



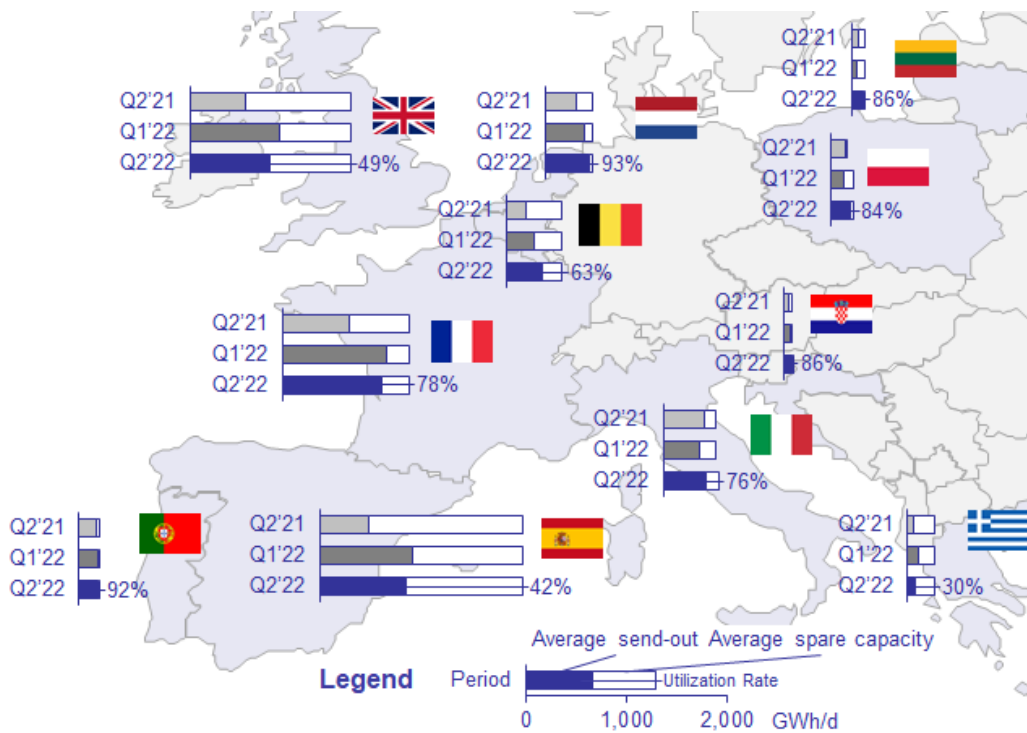
# LNG-MARKET-RADAR

05.07.2022

## KEY FACTS

- The total utilization of European LNG-Terminals reached a historical peak in Q2 of 61 % (Q1: 60 %), crushing the previous peak of 2020 (Q1: 52 %) by 9 percentage points. In line with the utilization rates, send-out rates also reached historical peaks.
- To ensure security of supply in the short-term, Germany chartered four floating LNG-Terminals (FSRU). Assuming a maximum utilization of the four ships, they could partly replace Russian gas volumes in case of a complete stop of deliveries within the next 12-24 months.
- In the mid- to long-term, stationary LNG-Terminals will help to diversify and secure German gas imports. In the future, these terminals can be used for importing H<sub>2</sub>-derivatives like ammonia.

## Average European Regasification Capacity Utilization



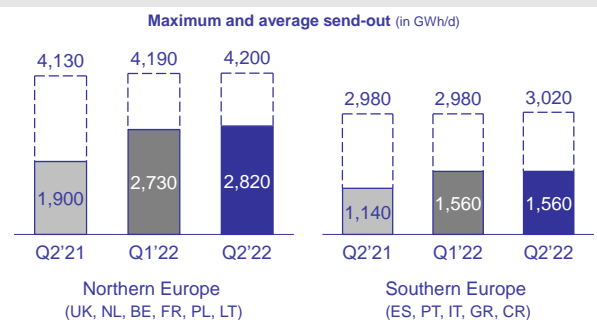
- In the first half year, a record amount of LNG found its way to Europe. In every single month, the average send-out rate was over 4,000 GWh/d, which was never seen before.
- Historical send-out peaks in Q2 2022 were noticed in Belgium, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal and Croatia. The overall send-out rate was 61 % (Q1 22: 60%).
- LNG-terminals were used very frequently against the background of historically high trading prices of more than 200 EUR/MWh (e.g. 212,35 EUR/MWh on 08th March 22, TTF MA April).

Source: Gas LNG Europe (GLE), National Grid, Team Consult Analysis

Data from 19.06.22

## Average send-out of European Regasification Facilities

- In Northern Europe, average send-out rate raised approximately 50 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year. In Southern Europe, the rise of the send-out rate compared to the quarter of the previous year was about 35 %.
- The same high level of the send-out rates in Q1 and Q2 and the historical high prices in Europe clearly indicate, that effectively all available LNG-volumes were shipped to Europe in the first half year of 2022.



Changes of terminals:











01/21: „Croatia“ starts operating (Southern Europe)

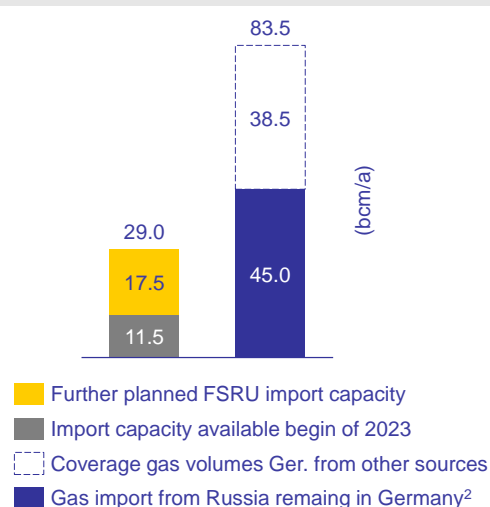
Data for UK terminals from National Grid, all three UK terminals included from now on.

Data from 19.06.22

Source: Gas LNG Europe (GLE), National Grid, Team Consult Analysis

## In the short-term, FSRU should ensure the security of supply in Germany...

				
Wilhelmshaven	Uniper, GER.	~ 7.5 bcm / a	Winter 22 / 23	
Brunsbüttel	RWE, GER.	4 bcm / a <sup>1</sup>	Early 2023	
				
Brunsbüttel	RWE, GER.	Increase by 1-3 bcm / a <sup>1</sup>	2023	
Lubmin, Stade, Hamburg	?	~ 7.5 bcm / a	2023	
	?	5-7 bcm / a	2023	







Source: destatis, Monitoring Bericht BRD, Bnetza, RWE, Uniper, Team Consult Analysis

<sup>1</sup> FSRU capacity: 5-7 bcm, short-term 4 bcm transportable  
<sup>2</sup> in Germany remaining gas imports without transits

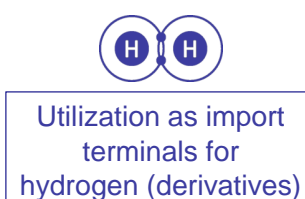
- To reduce the dependence on Russian gas flows as soon as possible and to diversify its gas imports, Germany signed a contract for four special ships. The costs for these Floating Storage and Regasification Units (FSRU) amounts to approximately three billion Euros over the next ten years.
- To use the FSRU quickly, on 1st June 22, Germany's 'LNG-Acceleration Law' came into force, targeting a fast built-up of LNG-terminals as well as the necessary connection pipelines to the gas transport system. Therefore, admission, tendering and verification procedures were accelerated and the possibility of public participation was reduced to two weeks. Centrepiece, though, is an exemption from the environmental impact assessment for the FSRU.
- Currently, necessary infrastructure like the required Jettys or gas connection pipelines are prepared. For Wilhelmshaven for example, a gas connection pipeline of 28 km length needs to be built. In Brunsbüttel, a shorter (~3 km) pipeline is needed.

## ... while in the mid to long run, stationary import infrastructure should be built

### Mid-term

				Gas connection pipeline
Wilhelmshaven	Uniper	10 bcm / a	Until 2025	existing*
Brunsbüttel	German LNG Terminal GmbH	8-10 bcm / a	Until 2026	55 km
Stade	Hanseatic Energy Hub	13.3 bcm / a	Until 2026	existing

### Long-term



Source: RWE, Uniper, HEH, Team Consult Illustration

\*Gas connection pipeline for planned FSRU under construction; expansion may be necessary

- In Brunsbüttel, an onshore LNG terminal as follow-up solution is planned, while a permanent and expanded port solution for the FSRU is to be implemented in Wilhelmshaven. In Stade, the planned LNG-terminal should be a part of the already existing sea harbour.
- In the long-term, these terminals could be adjusted more cost-efficiently for operating with hydrogen or ammonia compared to a new build, because the basic infrastructure like Jettys or connection pipelines will already exist.
- Uniper in Wilhelmshaven has further plans. They plan, not only use the harbour area for ammonia imports but also for producing hydrogen locally with offshore power. RWE already plans an ammonia terminal on the harbour area in Brunsbüttel.

### Imprint

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