



Weekly News

20 December 2024

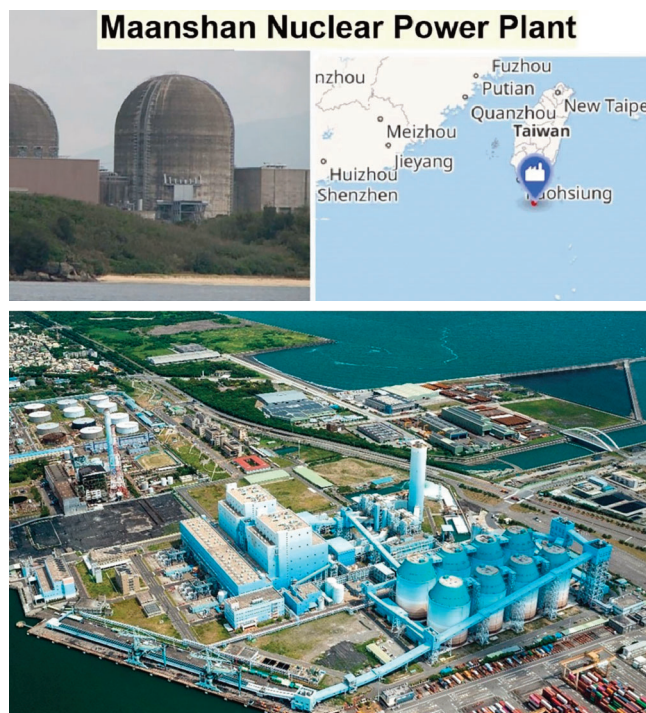
Unlikely extension of Taiwan's last nuclear unit, spurs pivot to LNG

Taiwan is one of a few markets in Asia where LNG demand is rising with a steady and substantial pace. Over 4.4 GW of new gas-fuelled power gen capacity is scheduled to start operations, underpinning LNG imports, while Taiwan's law-making court is reviewing if the runtime of the final 951 MW Maanshan nuclear power unit can be extended.

Situated in Hengchun, Maanshan is Taiwan's only operating nuclear power plant. Unit-1 has already been shuttered at the 26th of July upon expiry of its operating license. Unit 2 is due for decommissioning on the 17th of May 2025, when its license expires – though run-time of the 951 MW reactor may be extended in an effort to avert an acute power shortage. The GE-manufactured PWR reactor is running with a 90 percent capacity factor with an annual net output of 15,000 GWh.

If the run-time extension of Maanshan Unit 2 fails, as most markets observers assume, LNG-fuelled combined-cycle power plants will have to fill the gap in baseload power generation capacity.

Downside-risks to purchased LNG volumes and prices will, however, prevail in the short-run, analysts at Energy Aspects said with reference to the delayed start-up of some new gas power plants and the fact that Taiwan's incumbent gas importer CPC has been facing a bottleneck of LNG regas capacity. Taiwan has an installed regas capacity of 16.5 mtpa and analysts expect LNG demand of the island nation will reach 21 million tons in 2024, more than the 19.8 mtpa on average in the years from 2020.



Maanshan Nuclear Power Plant



Taiwan Power's Talin thermal power plant

Rush to get Taoyuan LNG terminal onstream

CPC Corp, Taiwan's state commodity buyer, vowed that trial operations will start around March 2025, and this is meant to partially alleviate the current bottlenecks in terms of shippers having to find

continued on page 2

Taiwan turns to regasified LNG as last nuclear reactor set to retire in 2025

With Taiwan's last nuclear power reactor due decommissioned before summer 2025 – as Taipower adheres to the government's Nuclear Free Homeland Policy – CPC Corp has increased LNG imports over the course of this year. CPC just got approval to build a new LNG regas terminal at Kaohsiung, and additional destination for future imports as more cargoes are lined up for the first quarter of

Taipower completed the shut-down process of Unit 1, the last fully functional nuclear power plant on July 27 this year. It is currently preparing to decommission Unit 2 in early 2025, which will complete the country's nuclear exit. By that time, Taiwan will need to import substantially more LNG as gas-fuelled power station will need to be dispatched for mid-merit or even partly as a baseload power source.

Repowering the Talin coal-fired power units to cleaner-burning natural gas would not only boost demand for LNG, combusting gas instead of thermal coal would also produce around 95,000 tonnes less sulphur oxide, 50,000 tonnes less ni-



CPC's second LNG terminal in Kaohsiung, Taiwan

trogen oxide, and 6.26 million tonnes less carbon dioxide annually, the plant's operator said.

CPC confirmed it will supply regasified LNG to

continued on page 3

AGENDA

ELECTRIFICATION

IEA discusses challenges of 'Energy for AI'

2

PRICES

BOTAS' tender for 5 cargoes in Q1-25 supports EU gas market

3

GERMAN 'ENERGIEWENDE'

Power grid upgrades will cost Germany €650bn by 2045

4

German gov' delays decision on new H2-ready gas power plant

4

CONTRACT WINS

GE signs 9GW gas turbine reservations as AI boom accelerates

5

PROJECTS

RheinEnergy orders heat-pump from MAN for Cologne site

6

Continued from page 1, top story

regas slots to get their delivered cargoes discharged and the regasified LNG fed into Taiwan's natural gas system.

A warmer-than-average summer in northeast Asia has pushed up gas-burn for power generation, though most of the ad-

ditional electricity needed for cooling and air-conditioning in the region came from coal-fired power units. ■

IEA discusses challenges of 'Energy for AI'

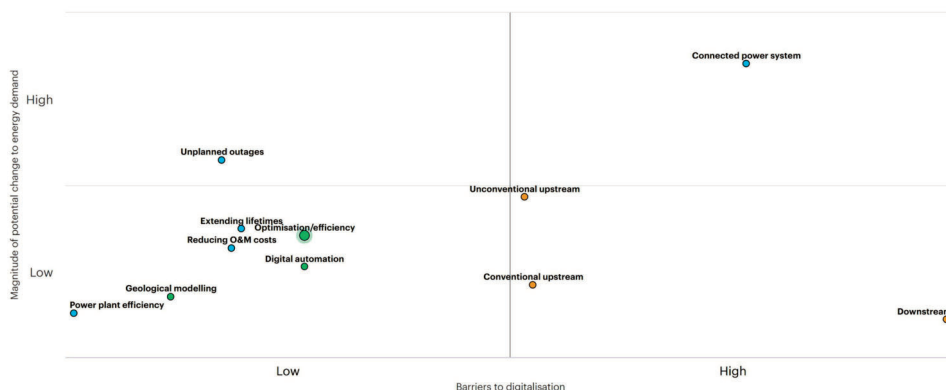
Rapidly rising demand for digital services, including AI, is unravelling a wave of investment in data centres which require substantial amounts of flexible electricity supply. "There is no AI without energy – specifically electricity," said Dr. Fatih Birol, executive director of the International Energy Agency (IEA) at a first-of-its-kind conference in Paris.

Artificial Intelligence helps to accelerate innovation in various industries. At the same time, expanding AI and the digital economy requires huge data centres, which can each consume as much electricity as 100,000 households.

While data centre electricity demand is expected to stay relatively small in the context of the global energy system, the rapid growth and spatial concentration of data centres is already putting stress on the planning, permitting and deployment of grid and power generation assets at the local level in several jurisdictions. Access to cheap energy is a key determinant as to where data centres are built.

The IEA's global conference was attended by ministers and officials from about 25 governments, such as Brazil, Canada, France, India, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Singapore, the UK and the US. In attendance were also CEOs and senior executives from companies with \$15 trillion combined market value, including Amazon Web Services, EDF, Emirates Nuclear Energy Company, ExxonMobil, Google, Hitachi Energy, Iberdrola, Infosys, Meta, Microsoft, NVIDIA, Schneider Electric.

Digitalisation potential impact on oil and gas, coal and power



Need to better understand AI

Participants highlighted today's challenges, e.g. persistent concerns about energy security and affordability, lagging progress towards energy access goals, still-rising greenhouse gas emissions and an insufficient pace of clean energy innovation. AI can help accelerate solutions, they find – provided it better understood and mapped.

Inclusive AI in the energy sector can help avoid today's digital divides, while safeguarding the interests of consumers, they pointed out – though today there still is a lack of robust, reliable energy infrastructure in many regions. This delays effort of accessing high-quality data to train and deploy models with a view to supporting a just, orderly and equitable energy transition.

Issues around clean energy and e-waste

Apart from the positives surrounding AI, the issue of water and e-waste also need addressing e.g. through a lifecycle perspective. New nuclear and geothermal energy along-

side wind and solar power are deemed crucial for meeting the spiralling electricity demand from data centres.

Over the past 8 years, IEA analysts had been exploring the interlinkage between the energy sector and digitalisation, expanding their analytical and modelling capacities, data collection, and policy recommendations. In 2024, the IEA Secretariat developed a dedicated workstream on Energy for AI and AI for Energy, which will include a special report on energy and AI in the first half of 2025.

The outcome of high-level talks will be incorporated into upcoming fora, including the G7, France's AI Action Summit and the APEC Energy Ministerial to be held in South Korea in mid-2025.

Going forward the IEA aims to work with interested parties on a voluntary basis, i.e. through the establishment of an 'Observatory on AI, Data Centres and Secure and Innovative Energy Transitions'. The chair of France's AI Action Summit offered the Summit in February as an opportunity to take stock of these efforts. ■

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
chee@thedigitalship.com

Continued from page 1

the repowered Talin power plant but the company was quick to add it would also supply gas to power industries, homes, other end-users, and source gas for storage to meet seasonal demand swings. Plans to increase Taiwan's natural gas reserves from the current 7-day storage level to 14, have already been announced

by the country's Ministry of Economics in October.

Greater gas storage requirements further add to rising demand for imported LNG. All these factors make the state gas buyer CPC Corporation keep a vigilant eye on offerings from long-term LNG deliveries as well as on the spot market. ■

BOTAS' tender for 5 cargoes in Q1-25 supports EU gas market

Turkey's incumbent gas importer BOTAS has issued a tender for delivery of five LNG cargoes in the first quarter of 2025 that will support the supply and demand balance in the EU gas market this winter. Analysts caution, however, Egypt's new FSRU poses upside risk to non-European demand.

The recent Turkey tender indicates the country will take on additional supply in early 2025 and similarly, Egypt's acquisition of a new FSRU – likely from neighbouring Jordan – adds around 2.5 billion cubic metres (bcm) of upside to Egyptian LNG imports next year," analysts at the London-based consultancy Energy Aspects said.

This development is expected to ease bottlenecks in Egypt's LNG imports, especially during the peak cooling season in the third quarter of 2025.

End of Russian gas transits priced in

On the European side, TTF Cal-25 gas prices are closely tracking Energy Aspects' forecast, though analysts see a flatter structure than the backwardated CME curve. Commodity traders are already factoring in the expected loss of Russian pipeline gas supply via Ukraine from the start of January 2025.

Combined with higher year-on-year demand and lower stock levels going into the summer, this is reducing the supply balance substantially. Energy Aspects' balances show end-March stocks at 38 bcm, or 35% of total capacity – a substantial 26 bcm less than end-March filling levels this year.

"It will be challenging to reach the European storage target of 90 to 92 bcm by end-October," analysts noted, pointing at exemptions in various EU member stations, national targets, and UK storage considerations.

"While there's downside risk to Russian supply through Turkey from US sanctions, workarounds are already beginning to take shape," analysts said. "Europe will hence remain highly dependent on attracting LNG, but the structural, price-insensitive demand

in Asian markets complicates this."

Limited fuel-switching potential

Downside risks to demand and prices are a potential slowdown from US tariffs or reduced demand due to a milder-than-forecast winter. "There is very limited capacity for stocks to drop further, meaning Europe has little room to manoeuvre if a market-tightening shock occurs in winter 2024/25," analysts noted, adding:

In the power generation sector, further reductions in gas demand through fuel-switching are limited: A 2.6 bcm tightening in the global market could exhaust Europe's remaining gas-to-coal switching capacity, meaning higher TTF prices would be necessary to curb demand in less price-sensitive sectors like residential, commercial, and industry.

Russian gas flows to continue via Hungary and Turkey

As for Russian pipeline gas delivering to Europe, the addition of Gazprombank to the US Treasury's SDN list complicates payments, but there will likely be workarounds to that regulation in a bid to ensure continued gas flows, analysts noted. The recent removal of the rouble payment requirement by President Putin, for instance, allows international buyers to make payments through other Russian banks.

Hungary and Turkey are seeking exemptions for their gas purchases, which is expected to help maintain Russian gas flows to Europe, albeit to a smaller volume than what is currently delivered.

"We believe it's unlikely that major supply losses will occur, as replacing this gas would drive global prices to unsustainable levels," analyst commented.

Asian demand-growth constrained by higher price

Europe's LNG import strategy will hence hinge on reversing this year's losses. Energy Aspects forecast a 23.6 bcm increase in LNG imports to the EU in 2025, following a 31 bcm drop in 2024.

"Europe will need to absorb most of the 29.6 bcm global LNG growth, driven by new North American projects," analysts said, adding "Asian demand is expected to grow by just 7.7 bcm, constrained by higher prices."

While prices at the Dutch TTF may not easily surpass Japan-Korea-Marker (JKM) prices to attract significant LNG supply into Northeast Asia, competition from countries like South Korea and Taiwan will limit Europe's ability to secure additional cargoes at competitive prices.

In conclusion, analysts deem the Turkey LNG tender will be supportive to Europe's LNG balance as it adds some length to a tightly supplied market. Egypt's new FSRU, in contrast, is viewed as a "significant upside risk" to global LNG demand outside of Europe, potentially chipping away shipments of some spot cargoes that may otherwise have been destined for countries like the Netherlands, Germany or the UK. ■

NEWS NUDGES

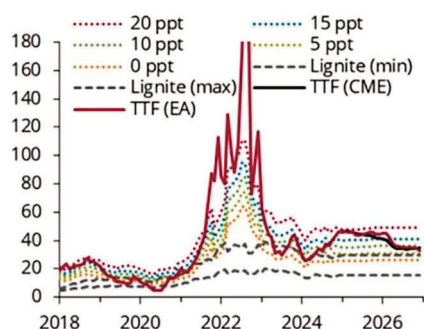
ABB buys Gamesa's power electronic business

in renewable power conversion technology. According to the Swiss engineering group, the transaction will close in the second half of 2025.

RINA to carry out pre-FEED studies in Malaysia

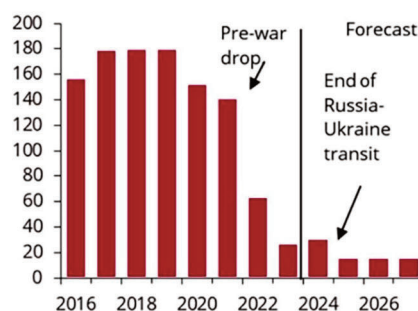
Petronas CCS Solutions has awarded a contract to carry out a pre-FEED (preliminary front-end engineering design) study for a carbon capture and storage (CCS) project in Malaysia to RINA. Under the contract, RINA will be responsible for inspecting and certifying three distinct scopes: Petronas' Northern hub's onshore terminal, jetty, and pipeline; the Southern hub's onshore terminal; and the Offshore pipeline and platform – all crucial in capturing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from industrial sources and storing them in offshore. According to a RINA statement, the pre-FEED study is due completed by the end of 2024.

TTF vs coal-gas fuel-switch triggers, €/MWh



Source: Bloomberg, LSEG, ICE, ECB, Energy Aspects

Russian gas flows to Europe, bcm



Source: ENTSOG, GTSOU, Energy Aspects

Power grid upgrades will cost Germany €650 billion by 2045

Germany will have to spend around €650 billion into the expansion of its electricity grids by 2045. To reach climate neutrality by 2045, annual grid infrastructure investments will have to more than double to around €34 billion from the €15 billion raised last year, researchers found.

Electrification of transport, industry and buildings will require massive grid investments which will have to be evenly split between the transmission grid and the distribution grid, a report by the Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) of the Hans Böckler Foundation found.

However, grid operators currently cannot accommodate all renewable energy generated in the country – and they will have to cope with rising volumes of intermittent power supply in the future as the build-out of solar panel continues and more wind parks get developed in the northern part of the country.

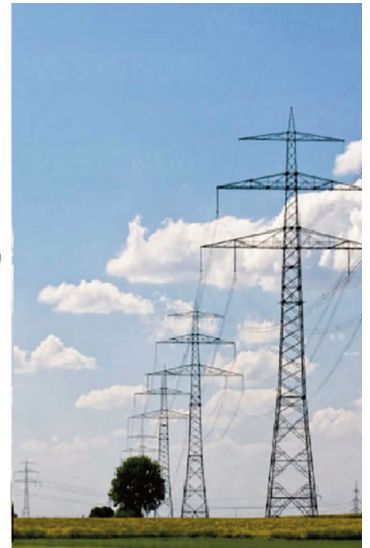
Building new powerlines has proved technically challenging, and has been beset by bureaucracy and plagued by public resistance. The underdeveloped grid is already costing consumers hundreds of millions of euros every year.

Authors said total costs could be even

higher if raw material costs rise or due to supply bottlenecks in transformers or lines, as well as delays in approval procedures. "In view of these uncertainties, an accelerated, strategically coordinated grid expansion is essential in order to achieve the goals of the energy transition in Germany and ensure a climate-neutral electricity supply by 2045," the researchers said.

Germany's electricity grid is currently not able to allow a full use of all the renewable electricity the country gener-

ates – and it will have to cope with a lot more intermittent power generation in the future, as more and more sectors switch to electricity as their main energy supply. ■



German gov' delays decision on new H2-ready gas power plant

Decisions on how to support construction of flexible power gen capacity in Germany has been postponed, and the issue needs to be solved by a new government in its first 100 days. BDEW head Kerstin Andreae stressed the build-out of dispatchable capacity remains an "extremely critical" issue" while the economy ministry sees no longer a chance to get the law adopted before the general elections on February 23, 2025.

The Conservative CDU/CSU opposition party indicated it will not support the Power Plant Security Act in parliament, meaning the minority government of Social Democrats and the Green Party lack

the number of votes to get the law passed and enacted.

"We will now focus on what is possible," the economic and climate ministry said, explaining the construction of backup plants estimated to cost up to €17 billion through to 2045, had already been agreed with the European Commission.

Funding for H2-ready power plants in tatters

Germany's broken coalition government had been working on a levy to fund hydrogen-ready gas power plants, but these plans are now on hold. The new tax was

'Tagesspiegel', "these targets are no longer viable."

And as H2-ready gas power plants are supposed to replace the gradual phase-out of Germany's ageing coal power units, the timeline of Germany's coal exit become affected by the delay.

According to findings by the regulator Bundesnetzagentur (BNetzA), over 20 GW of additional dispatchable power gen capacity would be needed to balance growing volumes of intermittent electricity supply from wind and solar energy sources. Economy minister Robert Habeck had to admit that not all of this electricity can come from gas or hydrogen – so coal-fired power plants will likely be on standby for longer.

The government had agreed an end to coal-fired power production in western North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) by 2030, well before the official 2038 deadline and the Essen-based utility RWE made plans to build at least 3 GW of new hydrogen ready gas power capacity. For eastern Germany, the government expects carbon pricing to make coal plant operation economically unviable before the deadline. ■



Render of RWE's H2-ready CCGT in Werne

meant to support an initial ten plants with 5 GW capacity combined, expandable to 12.5 GW at a later stage – but the break of the coalition leaves the realisation of such plans in limbo.

Auctions for the new H2-ready gas power plants were planned to be held in the first half of 2025, with the intention to get the first plants into operation by 2030. But according to the Berlin-based daily paper

GE signs 9 GW gas turbine reservations as AI boom accelerates

GE Vernova has signed contracts for 9 GW of gas turbine reservations in the past month, amid rising demand from data centre campuses, some of scheduled to be in operation as early as 2028. According to CEO Scott Strazik, big tech companies are reserving turbines for a planned 5 GW of data centre campuses.

Looking ahead, Strazik underlined the importance of a balanced energy mix to support economic growth and energy security. The world, in his view, requires an “all-of-the-above” infrastructure buildout, which includes “expanding gas pipelines and transmission lines.” The demand for reliable energy infrastructure will continue to grow, especially as data centers and other power-intensive industries expand, he noted.

Some customers are exploring the use of “every extra physical piece of real estate” for carbon capture projects, which shows a rising focus on mitigating emissions through post-combustion CCS – alongside investment in new flexible gas power capacity.

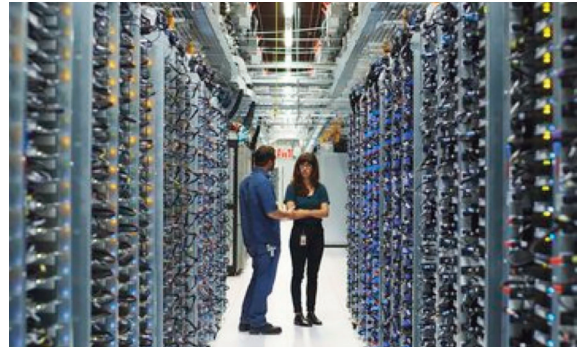
Anticipating 20 GW growth

GE Vernova is expecting to book 20 GW of global gas turbine orders annually through

to 2028, with over half of this demand coming from the United States where rapid growth of AI as well as electrification of transport and home heating has made demand for power generation go through the roof.

U.S. electricity demand is forecast to grow by 16% over the next five years, according to a report from Grid Strategies. Flexible gas power is deemed critical to meet this demand, while new nuclear power plants command much larger investment and longer lead- and development times.

Amazon, Alphabet, and Microsoft are all looking to invest into nuclear power, either through direct project participations or by co-locating some of their future data centres near sites of existing nuclear power station.



Google data center in Oklahoma

Wind and solar energy projections have been scaled back for 2030 – although gas-burn for power generation is forecast to more than double to support data center growth, research from CreditSights finds. OpenAI, for example, is looking to build 5 GW data centers which – if built – would require the equivalent amount of electricity of 3.8 million US homes. ■

Orders for Dongfang-made gas turbines accelerate

Buyers around the world are not only looking at E-vehicles made in China, gas turbines are also on offer and increasingly in demand. The orderbook of Dongfang Turbine Co. (DTC), a subsidiary of Dongfang Electric – Mitsubishi Heavy Industries’ of Japan’s partner for its gas turbine business in China, exceeds 155 gas turbines as the year 2024 draws to a close.

Situated in Deyang, Sichuan Province, DTC is one of three major manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment in China, a fast-growing power market as the country electrifies and decarbonises its transport and industrial sectors.

Robust demand of fast-ramp gas turbines

Demand for gas turbines will stay robust as utilities replace aging coal-fired power plants with fast-ramp, dispatchable gas power stations. Load-following power sources, e.g. gas combined-cycle plants, are

especially in high demand to balance China’s fast build-out of renewable energy sources.

Reacting to this rising demand, MHI has accumulated turbine orders notably for combined-cycle power gen equipment. The Japanese manufacturer offers high-efficiency gas turbine models, equipped with hydrogen co-firing technology.

MHI & Dongfang Turbine engineers collaborate

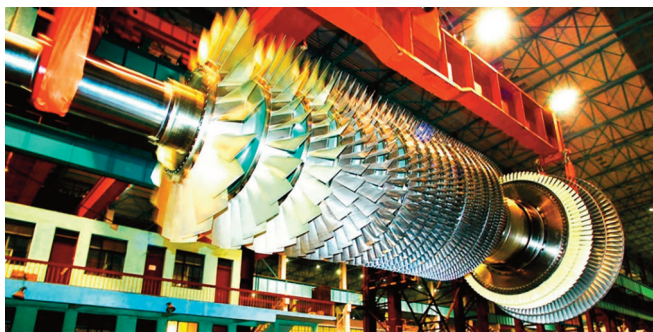
Shipments of gas turbines to China, made in collaboration with Dongfang Turbine, reached 100 units in March 2024, and the number of cumulative orders for gas turbines has now reached the 150 unit mark.

DTC has a broad experience in developing and operating advanced gas turbine combined-cycle products. The company has a 45% market share in China of F-class gas turbines above 300 MW, and

says on its website it “caters to customers’ need for efficiency, reliability, flexibility, and environmental compatibility.”

MHI and its solution brand Mitsubishi Power, meanwhile, vowed they will keep working with Dongfang Electric and Dongfang Turbine on the development of electric power gen [equipment] in China. In focus are high-efficiency engines to accelerate the coal-to-gas switch and equipment for hydrogen co-firing combustion.

Dongfang Turbine Co. (DTC), based in Deyang, is handling manufacturing and repair services for steam turbines, gas turbines, and auxiliary plant equipment used for power generation. Since 2003, MHI gradually expanded its licensing of large-scale gas turbines to Dongfang Turbine and in 2015, the Japanese manufacturer opened its Chengdu branch in Sichuan Province to strengthening the collaboration. After-sale services are provided through MHI Dongfang Gas Turbine Co., a joint venture set up in Guangzhou in 2004, in a bid to swiftly respond to demand from local Chinese utility customers. ■



DTC gas turbine, made in China

RheinEnergy orders heat-pump from MAN for Cologne site

Municipal utility RheinEnergie has commissioned MAN Energy Solutions to deliver a turnkey, riverine heat-pump plant at its power plant in Cologne Niehl. With a heating capacity of 150 MW, it will be Europe's largest fluvial heat-pump system supplying climate-neutral district heating to 50,000 households in and around Cologne, based on RheinEnergie's €280 million investment in the project.

Andreas Feicht, CEO of RheinEnergie hailed the initiative as a "cornerstone in our strategy to decarbonise the heating sector [which could be] beginning of a comprehensive program for sustainable heat supply. "For MAN, the Cologne-Niehl project marks the first deployment of the company's large-scale, heat-pump technology in Germany, demonstrating how urban-heating systems can be transformed using sustainable energy sources.

As EPC contractor, MAN Energy Solutions will hand over a turnkey plant to RheinEnergie. "We are creating a blueprint that can also be transferred to other large-scale

heat-pump projects in Germany, Europe and worldwide," explained Alexander Stöckler, MAN ES's head of Sales, Tendering & Project Management.

Scope of supply encompasses three large heat-pump units, the district-heating pump station, as well as a portion of the river-water and district-heating pipelines on-site. Components such as compressors, condensers, heat exchangers, the control system, are also included in the packages along with the electrical infrastructure.

Harnessing Rhine water

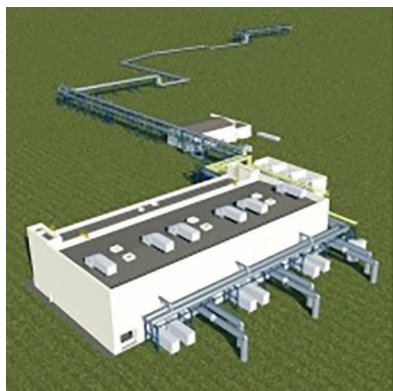
The heat-pump will use water from the Rhine as its energy source, operating with

a natural refrigerant in a closed-loop system. Powered by electricity, the system will extract thermal energy from the river water and raise the temperature of the district heating water to up to 110°C – in line with requirements of Cologne's district-heating grid. By replacing fossil fuels, the technology will help save some 100,000 tons of CO₂ once it starts operation in 2027.

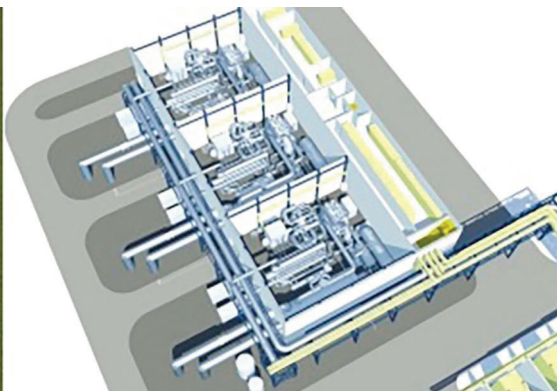
The heat pump will use a thermodynamic cycle with a natural refrigerant to extract heat from the Rhine and transfer it to the district-heating network. In the evaporator, the liquid refrigerant absorbs thermal energy from the river water and evaporates. The gaseous refrigerant is then compressed, raising its temperature.

The high-temperature heat is then transferred to the district heating network via a heat exchanger, heating the water up to 110°C. After releasing its heat, the refrigerant cools and condenses back into a liquid state before returning to the evaporator to restart the cycle.

Focussing on seamless integration of heat pumps into existing district-heating networks, MAN ES is already working with district-heating providers on large-scale projects in Denmark, Finland, the United States, and now the large pilot project in Cologne, Germany. ■



Render of MAN's heat pump installation in Cologne



Heat pump "expensive but vital" for Stapelfeld CHP

HanseWerk cogeneration plant, driven by a J920 FleXtra gas engine (9.5 MW) alongside an NH₃ heat pump, allows the operator to feed even minute portions of the engine's waste heat back into the system.

"Installing the heat pump was expensive, but vital," Thomas Baade, the technical head of HanseWerk Natur said and added with a twinkle "we're look forward to optimizing the plant to a total efficiency of over 97%."

"Even though we don't get paid to provide flexibility, we benefit indirectly by scaling the plant's heat and power output to changing market requirements. This improves our position in the merit order," he told Gas to Power Journal.

Following its start-up on November 11, 2015, the plant reached an overall efficiency of 95% and is now capable of generating over 76 million kilowatt-hours of electricity as well 80 million kilowatt-hours of heat per year.

EPC went smoothly, not least due to

HanseWerk's long-standing cooperation with GE Jenbacher, so the actual construction was done in just under seven months. Fine-tuning of the plant during operation will further improve its efficiency to reach about 98% – scope for fuel savings and generate more heat for feeding into the heat network.

HanseWerk Natur invested 6.8 million Euro to build the group's latest CHP in Stapelfeld but Mr Baade was quick to point out that special features for a CHP, like the installation of a heat pump only make sense if the plant gets reflux of cold water from the local district heating network.

At Stapelfeld, the heat pump driven by 2x80 kW electrical compressors

helps to transform low grade heat to useful heat of around 840 kW; with a coefficient of performance (CoP) of 5.25, according to GE product manager Klaus Payrhuber. ■



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 fortnightly 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 Transition

Quarterly in-depth look at LNG as a transition



LNG Shipping News

Fortnightly 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