in the eastern part of the country voiced concerns about an earlier exit, or reject it outright. Whether the federal government can enact its aspired phase-out schedule will much depend on the pace of renewables build-out, grid expansion and the planned construction of new gas power plants.



RWE's Neurath C lignite power unit

Coal exit only achievable with 'future-proof gas power plants'

To replace Germany's remaining coal power plants before the official end date in 2038, the government must design and implement market mechanism to incentivise new-builds of alternatives. Markus Krebber, CEO of Germany's largest utility, said a coal phase-out in 2030 is only feasible if the government supports the construction of

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Global coal demand set to decline through to 2026; IEA forecasts

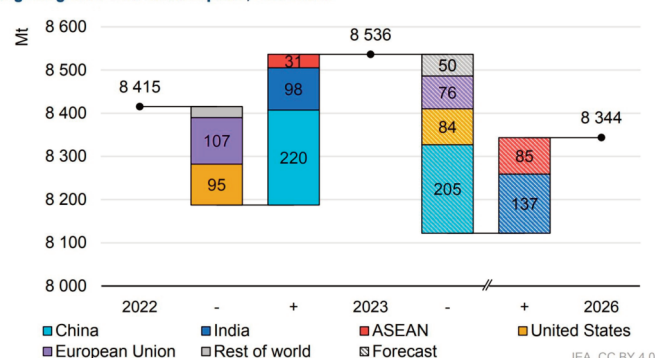
After reaching an all-time high last year, global coal demand is expected to fall through to 2026, the International Energy Agency (IEA) says. Coal consumption is forecast to drop by around 20% in the EU and the US, while demand in India and China is increasing by 8% and 5%, respectively, as coal-burn for power generation keeps rising.

Weak hydropower output over the summer has triggered a stark increase in coal-burn in Asia last summer. In contrast, a decline in gas prices to pre-crisis level led to a partial reverse of the gas-to-coal switch in the European Union, analysts noted, stressing that the power mix in China and India is less exposed to gas price developments and it hence needs renewables additions to reign in coal-burn.

By 2026, IEA analysts expect global coal demand to fall by 2.3% compared with 2023 levels, even

in the absence of governments announcing and implementing stronger clean energy and climate

Change in global coal consumption, 2022-2026



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"future-proof gas power plants."

These flexible units should be gradually converted to run on hydrogen in the 2030s, he underlined. There must be clarity which plants should be built when, where and by whom," Krebber stressed, warning: "Otherwise, the coal exit will become very difficult."

Essen-based RWE, which runs most of Germany's remaining coal-fired power plants, last year agreed to bring forward the coal exit in the state of North Rhine-West-

phalia to 2030 – eight years earlier than planned. The agreement was struck with the federal government on the condition that RWE can continue to operate its lignite-fired units Neurath D and E until the end of March 2024 to avoid the risk of gas shortages. These two units were already meant to go offline at the end of 2022 but were permitted to run another 15 months.

Liberals rebuke early coal exit

Finance minister Christian Linder from the

market-liberal party FDP has rejected plans for an earlier coal exit if Germany lacks affordable alternative energy. "As long as it is not clear that energy will be available and affordable, we should end the dreams of phasing out coal power in 2030," he told the newspaper Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger.

"This date does nothing for the climate anyway as, due to European rules, the CO2 emissions saved in Germany are allowed to accrue additionally in Poland, for example," Linder argues. ■

SPPC opens bids for four 7.2 GW combined-cycle plants in Saudi Arabia

Saudi Power Procurement Company (SPPC) is inviting bids for the development of four independent power projects (IPPs) with a total capacity of 7,200 MW. The four projects are meant to operate on gas combined-cycle technology with a provision for carbon capture and will be distributed across two existing plants at Rumah and two others at Nairyah.

By insisting on carbon capture unit readiness, SPPC wants the projects to be aligned with the Saudi Green Initiative which aims for net-zero greenhouse gasses through a circular carbon economy approach by 2060. To that end, utilities seek to improving generation efficiency at their fossil power stations and reduce operation costs by shifting their power gen mix towards wind and solar energy.

In the long run, the government in Riyadh aims for a 50:50 fuel mix of natural gas and renewable for electricity production. Currently, gas-fired power generation accounts for 45% of installed capacity with about 41 GW, while oil-fired generators still pro-

vide the lion's share of the country's electricity at 57%, though renewables build-out is progressing.

By acting as the principal buyer, SPPC creates a legal separation of power generation and generation in the Saudi Kingdom in an effort to enhance competition between IPPs and power plants owned by the state-owned utility.

Last November, SPPC signed power purchase agreements for the 3,600 MW Taiba and 3,600 MW Qassim projects. It pushes

forward the expansion of the Rabigh project, within an existing power purchase agreement with the Saudi Electricity Company. At Rabigh, plans are to add a new CCGT unit with a capacity of 1,200 MW. ■



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policies. This decline is set to be driven by the major expansion of wind and solar power

capacity coming online in the three years to 2026.

China's pivot to renewables lowers coal demand

More than half of renewables build-out will take place in China, which currently accounts for over half of the world's demand for coal. As a result, Chinese coal demand is expected to fall in 2024 and plateau through 2026.

But analysts cautioned that the outlook for coal in China will be significantly affected in the coming years by the pace of clean energy deployment, weather conditions, and structural shifts in the economy. Chinese imports reached 450 million tonnes last year, more than 100 million tonnes above the previous global record set by the country in 2013, while Indonesia's exports in 2023 were close to 500 million tonnes – also a global record.

Electricity generation, steelmaking and cement production are responsible for the largest CO2 emission, these sectors stay slow to decarbonise.

"We have seen declines in global coal demand a few times, but they were brief and caused by extraordinary events such as the collapse of the Soviet Union or the Covid-19 crisis. This time appears different, as the decline is more structural, driven by the formidable and sustained expansion of clean energy technologies," said Keisuke Sadamori, IEA Director of Energy Markets and Security.

Through 2026, India and Southeast Asia are the only regions where coal consumption is poised to grow significantly. In advanced economies, meanwhile, the expansion of renewables amid weak electricity demand growth is set to continue driving the structural decline of coal consumption. ■

Gas to Power Journal

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Coal power generation in Germany falls to lowest level in 60 years

Germany's hard coal-fired power generation fell to the lowest level since 1955 last year while lignite and hard coal-burn dropped by almost a third, or 48 TWh, reducing coal's share of net power generation to 26%, research by Fraunhofer ISE found. The country sourced 59.7% of its electricity needs from renewables whose output increased by 7.2% to 270 TWh.

High gas prices during the European energy crisis and a shortfall of French nuclear power production had caused a spike in coal-burn in 2022 but this trend has now been reversed. Germany shut down its three last nuclear power stations in 2023 which led to a slight increase in gas-fired power generation, while the renewables share increased to 52% – still a long way off the government's targeted 80% share by 2030.

The energy trade balance turned negative in 2023 when Germany imported almost 12 TWh, making use of substantially

cheaper hydro- and wind power from Scandinavia during the summer period. In contrast, Germany had a positive trade balance in 2022 when it sold electricity to France to help mitigate the country's nuclear power shortages caused technical failures at several of EDF's reactors.

The average wholesale day-ahead power price last year was €92.2/MWh, significantly less than the staggering €239.5/MWh in 2022 and also slightly less than the €93.3/MWh in 2021, ISE figures show.

A weak economy and less coal power use helped lower energy-related emission to the

lowest level in 70 years. Emissions decreased about ten percent year-on-year to 673 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents in 2023, down from 746 mt CO₂ eq. in the previous year. But both the transport and buildings sectors exceeded their 2023 emissions budget, meaning Germany missed its climate targets for the third and fourth year in a row.

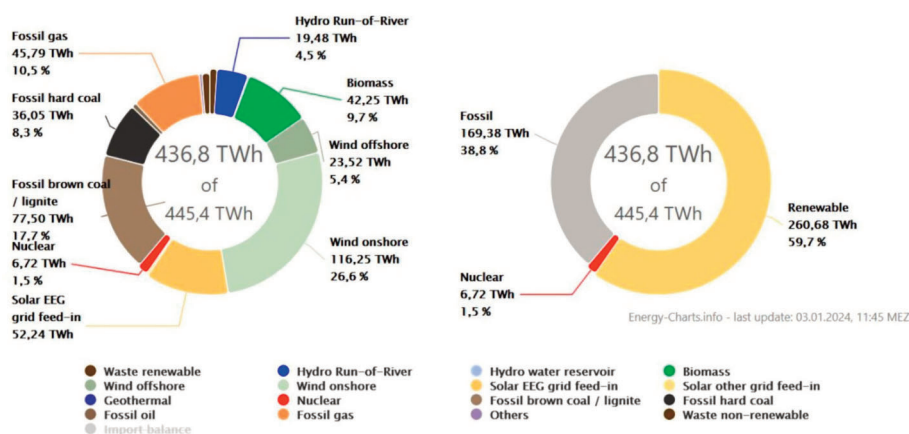
Storage build-out soars, replaces gas power

Battery-based energy storage in Germany is expected to increase fortyfold by 2030, reaching 57 GWh with connected capacity of 15 GW. By storing excess renewable energy, German utilities can avoid having to build an additional 8 GW of new gas-fired power plants which reduces emission by up to 6.2 million tons, a Frontier Economics study finds.

By 2050, growing demand for flexibility service to help balance the grid and falling costs of storage technology could boost the capacity of large-scale battery storage systems to 60 GW/ 271 GWh. Using storage to shift the availability of electricity from times of surplus generation to times of power shortages can generate a (macro)economic value of around €12 billion by 2050.

Public net electricity generation in Germany in 2023

Energetically corrected values



US renewables build-out to exceed fossil power additions through 2050

Most capacity additions in the US power sector will be from renewables as falling capital costs for solar panels, wind turbines and battery storage as well as government subsidies render them increasingly cost-competitive compared with fossil power. The EIA's Low Zero-Carbon Technology Cost case anticipates costs for clean energy could fall 40% below the Reference case through to 2050.

In the Reference case, which serves as a baseline, analysts project a large increase in renewable capacity of about 380% from 2022 through 2050. By comparison, fossil fuel generating capacity, which includes coal and natural gas-fired power plants, increases by just about 11%.

Economic growth and technology costs largely determine the pace of expansion of both renewable and fossil power generation capacity. The High Economic Growth and Low Zero-Carbon Technology Cost combination case has the highest projected growth in renewable capacity, increasing nearly 600% between 2022 and 2050.

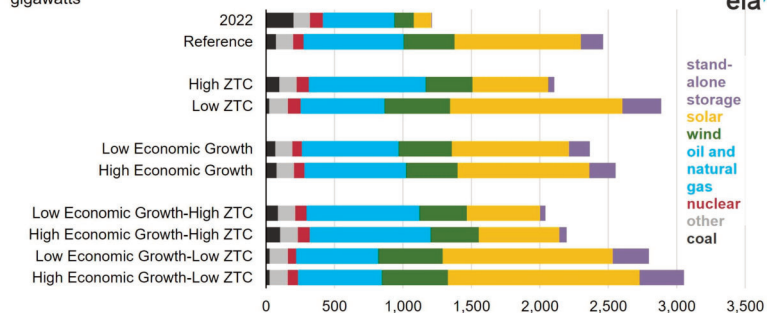
But even in the Low Economic Growth and High Zero-Carbon Technology Cost combination case, which assumes the low-

est growth in renewable technologies out of the AEO2023 cases, projected growth in renewable capacity approaches 230%.

Growth of fossil-fuelled power generation varies widely: Coal- and gas-fired capacity could increase 36% between 2022 and 2050, assuming high economic growth and comparatively expensive zero-carbon technology – but fossil-fired capacity could also fall by

14% in the event of suppressed power demand in a weak economy and low zero-carbon technology costs, analysts at the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) explained.

Total U.S. installed power capacity by AEO2023 case, 2022 (history) and 2050 gigawatts



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2023* (AEO2023)
Note: ZTC=Zero-Carbon Technology Cost; other=geothermal, biomass, municipal waste, fuel cells, hydroelectric, pumped hydro storage

Red Sea attacks on tankers have limited effect on LNG prices

Attacks on vessels transiting through the Red Sea have led to multiple ship diversions and triggered a brief spike in TTF prices to \$11.41/MMBtu, but prices fell promptly thereafter on healthy stocks and mild weather. BP started to bypass the Suez Canal and analysts warn if Qatar Energy follows suit, this will delay LNG destined for Europe.

The Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, is a major artery for global trade. "Virtually all Qatari exports to Europe have gone through the Suez Canal," analysts said with reference to Rystad's live vessel-tracking data. Qatar to Europe trade volumes are the largest LNG trade flow through the canal, totalling 19.84 million tons in 2022, compared to the second largest, US exports at 6.41 million tons. Year-to-date, Qatari shipments to Europe reached 13.74 million tons, indicating much upside in the final week of the year.

"If Qatari LNG cargoes to Europe are disrupted in the Red Sea, additional shipping capacity may be required to cover the addi-

tional voyage duration if trade flows need to pass around the Cape of Good Hope," analysts warned. In the event of a cold snap, EU utility buyers may have to source spot cargoes elsewhere as contractual Qatari cargoes will arrive late.

Diverting Qatari vessels to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope off Southern Africa lengthens voyage times by about 17 days, doubling the current duration. This is because the average distance is about 10,400 km via the Suez Canal and about 23,000 km via the Cape of Good Hope.

Bearish fundamentals

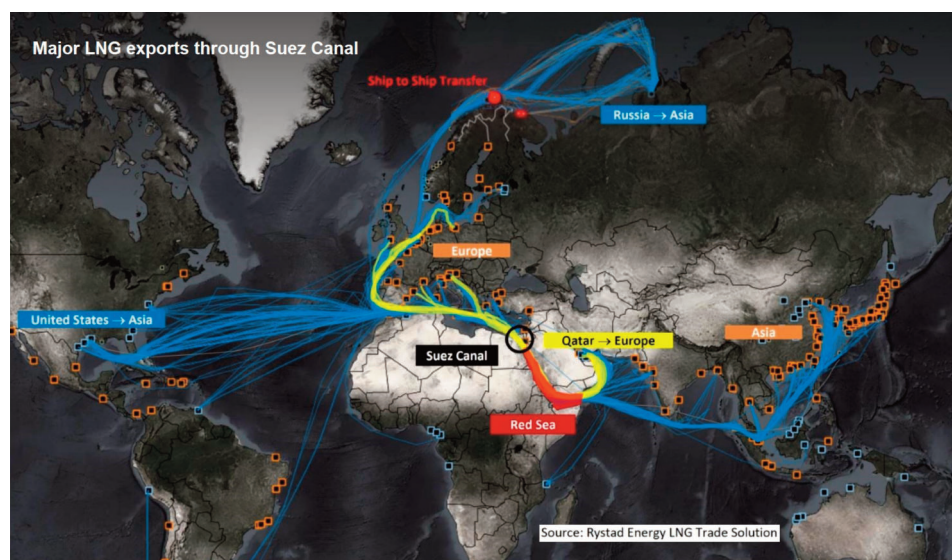
But robust inventories, built up before the winter, means that longer voyage duration

of LNG tankers is unlikely to significantly shift bearish market fundamentals. European underground gas storage is around 101 Bcm, or 88.6% full, which combined with a mild winter and healthy gas pipeline supplies from Norway adds to the current market length.

Futures prices of the TTF contract continue to reflect bearish sentiments in the winter market, as referenced from the February 2024 delivered price of \$10.87/MMBtu, analysts noted. A flat structure then extends into September 2024, with a price of \$10.99/MMBtu.

Over in the US, prices at Henry Hub "remained relatively deflated since the end of October," analysts commented, though the prompt price notched up to \$2.52/MMBtu this week. Bearish sentiment abounds amid as underground inventories and domestic gas production remain at very high levels amid a relatively warm start to the winter.

In East Asia, in contrast, already experiences colder-than-normal temperatures though healthy stocks keep the LNG spot price for February 2024 still hover around \$11.75/MMBtu. Cold weather has taken a grip on China and even reached southern provinces, while South Korea and Japan also experience below normal temperatures. Regasification utilisation rates across East Asia hence increased to 44% in December, compared to about 40% in November, which analyst mainly attribute to rising dispatch of gas-fuelled power stations in Japan. ■



Henry Hub gas prices in 2023 were the lowest since mid-2020

Gas prices at the US benchmark Henry Hub averaged \$2.57 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2023, about a 62% drop from the pre-year average annual price, data from Refinitiv Eikon shows. Record high production outpaced consumption and made gas inventories rise, which in turn pushed monthly prices as low as \$2.19/MMBtu in May.

Analysts at the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimate dry gas production hit a record high 104 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) last year, 4% higher than the 2022 average. In the Permian region, production soared due to improved productivity at well-level as well as higher crude oil prices while output also increased in Haynesville shale and the Appalachian

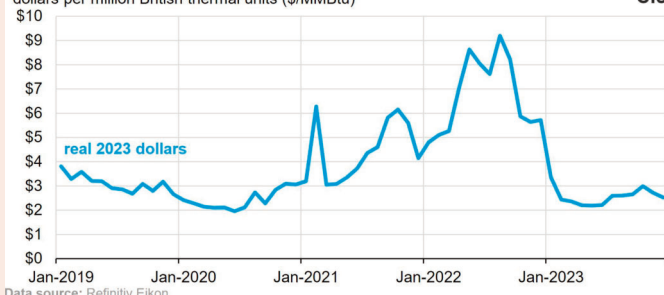
region.

Record gas production contrasted with sluggish demand as mild weather in January and February reduced gas use for heating to the lowest level for these months in seven years. Unseasonably mild temperatures in the US Midwest and Northeast, were up to 70% of households use gas for space heating also led to lower gas withdrawals from storage which put a lid on prices for the subsequent spring and summer months.

Overall, gas demand increased by

3% year-on-year in 2023 as a slight rise in gas-burn for generating electricity was offset by lower consumption from the residential and commercial sector. Meanwhile, LNG export rose by a substantial 12% while gas exports by pipeline were up 9% over the course of last year. ■

Monthly average Henry Hub natural gas spot price (Jan 2019–Dec 2023)
dollars per million British thermal units (\$/MMBtu)



Data source: Refinitiv Eikon

EDF and Mulino consortium win 1 GWh battery tender in South Africa

Électricité de France (EDF) together with CIP-owned Mulino Energy have been awarded preferred bidder status in South Africa's first public battery storage tender. The consortium will develop three battery-based energy storage projects with a total capacity of 247MW/ 1,028MWh, with construction slated to start in mid-2024.

The three projects include energy storages in Oasis Mookodi, located in South Africa's North West as well as two projects in Oasis Aggeneis and Oasis Nieuwehoop, both situated in Northern Cape.

Total cost of developing these projects is estimated to be more than R7 billion, equalling \$374 million. The consortium has a track record with battery energy storage systems (BESS) as well as local market expertise, and is hence expected to deliver cost-effective energy storage to help balance South Africa's electricity grid. Once built and commissioned, the three BESS project will dispatch electricity on demand by the grid operator under a 15-year power purchase agreement.



Norway's Scatec and the local Perpetua Holdings were awarded preferred bidder status for the fourth project – the Mogobe 103MW/ 412MWh scheme.

Preventing rolling blackouts

By deploying energy storage systems, notably batteries and pumped hydro, South Africa seeks to avert rolling blackouts that cripple the country's economy. Energy shortages are caused by regular faults at

Eskom's ageing coal-fired plants, with officials estimating up to 6 GW of new capacity is needed to end rolling blackouts.

Energy minister Kgosientsho Ramakgopa hence vowed to speed up plans for 3 GW of gas-fired power generation capacity to avoid daily cuts in electricity supply. Build-out plans include a 2 GW mobile plant – partly based on a floating power barges offshore – and a 1 GW plant near Coega, with the minister disclosing the government was at the procurement stage for these two projects. ■

Spearmint completes 300 MWh battery energy storage in Texas

Spearmint broke ground on Revolution in partnership with the engineering service provider Mortenson. A workforce of 34 Mortenson craft team members and trade partners contributed approximately 42,000 working hours to install Sun-grow's PowerTitan series batteries and related equipment.

In terms of funding, Spearmint in October closed a \$92 million tax equity investment in Revolution provided by Greenprint Capital Management, marking one of the first applications of the Investment Tax Credit structure for a standalone battery energy storage system following the passing of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).

Revolution is Spearmint's "debut grid-scale storage project" as CEO Andrew Waranch aims for the company to "cement its position as a leader in Texas' fast-growing battery storage market." This summer, grid-scale battery storage helped Texas to balance the grid at times of fossil-fired generator outages and a sweltering heatwave. But the grid operator ERCOT is considering implementing new rules that would require batteries to maintain a two-hour state of charge and some operators claim their rules could stifle storage build-out in the Lonestar State. ■



Delivery of PowerTitan BESS

German energy storage strategy falls short of specifying buildout target

The German economy ministry has tabled a long-awaited strategy for electricity storage but stopped short of specifying buildout targets. Installed storage capacity doubled within a year, but there is no pathway for future growth of this vital grid-balancing means although 80% of Germany's electricity demand is meant to be covered by fluctuating wind and solar power by 2030.

The paper lacks concrete and substantial strategies on how to incentivise construction of new energy storage systems, including utility-scale battery storage, pumped storage power plants or energy storage for commercial facilities or households. It names, however, some obstacles that currently hamper the build-out notably that planned systems that also store grey electricity can no longer apply for state subsidies.

The ministry grants electricity storage systems an "outstanding public interest" and thus puts them on a par with renewable energy systems. Privileging storage projects throughout approval process and exempting them from having to pay grid charges could significantly accelerate build-out of stationary storage.

RWE plans 3 GW of battery storage worldwide

Germany's largest power producer RWE has made plans to build battery-based energy storage systems with a capacity of 3,000 MW worldwide. In Germany, has built a 117 MW



RWE's Megabattery in Werne

system at its power plants in Lingen and Werne, with the batteries being virtually coupled with RWE's run-of-river power plants along the Mosel river. Build at a cost of €50 million, the integrated system comprises 420 lithium-ion battery racks.

Essen-headquartered RWE also recently took FID for a 220 MW/ 220 MWh battery storage project with virtual control in Neurath and Hamm and commissioned solar plus storage system at its open-cast mines in Inden and Garzweiler. Apart from lithium-ion batteries – like the ones in Lingen and Werne, – RWE is also engaged in projects with redox-flow storage systems and second-life batteries, i.e. the stationary use of former electric vehicle batteries. ■

NFE expects project cash flow from PortoCem PPA to begin in mid-2026

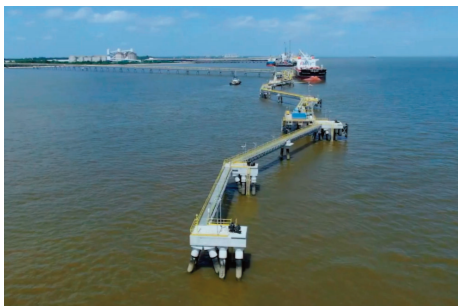
New Fortress Energy (NFE) has acquired a 1.6 GW capacity reserve contract – PortoCem PPA – from Ceiba Energy in exchange for convertible preferred stock. The assets under the PPA are connected to NFE's existing LNG terminals in Brazil and could bring \$280 million in annual capacity payments over 15-years, with cash flows expected to begin no later than July 2026.

The transaction is expected to close in March this year, though regulatory approval for the PPA transfer in Brazil is still ending. Once in place, NFE plans to transfer the PPA to new power assets connected to its existing Brazilian LNG import terminals – Barcarena and Terminal Gas Sul.

Going forward, the New York-headquartered company wants to make use of its LNG regas infrastructure in Barcarena to expand its nearby power generation complex by 1.2 GW, with commercial operation of the expansion set for 2026. The initial 630 MW power gen development in Barcarena “remains on schedule for COD in the third quarter of 2025,” the developer pointed out.

The remaining 0.4 GW of the overall 1.6 GW PortoCem PPA are planned to be transferred to another power plant asset to connect to the Terminal Gas Sul LNG regas terminal. By importing fuel for these gas-

fired power projects through its existing regas terminals, NFE expects to reduce costs and generate incremental throughput and earnings at its LNG terminals. The LNG Terminal Gas Sul, in Brazil's in the southern state of Santa Catarina, is already covers gas supply for more than 3 GW of existing industrial and power generation customers who struggle with supply bottlenecks in the region. ■



NFE's Barcarena FSRU

TVA adds 750 MW to Paradise combined-cycle power plant in Kentucky

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has commissioned three gas-fired units at its Paradise combined cycle plant in Kentucky, just in time for winter weather. These units can ramp up to full power within 11 minutes and add 750 MW of generation capacity to TVA's existing fleet, giving the utility dispatchable capacity as it builds out renewables.

The new gas-fired units at Paradise CCGT combe in addition to three other combustion turbines that began operating in July at the Colbert site in northern Alabama. Together, the two new sites add almost 1,500 MW to the grid that didn't exist last winter.

“Natural gas is an important part of our transition to a carbon-neutral future while maintaining reliability,” said TVA President and CEO Jeff Lyash. “These state-of-the-art units will allow us to respond quickly to load demand and improve flexibility as we add more renewable energy, which is not always available on demand.”

Going forward, TVA plans to add more than 3,800 MW of generating capacity to the grid by 2028 and Jamie Cook, general manager of Major Project explained that “many of TVA's new combined-cycle gas turbines are replacing older, less efficient [coal power] units.”

Eager to clean up operations, TVA and TC Energy have decided to jointly invest \$1.25 million to study carbon capture retrofits at the gas-fired power plants in Ackerman, Mississippi, and in Drakesboro, Kentucky. The Biden Administration supports the deployment of large-scale CCS infrastructure as a way to reduce emissions and combat climate change. In this context, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently set caps on CO₂ emission that most coal- and gas-fired plant operators need to meet – forcing some to retrofit their plants with CCS. ■



Expanded Paradise CCGT

Iberdrola and GE start up 766 MW gas power plant in Mexico

Iberdrola is operating the newly commissioned Topolobampo III, a 766 MW combined-cycle power plant, in the Mexican state of Sinaloa close to the Topolobampo gas pipeline. The CCGT, powered by GE's 7HA.01 gas turbines, can produce enough electricity to supply more than 1.6 Mexican homes and helps balance the country's renewable-rich power grid.

Mexico is among the world's largest producers of natural gas: the country's output increased by 18% in 2022, over 2021, and at the same time Mexico's government plans to double the current renewable capacity by 2030, which would increase solar and wind capacity from 15 GW to 40 GW.

Equipment for the Topolobampo III power plant includes two of GE Vernova's 7HA.01 gas turbines, a D650 steam turbine, three H53 generators, and advanced plant control systems with GE Vernova's integrated Mark* VIe Distributed Control System. The two HRSGs were supplied by CERREY. ■

Aeroderivative turbines to power first H2-ready plant in Queensland

Queensland state-owned energy company CS Energy has ordered 12 LM2500XPRESS aeroderivative gas turbines from GE Vernova for a new power station in the Western Downs Region, west of Brisbane, Australia. The new Brigalow peaking power plant will provide 400 MW of dispatchable energy supply to enhance grid stability with operations planned to start in 2026.

Australian TSO struggle to ensure grid stability as coal is phased out and higher levels of renewable energy generation technologies are brought online. The fast-start power unit can go from cold to full output in just five minutes and can initially run on 35% (by volume) of green hydrogen.

The plant will be built at CS's Kogan Clean Energy Hub, currently under development, from where the green hydrogen for co-firing will initially be sources. Looking ahead, the ministry hopes for green hydrogen to potentially deliver 10,000 jobs and boost the local economy by \$33 billion by 2040. ■

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