



# **LNG Industry and Market Overview**

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# Volatility, uncertain demand and rising costs pose global concerns

- Global LNG prices continue to be elevated despite new supply
  - Volatility has diminished over the past six months as new supply has come on line
  - Growing view that forward curve is misvalued
- Global supply set to grow by more than 50% over the next 5-7 years amid uncertain demand outlook
- Rising questions about balances between 2027 and 2030 or after
- US projects are progressing despite some concerns
  - Higher costs are affecting US competitiveness
  - Projects are reopening price discussions
  - Growing talk about the impact of exports on natural gas prices
- We are running out of shovel-ready US projects
- US liquefaction prices have been rising as global prices have softened

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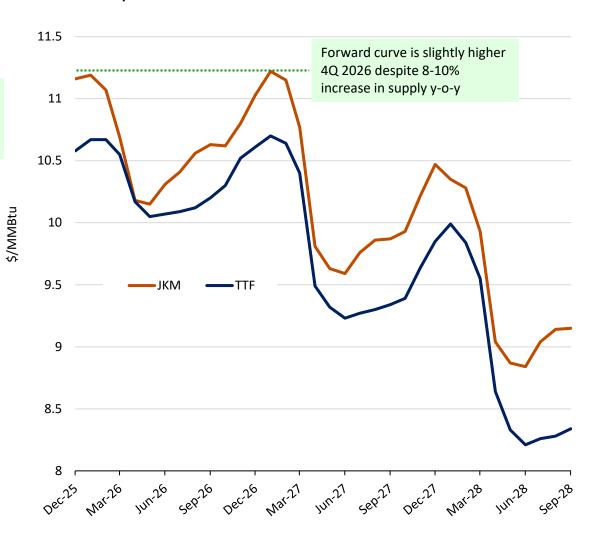
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# Volatility has dropped but prices remain high and arbs are closed

### **LNG and Natural Gas Prices**



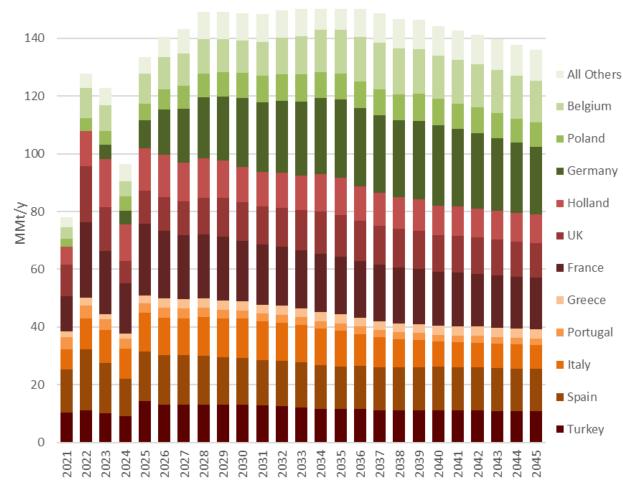
### Global LNG/Natural Gas Forward Curves



# European LNG demand growth to peak by 2028 and then flatten out

- There are two 'Europes'
  - Germany, central Europe, the Baltic and Balkans will boost overall demand
    - Belgium, Poland, Baltics, E. Europe and some Southern European countries to see growth (30 MMt over 10 years)
    - Most of the rest of Europe will see falling demand (decline of 10 MMt through 2035)
  - The EU is taking a hard look at carbon plans and we could see additional demand
    - US LNG could fill the gap if the EU sticks with plans to ban Russian LNG by 2027
    - This could support demand after mid 2030s
- The \$750 bn US-EU trade deal is unrealistic
  - Europe imported just over \$51 bn of US LNG
  - Hard to boost that with lower prices
  - Higher volumes would force Europe to move away from traditional suppliers and rely almost exclusively on the US

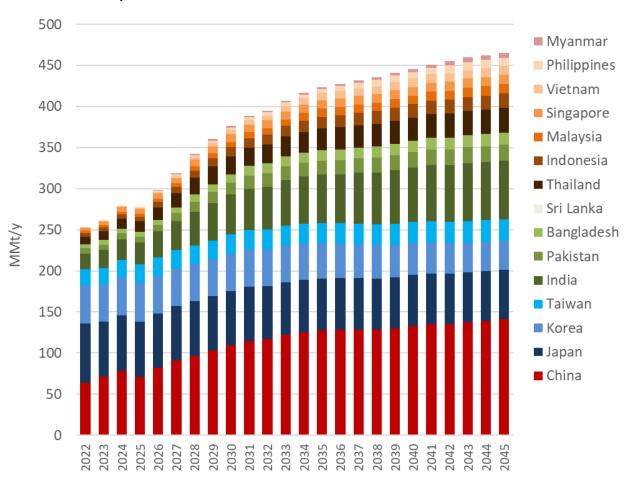
### **European LNG Import Forecast**



# Asia Pac will drive sustained global demand growth

- Southeast Asia, South Asia and China will drive long-term demand growth
  - SE Asian demand to rise from 30.1 MMt in 2025 to 77 MMt in 2035
    - More than half of this growth is due to depleting domestic gas reserves
  - South Asia also grows rapidly, from 39.4
    MMt in 2025 to 89.6 MMt in 2035
  - Chinese demand to rise from 71 MMt to 128 MMt
  - Traditional JKT consumers flat to lower
- There are downside risks to the forecasts
  - Growing support for nuclear restarts could affect Japanese LNG demand
  - China is growing more slowly than expected and will likely take more pipeline gas from Russia

### Asia Pac Import Forecast

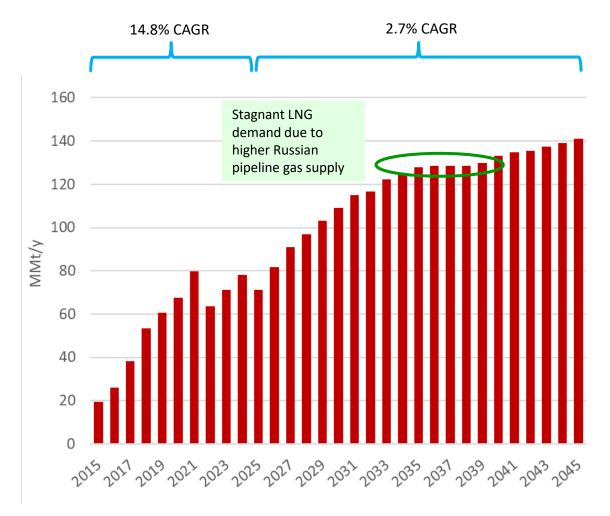




# Chinese demand will grow, but at slower rates than over the past decade

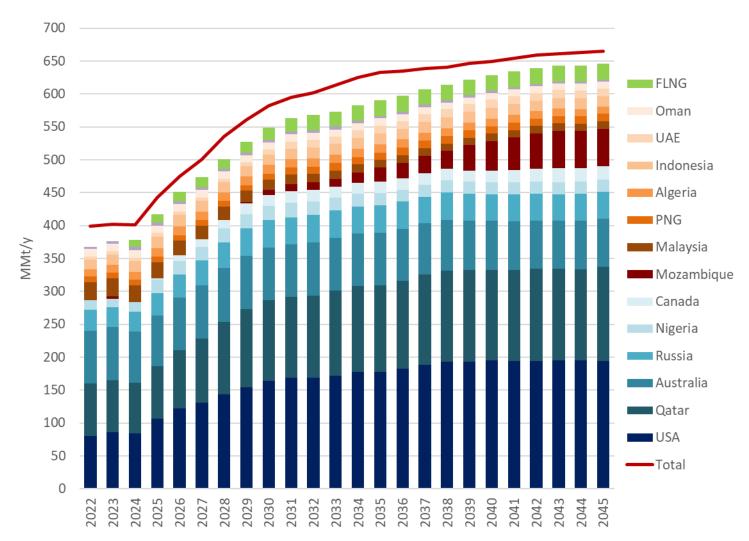
- China is unlikely to be the strong driver of global demand growth
  - The economy is maturing so economic growth will moderate
  - The effects of the real estate crisis remain
  - Renewables, nuclear and additional pipeline gas will slow LNG demand growth
  - Labor costs are rising and the population is shrinking
    - Manufacturing is becoming less competitive
- Best hope for stronger growth is mandated shift from coal to natural gas
  - But this is unlikely:
    - Hundreds of thousands of jobs depend on the domestic coal industry
    - Switching to gas would make China more dependent on imported LNG indefinitely

### Chinese LNG demand



# Vast new supplies of LNG are coming

### LNG Supply Forecast

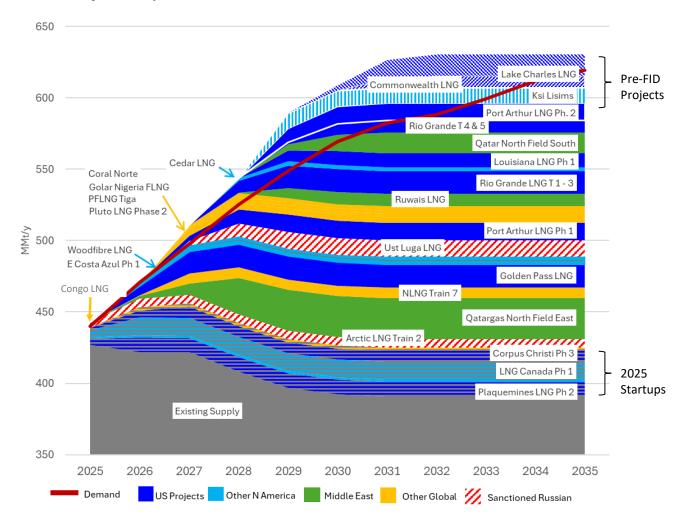


- 222 MMt of net growth over the next 20 years, probably if a few additional FIDs are announced
- Top 7 producers account for nearly all of increase
- Market share of top 10 producers will rise from 84% now to 89%
  - US to rise from 21% share to 27% by 2035
- Including huge portfolios held by majors and state oil companies, the LNG market is the most highly concentrated commodity market
- FLNG is starting to come into its own
  - Volume from FLNG will replace declining output from small legacy producers

# Rapid US capacity build may produce seasonal surpluses

- Current FIDs ensure adequate supply through 2032
  - Some seasonal cancelations in the US possible 2028-2030
  - Prices likely to be lower than current levels for 4-6 years
- More FIDs could add to surpluses through mid 2030s
  - Does not include Mozambique projects, LNG Canada Ph. 2, many US projects
- Main question is level of price sensitive demand
  - China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and SE Asia all might take more
  - But there are infrastructure constraints and questions about depth of market and ability to pay

### LNG Project Pipeline



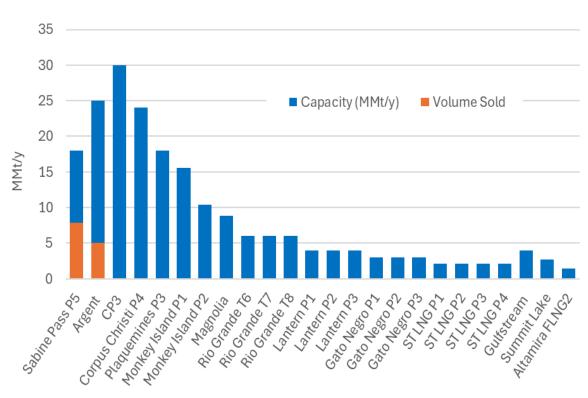


# We are running out of shovel-ready North American projects

### **Fully permitted North American LNG projects**

# MMt/y 5 LouisianaLineTa Louis and Live To Chyphases DefinELNG3 Maskallyc

### **Unpermitted North American projects**

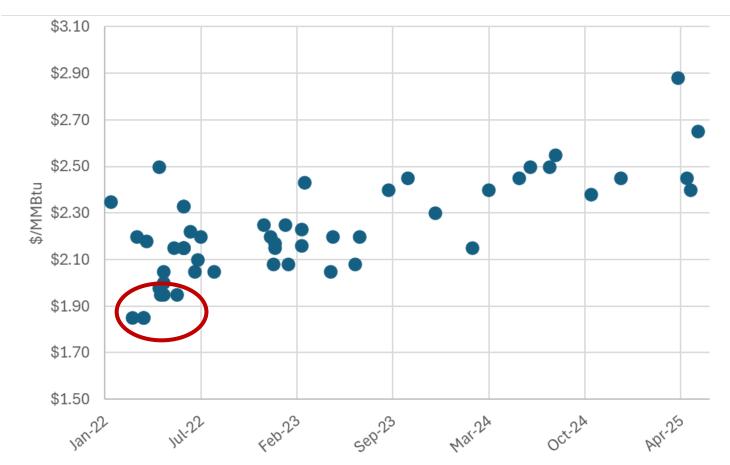


- There are five projects with about 36 MMt of capacity that could go to FID soon
  - After that, there are very few North American projects that have sold much volume and that have permits
  - It is likely the US will need a couple of years to rebuild the project pipeline

Source: Poten & Partners LNG Contract Intelligence Service

# Base US liquefaction fees are rising

### Pricing for selected 2022 - 2025 ytd US SPAs



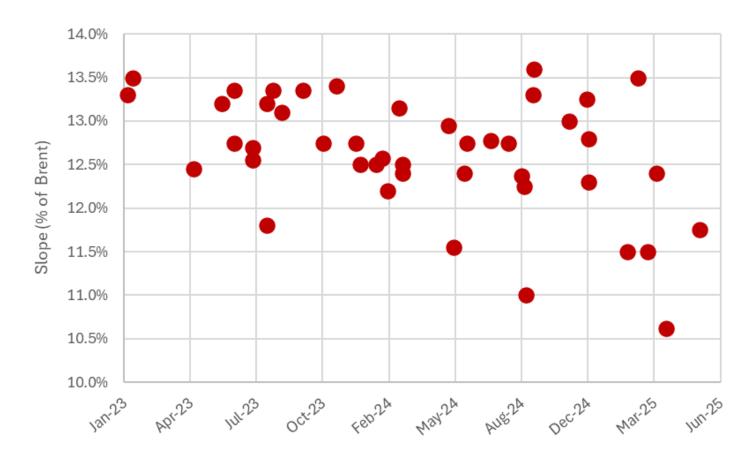
Source: Poten & Partners LNG Contract Intelligence Service

- Typical US deals
  - 1 MMt/y or more for 15+ years
  - 115% of HH
- Current offers for FOB supply are \$2.25-\$2.60/MMBtu
- The lowest priced deals have been raised 25-35 cents recently
  - Starting to see deals with prices tied to guaranteed start of supply and shorter cancellation periods in exchange for higher cancellation fees

# Recent deals have seen an erosion of Brent pricing

- LNG imports in Asia have been softer this year
  - Most major markets are down or flat year-on-year
- Several of the most expensive deals include significant flexibility for buyers
- Expectations are that Brentrelated pricing will continue to weaken
- They could go much lower –
  as Brent slopes did in 2019

Pricing for selected long-term, Brent-related SPAs 2023-2025 ytd



Source: Poten & Partners LNG Contract Intelligence Service

# Main takeaways

- Markets remain uncertain in the short term
  - But prices will come down as new supply begins to ramp up
- The size of the market will grow rapidly over the next 20 years
  - Near term imbalances are likely as it will take time to absorb new supply
- US projects have been progressing rapidly
  - But we are running out of shovel-ready projects
  - There will be a lull in development
- Higher US liquefaction fees and falling Brent slopes highlight growing competition in global LNG markets



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