# LNG Monthly Markets

LNG JOURNAL'S COMPREHENSIVE MONTHLY LNG DATA REPORT 16 MAY 2025

# Summary & Highlights

## Global LNG trade shows significant negative growth across all Basins

According to our data, global LNG exports in April decreased by 4.95mmt (-12 percent), falling to 35.38mmt from 40.33mmt in March. However, despite this monthly decline, exports edged up by 0.34mmt (2 percent) from 33.97mmt in April last year.

The Pacific Basin led April's supply contraction as exports totalled 12.58mmt, falling sharply by 1.75mmt (-12 percent) compared to March's 14.33mmt. Australia, the Basin's largest exporter by installed capacity, reduced shipments by 0.54mmt (-7 percent) to 6.76mmt from 7.30mmt, with our data for Wheatstone LNG showing the most notable reduction of 0.28mmt (-30 percent) to 0.66mmt from 0.94mmt.

The Atlantic Basin showed parallel decline as overall shipped LNG decreased by 1.46mmt (-9 percent) to 15.24mmt from 16.7mmt in March. US exports contributed to this contraction as shipments fell by 0.40mmt (-4 percent) to 9.89mmt from 10.29mmt, led by Sabine Pass LNG where volumes decreased by 0.27mmt (-9 percent) to 2.79mmt from 3.06mmt.

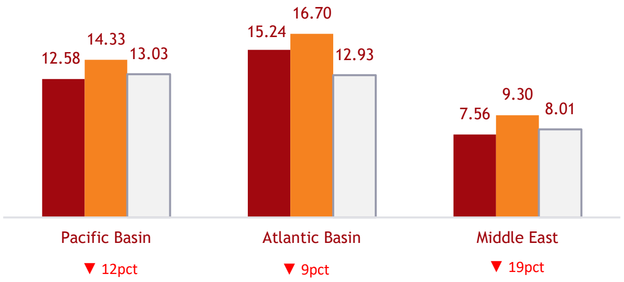
Middle Eastern LNG exports in April totalled 7.56mmt, contracting sharply by 1.74mmt (-19 percent) from 9.30mmt in March, with Qatari exports from Ras Laffan falling by 1.65mmt (-22 percent) to 6.03mmt from 7.68mmt the previous month.

Global LNG imports, meanwhile, showed significant contraction of 4.56mmt (-12 percent) to 34.39mmt from 38.95mmt in March, with European imports declining by 2.88mmt (-21 percent) to 10.82mmt from 13.70mmt, primarily driven by substantial demand cuts in Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Pacific Basin demand also saw a significant month-on-month reduction of 1.67mmt (-7 percent) to 21.35mmt compared to the 23.02 we recorded in March. The theme of a monthly demand reduction equally extended to the Middle East, where offtakes were down by 0.20mmt (-13 percent) to 1.35mmt in April.

### LNG Trade in April 2025

Monthly comparison of exports by Basin (MMt)




Source: LNG Journal

### Intra-basin flows

Global intra-basin LNG trade contracted significantly by 4.02mmt, representing a 14 percent decrease, falling to 24.11mmt in April from 28.13mmt in March. Intra-Middle East trade edged down by 0.02mmt (-2 percent), decreasing to 0.99mmt from 1.01mmt. Meanwhile, intra-Pacific volumes dropped by 1.59mmt (-11 percent), falling to 12.58mmt from 14.17mmt. Intra-Atlantic trade also fell sharply, contracting by 2.41mmt (-19 percent) to 10.54mmt from 12.95mmt.

### Inter-basin flows

Inter-basin LNG trade decreased by 0.93mmt (-8 percent), falling to 11.27mmt from 12.20mmt in April. Atlantic-Pacific exports surged by 0.95mmt, or 31 percent, rising to 3.99mmt from 3.04mmt. Meanwhile, Atlantic-Middle East volumes held steady at 0.71mmt. In contrast, Middle East-Pacific shipments decreased by 1.37mmt, a decline of 19 percent, falling to 5.81mmt from 7.18mmt. At the same time, Middle East-Atlantic flows contracted significantly by 0.35mmt, or 32 percent, dropping to 0.76mmt from 1.11mmt. Notably, there were no Pacific-Atlantic exports, down from 0.16mmt in the previous month. Similarly, Pacific-Middle East exports remained absent in both months ◆

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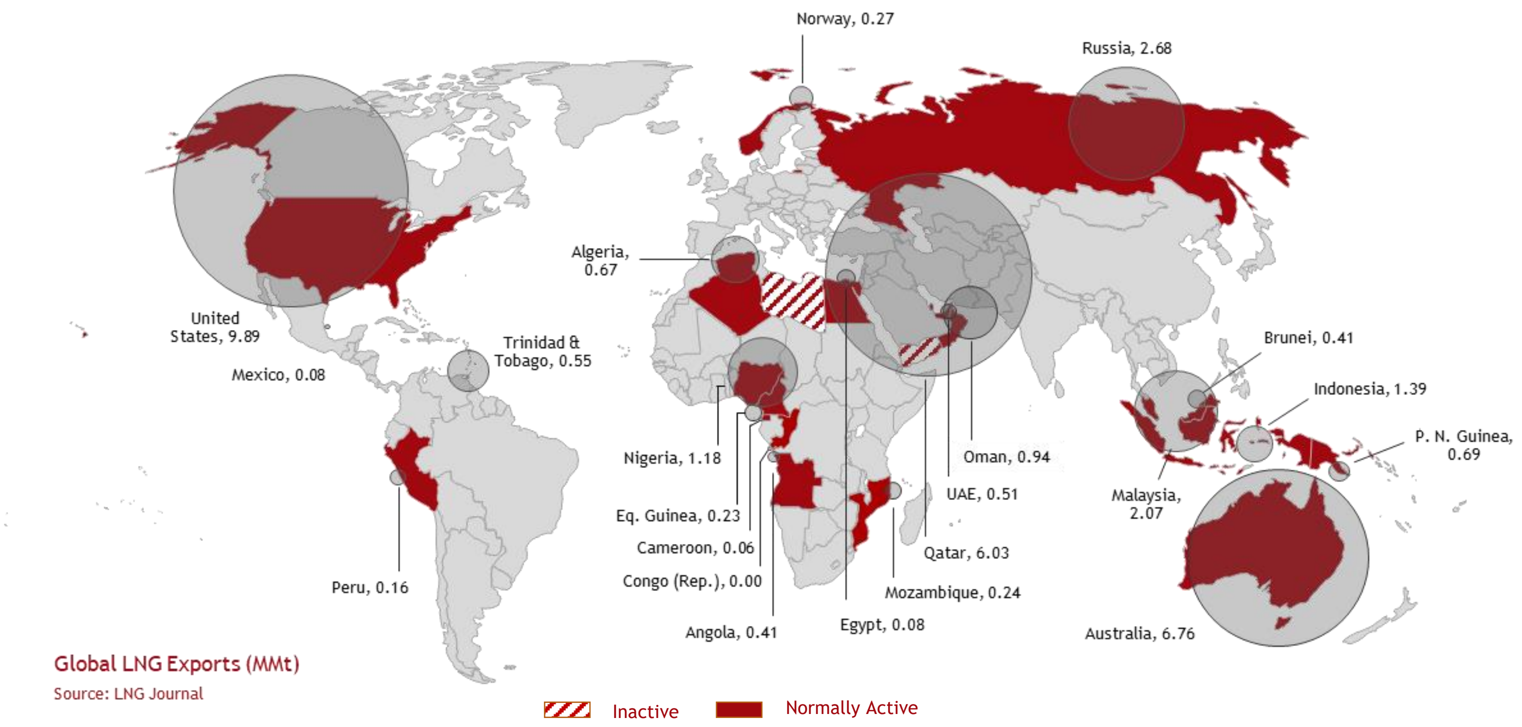
# Exports & Utilisation

## Significantly lower Pacific exports lead other decreases in the Atlantic Basin and Middle East




Global LNG Exports (MMt)

Source: LNG Journal

In April, Pacific exports totalled 12.58mmt, falling sharply by 1.75mmt (-12 percent) compared to March's 14.33mmt. As a result, annualised capacity utilisation stood at 80 percent. Exports also declined slightly by 0.12mmt (-2 percent) year-on-year.

### Australia

Australian LNG exports decreased by 0.54mmt, or 7 percent, falling to 6.76mmt in April from 7.3mmt in March. Ichthys LNG shipments increased by 0.10mmt (15 percent), rising to 0.75mmt from 0.65mmt. Meanwhile, Pluto LNG volumes grew by 0.07mmt (18 percent), climbing to 0.44mmt from 0.37mmt. Prelude FLNG also expanded substantially, as shipments rose by 0.07mmt (31 percent) to 0.29mmt from 0.22mmt. In contrast, NWS LNG volumes edged down by 0.04mmt (-4 percent), moving to 1.13mmt from 1.17mmt. Moreover, Wheatstone LNG experienced a notable reduction, with shipments falling sharply by 0.28mmt (-30 percent) to 0.66mmt from 0.94mmt. Similarly, both Queensland Curtis LNG and Australia Pacific LNG contracted by 0.16mmt (-18 percent), with volumes declining to 0.78mmt from 0.94mmt in each case. Gladstone LNG shipments decreased by 0.09mmt (-16 percent), dropping to 0.48mmt from 0.57mmt, whilst Gorgon LNG volumes marginally decreased by 0.05mmt (-4 percent) to 1.45mmt from 1.50mmt.

Australian LNG exports to Northeast Asia exhibited a range of movements in April to date. Chinese imports surged by 0.46mmt (29 percent), rising substantially from 1.59mmt to 2.05mmt. Meanwhile, imports returned to the Indian market at 0.16mmt after a previous absence. Similarly, Indonesia re-entered the market with 0.06mmt following their earlier absence. Singapore's volumes held firm, remaining steady at 0.24mmt.

In contrast, Malaysian imports edged down slightly in volume terms by 0.01mmt (-7 percent), decreasing marginally from 0.14mmt to 0.13mmt. The Philippines and Canada did not appear in the market with offtakes from Australia, compared to 0.08mmt each in March. Thailand's imports contracted significantly by 0.17mmt (-44 percent), falling sharply from 0.39mmt to 0.22mmt. Taiwanese volumes declined by 0.19mmt (-21 percent), dropping from 0.91mmt to 0.72mmt. South Korean imports decreased by 0.30mmt (-19 percent), falling from 1.59mmt to 1.29mmt. Japanese imports also declined, dropping by 0.39mmt (-17 percent) from 2.28mmt to 1.89mmt.

### Southeast Asia

North of Australia, PNG LNG shipments decreased by 0.06mmt to 0.69mmt in April, down from 0.75mmt in March. Nevertheless, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation remained robust at 101 percent. South Korea re-entered the market for PNG LNG supply at 0.12mmt following its March absence. Concurrently, Chinese volumes edged up slightly in volume terms by 0.01mmt (7 percent), reaching 0.16mmt whilst Taiwanese imports remained steady at 0.08mmt. Nevertheless, PNG flows to Thailand decreased by 0.01mmt (-12 percent) to 0.07mmt. Moreover, Japanese volumes contracted sharply, falling by 0.18mmt (-41 percent) to 0.26mmt.

Indonesian exports, meanwhile, increased by 0.06mmt (5 percent) from 1.33mmt in March to 1.39mmt in April. Tangguh LNG shipments edged up by 0.03mmt (2 percent), rising to 1.08mmt from 1.05mmt. Meanwhile, Donggi-Senoro LNG volumes increased by 0.03mmt (25 percent), climbing to 0.15mmt from 0.12mmt. Consequently, Tangguh operated at 115 percent of annualised capacity utilisation, whereas Donggi-Senoro LNG produced at 91 percent. On the other hand, Bontang exports remained steady at 0.16mmt, with capacity utilisation at a mere 16 percent.

In neighbouring Malaysia, exports fell sharply by 0.74mmt (-26 percent) to 2.07mmt in April from 2.81mmt in March. Whilst PFLNG 1 volumes remained steady at 0.07mmt, with annualised capacity utilisation holding firm at 70 percent, the PFLNG 2 facility did not contribute to exports. Meanwhile, Malaysia LNG shipments contracted by 0.74mmt (-28 percent), falling to 2.00mmt from 2.74mmt. The plant's annualised capacity utilisation thus stood at 83 percent.

Brunei LNG exports edged down to 0.41mmt in April from 0.42mmt in March. As a result, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate decreased to 69 percent. Concurrent to Thai imports doubling to 0.14mmt, Taiwan was again seen in the market with a 0.06mmt offtake. Chinese offtakes from Brunei also held steady at 0.07mmt. However, Japanese imports declined by 0.07mmt (-33 percent), falling sharply to 0.14mmt from 0.21mmt. South Korea also did not import any LNG from Brunei compared to 0.07mmt in March.

### Russia, Peru & Mozambique

Elsewhere in the Pacific, Sakhalin-2 LNG shipments fell sharply by 0.06mmt, a 7 percent decline, reaching 0.86mmt in April compared with 0.92mmt in March. Meanwhile, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate remained robust at 108 percent. Chinese imports surged by 0.16mmt, expanding dramatically by 123 percent to reach 0.29mmt from 0.13mmt in April. Meanwhile, Vietnamese imports from Russia's Far East capacity made a market return with 0.06mmt following their previous absence. South Korean imports increased by 0.04mmt, growing moderately by 22 percent to 0.22mmt from 0.18mmt. In contrast, Japanese imports fell sharply, contracting significantly by 0.32mmt (-52 percent) to 0.29mmt from 0.61mmt over the same period.

Concurrently, Pampa Melchorita LNG shipments plummeted by 0.24mmt to 0.16mmt in April, marking a sharp 60 percent decline from 0.40mmt in March. Consequently, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate stood at 43 percent. South Korean imports from Peru surged to 0.16mmt, doubling from 0.08mmt in March. In contrast, there were no offtakes from Peru by Taiwan, Spain, China, or the Netherlands, each of which had imported 0.08mmt in the previous month.

Finally, Mozambique's Coral Sul FLNG experienced a production decrease of 0.16mmt, declining by 41 percent to 0.24mmt in April from 0.4mmt in March. Meanwhile, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation remained steady at 85 percent. Thailand re-entered the market for Mozambican supply with imports of 0.08mmt following their previous absence. Meanwhile, Bangladesh maintained steady volumes, holding firm at 0.08mmt. In contrast, South Korea's imports fell sharply, halving to 0.08mmt from 0.16mmt. Singapore recorded no imports this month, down from 0.08mmt in the prior period. Similarly, India exited the market entirely, with zero imports compared to 0.08mmt previously ♦

Table: Monthly Pacific Basin Exports Compared

| Country | Plant | Import Basin | | | April | March | % Change m/m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Atlantic | Middle East | Pacific | | | |
| Australia | Australia Pacific LNG | - | - | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.94 | -17% |
| | Darwin LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Gladstone LNG | - | - | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.57 | -16% |
| | Gorgon LNG | - | - | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.50 | -3% |
| | Ichthys LNG | - | - | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 15% |
| | NWS LNG | - | - | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.17 | -3% |
| | Pluto LNG | - | - | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 19% |
| | Queensland Curtis LNG | - | - | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.94 | -17% |
| | Wheatstone LNG | - | - | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.94 | -30% |
| | Prelude FLNG | - | - | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 32% |
| Brunei | Brunei LNG | - | - | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.42 | -2% |
| Indonesia | Bontang | - | - | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0% |
| | Donggi-Senoro LNG | - | - | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 25% |
| | Tangguh | - | - | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 3% |
| Malaysia | Malaysia LNG | - | - | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.74 | -27% |
| | PFLNG 1 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0% |
| | PFLNG 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | Coral Sul FLNG | - | - | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.40 | -40% |
| P. N. Guinea | PNG LNG | - | - | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.75 | -8% |
| Peru | Pampa Melchorita LNG | - | - | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.40 | -60% |
| Russia | Sakhalin-2 LNG | - | - | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.92 | -7% |
| Total | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.58 | 12.58 | 14.33 | -12% |

Source: LNG Journal

## Atlantic Exports

**Atlantic Basin exports weighed down by weaker US and West African flows**

In line with net negative growth in the Pacific, the Atlantic Basin's overall shipped LNG decreased by 1.46mmt, or 9 percent, falling to 15.24mmt in April from 16.7mmt in March. This downturn resulted in an annualised export capacity utilisation of 73 percent for the Basin. Nevertheless, exports from within the Basin rose substantially by 0.57mmt, or 9 percent, year-on-year.

### North Africa & Europe

LNG shipments from the north-eastern region – which includes the EEA, Russia, and North Africa, excluding re-exports – totalled 2.76mmt in April. This represented a decrease of 0.72mmt (-21 percent) from 3.48mmt in March.

Algerian LNG exports fell sharply by 0.45mmt (-40 percent) to 0.67mmt in April, down from 1.12mmt in March. Skikda's shipments declined from 0.27mmt to 0.22mmt, a reduction of 0.05mmt (-19 percent). Concurrently, Arzew volumes fell sharply by 0.40mmt (-48 percent) 0.45mmt. The two plants thus operated at only 34 percent and 26 percent of their annualised capacity utilisation, respectively.

Croatia returned to the market with a 0.06mmt import from Algeria. Meanwhile, Italy's volumes rose substantially by 50 percent, reaching 0.09mmt from 0.06mmt. In contrast, Spain's imports decreased by 0.04mmt (-22 percent), falling to 0.14mmt from 0.18mmt. In similar vein, the United Kingdom was absent from the market, dropping from 0.06mmt last month. France's imports also contracted significantly, declining by 0.09mmt (-32 percent) to 0.19mmt from 0.28mmt. Likewise, Turkey experienced a sharp fall in volumes, which plummeted by 0.27mmt (-59 percent) to 0.19mmt from 0.46mmt.

Exports from Russia's Atlantic Basin capacity fell by 0.15mmt (-8 percent) to 1.82mmt in April from 1.97mmt in March as we only recorded exports from Yamal LNG whilst Portovaya LNG was again not seen in the market, unchanged from March, and Arctic LNG 2 remained sanctioned. Yamal LNG flows decreased to 1.82mmt from 1.97mmt although the plant's annualised capacity utilisation remained high at 127 percent.

Russian LNG arriving at French import nodes surged by 0.19mmt (34 percent) to 0.75mmt in April from 0.56mmt in March. Similarly, Yamal LNG's exports to China rose substantially by 0.08mmt (27 percent) to 0.38mmt. Portugal also took in a Yamal cargo of 0.08mmt after a previous absence. In contrast, South Korea recorded no imports in April, down from 0.07mmt in March. Moreover, flows into the Netherlands halved to 0.08mmt from 0.16mmt whilst Belgian volumes decreased by 0.11mmt (-23 percent) to 0.37mmt from 0.48mmt. Spanish imports from Russia also contracted significantly by 0.24mmt (-60 percent) to 0.16mmt from 0.40mmt.

Norway's Snohvit LNG production contracted significantly by 0.12mmt, a 31 percent decrease, falling to 0.27mmt in April from 0.39mmt in March. The plant was shut down in late April for maintenance. Consequently, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate declined to 78 percent.

Egypt, Germany and France re-entered the market with volumes of 0.08mmt, 0.07mmt and 0.06mmt respectively after they did not import Norwegian LNG in March. In contrast, there were no offtakes of Norwegian LNG by the United Kingdom, Finland, the Netherlands and Spain in April. This marked a sharp decline from their previous month's total 0.39mmt. Notably, we were still tracking a 0.06mmt cargo broadly headed for Europe at the time of writing.

## West Africa

Concurrently, West African LNG flows declined sharply by 0.26mmt, or 12 percent, falling to 1.88mmt from 2.14mmt in March.

Among West Africa's LNG exporters, only Angola grew its monthly LNG exports in April. Angola LNG almost doubled its shipments by 0.20mmt (95 percent) to 0.41mmt from 0.21mmt, pushing its annualised capacity utilisation to 95 percent. In contrast, EG LNG decreased its deliveries by 0.08mmt (-26 percent) to 0.23mmt from 0.31mmt. Concurrently, Cameroon FLNG flows contracted significantly by 0.10mmt (-63 percent) to 0.06mmt from 0.16mmt whilst Nigeria's Bonny Island curtailed shipments by 0.22mmt (-16 percent) to 1.18mmt. These facilities operated at 75 percent, 30 percent and 64 percent of their annualised capacity utilisation, respectively. Moreover, Congo FLNG was absent from the market following its 0.06mmt shipment in April.

French imports form West African suppliers surged by 0.43mmt (69 percent) to 1.05mmt from 0.62mmt. After last month's absence, Kuwait was also again seen in the market with 0.17mmt imported from the Region. We were also still tracking 0.18mmt broadly headed for the Pacific at the time of writing. Meanwhile, Jamaica, the Philippines and the Netherlands held steady, maintaining imports at a cargo each, respectively.

In contrast, Japan's volumes decreased by 0.02mmt (-13 percent) to 0.14mmt from 0.16mmt. India's imports contracted more substantially by 0.07mmt (-16 percent) to 0.38mmt from 0.45mmt. Portugal's intake from West Africa also dropped sharply by 0.09mmt (-41 percent) to 0.13mmt from 0.22mmt, whilst Spain's imports decreased by 0.14mmt (-18 percent) to 0.66mmt from 0.80mmt. Notably, Croatia, Belgium, Turkey, El Salvador, the United Kingdom, South Korea and Thailand were absent from the market, down from a total of 0.75mmt in March.

## Americas

Our US LNG export data showed shipments decreased by 0.40mmt (-4 percent) to 9.89mmt in April from 10.29mmt in March. Notably, Sabine Pass LNG slashed exports by 0.27mmt (-9 percent) to 2.79mmt from 3.06mmt, although this still meant its annualised capacity utilisation remained high at 113 percent. Moreover, Corpus Christi LNG decreased exports by 0.15mmt (-10 percent) to 1.42mmt from 1.57mmt whilst Cameron LNG exports contracted by 0.11mmt (-8 percent) to 1.31mmt from 1.42mmt. These sizeable reductions were compounded by smaller decreases at Calcasieu Pass LNG and Cove Point LNG. These amounted to 0.09mmt (-9 percent) to 0.94mmt and to 0.46mmt, respectively. However, we highlight that as with Sabine Pass LNG, these plants continued to produce at more than full capacity. Given the resulting total reduction of 0.71mmt, even at times significant export growth among the remaining US LNG plants could not fill the gap. Elba Island LNG shipments surged dramatically, effectively tripling from 0.08mmt to 0.24mmt, marking the strongest growth among US facilities in April. Concurrently, Plaquemines LNG exports increased by 0.12mmt (11 percent) to 1.19mmt from 1.07mmt. This pushed annualised capacity utilisation at the

Table: Monthly Atlantic Basin Exports Compared

| Country | Plant | Import Basin | | | April | March | % Change m/m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Atlantic | Middle East | Pacific | | | |
| Algeria | Arzew | 0.45 | - | - | 0.45 | 0.85 | -47% |
| | Skikda | 0.22 | - | - | 0.22 | 0.27 | -19% |
| Angola | Angola LNG | 0.28 | - | 0.13 | 0.41 | 0.21 | 95% |
| Cameroon | Cameroon FLNG | - | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.16 | -63% |
| Rep. Congo | Congo FLNG | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | - |
| E. Guinea | EG LNG | - | - | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.31 | -26% |
| Mexico | Altamira Fast LNG | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | - | - |
| Nigeria | Bonny Island | 0.57 | 0.17 | 0.44 | 1.18 | 1.40 | -16% |
| Norway | Snøhvit LNG | 0.19 | 0.08 | - | 0.27 | 0.39 | -31% |
| Russia | Yamal LNG | 1.44 | - | 0.38 | 1.82 | 1.97 | -8% |
| | Portovaya LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Arctic LNG 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| T. & Tobago | Tortue FLNG | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | - | - |
| United States | Atlantic LNG | 0.26 | - | 0.29 | 0.55 | 0.79 | -30% |
| | Cove Point LNG | 0.16 | - | 0.30 | 0.46 | 0.55 | -16% |
| | Sabine Pass LNG | 1.64 | 0.31 | 0.84 | 2.79 | 3.06 | -9% |
| | Corpus Christi LNG | 1.18 | - | 0.24 | 1.42 | 1.57 | -10% |
| | Cameron LNG | 0.77 | 0.08 | 0.46 | 1.31 | 1.42 | -8% |
| | Elba Island LNG | 0.24 | - | - | 0.24 | 0.08 | 200% |
| | Freeport LNG | 1.24 | - | 0.30 | 1.54 | 1.51 | 2% |
| | Calcasieu Pass LNG | 0.94 | - | - | 0.94 | 1.03 | -9% |
| | Total | 10.54 | 0.71 | 3.99 | 15.24 | 16.70 | -9% |

Source: LNG Journal

latest US facility to 64 percent. Meanwhile, Freeport LNG volumes edged up slightly by 0.03mmt (1 percent) to 1.54mmt. Utilisation of Elba Island and Freeport LNG stood at 116 and 121 percent, respectively.

Demand for US LNG saw mixed regional performance. South America Atlantic volumes expanded significantly by 0.17mmt (89 percent) to 0.36mmt from 0.19mmt, whilst West Africa made its debut for US supply via a 0.08mmt import by Senegal. On the Pacific side of Central America, El Salvador also re-entered the market with a 0.07mmt cargo. Offtakers in India and Bangladesh, meanwhile, also saw a strengthening in demand for US LNG, increasing offtakes by 0.06mmt (25 percent) to 0.30mmt from 0.24mmt. Concurrently, demand in Chile held firm at 0.08mmt.

In contrast, Northern European demand for US LNG fell sharply by 1.21mmt (-26 percent) to 3.53mmt from 4.74mmt whilst Southern and Eastern European volumes decreased comparatively moderately by 0.12mmt (-5 percent) to 2.14mmt from 2.26mmt and by 0.02mmt (-3 percent) to 0.63mmt, respectively. Middle Eastern imports also contracted significantly by 0.17mmt (-27 percent) to 0.46mmt from 0.63mmt. Moreover, US LNG exports to the Caribbean were down by 0.10mmt (-32 percent) to 0.21mmt from 0.31mmt whilst Far Eastern volumes diminished slightly by 0.04mmt (-3 percent) to 1.15mmt. Notably, we were also still tracking 0.70mmt and 0.18mmt broadly headed for the Pacific Basin and Europe, respectively.

In South America, Atlantic LNG exports fell sharply by 0.24mmt (-31 percent) to 0.55mmt in April from 0.79mmt in March. As such, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate stood at only 43 percent.

Atlantic LNG flow to Malaysia re-appeared in the market via a single, 0.08mmt cargo, while Brazil also returned at 0.07mmt. Similarly, Argentina took in roughly 0.04mmt after a period of absence. Meanwhile, the Netherlands, South Korea and Italy all held steady, reporting volumes totalling 0.23mmt. In contrast, Chile's imports from Atlantic LNG declined by 0.03mmt, a 19 percent decrease, falling to 0.13mmt from 0.16mmt. Notably, there were no shipments by the plant to Egypt, Croatia, Colombia, El Salvador and the UK, each of which had recorded 0.08mmt in March.

Concurrently, NFE's Altamira Fast LNG project was not seen in the market with an export, unchanged month-on-month ♦

# Middle Eastern Exports

## Middle Eastern exports down significantly in line with other Basins

Middle Eastern LNG exports in April totalled 7.56mmt, contracting sharply by 1.74mmt (-19 percent) from 9.30mmt in March. Our data indicated that the Basin's annualised utilisation of operational export capacity (excluding Yemen) stood at 95 percent. Year-on-year, the Middle East's exports declined slightly by 0.11mmt (-3 percent) from the 7.67mmt recorded in April 2023.

Exports from Qatar's Ras Laffan facility fell sharply by 1.65mmt, or 22 percent, reaching 6.03mmt in March, down from 7.68mmt the previous month. The plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate thus stood at 94 percent.

Qatari LNG flows into Northern Europe were down by 0.12mmt (-27 percent), falling to 0.32mmt from 0.44mmt. Similarly, Southern European demand for Ras Laffan supply contracted significantly, with imports falling sharply by 0.15mmt (-31 percent) to 0.34mmt from 0.49mmt. The Middle East also declined, with volumes decreasing by 0.24mmt (-24 percent) to 0.77mmt from 1.01mmt. The Indian Subcontinent followed suit, falling by 0.25mmt (-16 percent) to 1.31mmt from 1.56mmt. The Far East experienced a substantial contraction as well, with imports plummeting by 0.86mmt (-24 percent) to 2.77mmt from 3.63mmt. Meanwhile, flows to Southeast Asia saw a moderate increase, with imports rising by 0.05mmt (14 percent) to 0.42mmt from 0.37mmt. Notably, we were still tracking 0.10mmt broadly headed for Europe.

Oman LNG exports declined by 0.18mmt (-17 percent) to 0.94mmt from 1.12mmt in March. However, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate remained robust at 109 percent.

Imports of Omani LNG by Kuwait resumed in April via 0.16mmt shipped to the Al Zour terminal. Taiwan's imports from Oman also surged by 0.14mmt, more than tripling to 0.20mmt from 0.06mmt. In contrast, China maintained steady Omani LNG imports at 0.08mmt whilst flows to Japan edged down by 0.03mmt (-9 percent) to 0.30mmt. Concurrently, India's Omani LNG intake contracted significantly, with volumes decreasing by 0.09mmt (-31 percent) to 0.20mmt from 0.29mmt. Notably, the Philippines, Thailand and South Korea did not take in Omani LNG in April, down from a total of 0.22mmt in March.

Das Island LNG exports edged up by 0.01mmt (2 percent) to 0.51mmt in April. Meanwhile, the plant's annualised capacity utilisation rate stood at a robust 112 percent.

Kuwait re-entered the market for supply from Das Island via a 0.06mmt cargo, while China also made a similar return with 0.05mmt. Meanwhile, South Korea maintained steady imports of 0.06mmt. In contrast, India's volumes decreased by 0.03mmt (-9 percent) to 0.29mmt from 0.32mmt and Japan's imports fell sharply by 0.07mmt (-58 percent) to 0.05mmt from 0.12mmt ♦

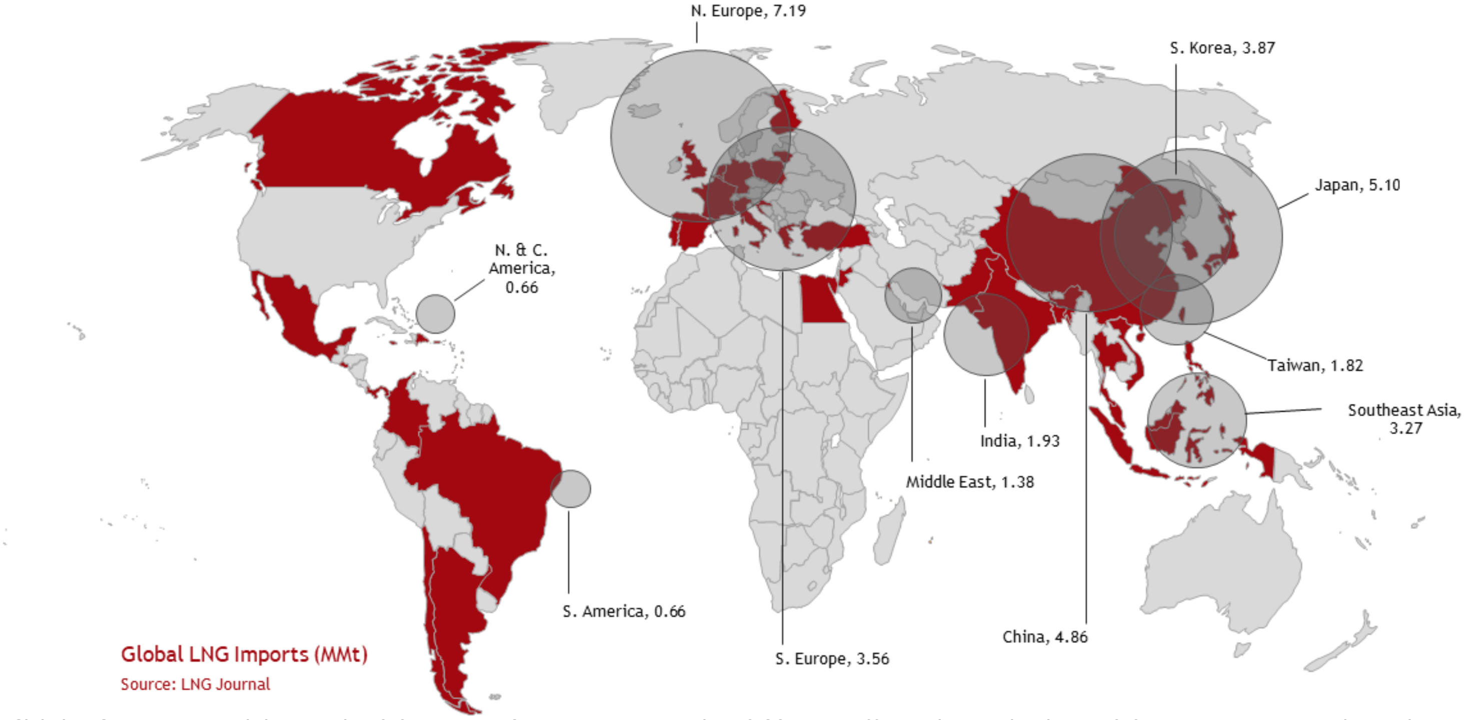
Table: Monthly Middle Eastern Exports Compared

| Country | Plant | Import Basin | | | April | March | % Change m/m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Atlantic | Middle East | Pacific | | | |
| Egypt | Damietta SEGAS LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Idku LNG | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | - | - |
| Oman | Oman LNG | - | 0.16 | 0.78 | 0.94 | 1.12 | -16% |
| Qatar | Ras Laffan | 0.76 | 0.77 | 4.50 | 6.03 | 7.68 | -21% |
| UAE | Das Island | - | 0.06 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 2% |
| Total | | 0.76 | 0.99 | 5.81 | 7.56 | 9.30 | -19% |

Source: LNG Journal

# Imports & Domestic Trade

**Global offtakes weighed down by European and Far Eastern demand decrease**




Global LNG Imports (MMt)
Source: LNG Journal

Global LNG imports in April decreased by 4.56mmt (-12 percent) to 34.39mmt from the 38.95mmt we recorded in March. Our April data showed negative demand growth in all three Basins, led by the Atlantic Basin in volume terms.

## Pacific Imports

Period-on-period Pacific Basin imports were down by 1.67mmt (-7 percent) net to 21.35mmt from 23.02mmt in March. The roster of larger-scale importers comprising China, India, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan collectively saw their offtakes decline sharply by 1.96mmt (-10 percent) to 17.58mmt in April from 19.54mmt in March.

Taiwan and India both recorded marginal import declines of 0.04mmt (-3 percent), with Taiwan's imports falling to 1.82mmt from 1.86mmt and India's decreasing to 1.93mmt from 1.97mmt. Meanwhile, China's imports contracted by 0.37mmt (-8 percent) to 4.86mmt from 5.23mmt. Japan followed this trend, with volumes declining by 0.69mmt (-12 percent) to 5.10mmt from 5.79mmt. South Korea, meanwhile, showed in our data with the sharpest reduction, as imports fell sharply by 0.82mmt (-18 percent) to 3.87mmt from 4.69mmt.

In contrast, imports among the roster of smaller-scale Pacific importers rose by 0.29mmt (8 percent) to 3.77mmt in April, up from 3.48mmt in March. Chile showed the strongest demand growth, up by 0.21mmt to 0.28mmt, effectively quadrupling its imports. Meanwhile, Vietnam returned to the market with 0.12mmt after its previous market absence. Canada also re-entered the market with 0.08mmt (used for the cooldown of LNG Canada), followed closely by Mexico with 0.07mmt. Indonesian imports increased from 0.36mmt to 0.42mmt, rising by 16 percent, while Philippine offtakes grew by 0.05mmt, a 31 percent increase, reaching 0.21mmt from 0.16mmt.

In contrast, Malaysian demand contracted sharply by 47 percent, with imports falling from 0.28mmt to 0.15mmt. Thailand also experienced a significant offtake decrease, dropping from 1.24mmt to 1.13mmt. Additionally, El Salvador reduced imports by 0.02mmt (-23 percent) to 0.07mmt. Moreover, demand in Bangladesh contracted slightly, down by 0.02mmt (-4 percent) to 0.58mmt from 0.60mmt. Singapore also marginally reduced imports by 0.02mmt (-3 percent), edging down to 0.66mmt from 0.68mmt.

### FSRU/FSU

Asian FSRU operations in April were down slightly by 0.02mmt, or 4 percent, falling to 0.53mmt from 0.55mmt in March. Although the Philippines saw its robust demand increase (all the countries LNG imports are via FSRUs), this growth was overshadowed by a lack of FSRU activity in Malaysia alone. Moreover, Bangladesh's aforementioned demand reduction compounded decreases totalling 0.10mmt in El Salvador, China and Indonesia ♦

Table: Monthly Pacific Basin Imports Compared

| Country | Plant | Export Basin | | | April | March | % Change m/m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Atlantic | Middle East | Pacific | | | |
| Bangladesh | Maheshkhali FSRUs | 0.07 | 0.36 | 0.15 | 0.58 | 0.60 | -3% |
| Chile | Mejillones LNG | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0% |
| | Quintero LNG | 0.21 | - | - | 0.21 | - | - |
| China | Bauhinia Spirit | - | - | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.06 | -33% |
| | Beihai LNG | - | - | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 7% |
| | Caofeidian LNG | - | 0.09 | 0.35 | 0.44 | 0.20 | 120% |
| | Dalian LNG | - | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.15 | -60% |
| | Dongguan LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Fujian LNG | - | - | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.26 | -4% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Guangdong Dapeng LNG | - | 0.16 | 0.60 | 0.76 | 0.68 | 12% |
| | Hainan LNG | - | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.21 | -71% |
| | Hainan Transfer Station | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Jiangsu LNG | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.06 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 4% |
| | Jieyang LNG | 0.07 | 0.06 | - | 0.13 | 0.07 | 86% |
| | Qidong LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Qingdao LNG | - | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.23 | 0.25 | -8% |
| | Shanghai (Yangshan) LNG | - | - | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.41 | -41% |
| | Shanghai Peak - Shaving | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.15 | -47% |
| | Tianjin LNG | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 14% |
| | Zhejiang LNG | - | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.27 | -7% |
| | Zhuhai LNG | - | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.31 | 0.59 | -47% |
| | Zhoushan LNG | 0.07 | - | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.23 | -13% |
| | Shenzhen Peak - Shaving | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Tianjin - Nangang LNG | - | 0.09 | - | 0.09 | 0.17 | -47% |
| | Shenzhen Diefu LNG | - | 0.07 | - | 0.07 | 0.21 | -67% |
| | Yancheng LNG | - | 0.06 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.14 | 107% |
| | Pinghu LNG | - | - | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | -25% |
| | Wenzhou LNG | - | 0.06 | - | 0.06 | 0.14 | -57% |
| | Nansha LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Caofeidian Xintian LNG | - | 0.11 | - | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0% |
| | Tianjin - Binhai LNG | - | 0.05 | - | 0.05 | - | - |
| | Fangchenggang | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Zhangzhou LNG | - | - | - | - | 0.08 | - |
| | Huizhou LNG | - | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.24 | 0.06 | 300% |
| | Huaying LNG | - | - | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 100% |
| **El Salvador** | Acajutla FSRU | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.09 | -22% |
| **India** | Cochin | - | 0.07 | - | 0.07 | 0.16 | -56% |
| | Dabhol | 0.07 | 0.12 | - | 0.19 | 0.20 | -5% |
| | Dahej | 0.23 | 0.96 | - | 1.19 | 1.13 | 5% |
| | Ennore LNG | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.14 | -50% |
| | Hazira | - | - | - | - | 0.14 | - |
| | Mundra LNG | 0.08 | 0.06 | - | 0.14 | 0.06 | 133% |
| | Dhamra LNG | - | 0.19 | - | 0.19 | 0.14 | 36% |
| | Chhara LNG | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | - | - |
| **Indonesia** | Arun Conversion | - | - | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 200% |
| | Benoa LNG | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50% |
| | Lampung LNG | - | - | - | - | 0.12 | - |
| | West Java FSRU | - | - | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0% |
| | Amurang | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Jawa Satu FSRU | - | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | - | - |
| **Japan** | Chita | 0.08 | - | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.55 | -25% |
| | Fukuoka | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Futtsu | - | 0.14 | 0.50 | 0.64 | 1.02 | -37% |
| | Hachinohe | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | - |
| | Hatsukaichi | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | - |
| | Hibiki LNG | - | - | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.07 | -29% |
| | Higashi-Ogishima | - | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.42 | -29% |
| | Himeji | - | - | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.42 | -19% |
| | Hitachi LNG | - | - | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 17% |
| | Ishikari LNG | - | - | - | - | 0.18 | - |
| | Joetsu LNG | 0.07 | - | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.28 | -25% |
| | Kagoshima | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | - |
| | Kawagoe | - | - | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 100% |
| | Mizushima | - | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0% |
| | Nakagusuku LNG | - | - | 0.07 | 0.07 | - | - |
| | Nagasaki LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Negishi | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.23 | 52% |
| | Niigata | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 100% |
| | Ogishima | 0.07 | - | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.26 | 62% |
| | Oita | - | - | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0% |
| | Sakai | - | - | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.27 | -74% |
| | Sakaide | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Senboku | - | 0.07 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 21% |
| | Shin Sendai | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0% |
| | Shinsendai Power Plant | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sodegaura | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.42 | 0.64 | 0.36 | 78% |
| | Sodeshi Shimizu | - | - | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.18 | -33% |
| | Soma LNG | - | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.18 | -67% |
| | Tobata Ward | - | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | - | - |
| | Toyama LNG | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | - |
| | Yanai | - | - | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0% |
| | Yokkaichi | - | - | - | - | 0.12 | - |
| | Niihama LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | Pengerang LNG | - | - | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.22 | -32% |
| | Sungai Udang FSRU | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | - |
| Mexico | Energia Costa Azul | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Manzanillo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Baja California LNG | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | - | - |
| Myanmar | Thanlyin LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Russia | Singapore LNG | - | 0.40 | 0.26 | 0.66 | 0.68 | -3% |
| Singapore | Boryeong | - | - | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.42 | 60% |
| South Korea | Gwangyang | - | - | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 50% |
| | Incheon | 0.07 | 0.53 | 0.31 | 0.91 | 1.34 | -32% |
| | Pyeongtaek | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.51 | 0.87 | 1.19 | -27% |
| | Samcheok | 0.08 | - | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.57 | -28% |
| | Tongyeong | - | 0.09 | 0.56 | 0.65 | 0.89 | -27% |
| | Korea Energy Terminal | 0.08 | - | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 7% |
| | Taichung | 0.07 | 0.35 | 0.13 | 0.55 | 0.77 | -29% |
| Taiwan | Yung-An | 0.15 | 0.46 | 0.60 | 1.21 | 1.09 | 11% |
| | Taoyuan (Guantang) LNG | - | 0.06 | - | 0.06 | - | - |
| Thailand | Map Ta Phut LNG | 0.38 | 0.08 | 0.67 | 1.13 | 1.24 | -9% |
| Philippines | PHLNG | 0.08 | - | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.16 | -6% |
| | Batangas LNG | - | 0.06 | - | 0.06 | - | - |
| Vietnam | Thi Vai LNG | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.12 | - | - |
| | **Total** | 2.55 | 5.88 | 12.51 | 21.27 | 23.02 | -8% |

Source: LNG Journal

Note: Table does not include 0.08mmt LNG Canada cooldown cargo.

# Atlantic Imports

## Atlantic offtakes down significantly month-on-month, mainly due to weaker European (non-EU) demand

LNG demand in the Atlantic Basin slumped by 2.69mmt, or 19 percent, to 11.66mmt in April from 14.35mmt in March. Accordingly, the Basin's annualised capacity utilisation stood at only 33 percent. This includes stranded volumes currently in Russian storage.

European LNG imports contracted significantly by 2.88mmt, declining 21 percent to 10.82mmt in April from 13.7mmt in March. This was driven by substantial demand cuts totalling 2.64mmt in Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The overall decrease notwithstanding, LNG volumes entering the EU via Belgium surged by 0.30mmt (33 percent) to 1.20mmt from 0.90mmt. Similarly, offtakes via German terminals almost doubled by 0.29mmt (93 percent) to 0.60mmt whilst Portugal's volumes more than doubled by 0.21mmt (140 percent) to 0.36mmt. Additionally, flows into the Netherlands saw modest growth of 0.08mmt (5 percent) to 1.46mmt from 1.38mmt. Malta was also again seen in the market with a 0.08mmt import, while Finland similarly took in 0.07mmt. We also recorded the arrival of an orphaned 0.07mmt Yamal LNG cargo at Novatek's floating storage facility at Murmansk in April. Meanwhile, Lithuania's volumes edged up slightly by 0.01mmt (6 percent), increasing to 0.16mmt from 0.15mmt.

On the other hand, imports via Croatia declined by 0.02mmt (-13 percent), falling to 0.14mmt from 0.16mmt. Poland's volumes also contracted by 0.09mmt (-16 percent) to 0.50mmt from 0.59mmt, and Italy's offtakes decreased by 0.15mmt (-13 percent) to 1.09mmt from 1.24mmt.

More significantly, France's imports dropped by 0.37mmt (-13 percent) to 2.59mmt alongside a decrease of 0.39mmt (-20 percent) to 1.62mmt in Spain. Notably, there were no Greek offtakes, down from 0.33mmt in March.

In the Americas, demand via conventional terminals increased by 0.19mmt (29 percent) from 0.65mmt in March to 0.84mmt in April.

Demand in the Dominican Republic more than doubled to 0.16mmt whilst Panama re-entered the market via a 0.08mmt import. Concurrently, Brazilian imports grew by 0.03mmt (24 percent) to 0.15mmt. Additionally, Argentina returned to the market, taking in 0.02mmt following its previous seasonal absence. Colombian demand also increased by 0.06mmt (39 percent) rising to 0.21mmt from 0.15mmt. Notably, 0.02mmt went into bunkering at Atlantic LNG, our data suggests. In contrast, Puerto Rico's imports halved to 0.05mmt. Similarly, Jamaican imports declined sharply by 0.06mmt (-43 percent), falling to 0.08mmt from 0.14mmt.

### FSRUs

Atlantic Basin imports via FSRU amounted to 2.40mmt in April, down significantly by 0.44mmt (-15 percent) from 2.84mmt in March. In addition to the decreases in Croatia and Jamaica, Italy's FSRU imports decreased by 0.14mmt (-25 percent) to 0.44mmt from 0.58mmt. Moreover, in line with its overall demand retreat in April, Turkey's FSRU offtakes plummeted by 0.84mmt (-93 percent) to just 0.07mmt from 0.91mmt.

In contrast, imports via FSRU in Germany surged by 0.29mmt (93 percent) to 0.60mmt from 0.31mmt. Additionally, the Netherlands strengthened its FSRU imports by 0.06mmt (18 percent) to 0.38mmt. However, even with the demand growth among FSRU-exclusive importers such as Malta, Finland and Argentina as mentioned above, these increases could not compensate ♦

| Country | Plant | Export Basin | | | April | March | % Change m/m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Atlantic | Middle East | Pacific | | | |
| Argentina | GNL Escobar GasPort | 0.02 | - | - | 0.02 | - | - |
| | Bahia Blanca LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belgium | Zeebrugge | 0.83 | 0.37 | - | 1.20 | 0.90 | 33% |
| Brazil | Rio de Janeiro FSRU | 0.01 | - | - | 0.01 | - | - |
| | Salvador FSRU | - | - | - | - | 0.05 | - |
| | Port Pecem FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Porto de Sergipe FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Porto do Acu FSRU | 0.06 | - | - | 0.06 | - | - |
| | Terminal Gas Sul | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | KARMOL LNGT Sepetiba | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Barcarena FSRU | 0.08 | - | - | 0.08 | 0.07 | 14% |
| | Sao Paulo FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| US Virgin Islands | OPT LNG Hub | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | Canaport LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colombia | SPEC LNG | 0.21 | - | - | 0.21 | 0.15 | 40% |
| Croatia | Hrvatska LNG | 0.14 | - | - | 0.14 | 0.16 | -13% |
| Dominican Republic | Andres LNG | 0.16 | - | - | 0.16 | 0.07 | 129% |
| France | Dunkerque Le Clipton | 1.17 | - | - | 1.17 | 1.08 | 8% |
| | Fos-sur-Mer | 0.76 | - | - | 0.76 | 0.95 | -20% |
| | Montoir-de-Bretagne | 0.66 | - | - | 0.66 | 0.93 | -29% |
| | Le Havre FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finland | Inkoo FSRU | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | - | - |
| Germany | Brunsbüttel FSRU | 0.15 | - | - | 0.15 | 0.16 | -6% |
| | Lubmin FSRU | 0.30 | - | - | 0.30 | 0.08 | 275% |
| | Wilhelmshaven FSRU | 0.15 | - | - | 0.15 | 0.07 | 114% |
| Greece | Revithoussa | - | - | - | - | 0.33 | - |
| | Alexandroupolis FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy | OLT Toscana | 0.28 | - | - | 0.28 | 0.29 | -3% |
| | Panigaglia | 0.08 | - | - | 0.08 | 0.06 | 33% |
| | Rovigo Adriatic LNG | 0.16 | 0.34 | - | 0.50 | 0.60 | -17% |
| | Italia FSRU | 0.16 | - | - | 0.16 | 0.29 | -45% |
| Jamaica | Ravenna FSRU | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | - | - |
| | Montego Bay | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Port Esquivel FSU | 0.08 | - | - | 0.08 | 0.14 | -43% |
| Lithuania | Klaipeda LNG | 0.16 | - | - | 0.16 | 0.15 | 7% |
| Malta | Delimara LNG | 0.08 | - | - | 0.08 | - | - |
| Mexico | Altamira LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | Maasvlakte Gate Terminal | 1.08 | - | - | 1.08 | 1.06 | 2% |
| | Eemshaven LNG | 0.38 | - | - | 0.38 | 0.32 | 19% |
| Panama | AES Costa Norte LNG | 0.15 | - | - | 0.15 | 0.07 | 114% |
| Poland | Swinoujscie LNG | 0.41 | 0.09 | - | 0.50 | 0.59 | -15% |
| Portugal | Sines | 0.36 | - | - | 0.36 | 0.15 | 140% |
| Puerto Rico | Penuelas | 0.05 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.10 | -50% |
| Russia | Kaliningrad FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Arctic LNG 2 Storage - Murmansk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | KARMOL LNGT Africa | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spain | Bahia de Bizkaia LNG | 0.39 | - | - | 0.39 | 0.46 | -15% |
| | Barcelona | 0.29 | - | 0.07 | 0.36 | 0.39 | -8% |
| | Cartagena | 0.12 | - | - | 0.12 | 0.37 | -68% |
| | Huelva | 0.37 | - | - | 0.37 | 0.23 | 61% |
| | Mugardos | 0.22 | - | - | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0% |
| | Sagunto | 0.08 | - | - | 0.08 | 0.26 | -69% |
| | El Musel | 0.08 | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0% |
| Turkey | ETKI LNG | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.30 | -77% |
| | Izmir | - | - | - | - | 0.28 | - |
| | Marmara Ereglisi | 0.20 | - | - | 0.20 | 0.65 | -69% |
| | Iskenderun FSRU | - | - | - | - | 0.44 | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Saros FSRU | - | - | - | - | 0.17 | - |
| United Kingdom | Dragon LNG | 0.15 | - | - | 0.15 | 0.56 | -73% |
| | Isle of Grain | 0.14 | - | - | 0.14 | 0.29 | -52% |
| | South Hook LNG | 0.23 | 0.09 | - | 0.32 | 0.83 | -61% |
| United States | Everett Marine Terminal | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Cove Point LNG | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **Total** | 10.61 | 0.89 | 0.07 | 11.57 | 14.35 | -19% |

Source: LNG Journal
Note: Table does not include 0.02mmt bunkered at Atlantic LNG & 0.07mmt put into floating storage at Murmansk

# Middle Eastern Imports

## Previous modest month-on-month demand growth turned to decline in the Middle East

In the Middle East, demand imports declined by 0.20mmt (-13 percent) to 1.38mmt in April, down from 1.58mmt in March. Annualised capacity utilisation of Middle Eastern installed import capacity thus stood at 26 percent. Although Kuwaiti imports grew substantially by 0.20mmt (44 percent) to 0.65mmt from 0.45mmt, Jordan's volumes halving to 0.07mmt. Egyptian offtakes also decreased by 0.08mmt (-18 percent) to 0.37mmt from 0.45mmt. Additionally, Pakistani imports dropped sharply by 0.25mmt (-47 percent) to 0.29mmt from 0.54mmt ♦

Table: Monthly Middle Eastern Imports Compared

| Country | Plant | Export Basin | | | April | March | % Change m/m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Atlantic | Middle East | Pacific | | | |
| Egypt | Ain Sokhna | 0.37 | - | - | 0.37 | 0.45 | -18% |
| Jordan | Aqaba LNG | 0.07 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.14 | -50% |
| Kuwait | Al Zour LNG | 0.07 | 0.58 | - | 0.65 | 0.45 | 44% |
| Pakistan | Port Qasim LNG | - | 0.29 | - | 0.29 | 0.54 | -46% |
| UAE | Abu Dhabi FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Dubai FSRU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **Total** | 0.14 | 0.87 | 0.00 | 1.38 | 1.58 | -13% |

Source: LNG Journal