

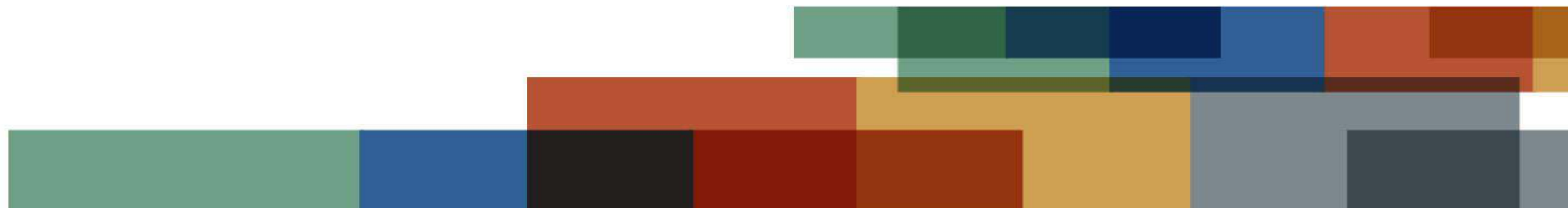


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# Trends in Global LNG

Date: February 2018

Martin Wilkes



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**Global Overview**

**Australia**

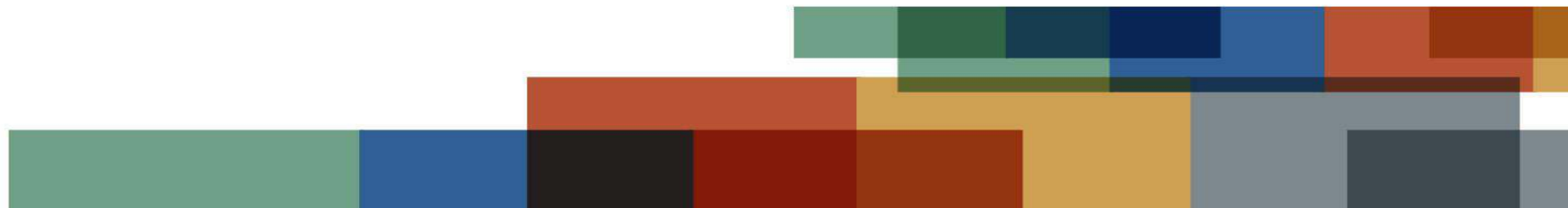
**USA**

**FLNG and other projects**

**Canada and East Africa**

**Thoughts and Insights**

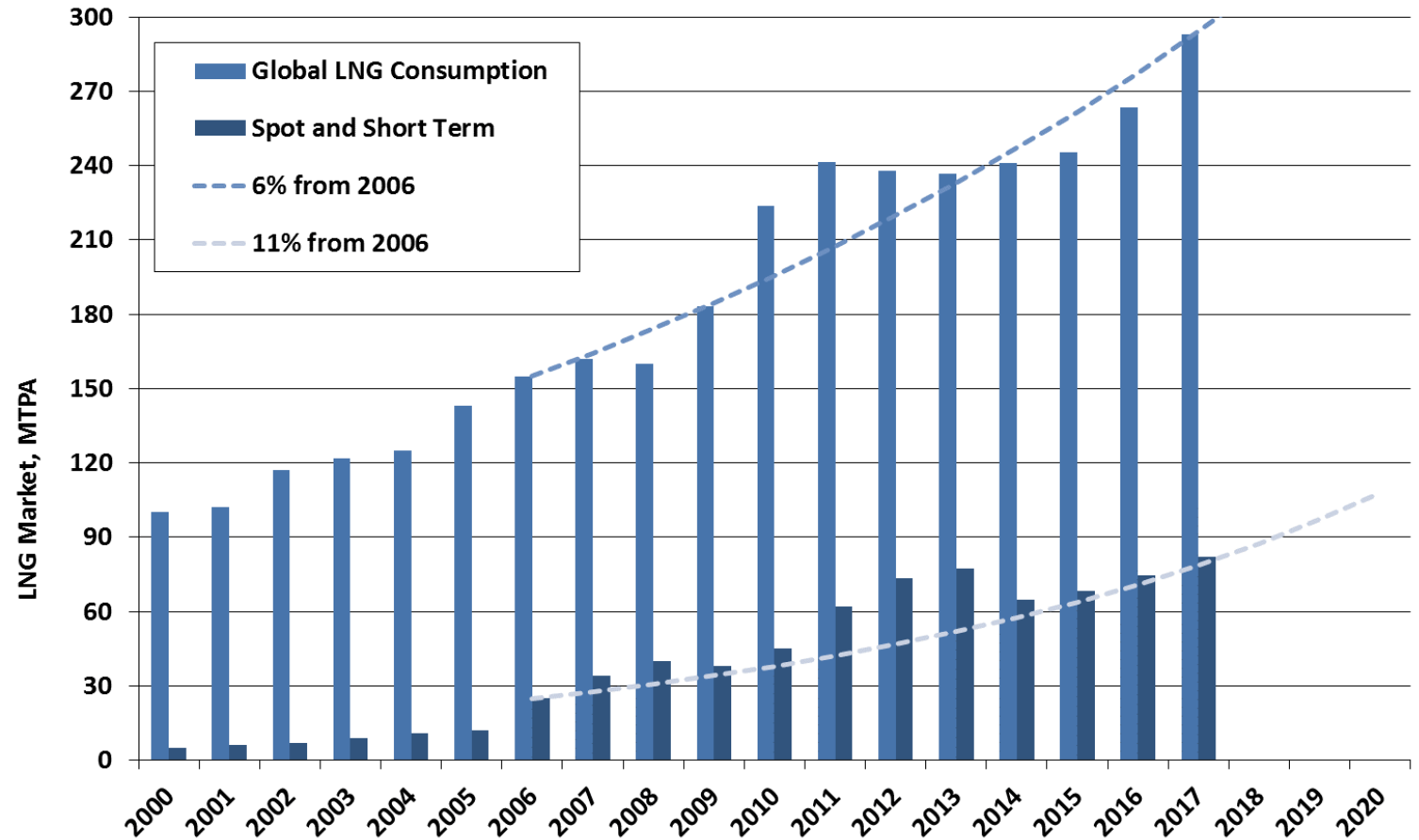
## A quick global overview



# The Global LNG Market has changed, liquidity is increasing:

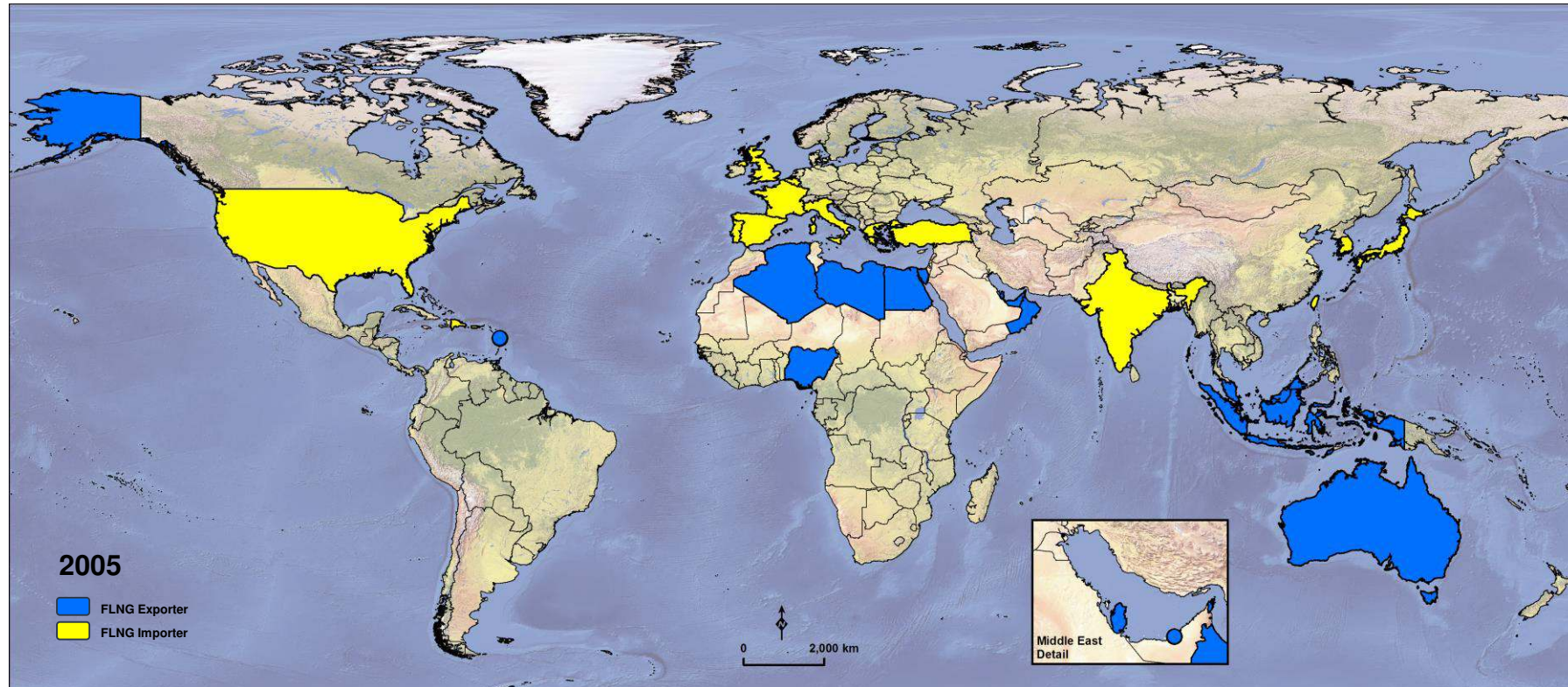


- LNG development traditionally supported by long term contracts
  - Small resources unable to commit to long term contracts.
- Strong growth in LNG market
  - Significant increase in short term trade.
- Development of short term market means:
  - Buyers less reliant on long term contracts
  - Security of Supply through diversification
  - Increased diversity and more liquidity
  - Increased confidence in sales
  - More confidence in smaller developments.



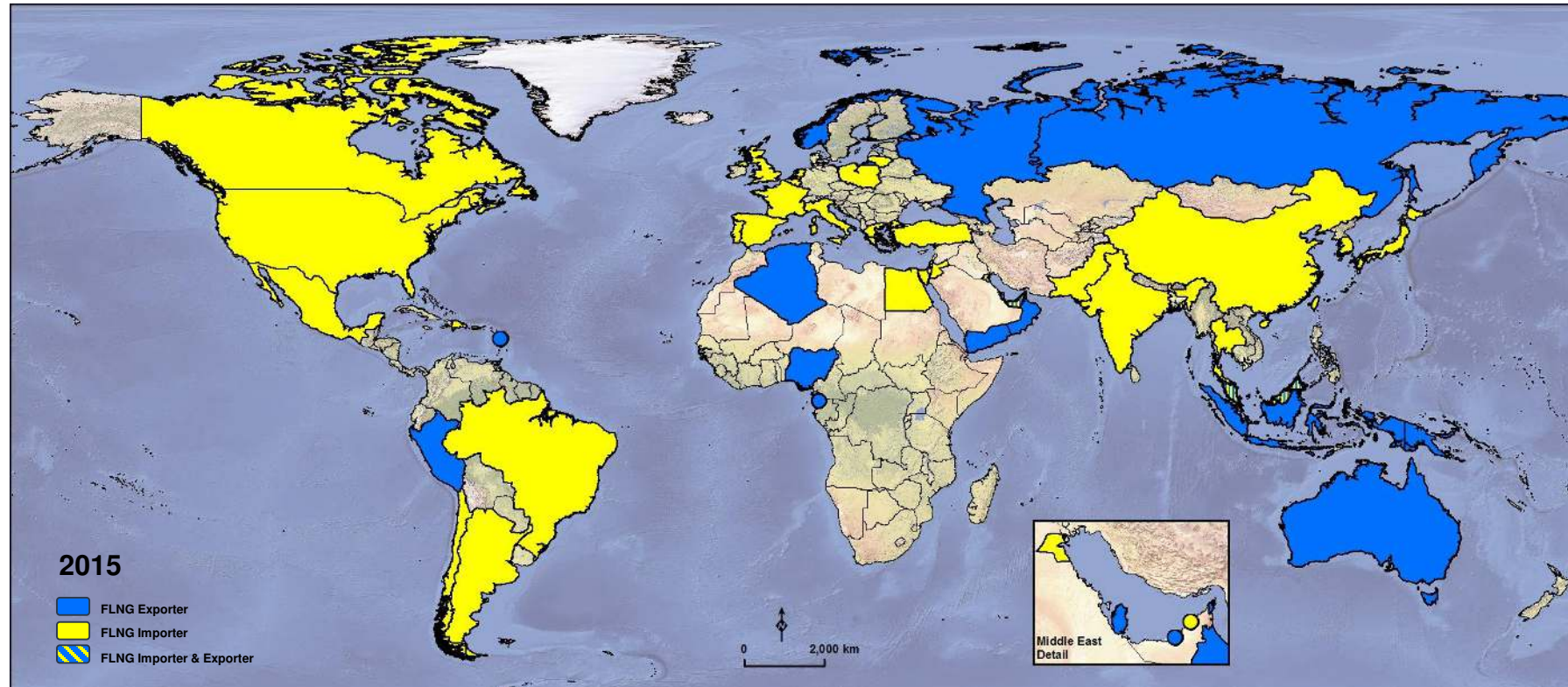
Sources: GIIGNL, BP and Shell

# Changes in export and import countries....

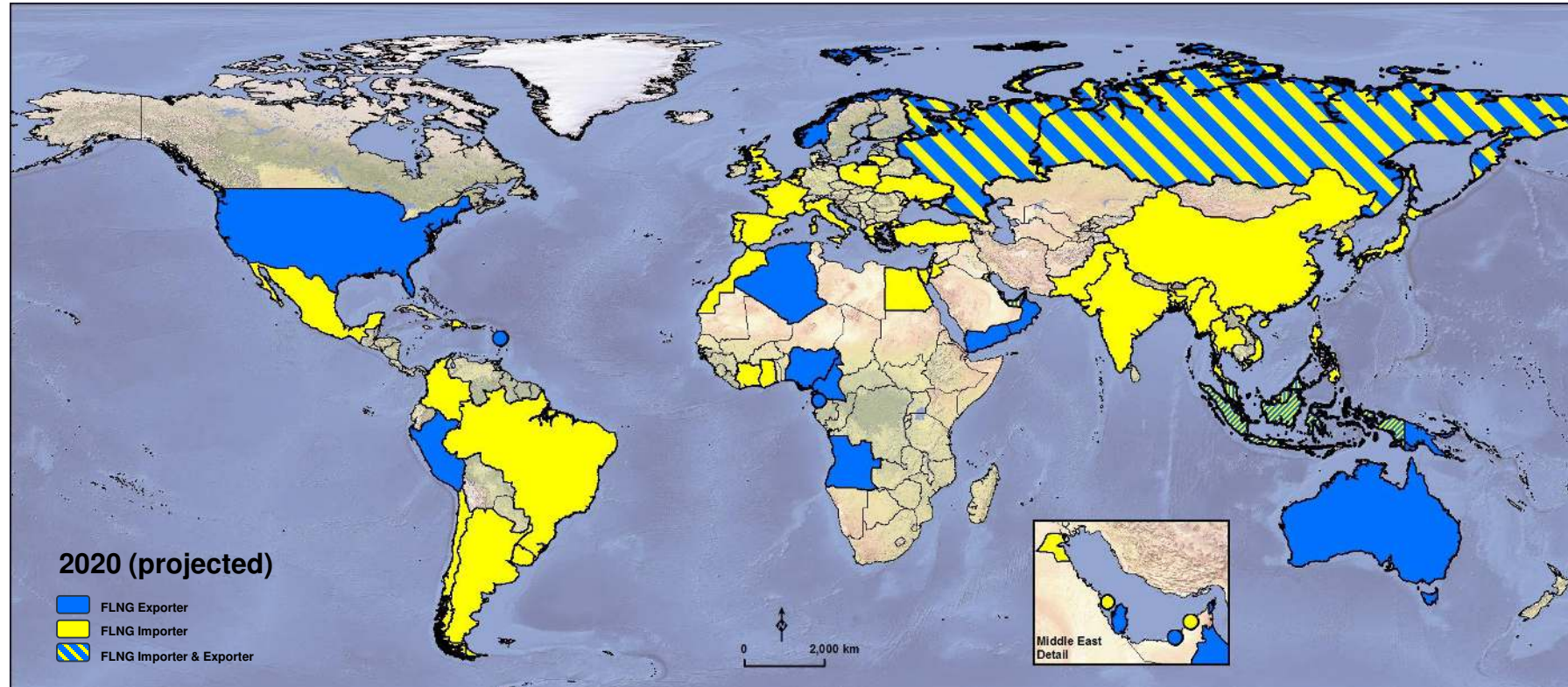




# Changes in export and import countries....



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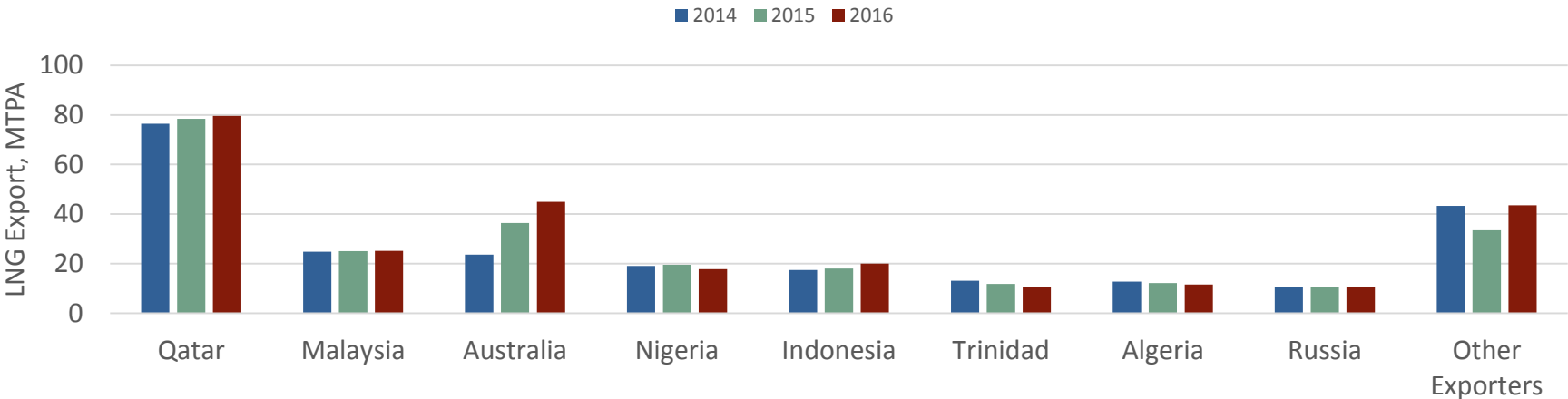




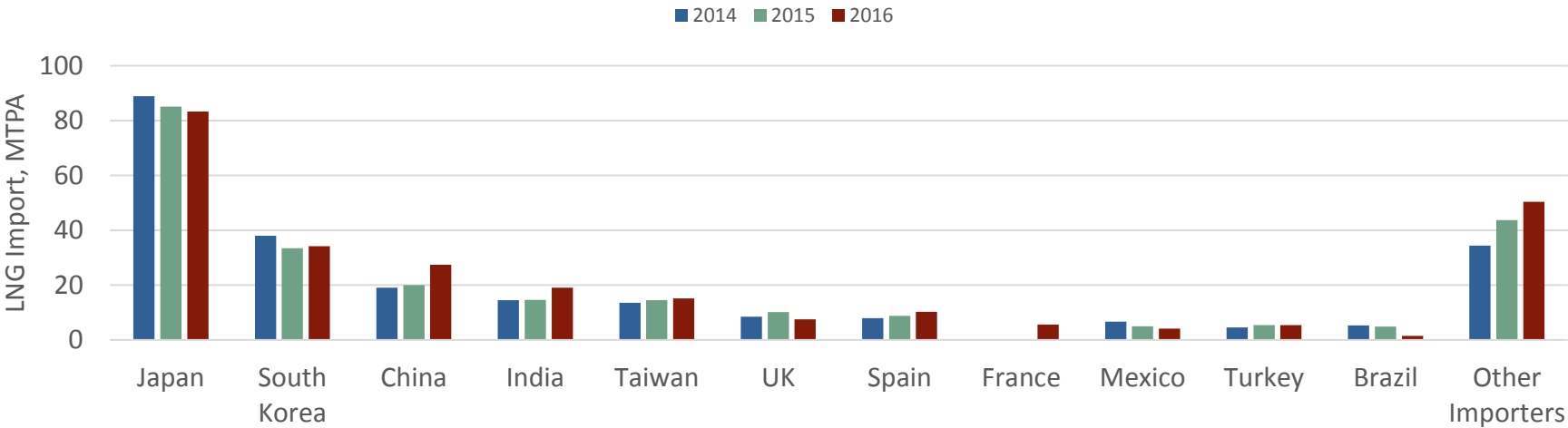
# Current Exporters and Importers



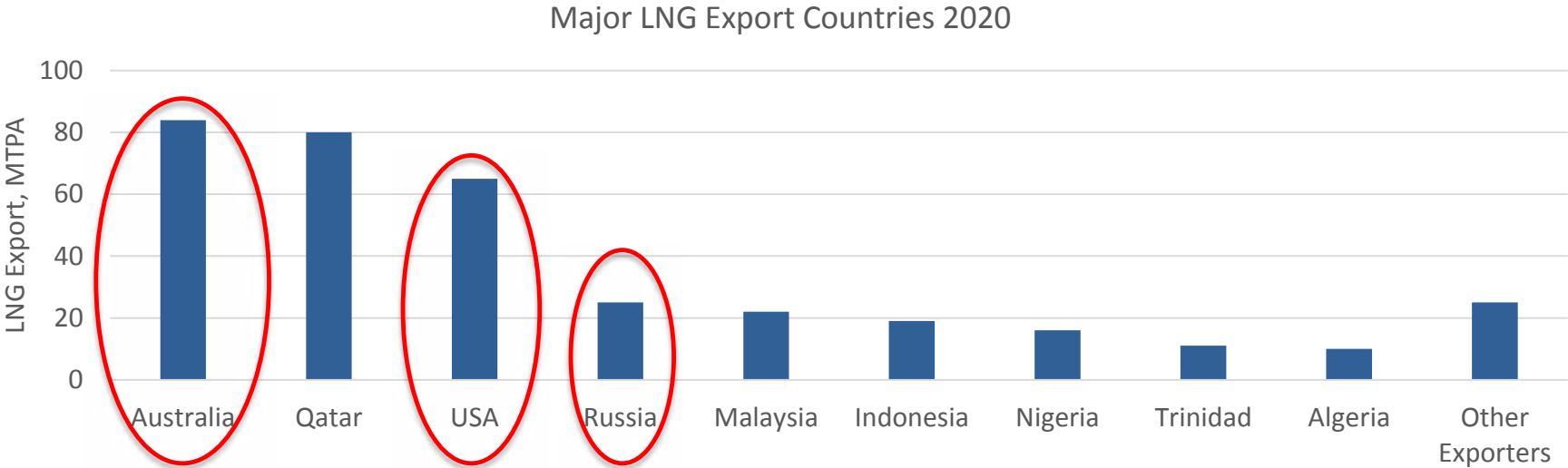
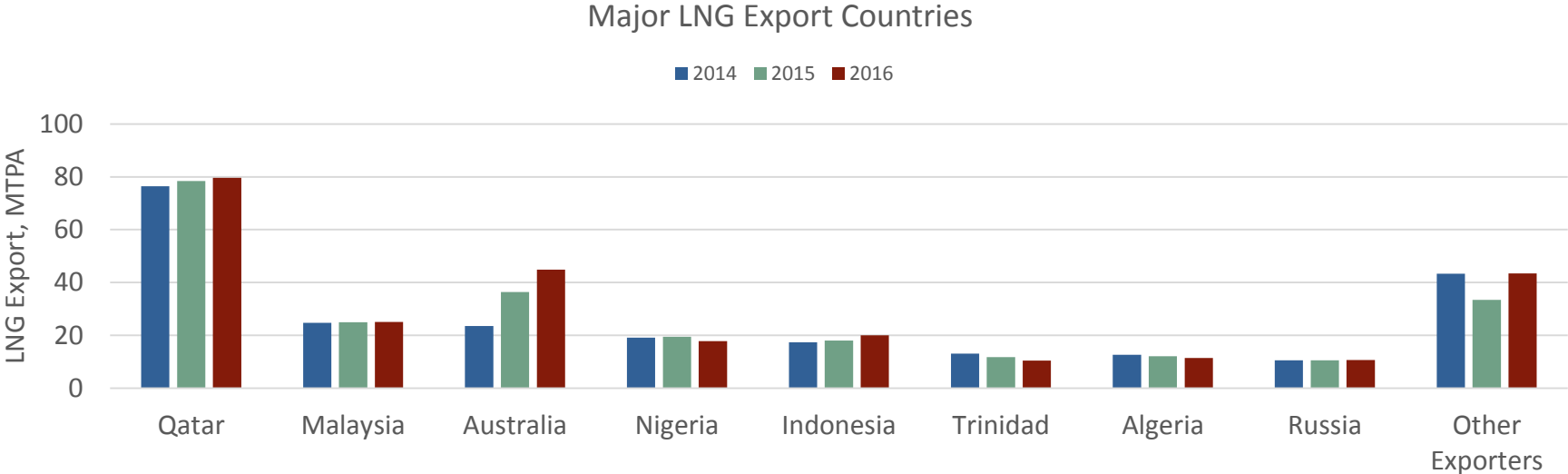
Major LNG Export Countries



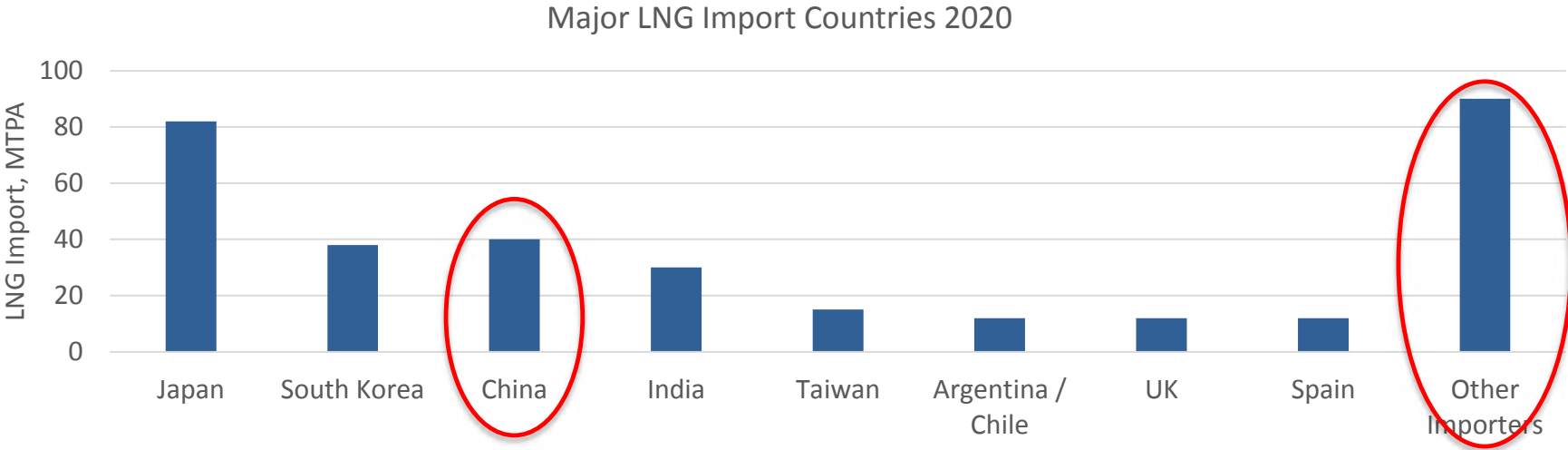
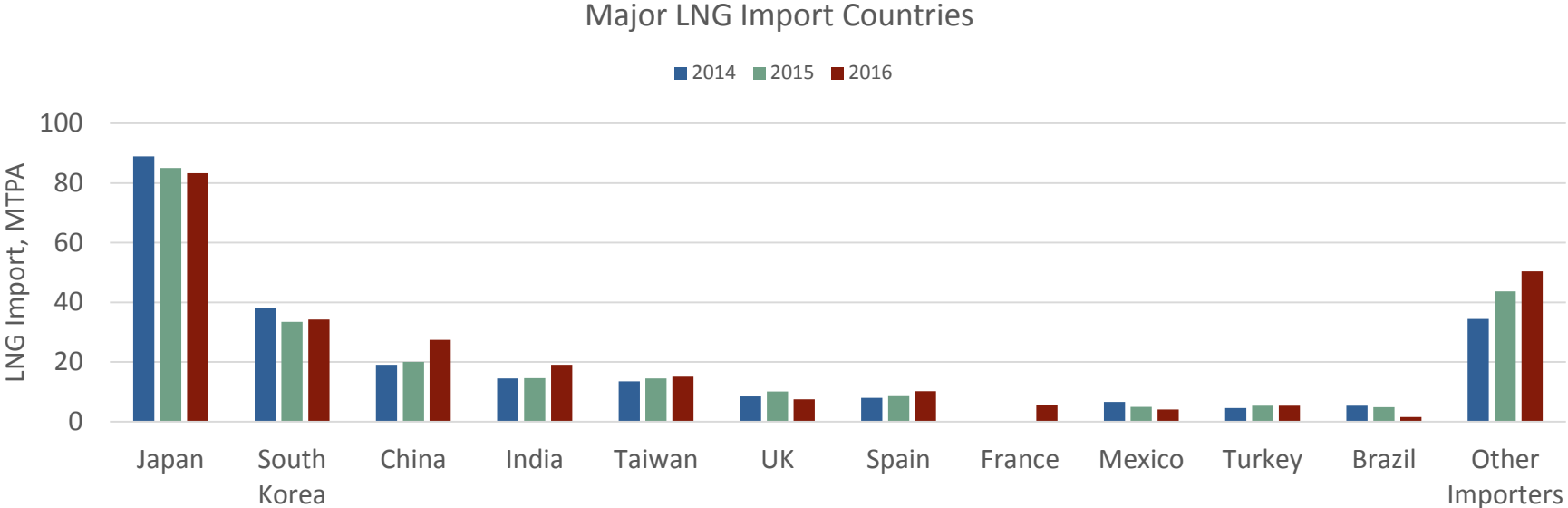
Major LNG Import Countries



# Significant new export in next 4 years



# Increasing diversification of imports



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## **Between now and ~2020 a further 85+MTPA of capacity will be brought into production, mainly in the USA**

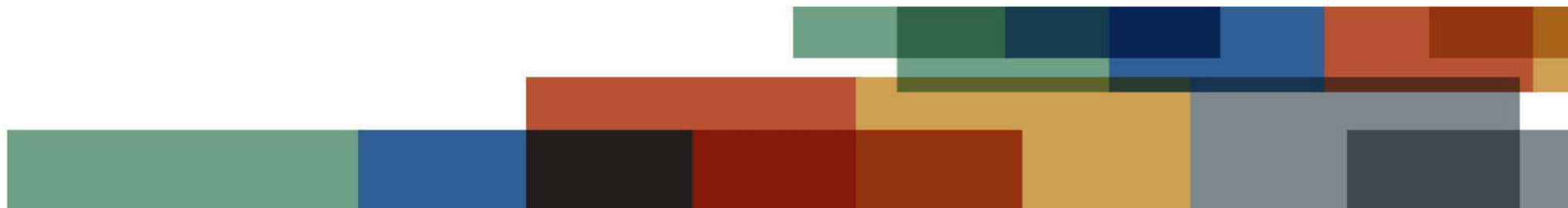
- A significant amount of this, but not all, is already contracted.
- Remainder of uncontracted LNG will create an overhang in supply into the early 2020's.
- Rapid diversification of LNG imports both geographic and market segment will see this rebalance.
  - Growth in importing countries - Asia, South America and Middle East
  - FSRU's now the "entry level", which significantly reduces both cost and time to begin imports
  - Smaller scale regional distribution gaining momentum both in Europe and Asia
  - Transportation gaining momentum
  - ...but timing is unclear.
- FLNG offers the same change in "entry level" potential for upstream projects.

## **The rise of renewable energy creates both opportunity and risk**

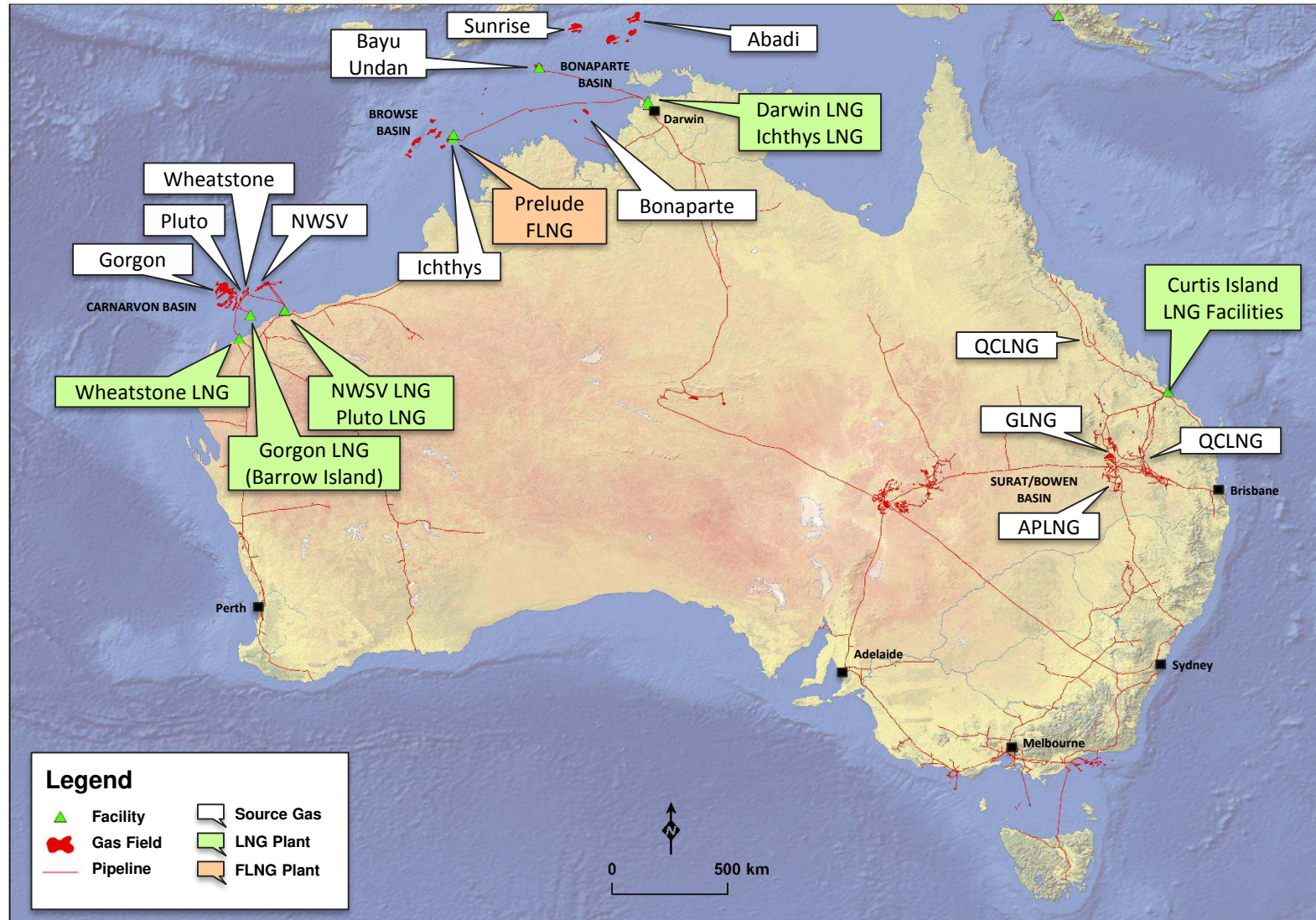
- Gas is the natural companion to renewables because of its ability to react quickly in line with variable renewable changes.
- Is Gas experiencing a "Green-Cheap Squeeze"
  - Not as green as renewables
  - Not as cheap as coal.
- Large scale electricity storage is a potential game-changer in the power generation arena, but appears to be some way off.



# Australian LNG

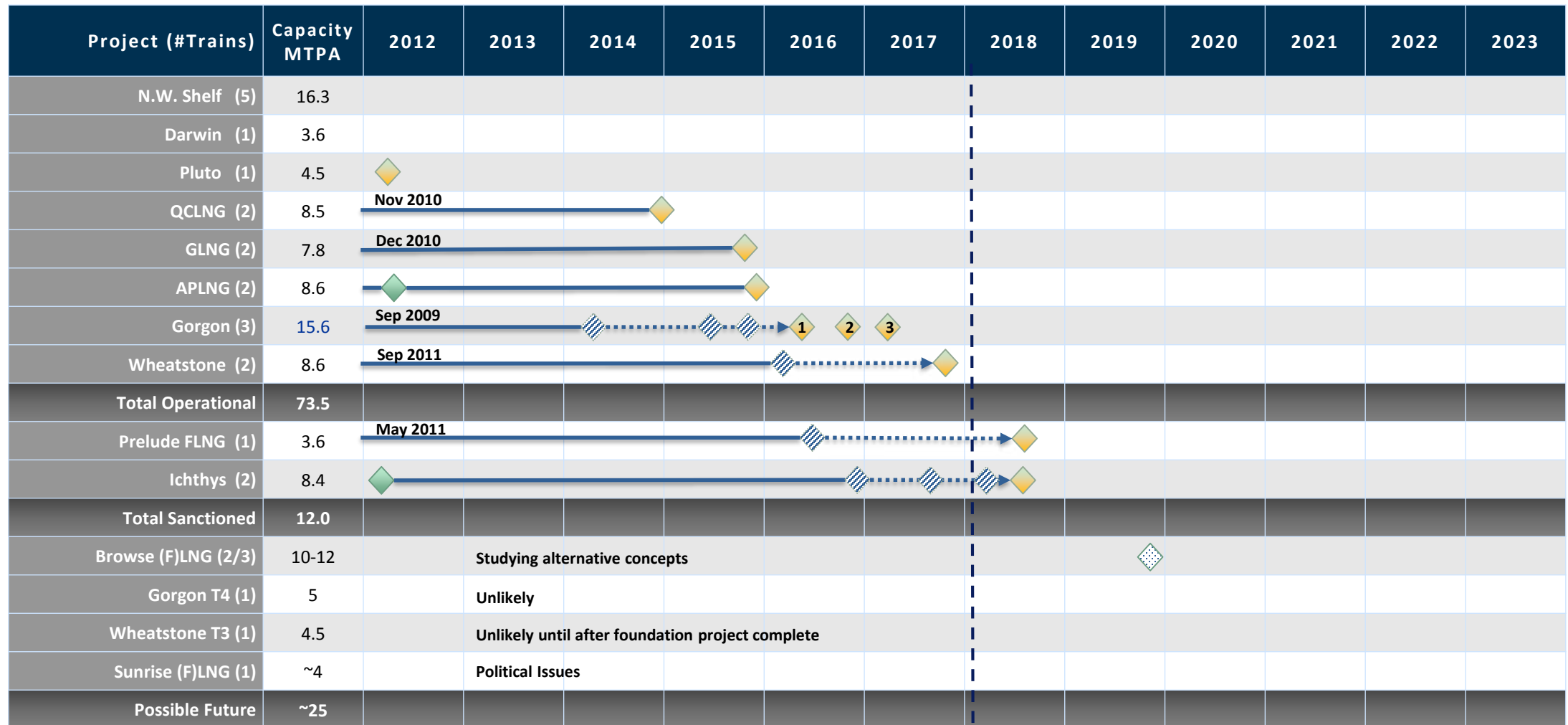


# Australia's LNG areas



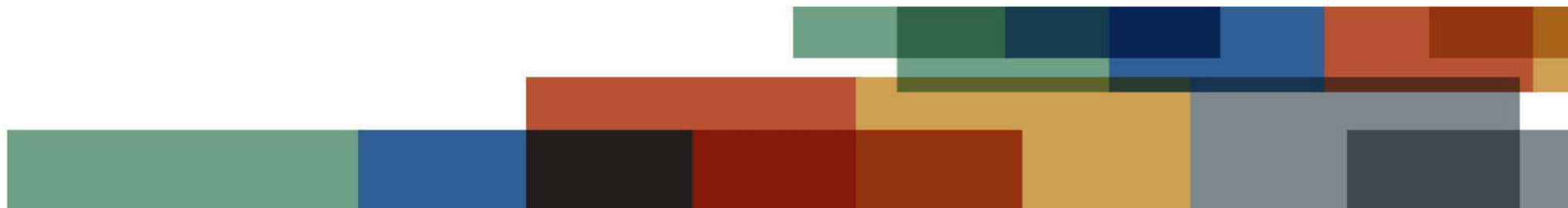
1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Woodside awarded &gt;370,000km<sup>2</sup> of NWS acreage</li></ul>
1971/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• North Rankin and Torosa (Browse Basin) discovered; Goodwyn discovered</li></ul>
1980/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WA State Government agrees to underwrite domestic gas with take or pay contract and building DBNGP; Gorgon discovered</li></ul>
1984/5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Domestic Gas supply starts form North Rankin A; NWSV signs agreements to supply LNG to Japan</li></ul>
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LNG Shipments begin to Japan</li></ul>
1995/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Goodwyn A platform starts up; Perseus field discovered next to North Rankin</li></ul>
2002/4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NWSV agrees LNG contracts with China</li></ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NWSV Train 4 start up: Darwin LNG Start up</li></ul>
2007/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pluto FID; NWSV Train 5 start up</li></ul>
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gorgon FID;</li></ul>
2010-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• QCLNG; GLNG; Prelude: APLNG; Wheatstone; Ichthys FIDs</li></ul>
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NWSV 3500<sup>th</sup> Cargo; Pluto Start up</li></ul>
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• QCLNG Start up; GLNG Start up; APLNG Start up</li></ul>
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gorgon Start up</li></ul>
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wheatstone Start up</li></ul>

# Australia's LNG projects overview

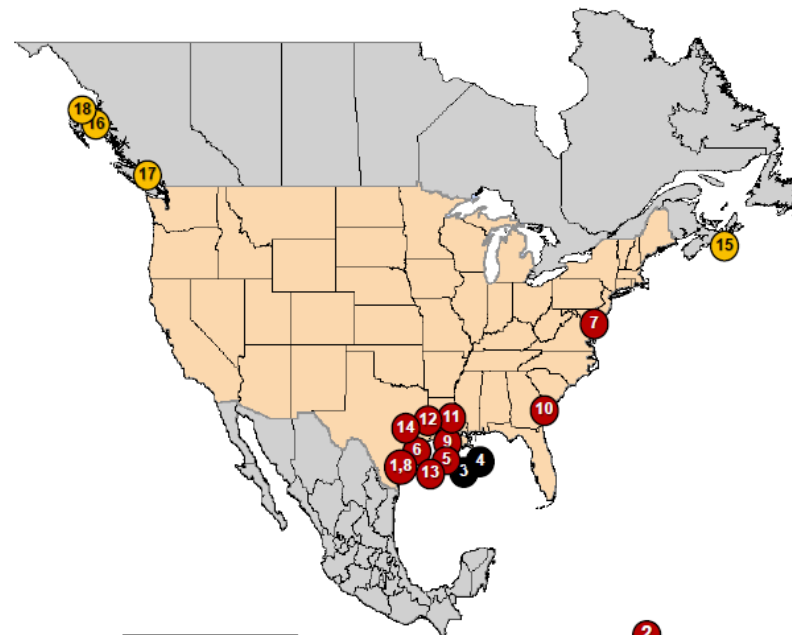




**USA LNG**



## North American LNG Import/Export Terminals Approved



US Jurisdiction  
● FERC  
● MARAD/USCG

As of January 24, 2018

### Import Terminals

#### U.S.

##### APPROVED - UNDER CONSTRUCTION - FERC

1. Corpus Christi, TX: 0.4 Bcfd (Cheniere – Corpus Christi LNG) (CP12-507)

##### APPROVED – NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION - FERC

2. Salinas, PR: 0.6 Bcfd (Aguirre Offshore GasPort, LLC) (CP13-193)

##### APPROVED - NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION - MARAD/Coast Guard

3. Gulf of Mexico: 1.0 Bcfd (Main Pass McMoran Exp.)
4. Gulf of Mexico: 1.4 Bcfd (TORP Technology-Bienville LNG)

### Export Terminals

#### U.S.

##### APPROVED - UNDER CONSTRUCTION - FERC

5. Hackberry, LA: 2.1 Bcfd (Sempra–Cameron LNG) (CP13-25)
6. Freeport, TX: 2.14 Bcfd (Freeport LNG Dev/Freeport LNG Expansion/FLNG Liquefaction) (CP12-509) (CP15-518)
7. Cove Point, MD: 0.82 Bcfd (Dominion–Cove Point LNG) (CP13-113)
8. Corpus Christi, TX: 2.14 Bcfd (Cheniere – Corpus Christi LNG) (CP12-507)
9. Sabine Pass, LA: 1.40 Bcfd (Sabine Pass Liquefaction) (CP13-552)
10. Elba Island, GA: 0.35 Bcfd (Southern LNG Company) (CP14-103) ★

##### APPROVED – NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION - FERC

11. Lake Charles, LA: 2.2 Bcfd (Southern Union – Lake Charles LNG) (CP14-120)
12. Lake Charles, LA: 1.08 Bcfd (Magnolia LNG) (CP14-347)
13. Hackberry, LA: 1.41 Bcfd (Sempra - Cameron LNG) (CP15-560)
14. Sabine Pass, TX: 2.1 Bcfd (ExxonMobil – Golden Pass) (CP14-517)

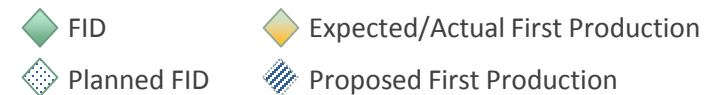
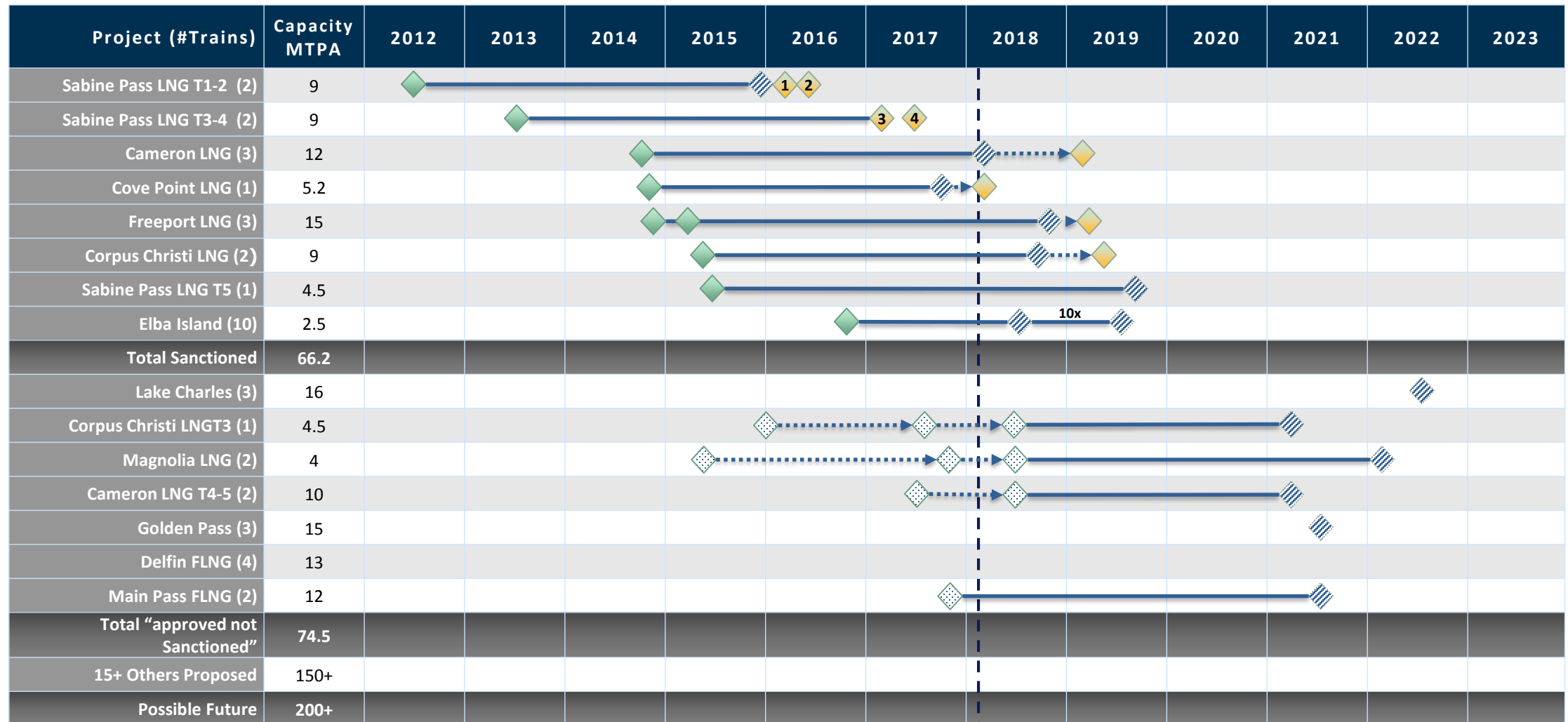
#### Canada

##### APPROVED – NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

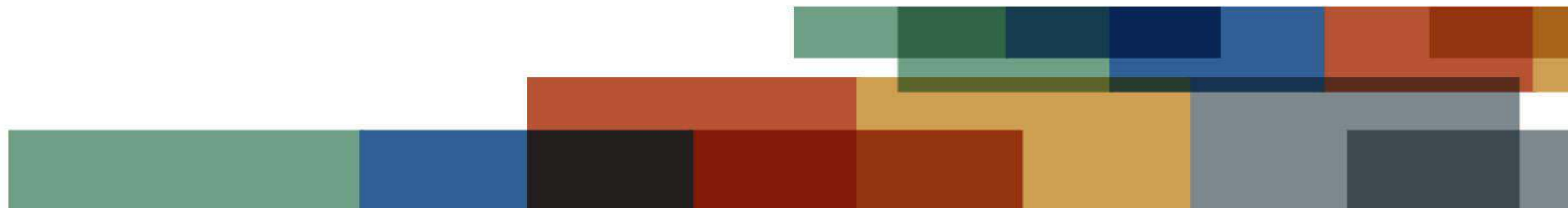
15. Port Hawkesbury, NS: 0.5 Bcfd (Bear Head LNG)
16. Kitimat, BC: 3.23 Bcfd (LNG Canada)
17. Squamish, BC: 0.29 Bcfd (Woodfibre LNG Ltd)
18. Prince Rupert Island, BC: 2.74 Bcfd (Pacific Northwest LNG)

★ Trains 5 & 6 with Train 5 under construction

# US LNG projects overview

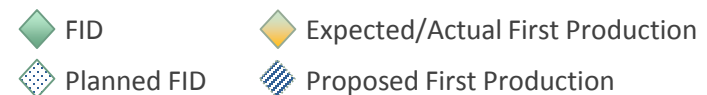
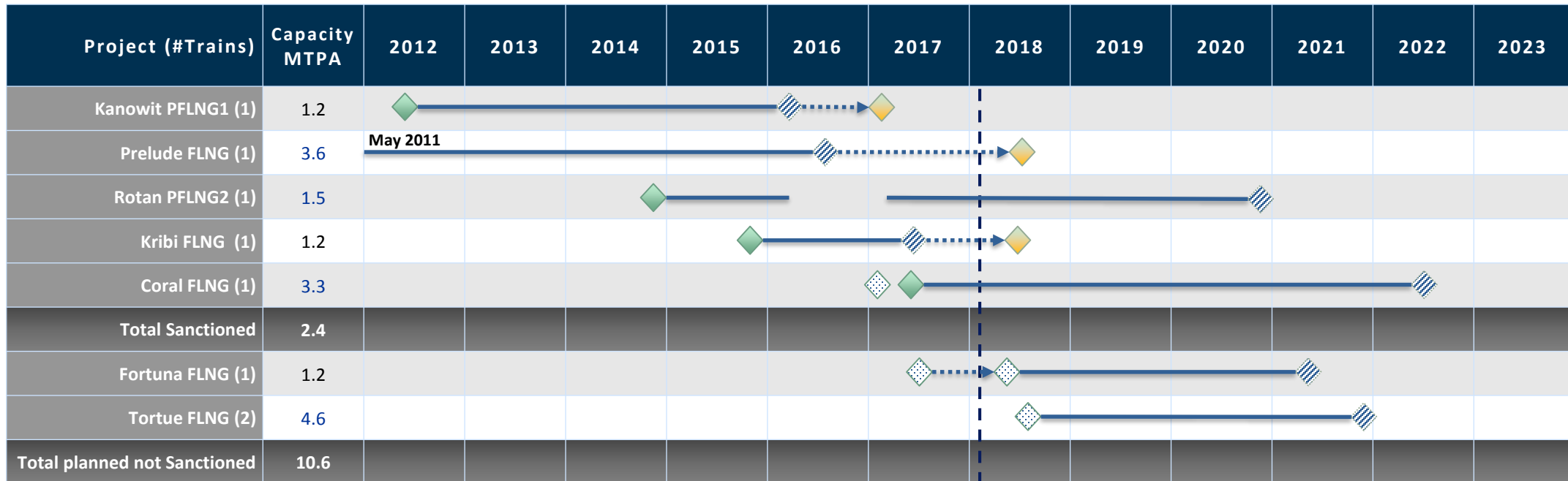


## FLNG and Other Projects



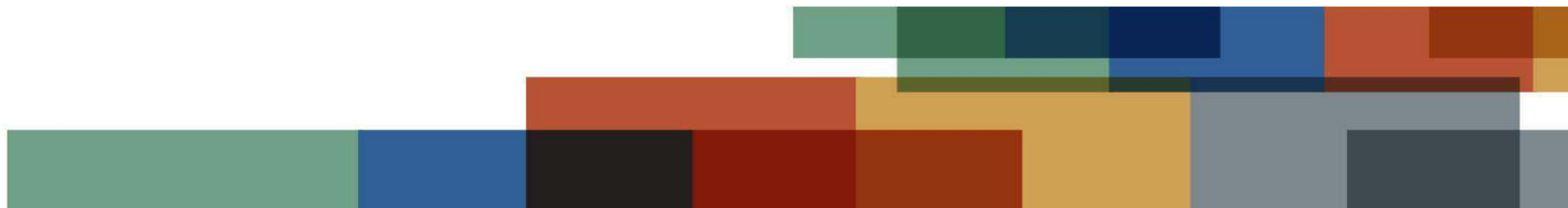


# FLNG projects overview



- 
- MLNG T9 started up in 2016, 3.6MTPA
  - Yamal LNG – 16.5MTPA, FID end 2013, Started up late 2017
  - Tangguh T3 Sanction in July 2016, 3.8MTPA in 2020
  - Abadi – 9.5 MTPA, FID 2020, RFSU 2025
  - PNG LNG / PAPUA LNG expansion initial announcements
    - 3 new Trains, 8MTPA RFSU 2020's.

## Canada and East Africa

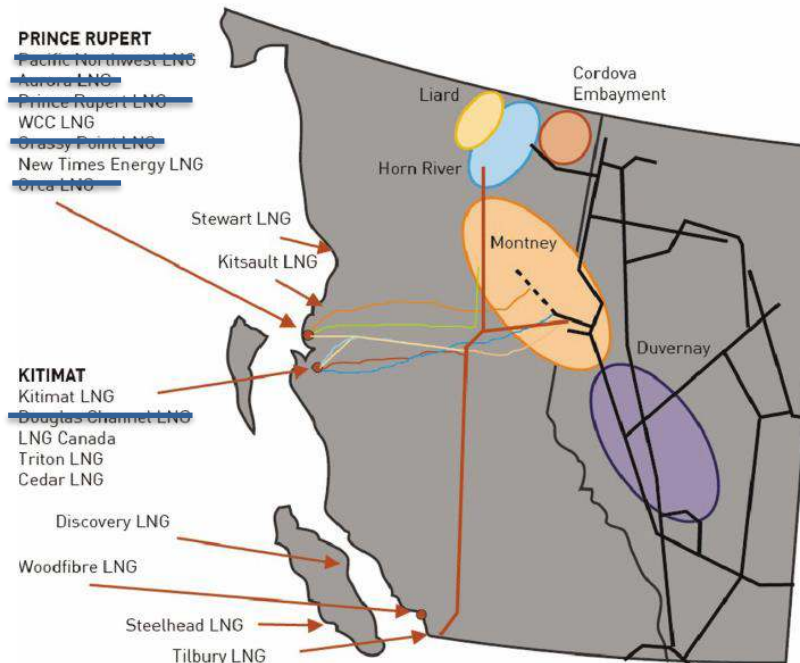


# Massive Gas Resources in Canada and East Africa

## ...BUT...

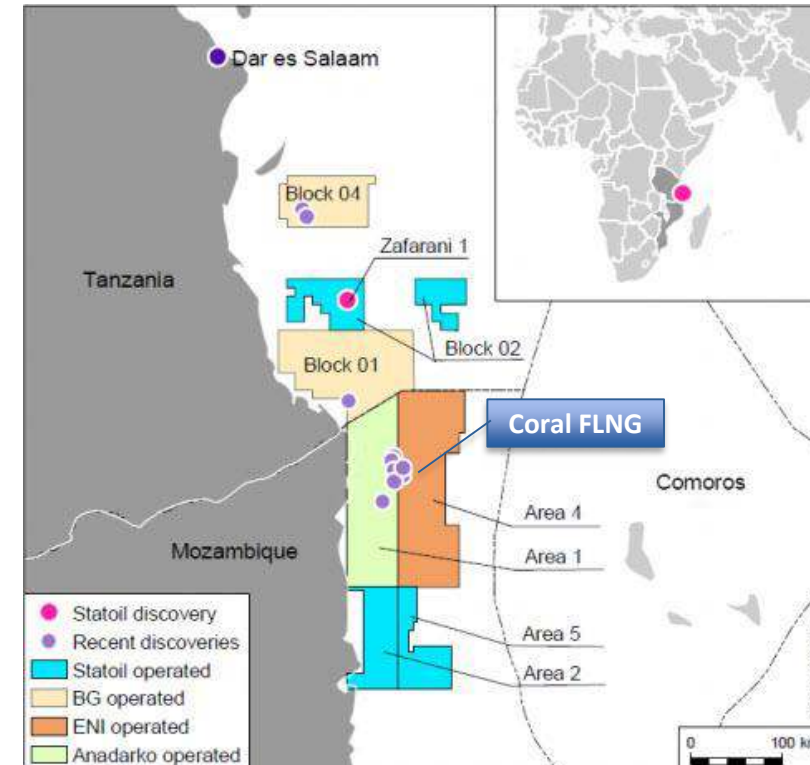
### Canada

- West Coast (Pacific)– Multiple possible projects
- Greenfield, remote, high cost, native title, active opposition
  - Similar issues to Australia.



### East Africa

- East Coast (Indian Ocean) - >100Tcf
- Lack of petroleum legislation
- Gov't debt crisis
- Greenfield, remote, low skills base.





## Canadian LNG projects are having delays in getting to FIDs....

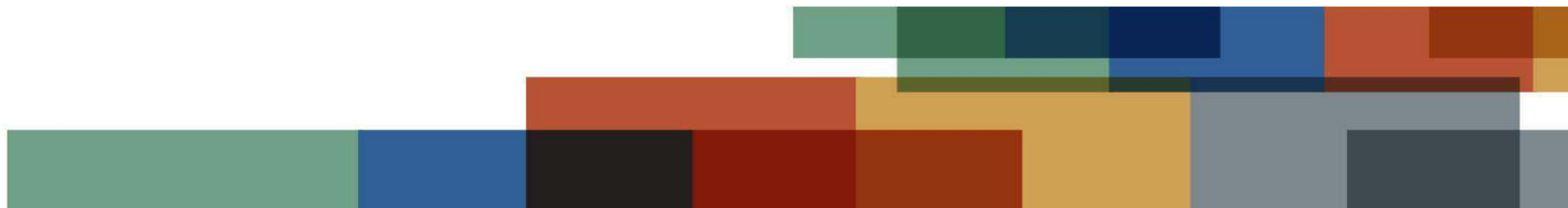
- *“Unforeseen global conditions are challenging projects...low global prices will impact timelines”* (BC Gov’t).
- *“global industry challenges, including capital constraints”* (LNG Canada).
- Woodfibre
  - RGE celebrated FID, but Squamish First Nation approvals not yet received, no date for construction.
- LNG Canada
  - Shell/Petrochina/Mitsubishi/KOGAS, delay to end 2016 in 2015, “Unspecified delay” July 2016.
  - *“want to take FID in 2018”*...August 2017.
- Kitimat
  - Chevron/Woodside - *“activity levels in 2016 will be lower than 2015”* ...no firm dates.

## ...or have been cancelled

- Cancelled in 2017
  - Aurora LNG: Inpex and CNOOC (Nexen) cancelled project in September 2017
  - Pacific NorthWest LNG: Project cancelled July 2017 after gov’t approval Sep 2016 with 190 conditions
  - Prince Rupert LNG: Shell cancelled project in March 2017.
- Cancelled in 2016
  - Douglas Channel LNG, Canaport LNG.

- Mozambique ENI's Coral FLNG project (Area 4):
  - Gov't approvals received Q1 2016
  - FID targeted for end 2016 following contract and trade agreement approvals
  - FID announced June 2017.
  
- Mozambique onshore LNG:
  - 2014/15 Gov't urging collaboration, Anadarko and ENI "strongly committed to Mozambique LNG"
  - Unitisation agreement across Areas 1 and 4, December 2015 (yet to be ratified)
  - Exxon take 25% stake in Area 4 from ENI, March 2017
  - Anadarko project "signs 2 marine concessions" for 2 train development of Area 1, July 2017
  - Gov't announcement that two separate LNG projects will be built, August 2017.
  - Anadarko announces key terms for ~5MTPA of offtake agreements.
  
- Tanzania
  - Gov't sanctioned collaboration for onshore project
  - Project proponents working together (BG/Shell, Statoil, E-M, Ophir, Pavilion)
  - LNG site land agreements finalised early 2016
  - Host Gov't Agreement (re)-drafted July 2017, negotiations on contracts and conditions anticipated for 18 months
  - No clear indication of a timeline to FID (Various reports between 2018/20).

## Closing thoughts & insights



# What happens now?



- Australia will become the number 1 exporter of LNG sometime in 2018/19.
- The vast majority of new LNG capacity up to 2020 will come from USA.

Beyond 2020 the future is less clear

- USA could overtake Australia as #1 exporter in the early 2020's....
- There are a number of large scale LNG opportunities in East Africa and Canada
  - but new greenfield LNG project will still need robust pricing wherever they are.
- FLNG will lower the “barrier to entry”
  - The increasing liquidity of the market will enable shorter term contracts and the development of smaller resource pools
- Brownfield developments will have potential advantages.



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