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3-2. LNG in the Asia-Pacific Favoring trade and rational market development

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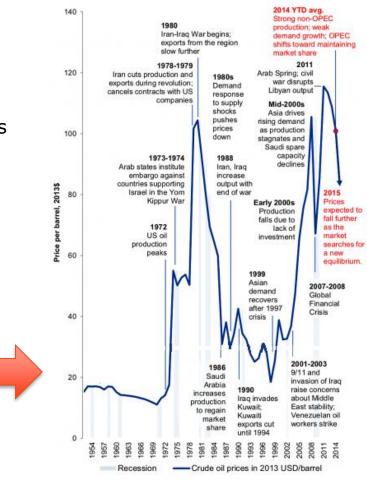




LNG in Asia-Pacific: Favoring trade and rational market development

- Popular pricing mechanisms in the Asia-Pacific disadvantage natural gas and LNG
 - The region has been shocked by high natural gas prices that have fueled energy security concerns
 - Oil-linked pricing has created excessive volatility and has driven market imbalances that distort the normal investment cycle
 - Long-term contracts have been used to reduce investment uncertainty at the expensive of market flexibility

Shocks in the oil market are unrelated to natural gas market balances



History of crude oil prices



LNG in Asia-Pacific: Favoring trade and rational market development

- Major challenges exist in expanding the use of natural gas and LNG
 - An ambiguous role in the transition to a low-carbon economy
 - Declining domestic production in the Asia-Pacific increases energy security concerns for importers
 - Lack of convergence in opposing stakeholders' expectations without an appropriate pricing mechanism to align interests

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Environmentalists 'expected better' of Trudeau as Canada backs gas project

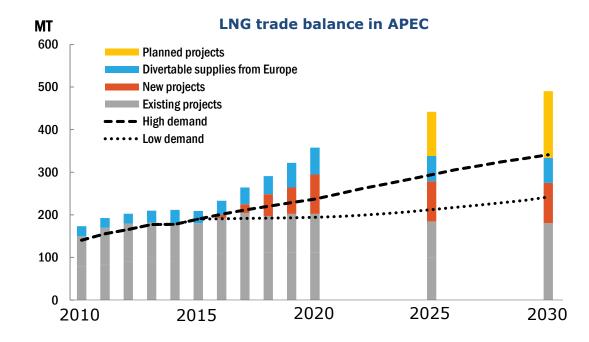
The Pacific NorthWest LNG project would ship 19m tons a year of frozen, liquefied natural gas to markets in Asia - and create jobs, says the government





LNG in Asia-Pacific: Favoring trade and rational market development

- Current market conditions present an opportunity to direct structural change in order to encourage a more liquid and rational LNG market over future business cycles
 - Global demand will be driven by Asian economies, but domestic supply will fall short
 - Negotiating power has shifted away from one extreme with the emergence of a buyers market









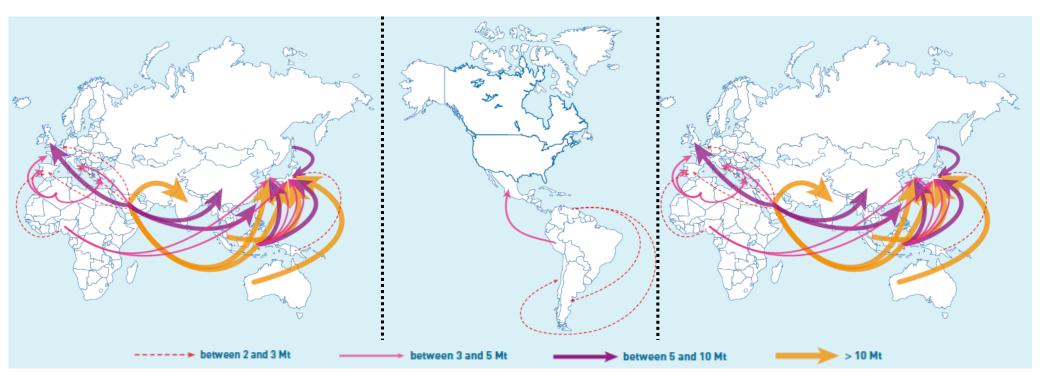
LNG markets





Natural gas has competed in separate isolated markets

Major worldwide LNG trade flows, 2014

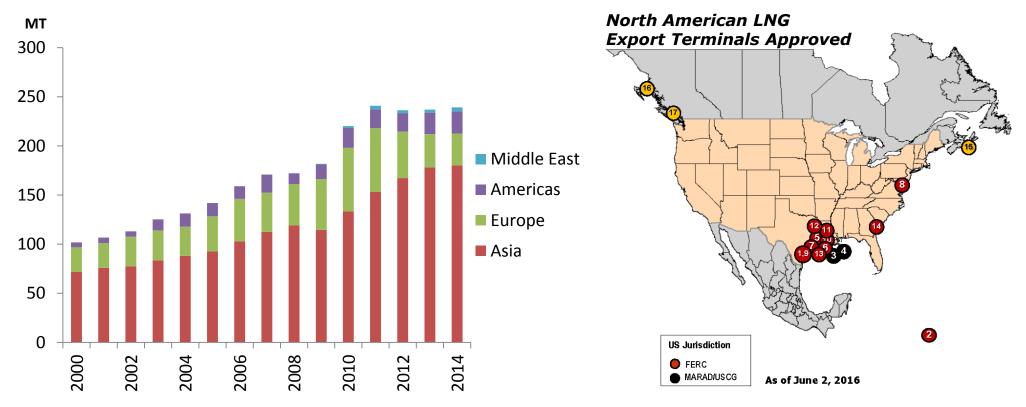


Major LNG trade flows have historically kept the international market divided on a regional basis



Growth in LNG demand has come from Asia

Worldwide LNG imports by region, 2000-2014

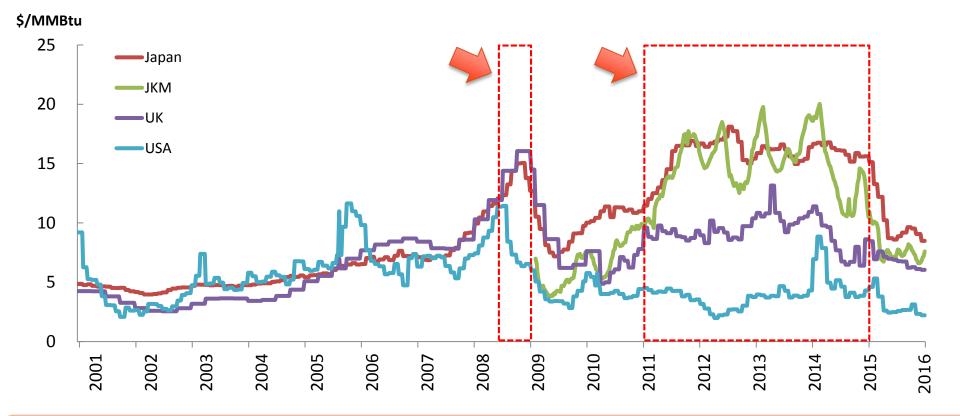


APEC has **14** out of **20** import terminals and **27** out of **28** export terminals expected to begin construction before 2019



The Asian Premium has driven energy security concerns

Natural gas import prices and spot LNG prices for northeast Asia, 2001-2015



When global oil prices increased, regional natural gas prices diverged because of differences in pricing mechanisms





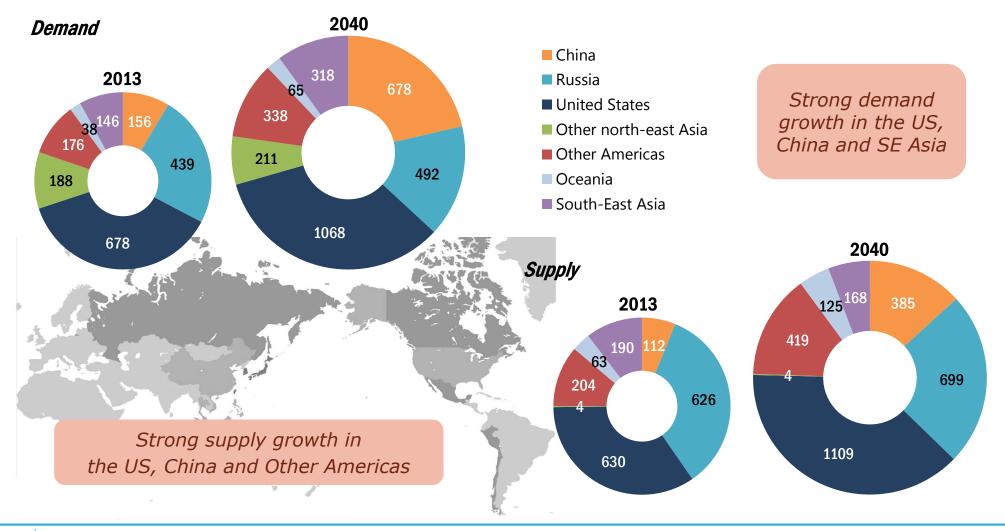
Outlook





Natural gas is expected to be the fastest growing fossil fuel

Natural gas demand and supply outlook in APEC, 2013 and 2040 (Bcm)

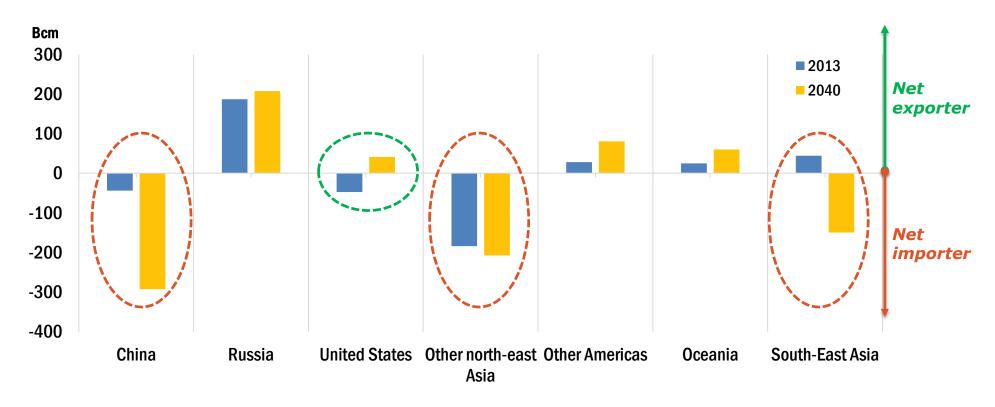




Note: **Oceania** (Australia, New Zealand and PNG), **Other Americas** (Canada, Chile, Mexico and Peru), **Other northeast Asia** (Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei), **South-East Asia** (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam)

Asia will continue to rely on natural gas imports

APEC natural gas net exports by region, 2013 and 2040



Production in Asia is not expected to meet forecast demand growth, which will mean increasing import dependency



Note: **Oceania** (Australia, New Zealand and PNG), **Other Americas** (Canada, Chile, Mexico and Peru), **Other northeast Asia** (Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei), **South-East Asia** (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam)



Pricing and contracts





Oil Price Escalation (OPE)

- Price is linked, usually through a base price and an indexation clause, to competing fuels, typically crude oil, gas oil and/or fuel oil.
- Originated in Europe in the 1960s when NAM (a joint venture between ExxonMobil and Shell) and the Dutch government introduced it with the intention of giving natural gas a price advantage to incentivize its use over other oil-based fuels.

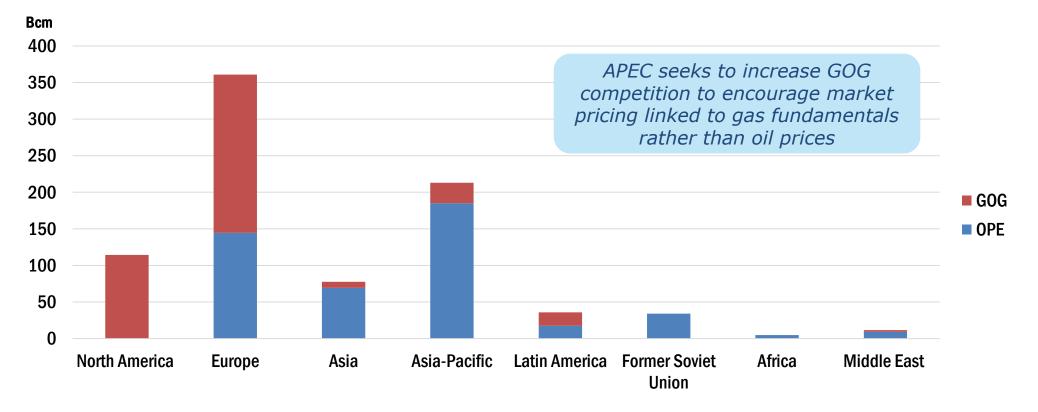
Gas-on-Gas Competition (GOG)

- The price is determined by the interplay of supply and demand and is traded over a variety of different periods.
- Trading takes place at physical or virtual hubs and it is likely to occur in developed futures markets.
- Increasingly seen as the competitive market ideal.



Most common market-based mechanisms for price setting

Worldwide natural gas imports by market price mechanism



Gas on gas competition dominates in North America and has increased in popularity as utilities have been unbundled in Europe

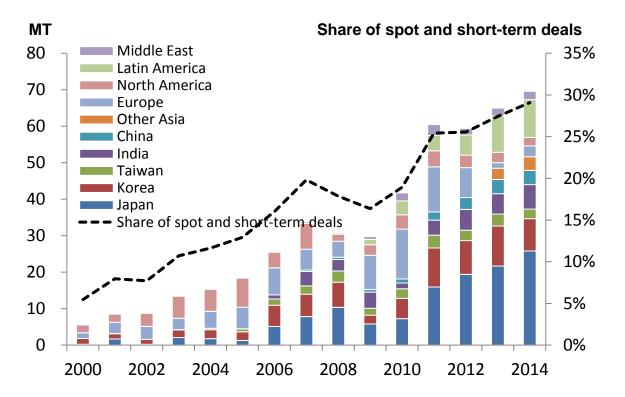
GOG = Gas-on-gas competition, OPE = oil price escalation



Contract structures are becoming more flexible

LNG spot and short-term deals, 2000-2014





Old Model

- Long-term (~20 years)
- Destination restrictions
- Take-or-pay
- FOB shipping responsibility

New Model(s)

- Spot, short-term or long-term
- Tolling structures
- Resale flexibility

The oversupplied market has led to increased bargaining power for buyers and more flexible contracting arrangements







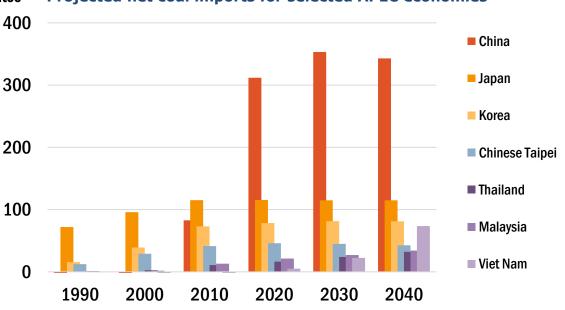


> Define the role of natural gas in energy and climate policies

Transitioning toward a low carbon economy

> Promote financing alternatives for LNG projects

Enforce fiscal and investment frameworks that facilitate gas upstream projects

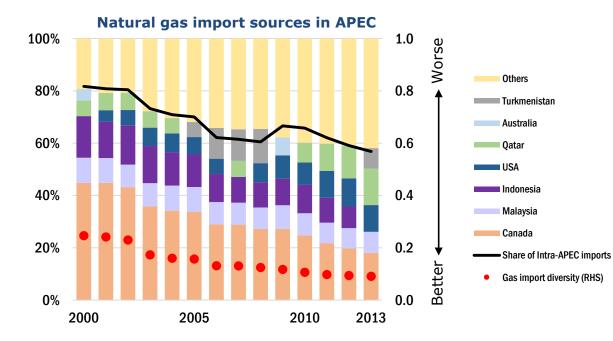


Mtoe Projected net coal imports for selected APEC economies

The extensive use of coal in Asia offers remarkable potential to expand the primary demand of natural gas in APEC in the form of LNG



> Acknowledge the critical role of LNG infrastructure for energy security



- > Explore alternative LNG business models
- Support the development of gas price hubs
- > Advance new LNG contract features





> Use collective power to encourage more balanced interactions and discussions





- > Engage stakeholders in LNG projects
- Foster regional cooperative activities

APEC is an excellent forum to discuss mechanisms that facilitate an accelerated LNG trade that leverages the dialogue and collaboration of producers and buyers across member economies.







Thank you for your kind attention

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