

## 5<sup>th</sup> IEF-IGU Ministerial Gas Forum

**What JODI Gas Shows** 



#### **Overview**

1. 3+3 Challenges

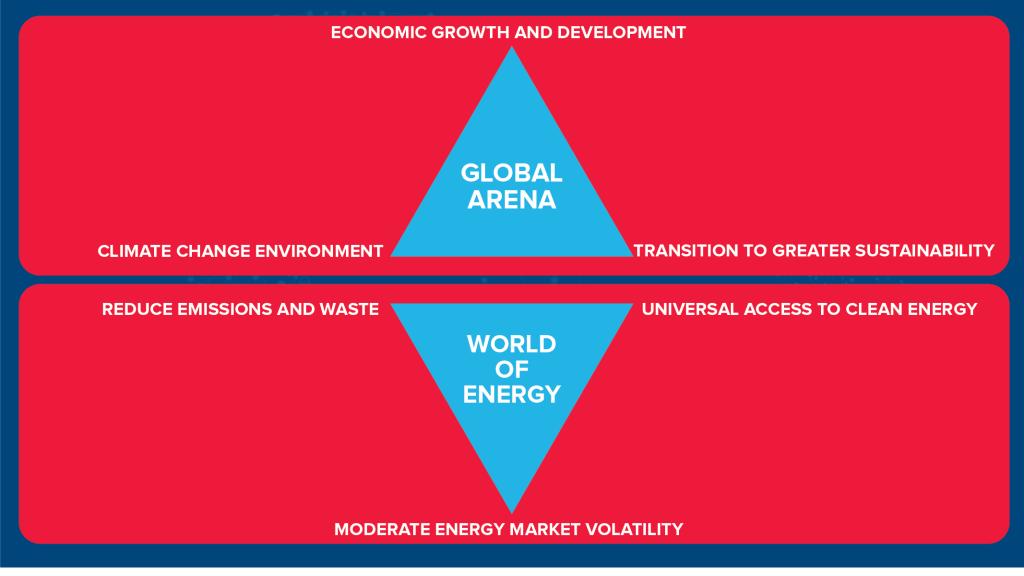
2. 7 Observations on gas markets

3. What the JODI Gas Data Base Shows

4. 3 Proposals



## 3+3 Challenges IEF Dialogue help overcome





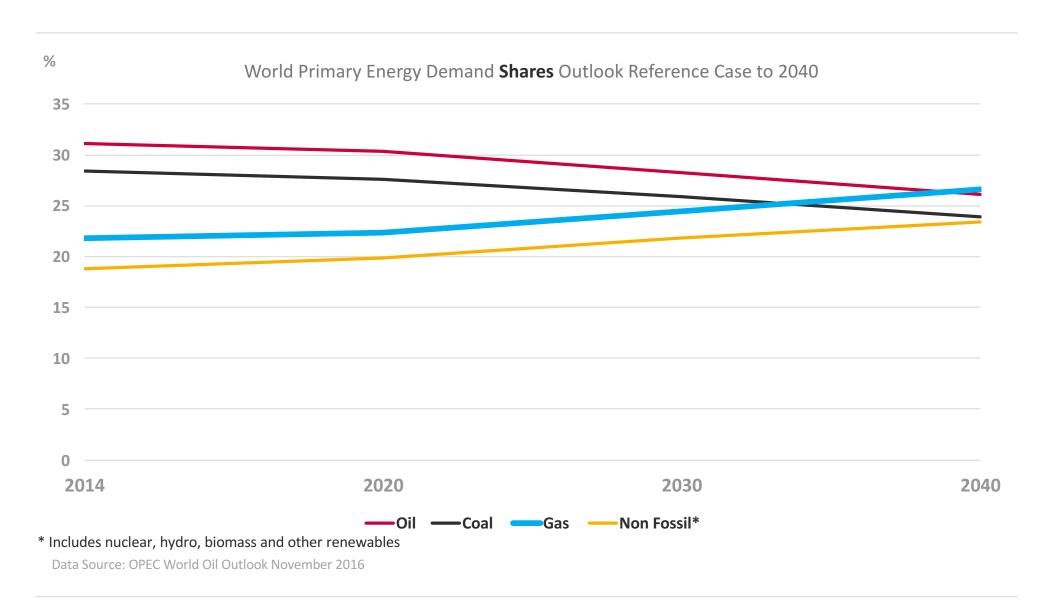
- 1. Gas demand will continue to grow to 2040, especially in Asia growth markets
- 2. LNG trade and new price signals create a global gas market
- 3. Abundant gas supplies show reduction in LNG investment
- 4. Lower spot prices mean higher longer term prices will remain subject to renegotiation
- 5. Traditional contract clauses on price indexation, destination, nomination and others are eased
- 6. US exports reduce Asian prices due to hub indexed prices and geography; panama canal
- 7. Gas is likely to play a larger role for longer in keeping up with future global energy demand



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### Producers see gas take the largest share of demand



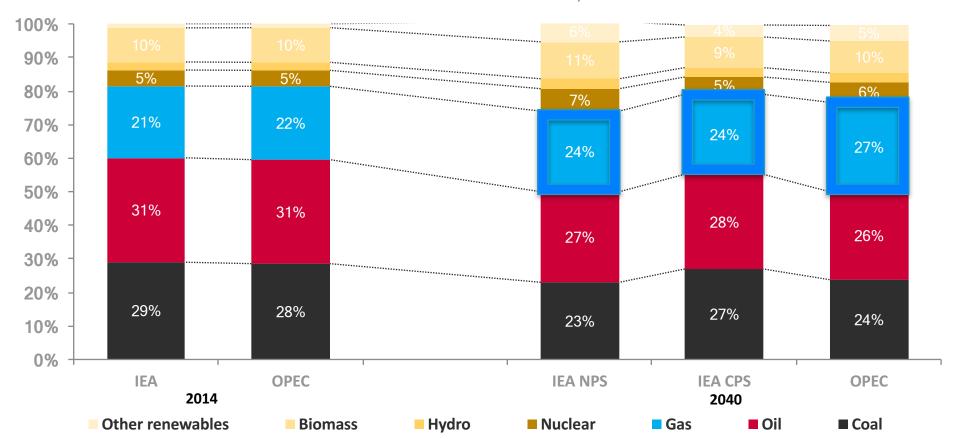


### Consumers see more moderate natural gas growth

IEA and OPEC project annual gas growth from 1.5%-1.9% to 2.1% up to 2040

#### **Primary Energy Demand Shares**

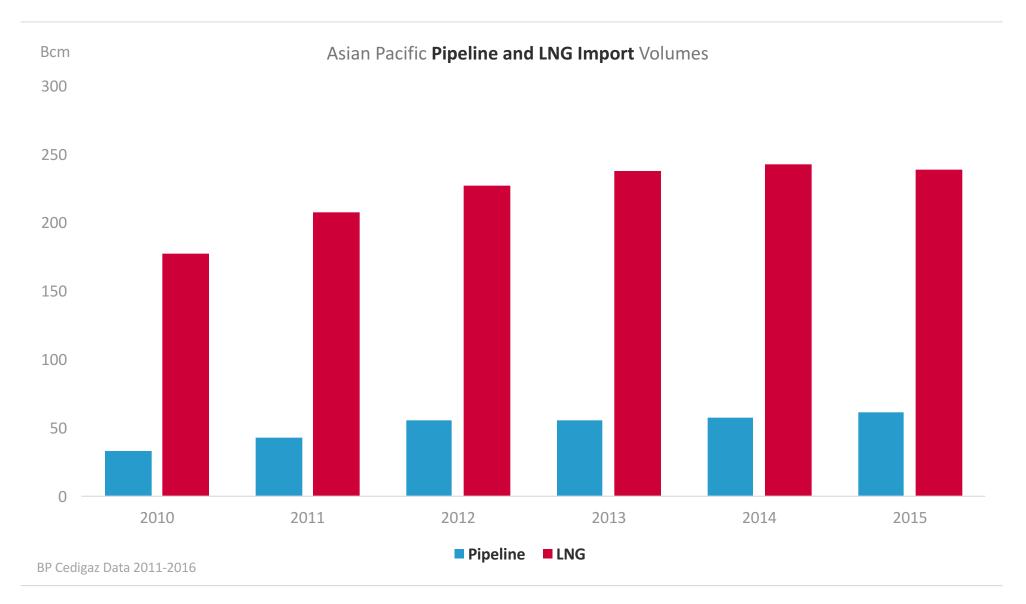
in 2014 and 2040 IEA and OPEC New and Current Policy Scenarios and Reference Case



Data Sources: OPEC World Oil Outlook IEA World Energy Outlook November 2016

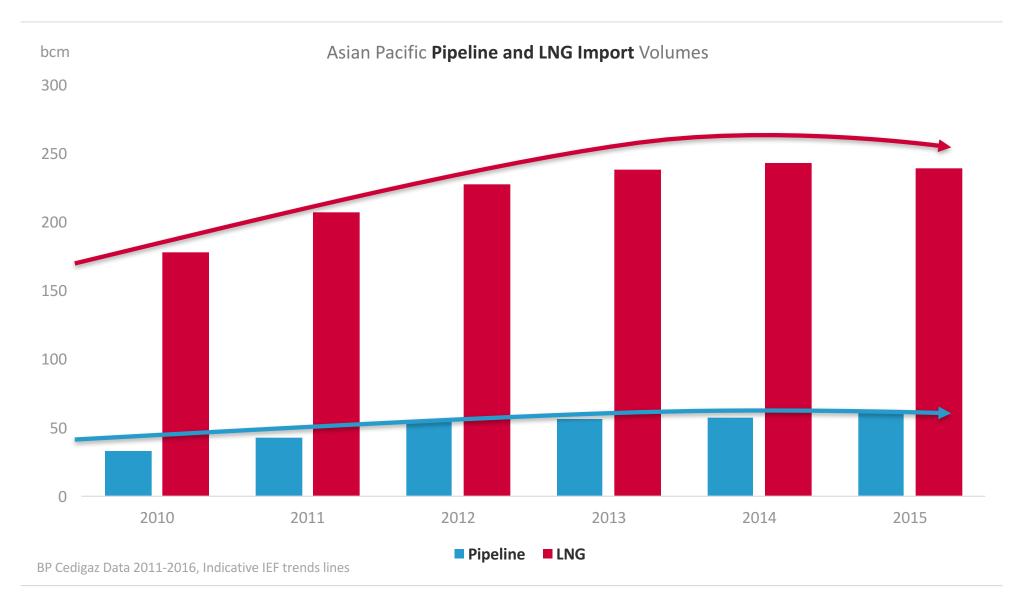


## Asian Pacific gas trade is dominated by LNG





## But growth has peaked and slowed



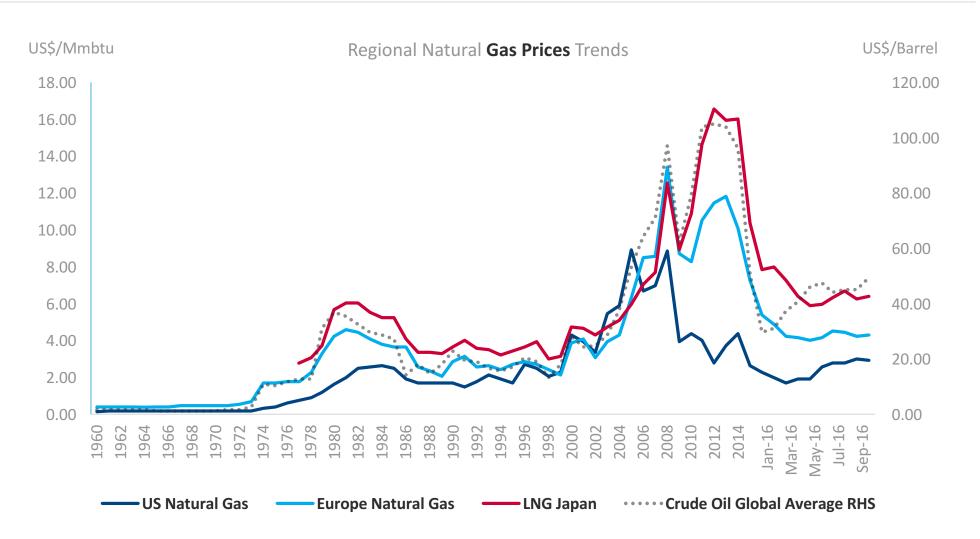


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### Convergence show transferable prices across regions

Gas is commoditizing but prices continue to reflect regional characteristics



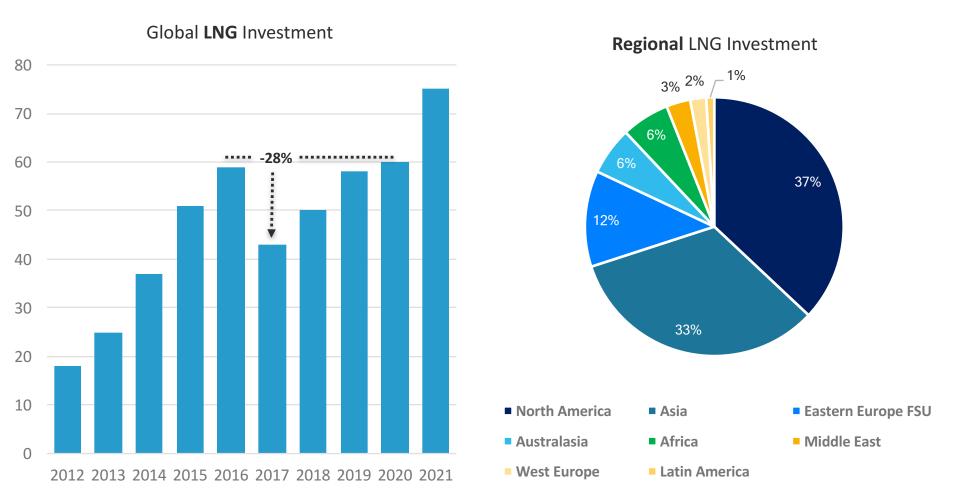
Source: World Bank Average Annual Commodity Prices to 2015, and Average Monthly Prices from January to October 2016



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## Slow down in LNG investment recovers after 2020 with North America and Asia in lead







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## **Short-term LNG** demand eased on reduced demand

Bcm Asian Short Term LNG Purchases 2015\* —Total —Japan —South Korea —India —China — Other Asia \*Estimates

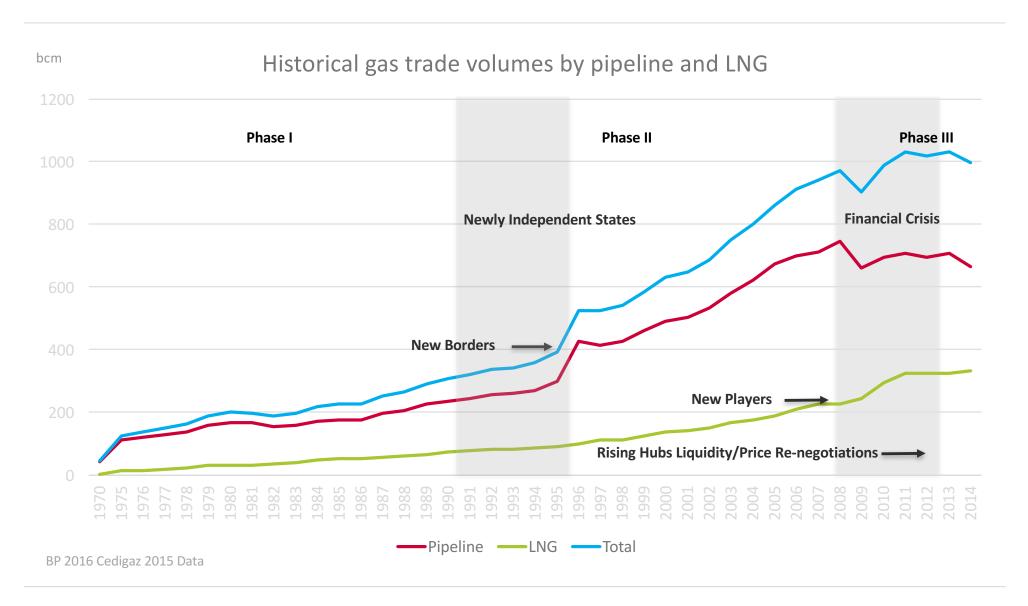
Sources Chi-Kong Chyong and Roman Kazmin *The economics of global LNG trade: The case of Atlantic and Pacific inter-basin arbitrage in 2010-2014*University of Cambridge Energy Policy Research Group Working Paper 1602, January 2016 Howard V. Rogers *Asian LNG Demand Key Drivers and Outlook.* Oxford Institute for Energy Studies NG 106, April 2016



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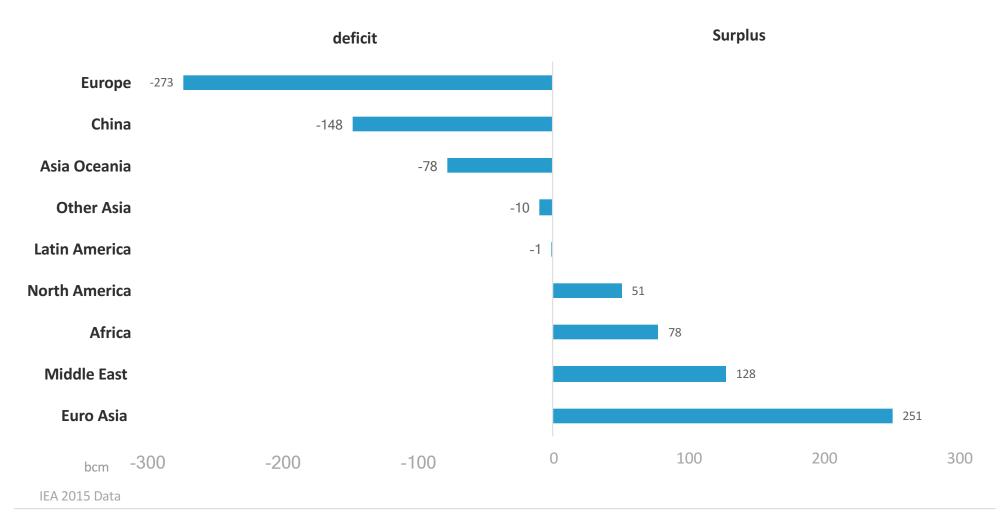
## LNG - pipeline interactions stage the future





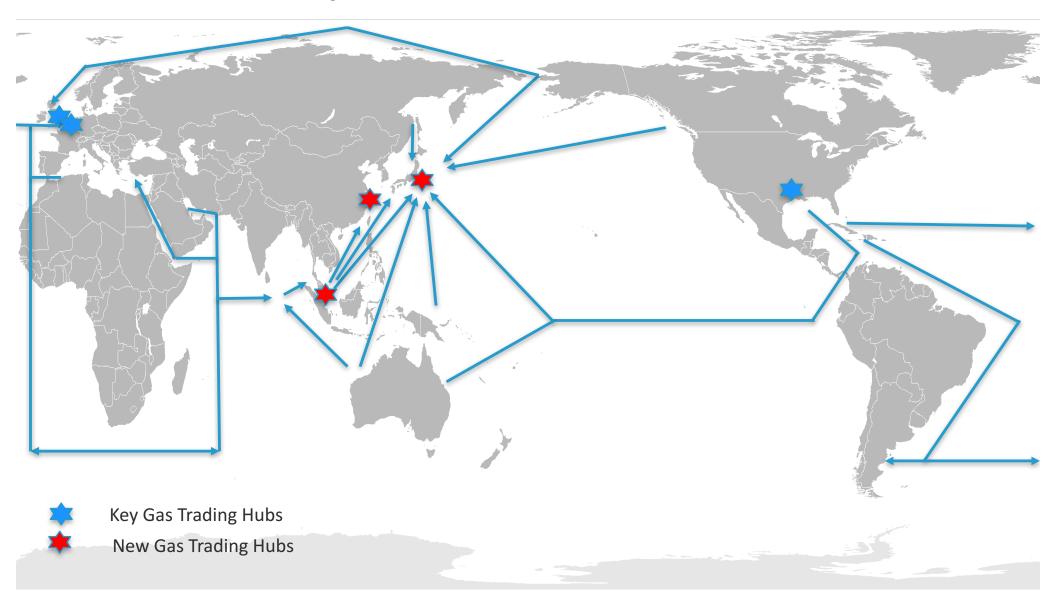
## Chances for gas to deliver transition are historic More dialogue and new approaches are needed

Net Tradable Volumes Across Key Regions by 2020





## New sources, routes and price discovery mechanisms create more competitive Asian Market





## LNG project launches in Australia

Project	Partners	Total Capacity bcm/y	Expenditure \$billion	First Start up
North West Shel Venture T 1-5	Woodside, BHP Billiton, BP, Chevron, Shell, MIMI	22	50	1989
Darwin LNG T1/2	ConocoPhillips, Inpex, Eni, Santos, Tokyo Electric, Tokyo Gas	5	1.5	2005
Pluto T1	Woodside, Kansai Electric, Tokyo Gas	5.8	15.3	2012
Arrow	Shell, Petro China	10.2	20	Cancelled in 2015
Browse FLNG	Wodside, Shell, BP, Japan LNG, PetroChina	n.a.	40	Cancelled 2016
Queensland Curtis LNG T1/T2	BG Group CNOOC, Tokyo Gas	11.5	23.7	2015
Gladstone LNG T1/2	Santos, Petronas, Total, Kogas	10.6	21.6	2015/2016
Australia Pacific LNG T1/T2	Origin ConocoPhillips, Sinopec	12.6	24.7	2015/2016
Wheatstone T1/2	Chevron, Apache, KUFPEC, Kyushu Electric Power Wheatstone	12	29	2016/2017
Gorgon T1-3	Chevron, ExxonMobil, Shell	20	54	March 2016-2017
Ichtys T1/2	Inpex, Total	12.1	37	2017
Prelude FLNG	Shell, Inpex, KOGAS, CPC Corporation	4.7	13	2018
Total Australian LNG Capacity and Expenditure		116.3	269.8	

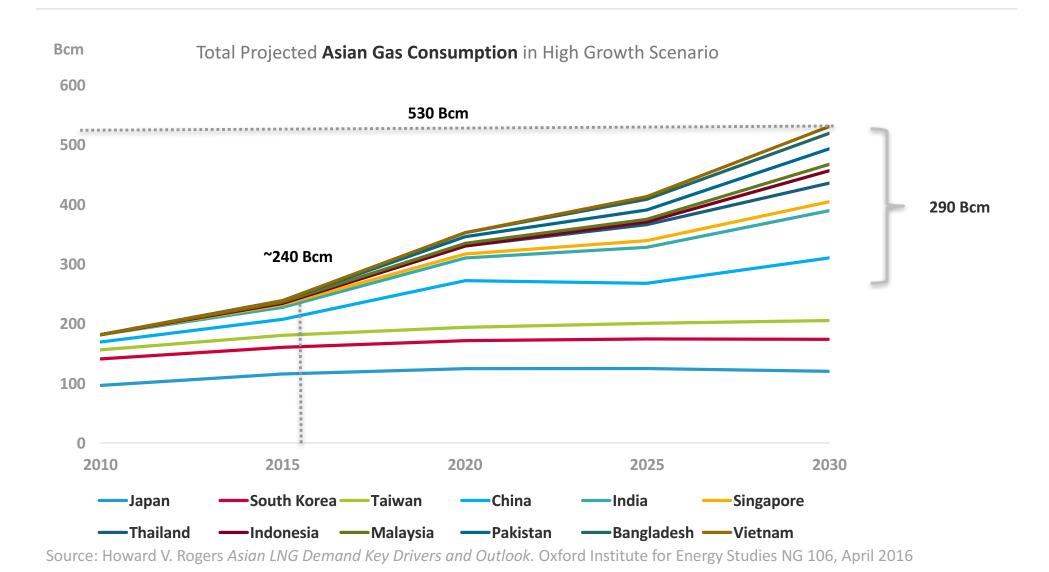
Sources: The Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association and Individual Company Reports



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## Gas can play a larger and longer role in Asia





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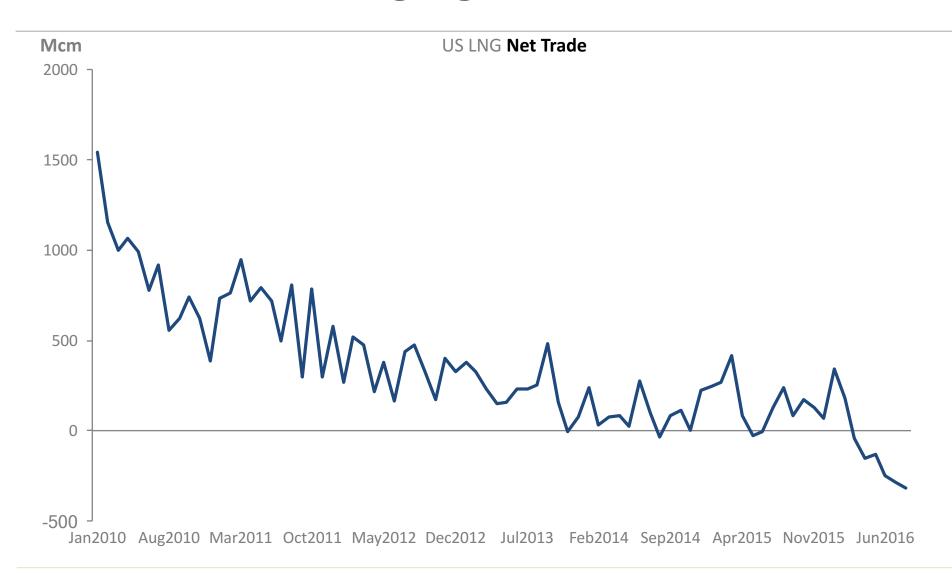
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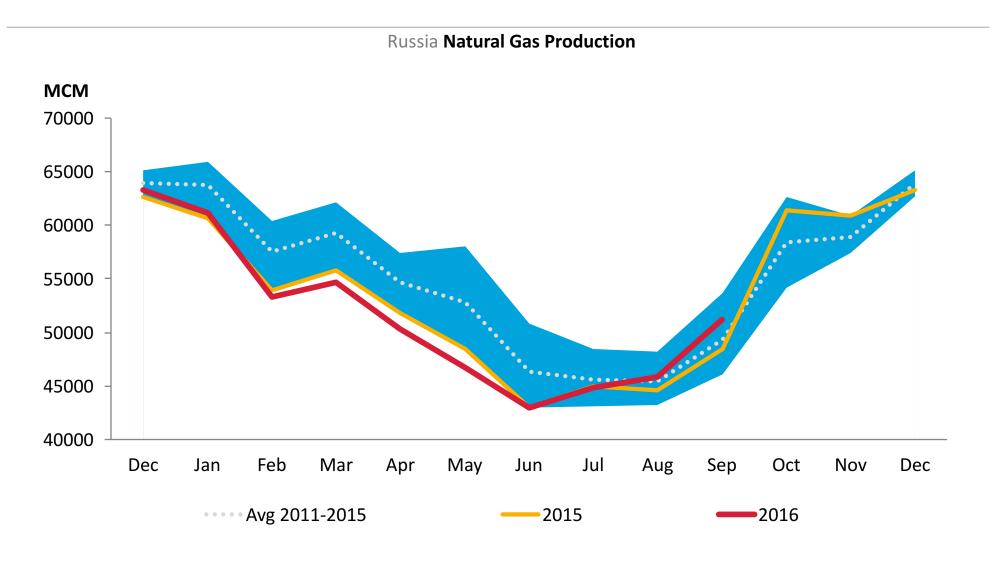
# The US turned into an LNG exporter in March 2016 bringing a 2<sup>nd</sup> wave to markets







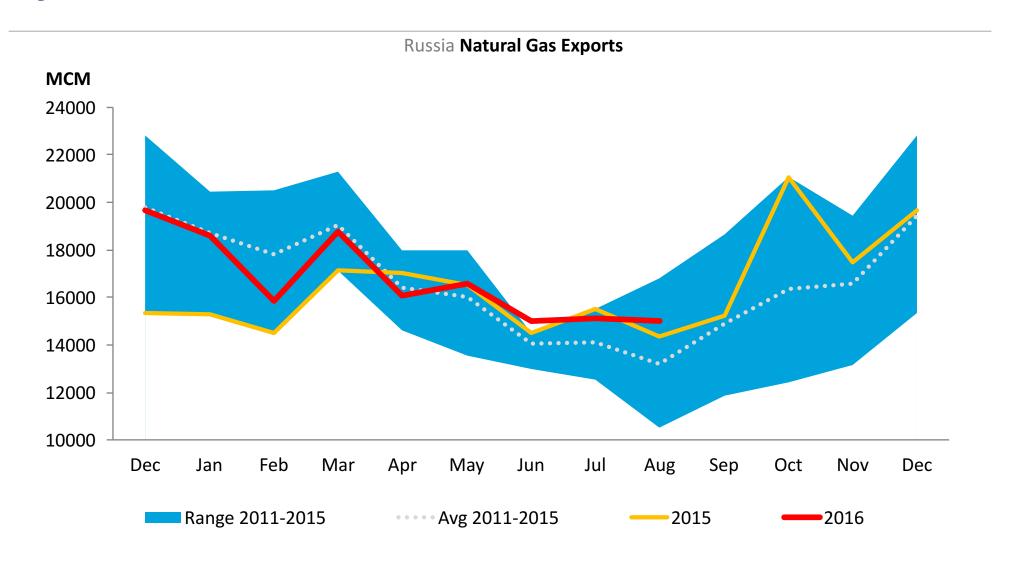
## Russian gas production picks up from lows caused by weak domestic demand







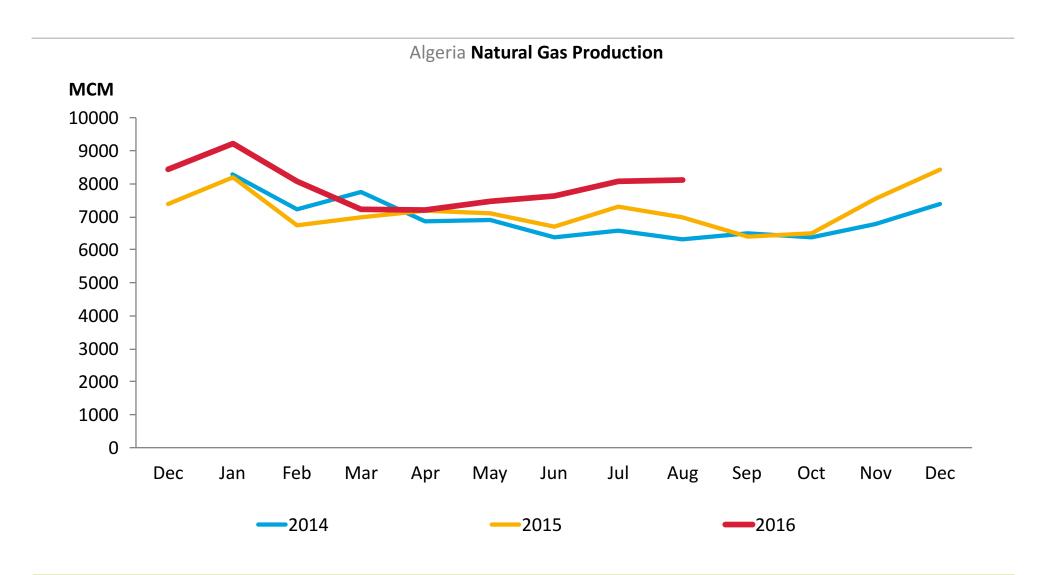
# Russian gas exports have recovered from 5 year lows reached in 2015







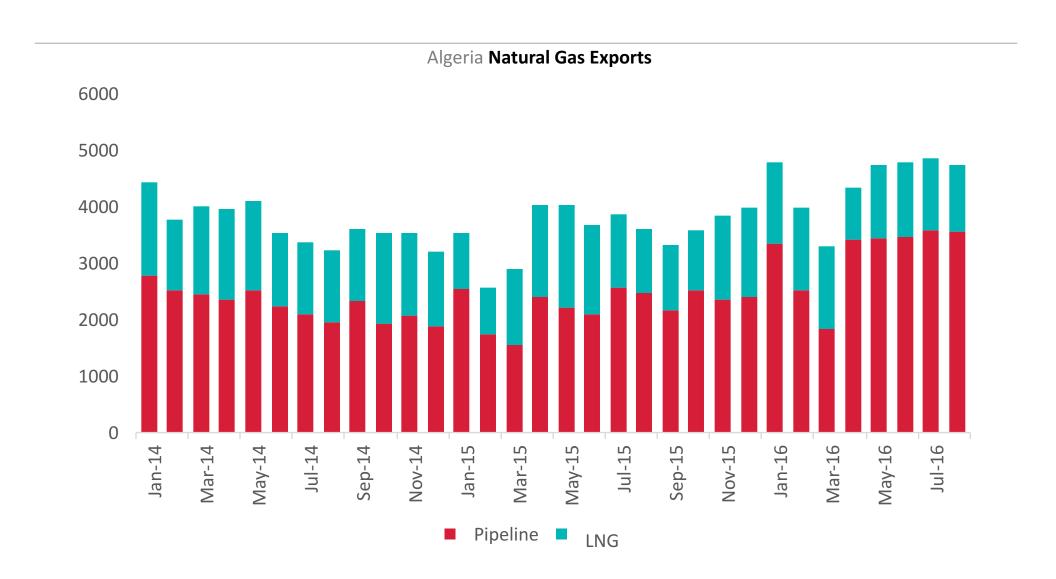
## Algerian gas production grew steadily







## Algerian pipeline exports have increased





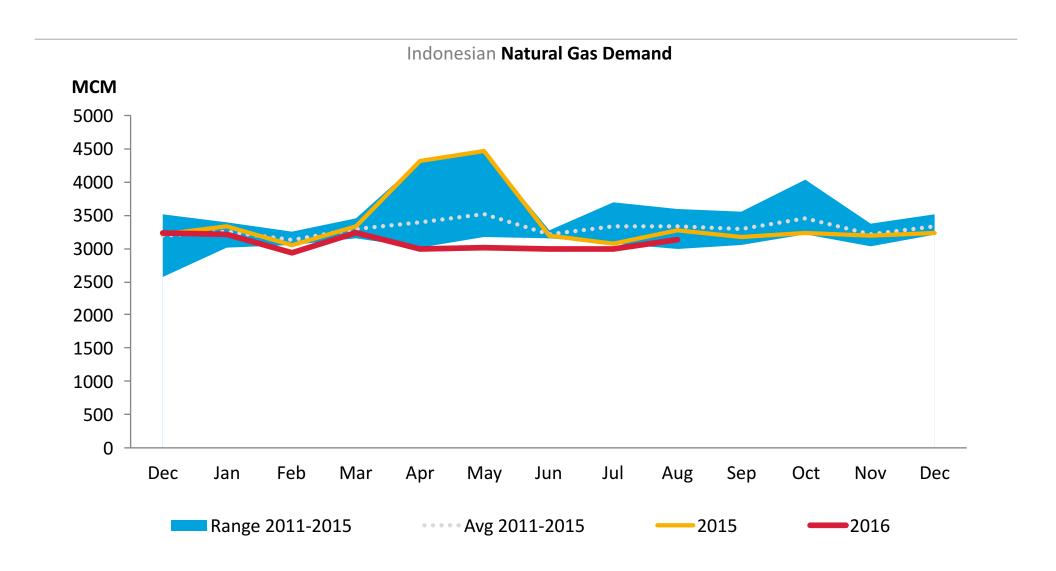


## Indonesian gas exports are in decline





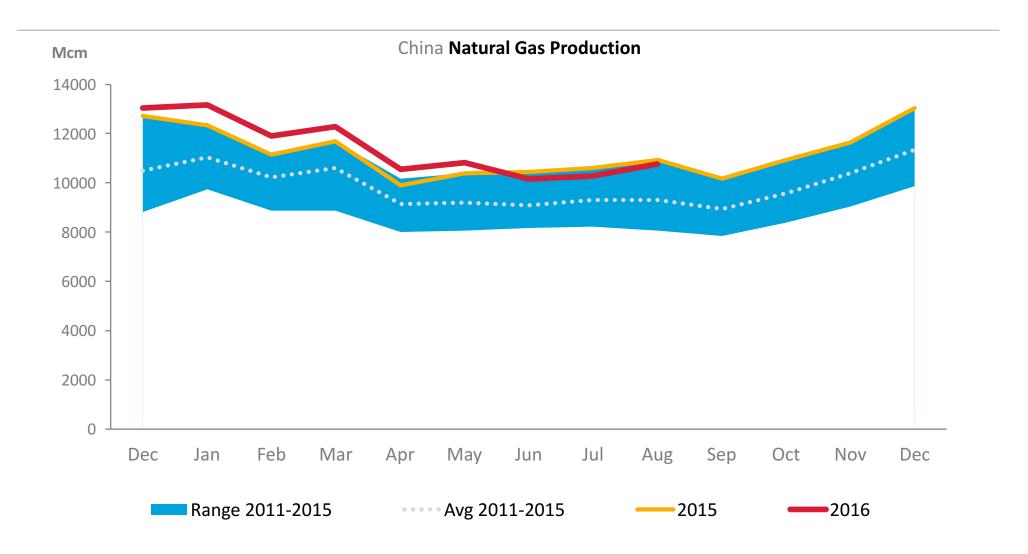
## Indonesian gas demand has fallen too







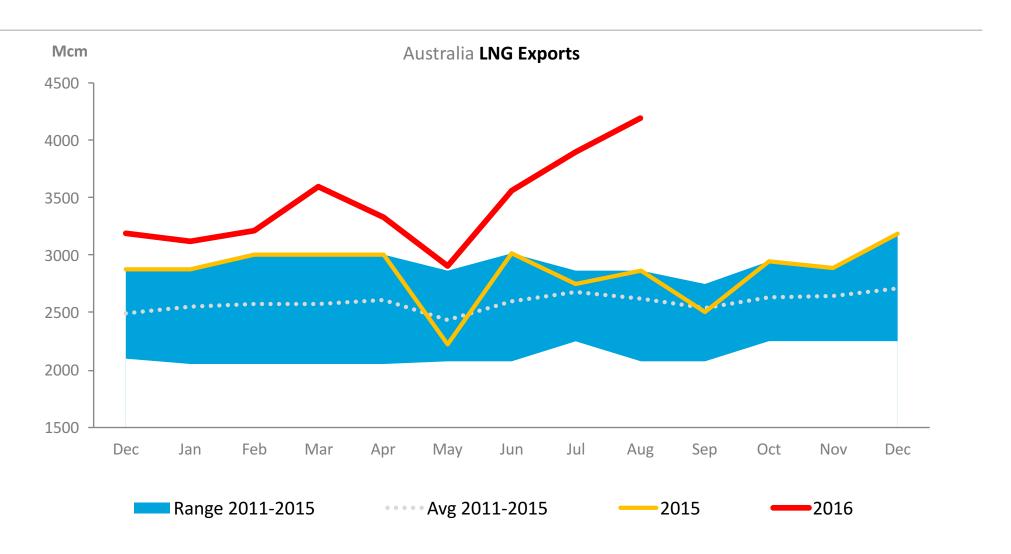
# Chinese production remains robust despite economic rebalancing







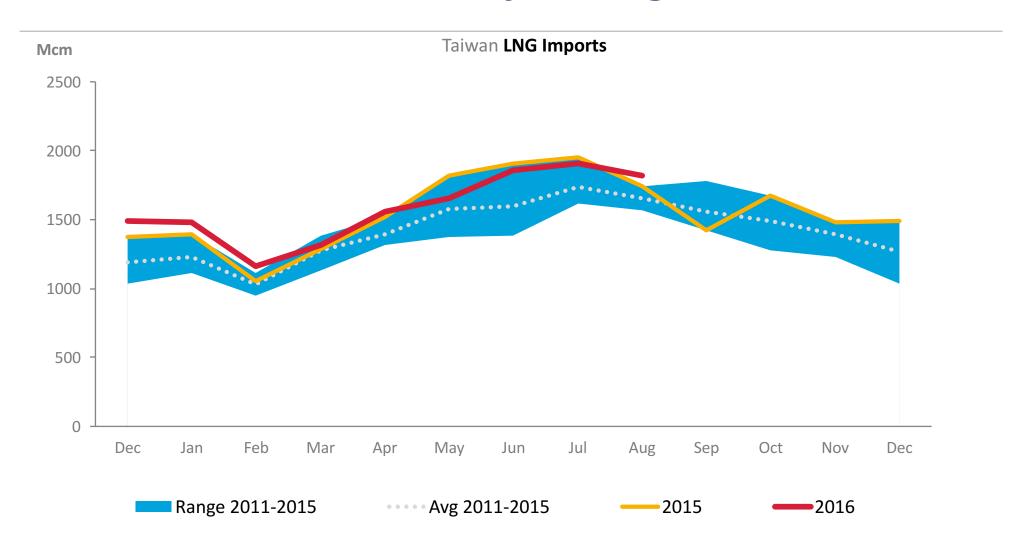
# Australia LNG exports have taken off since October 2015 reaching new record levels







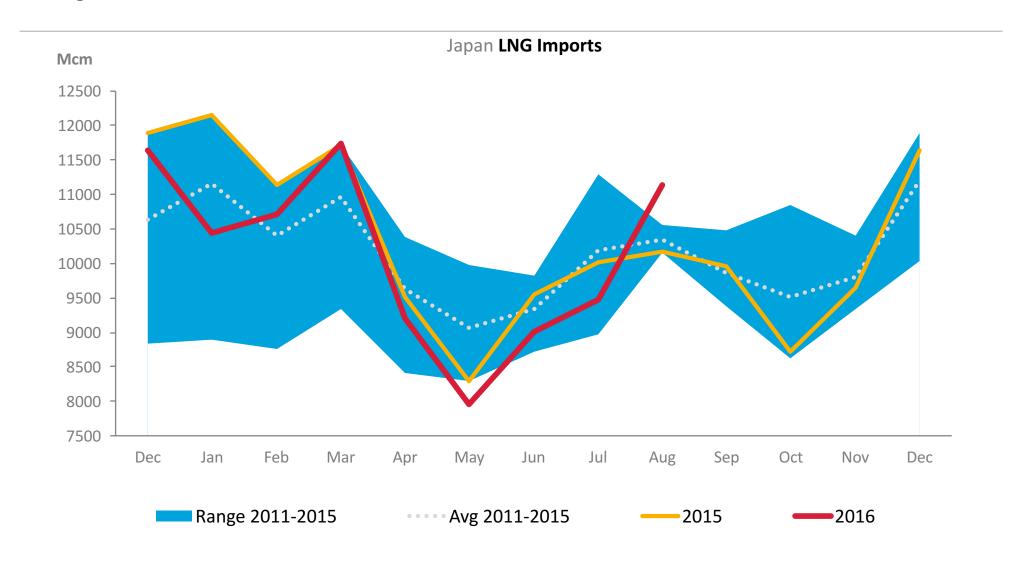
# Unlike Japan and Korea, Taiwan LNG imports remain robust at five year highs







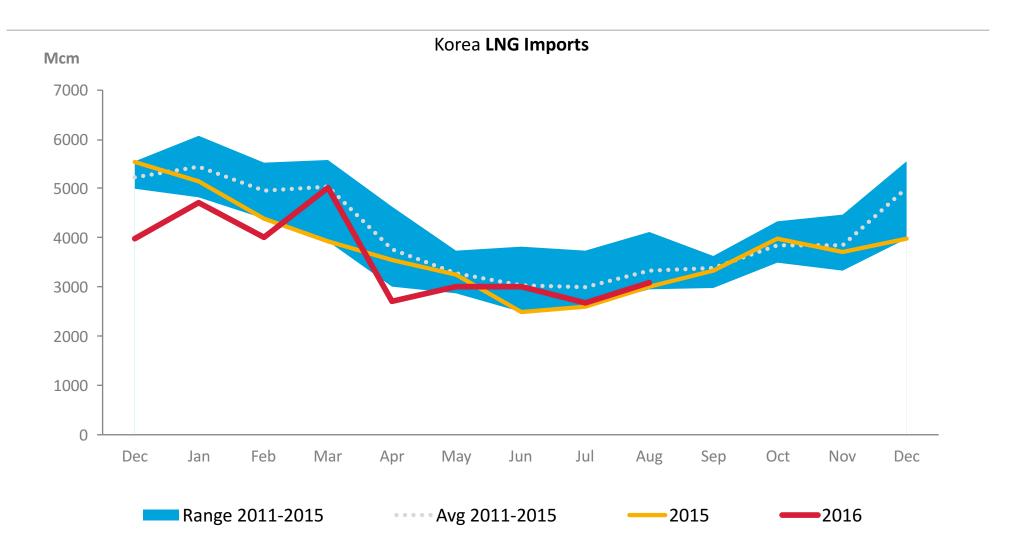
# Japanese LNG imports have slowed since April 2015







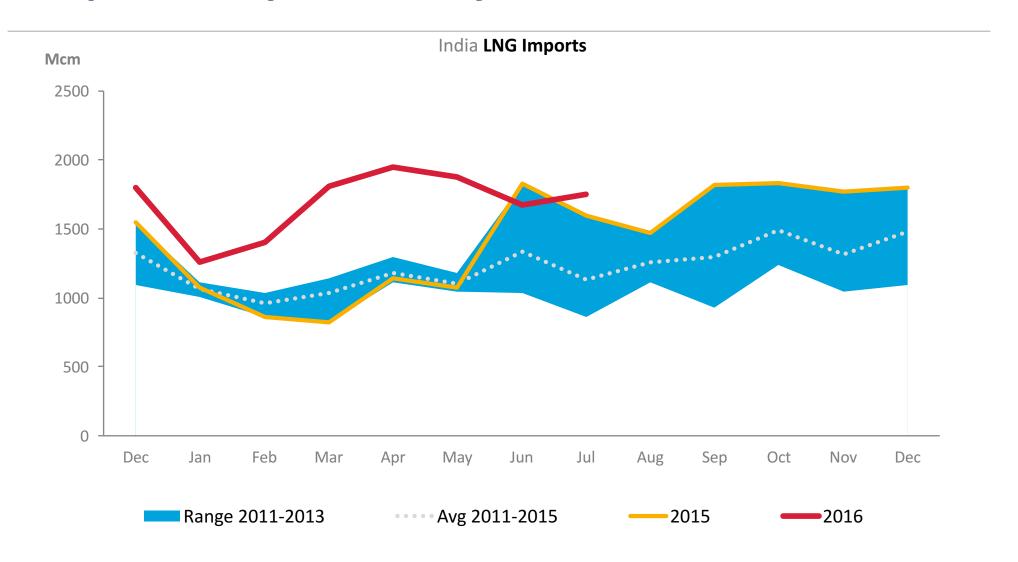
# Korean LNG imports slowed as well at the lower end of the five year range







# Greater supply flexibility push Indian LNG imports beyond five year trend







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### **3** Proposals

1. JODI Gas already covers 90% of world gas demand and supply but data reporting timeliness, completeness and use must be improved.

 Asia needs to move forward with the establishment of a transparent and effective functioning gas pricing hub.

3. A **rolling energy dialogue** on gas markets enables producers and consumers to improve prosperity in healthy energy markets.