



India may blend LNG with domestic gas to make electricity cheaper

Spiralling peaking power demand this summer has made the Indian government consider allocating more domestic gas for power generation and allowing to blend LNG with domestic fuel to make gas-burn more affordable. LNG shipments to India reached 2.46 million tons in May, according to Kpler, though imports went into reverse even as prices declined due to a rise in domestic gas output.

LNG imports for May amounted to 1.96 million tons, or 29 cargoes, compared with 2.11 mt, or 31 shipments, in May last year – a decrease of 7.2%, according to preliminary data from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Counting the costs, the ministry revealed that LNG cargoes for May delivery were priced at around \$1.1 billion – less than the \$1.8 billion Indian buyers paid in May 2023, but substantially more expensive than domestically produced gas.

Utilities hence urged the ministry to allocate more domestic fuel for power generation and blend it with some LNG to keep the costs down as peak power demand spiralled in the unabating summer heat. Domestic gas production in May amounted to 3.105 bcm, some 6.7% higher than the 2.909 bcm measured in May 2023. Utilisation rates at India's LNG import terminals, meanwhile, are in de-



Bird's eyes view of Chhara LNG terminal

cline as more regas infrastructure is being put in place.

India's eighth LNG import terminal, the 5 mtpa Chhara facility developed by Hindustan Petroleum Corp in the West Coast state of Gujarat, received its commissioning cargo in April 2024. Total regas capacity has risen to 52.7 mtpa from all eight terminals, with deliveries mainly originating from Qatar, which provides over one-third of volumes, as well as West Africa, the US, Asia-Pacific nations and the spot market.

continued on page 2

Factories in Kuwait have to consume less electricity to avert overload

Factories in Kuwait are urged to rationalise their electricity consumption to reduce the load on the grid amid an unabating heat wave. The electricity ministry wants industries to consume 30% to 40% less power during peak times by shifting work to beyond peak hours in an effort to avert a grid overload which could cause wide-spread blackouts.

Peak hours in Kuwait are between 11 am and 5 pm, when only factories are meant to run whose production lines are difficult to stop, the Ministry of Electricity, the Public Authority for Industry and the Federation of Kuwaiti Industries agreed. Authorities will seek to ensure that no factory violates the new working hours, stipulated by law.

High loads are known "about an hour in advance," the electricity ministry revealed, hence scheduling load-shedding between factories at such short notice would be "an unrealistic option."

Hot air masses, originating from a seasonal



Scene during power outage in Kuwait

low-pressure system in India, has made temperatures in the Arab Gulf spiral to up to 52 degrees Celsius in all six governorates. Gas-fuelled peak-

continued on page 2

AGENDA

PRICES

Fitch upholds Henry Hub assumptions, though supply outstrips demand **2**

SUPPLY

EU agrees sanctions on Russian LNG, blocks financing for new terminals **3**

Korea's East Sea gas development might not strengthen energy security **3**

GRID BUYOUT

German gov' ditches TenneT grid purchase, might take minority stake **4**

DEMAND

Data centres, e-vehicles to create 300 TWh rise in US electricity demand by 2030 **5**

PROJECTS

Siemens Energy bags \$1.5bn order to supply turbines to Saudi Arabia **6**

Continued from page 1, top story

Peak power demand to top 350 GW

LNG will be vital to complement domestic gas output as India's peak power demand will likely exceed 350 GW by 2030, according to government forecasts. Electricity demand has been rising over the past few years on the back of rising urbanisation, increasing industrial activity and erratic weather patterns.

Since the economic recovery started after the Covid-lockdowns, India's electricity demand increased and reached a

high of 240 GW in the fiscal year 2023/24. Peak demand jumped by nearly 150% during this period and the for June, government forecasts peak demand at 240 GW during the daytime and 235 GW in the evening.

To mitigate the risk of blackouts and meet immediate peak power demand, "the government is shifting the planned maintenance of power plants to the monsoon season, expediting capacity additions and reducing partial outages of thermal power plants," explained Purv Jain, analyst at the

Institute of Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA).

Hydropower generation is being optimise and surplus energy now must be sold via exchanges. Rising renewables build-out is hoped to help meet peak power demand in the medium term due to the shifting of peak demand to daytime. "Above all, the government is ensuring that all available plants are operational," Jain underlined, noting this includes gas-based power plants that have either been underutilised or non-operational due to fuel constraints. ■

Fitch upholds Henry Hub assumptions, though supply outstrips demand

Fitch Rating has maintained all Henry Hub base-case assumption, although US gas production continues to outstrip consumption albeit with a narrowing gap. Analysts expect gas production will fall as a result of announced curtailments and some well shut-ins. With the supply gap closing in, gas prices are extremely volatile and dependent on weather.

As for European gas markets, analysts also kept up all base-case assumptions for the Dutch TTF trading hub.

"EU gas storage is 68% full, and we believe the bloc's member states will be able to fully refill storage before the heating season – limiting upward price pressure," Fitch analysts commented.

Nevertheless, they forecast a seasonal increase in prices in autumn, in line with the usual natural gas price seasonality.

Looking at the wider picture, analysts

take the view that natural gas markets will remain "fairly tight" in 2024 and 2025. New LNG capacity in the US and Qatar will lead to a gradual decrease in prices from 2026. One front-runner in terms of new liquefaction capacity will be Canada's first LNG export terminal, the massive Shell-led LNG Canada project

Construction of the 14 mtpa venture in

Kitimat, British Columbia, is nearing completion and start-up activities are about to begin with a view to bringing the C\$40 billion terminal into operation in mid-2025. The terminal will process up to 2 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d), or 11 percent of Canada's current gas production – limiting available volumes both for export to the US and the domestic market. ■

Oil and Gas Price Assumptions

FitchRatings

	2023	2024		2025		2026		2027		Mid-cycle	
	Actual	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Base Case											
Brent (USD/bbl)	82.5	80.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	60.0	60.0
WTI (USD/bbl)	77.6	75.0	75.0	65.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	57.0	57.0
Henry Hub (USD/mcf)	2.6	2.50	2.50	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
TTF (USD/mcf)	13.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0
Stress Case											
Brent (USD/bbl)		50.0	65.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
WTI (USD/bbl)		47.0	60.0	32.0	32.0	42.0	42.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Henry Hub (USD/mcf)		2.0	2.0	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
TTF (USD/mcf)		5.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5

Assumptions as of June 2024.

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Continued from page 1

ing power plants are running at maximum capacity for days and imports are maxed out, but demand still outstretches supply.

Repeated power outages over the past few days, due to emergency maintenance at the Al-Omaria A substation, affected parts of Farwaniya and four plots in the Jleeb Al-Shuyoukh area.

Though the GCC Interconnection Authority seeks to bolster the Kuwaiti grid with 840 MW of imported power, the ministry had to cut off electricity to some farms and industries to reduce the load on the grid,

after consumption surpassed 16,620 MW.

Kuwait had also been awaiting delivery of four LNG cargoes in the week through June 23, though not all shipments arrived on time. The Al-Zour LNG regas terminal, operational since 2021, has 1.8 million cubic metres of storage and can import 22 mtpa of super-chilled gas, though most recent annual imports were just over 6 million tons.

The emirate has been an LNG importer since 2009, previous using a floating storage and regasification unit at the port of Mina Al-Ahmadi. ■

EU agrees sanctions on Russian LNG, blocks financing for new terminals

The European Union has agreed to impose sanction on Russian gas by banning EU ports from re-selling Russian LNG and blocking financing for the planned Arctic and Baltic LNG terminals. Loopholes in existing sanctions allowed the West's marine industry to handle 93% of Russia's LNG export – valued by Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) at €15.5 billion.

The move prohibits Gazprom and Novatek to use EU ports to transfer gas between large tankers and smaller vessels destined for third countries. However, the LNG clampdown steps short of an all-out import ban.

European utilities are still permitted to buy Russian LNG but are not allowed to re-export it to other countries, via trans-shipment. France, Belgium and Spain are the main entry points for Russian LNG and tracking by the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) finds the EU paid around €8.3 billion last year for 20 billion cubic metres (bcm) of Russian LNG, accounting for 5% of the bloc's total gas needs.

Up to 22% of these Russian supplies, or 4.4 bcm, were brought into EU ports and then

trans-shipped globally with 1.6 bcm ending up in other EU member states, according to CREA finding. Most of the volumes, though, went to China, India and Turkey.

Other measures lash out against the "shadow fleet" of aging, small tankers that the Kremlin uses to bypass the G7 price cap on Russian seaborne oil. Notwithstanding the \$60-per-barrel limit, Russia over the past few months is understood to have sold its Urals oil at a price range of between \$67 and \$75 apiece.

TotalEnergies upholds stake in Yamal LNG

Though Spain's Repsol and Enagas claim not to purchase Russian LNG, France's TotalEnergies stressed it has no intention to

give up its 20% share in the Yamal gas liquefaction and export facility from where is sources a steady stream of cargoes. Figures by the Center on Global Energy Policy (CGEP) show that Belgium and France in particular, as well as the

Netherlands and Spain increased Russian LNG imports by around a third in 2022, to over 19 bcm at a time when Europe was struggling to replace Gazprom's substantial reduction of pipeline gas deliveries.

In March this year, the EU's LNG imports from Russia amounted to 1.93 million tons from the Yamal liquefaction terminal in the Arctic and the Portovaya terminal in the Baltic. This is a significant growth of 0.42 million tons, or 28%, when compared to the 1.51 million tons imported in March 2023, data from our sister publication LNG Journal shows.

Banning Russian LNG outright is high on the agenda, not least because the EU's long-term contracted volumes will soon exceed supply needs which could leave the bloc over-contracted as early as 2027, the EU agency of energy regulators (ACER) finds. "From 2023 and until 2026, the existing long-term contracts of about 49 bcm for delivery in Europe are assessed as insufficient to meet the total EU LNG demand," ACER noted adding: "However, from 2027 to 2030, the impact of REPowerEU measures on EU gas demand reductions is expected to result in over-contracted LNG position, with surplus volumes ranging from 30 bcm in 2027 to 66 bcm in 2030."



Korea's East Sea gas development might not strengthen energy security

Analysts doubt the South Korea's plans to splash out 100 billion Won (US\$73 million) on exploratory drilling for prospects holding up to 14 billion barrels of oil and gas off the east coast will strengthen energy security. Initial results are expected in early 2025, but with Korean gas demand in fast decline, large oil and gas developments risk to become stranded assets.

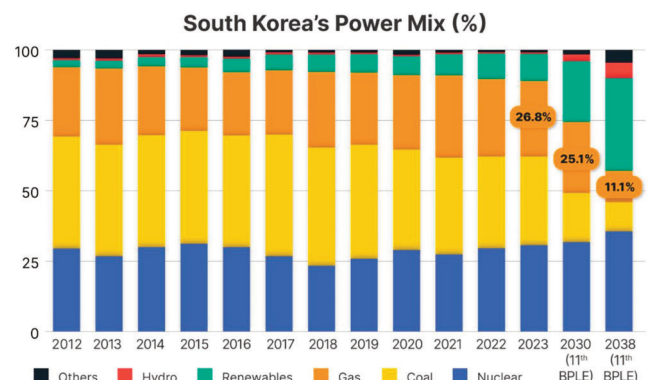
“By the time the East Sea gas field becomes commercially operational around 2035, South Korea's natural gas demand will have significantly decreased due to the energy transition,” analysts at the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) noted. The country's natural gas demand fell 4.9% in 2023 due to higher nuclear and renewable power generation and reduced city gas demand, impacted by high import costs.

Tighter decarbonisation targets, set out by the government in Seoul, aim for the share of LNG in the power mix to decline to 11.1% by 2038, a substantial drop from

26.8% last year. The ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy also estimates gas demand will decline to 37.66 mtpa by 2036, with an average annual decline of 1.38%, due to a shrinking population and slow economic growth rates.

On the supply side, global markets will be awash with LNG from 2026 onwards amid massive capacity expansion in the US and Qatar. The IEEFA estimates the world's nameplate liquefaction capacity could

reach 666.5 mtpa by 2028, meaning South Korea could cover its demand for cheap by importing the super-chilled fuel – rather than carrying out E&P efforts.



German gov' ditches TenneT grid purchase, might take minority stake

Stretched public finances have forced Berlin to ditch the buyout of the German business of Dutch TSO TenneT, though the government might buy a minority stake in the grid. The collapsed deal bodes ill for Germany's green energy transition, analysts warn, as it risks to delay the grid expansion and renewables build-out which boosts the role of gas power.

TenneT operates part of the German electricity transmission grid, next to three other TSOs: 50Herz, Amprion and TransnetBW. Strikingly, TenneT is

the operator of large parts of the 'Stromautobahn' – the extra-high voltage power lines that need expanding to bring offshore wind power from the north to Germany's southern

states. That grid build-out comes at an estimated cost of €100 billion which comes on top of the €25 billion price-tag for TenneT.

Now that Berlin bailed out of the TenneT Germany deal, the Dutch government noted the TSO would need to find another buyer or seek an IPO for the German arm of the state-owned grid operator. Market observers warned of the risk that Chinese investors might get involved in German critical infrastructure or that getting TenneT German listed would result in higher energy prices as investors seek to maximise returns.

"For TenneT, there are talks to analyse the financial situation for the German business anew," said economy minister Robert Habeck, adding that he was not allowed to comment further. In his view, it is "politically attractive to explore" the possibility for the public sector to "play its part in the creation of a public infrastructure and, in a certain sense, to live the responsibility."



US utilities use batteries to shift surplus power to high-price periods

Batteries are widely used for arbitrage, allowing US utilities to store volumes of cheap surplus power for sale at a higher price during peak hours. Over 575 batteries with a collective capacity of 15,814 MW are currently operational and installed capacity could more than triple to 35,953 MW by the end of 2028, based on utilities' build-out plans.

Arbitrage is the primary use case for 10,487 MW of battery capacity, utilities told the US Energy Information Administration (EIA). Batteries give utilities with renewable energy installations – that produce electricity on an intermittent basis and near zero operating cost – the option to make full use of these assets.

Avoiding curtailments

Without grid upgrades and energy storage build-outs a green energy will increasingly be curtailed, analysts warn. Wind curtailments could increase to 13% of available wind generation, while solar capacity may have to be cut short by 19% – impacting economics.

The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), grid operator for most of Texas, in 2023 had to curtail 5% of total available wind generation and 9% of utility-scale solar generation, but a study on transmission limits indicates these curtailments may have to more than double over the coming decade. Grid constraints could cause 36% of curtailments in 2035.

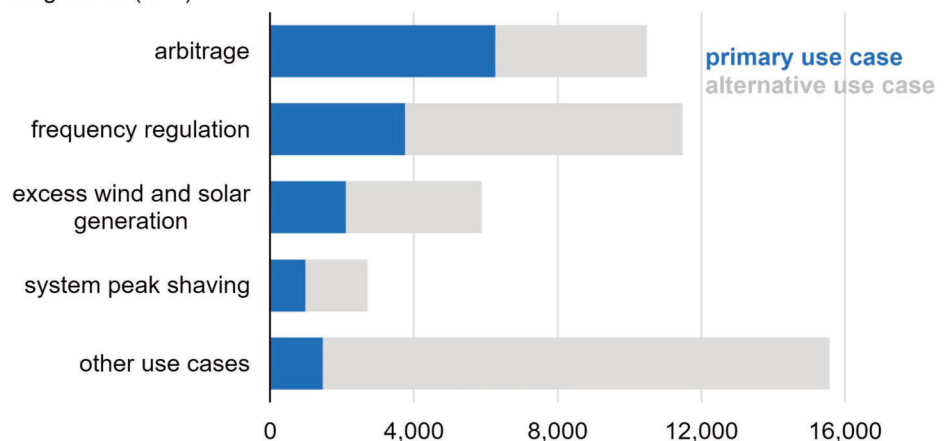
Grid balancing

Utilities can also use batteries to enhance grid reliability by selling stored electricity to the TSO to keep up the load and support power transmission. Typically, utilities get paid for providing such ancillary services but the monies to be earned are less than those for taking the arbitrage between off-peak and peak power prices.

Most batteries are used in multiple ways,

but EIA analysts began asking utilities to identify the primary purpose of the battery when it became apparent that arbitrage is the preferred use. The latest EIA-860, Annual Electric Generator Report gives detailed information on battery storage applications, including use cases, generator configuration and energy capacity of planned batteries. The early release of the EIA-860 data is the first time when analysts published this data element.

U.S. battery nameplate power capacity with reported primary use case in 2023
megawatts (MW)



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, EIA-860, *Annual Electric Generator Report*

Data centres, e-vehicles to create 300 TWh rise in US electricity demand by 2030

AI-led data centre build-out and e-vehicle adoption is set to boost US power demand which had stabilised around 4,000 TWh since 2010. The two sectors alone will add over 290 TWh of new demand by 2030, Rystad Energy reckons, pointing to a two-fold rise in big data's electricity use as the US turns into a global data center hub.

Today, data centers account for a "relatively modest" portion of overall electricity demand at around 130 TWh. But analysts forecast the expansion of traditional and AI data centers, along with chip foundries, will increase demand by 177 TWh from 2023 to 2030, reaching a total of 307 TWh.

Electric vehicles will become "the second major catalyst" for power demand growth in the US over the coming years. Electricity use for transport was 18.3 TWh last year, but by 2030, this figure could soar to 131 TWh, driven by the uptake of battery electric vehicles.

Brace for grid constraints

In absolute terms, the growth in electricity demand from EVs and data centers is equivalent to the total electricity demand of a country like Turkey, that the US has to take on, Rystad analysts Surya Hendry explained "This growth," in his view is "a race against time to expand power generation without overwhelming electricity systems to the point of stress."

Factoring US power demand growth across residential, commercial and industrial sectors, there will likely be another 175 TWh of additional demand that could bring the

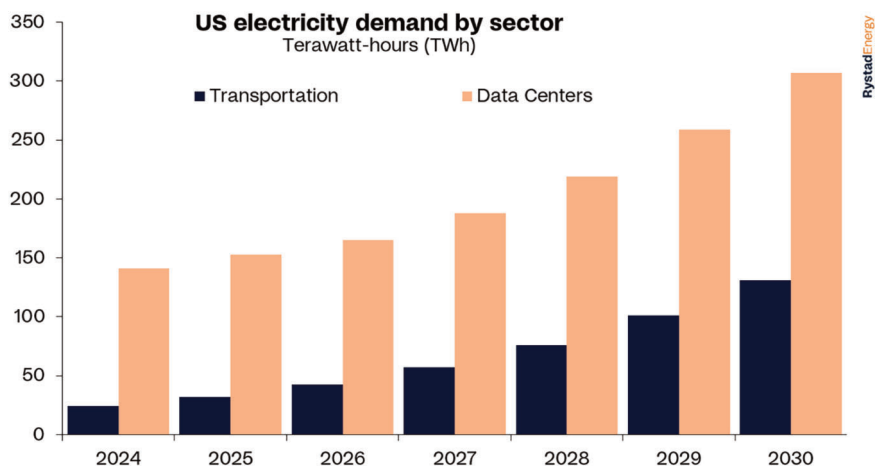
country's demand close to 4,500 TWh.

With coal-fired power plants being phased out due to more stringent environmental rules, the onus of meeting demand lies on renewables and gas-fuelled peaking plants. Wind and solar power capacity expand at a strong rate, aided by incentives from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) while gas power build-out is supported by comparatively cheap, domestic fuel.

On the demand side, work-from-home culture has reduced electricity demand in

the commercial sector while the abundance of empty office spaces incentivises firms to move into more energy-efficient buildings, helping dent electricity consumption.

As for industries, federal policies and import tariffs could reverse the decades-long trend of offshoring and bring some manufacturing activity back to the US. Analysts at Rystad hence anticipate power demand from the US industrial sector to rise from 1,133 TWh in 2023 to 1,238 TWh in 2030, representing a 9% increase.



Source: Rystad Energy's Renewables & Power Solution, June 2024

Heat wave propels up New England peak power use

Peak power demand in New England has surged over the past week and going forward as a heat waves, shifting from the mid-Atlantic to the Lower Mississippi Valley and New England, sizzle some 14 million people. Demand on ISO-NE electricity grid peaked at 23,324 MW in the evening of June 20, with utilities burning more gas to meet demand.

The June 20 peak around 7:00 p.m. eastern time was 521 MW above the June 19 peak demand of 22,803 MW, around 6:00 p.m., according to ISO-NE figures. The grid operator braces for further records at the start of this week and hopes for temperatures to cool, as forecast, towards mid-week.

The latest peaks were "just a bit less"

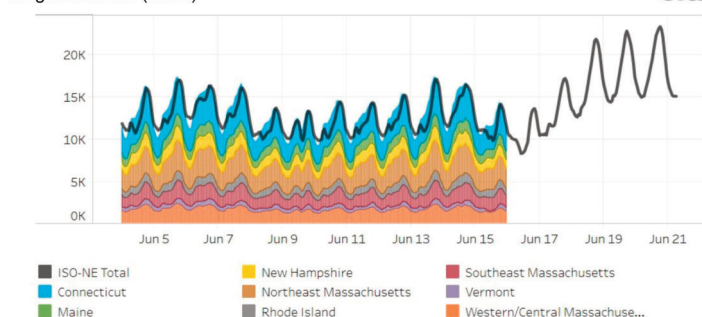
than the 24,553 MW of peak hourly demand forecast in ISO-NE's summer assessment issued on June 3, 2024, prompting utilities to ramp up gas-fired peaking power plants to full capacity: Natural gas burned in the power sec-

tor in ISO-NE reached nearly 2.0 billion cubic feet (Bcf) on both June 19 and 20, according to S&P Global Commodity Insights, compared to about 1.20 Bcf per day consumed on the Wednesday and Thursday of the previous week.

In PJM Interconnection, covering a large region from New Jersey to Illinois, electricity demand peaked at 145,892 MW on June 20 – about the same demand level as the day before. In its Summer 2024 Reliability Assessment, PJM anticipates peak hourly demand for the season to reach 151,000 MW.

To help market participants examine data for the seven ISOs and regional transmission organisations (RTOs), the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), tracks hourly electricity market data on a dedicated portal. Here, information can be found on power generation type, regional temperatures, and wholesale pricing.

ISO-NE hourly electricity demand megawatt-hours (MWh)



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Wholesale Electricity Market Portal
Note: Data on demand by region lags total demand. ISO-NE=Independent System Operator of New England

Siemens Energy bags \$1.5bn order to supply turbines to Saudi Arabia

Siemens Energy has bagged a \$1.5 billion order to deliver equipment for Taiba 2 and Qassim 2, two of the world's largest combined-cycle power plants to be built in western and central Saudi Arabia. EPC and contracting partner for Siemens Energy is China Energy International Group, who is constructing the two plants with a capacity of 2 GW each.

HL-class gas turbines, paired with steam turbines and generators, will produce approximately 2,000 MW of electricity at each site. The total order value includes a 25-year maintenance contracts for the plants.

Built at a combined cost 14.6 billion Saudi Riyals, Taiba 2 and Qassim 2 will be owned and operated by the Saudi Electric Company (SEC) which recently signed a 25-year power purchase agreements (PPAs) for both plants with Saudi Power Procurement

Company (SPPC) and a consortium led by Al Jomaih Energy & Water.

Start-up as OCGTs in 2026

Taiba 2 and Qassim 2 will initially be connected to the grid in open-cycle mode in 2026 and will be permanently operated as a combined-cycle power plant one year later. They will replace parts of Saudi Arabia's existing aging power plant fleet, some of which fuelled by oil. The new combined-cycle gas plants are meant to save up to 60% of CO₂ compared with oil-fuelled power plants, Siemens Energy vowed.

The hydrogen-ready plants will be compatible with the Kingdoms' energy strategy which also calls for the construction of CO₂ capture and storage facilities in the medium term, to enable a carbon-neutral energy supply. ■



HL-class turbine loaded at the Berlin factory

Recurrent closes \$513 million in financing for energy storage in Arizona

Recurrent Energy, part of Canadian Solar, has secured \$513 million in project financing for its Papago Storage project in Arizona, backed by a 20-year tolling agreement with the local utility. Construction of the 1,200 MWh facility is slated to start in the third quarter of this year with a view to begin operations in the second quarter of 2025.

Following construction, Recurrent Energy will own and operate Papago Storage. The project will dispatch enough power for approximately 244,000 homes for four hours daily.

MUFG and Nord/LB acted as lead arrangers for project financing. They helped Recurrent secure a \$249 million construction and term loan, a \$163 million tax equity bridge loan, and a \$101 million letter of credit facility. Joint lead arrangers for the transaction included Bank of America, CoBank, DNB, Rabobank, Siemens Financial Services, and Zions.

Nord/LB managing director Sondra Martinez said Papago, as a "strategic battery storage asset" will supporting the US energy transition and mission to achieve a more reliable, carbon-free grid.



To date, Recurrent Energy has delivered more than 10 GWp of solar power projects and 3.3 GWh of energy storage projects, boasting a global project development pipeline of 26 GWp and 56 GWh for solar and energy storage respectively. In North America, the company is developing a pipeline of 6.3 GWp of solar projects and 18.9 GWh of battery energy storage projects. ■

Phoenix project works H₂ combustion engine to power CHP system

Rolls-Royce, together with five companies and research institutes, is developing a first-of-a-kind hydrogen combustion engine to drive combined heat and power (CHP) systems. Under the Phoenix project, funded by the German government, the consortium aims to generate the same power density and efficiency as currently available through gas CHP units in the range of up to 2.5 MW.

Phoenix stands for 'Hydrogen Engine for Industrial and X' and other partners in developing the H₂-fuelled engine are Bosch, Fuchs Lubricants, MAHLE Group, the German Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM), and TU Munich's Institute for sustainable mobile propulsion systems.

The project, funded by the German economy ministry with nearly €5 million, is scheduled to run for three years. "By then, a technology concept will have been developed that is sufficiently mature for use in a complete prototype engine," consortium partners vowed.

Friedrichshafen-based mtu, a Rolls-Royce affiliate, already developed a gas combustion engine which can be co-fired with hydrogen, but the Phoenix consortium aims for an "even more efficient next generation hydrogen engine." Clean-burning hydrogen is one of several alternative fuels for mtu reciprocating engines, alongside hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and e-fuels, while methanol is explored as a fuel for ships.

The German government decided to support the construction of more gas-fired power plants to balance variable electricity supply from renewable sources. Decentralised gas engine plants could flexibly compensate for fluctuating feed-in of wind and solar power to the grid, hence consortium partners see ample demand for their hydrogen ready engine – both for grid balancing and industrial CHP application. ■



Partners of the Phoenix consortium

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