

Newstracker:

-Natural gas spot prices fell at most major pricing hubs from Wednesday, August 9, to Wednesday, August 16 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price dropped 36 cents to \$2.55/MMBtu.


-The September 2023 NYMEX contract price decreased to \$2.592/MMBtu, down 36.7 cents for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging September 2023 through August 2024 futures contracts decreased 13.3 cents to \$3.340/MMBtu. International natural gas futures prices rose this Report Week, with LNG cargoes in East Asia rising 78 cents to a weekly average of \$11.76/MMBtu, and prices at TTF in the Netherlands increasing \$1.40 to a weekly average of \$11.75/MMBtu. In the same week last year, prices were \$49.94/MMBtu in East Asia and \$65.07/MMBtu at TTF.

-Total US consumption of natural gas rose slightly by 0.3% (0.3 Bcf/d) compared with the previous Report Week. Natural gas consumed for power generation rose by 0.6% (0.3 Bcf/d) week over week. Industrial sector consumption increased by 0.6% (0.1 Bcf/d), and residential and commercial sector consumption declined by 1.7% (0.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas exports to Mexico decreased 1.5% (0.1 Bcf/d). Natural gas deliveries to U.S. LNG export facilities averaged 12.2 Bcf/d, or 0.2 Bcf/d higher than last week.

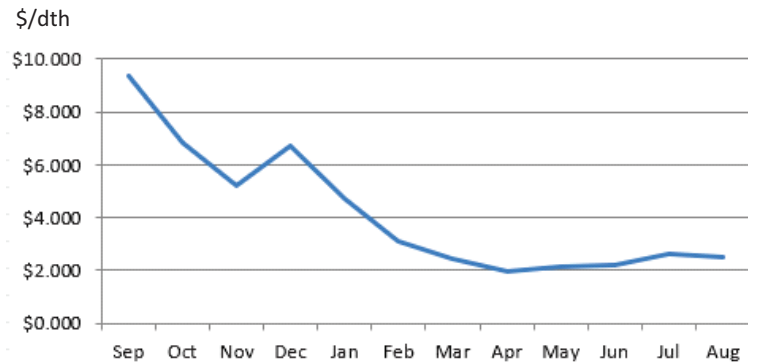
-The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, fell by 29 cents/MMBtu, averaging \$6.95/MMBtu for the week ending August 16. Propane prices fell 9%, while the Brent crude oil price rose 1%, increasing the propane discount relative to crude oil by 12%.

-For the week ending Tuesday, August 8, the natural gas rig count decreased by 5 to 123 rigs. The number of oil-directed rigs remained constant at 525. The total rig count, which includes 6 miscellaneous rigs, decreased by 5, and it now stands at 654 rigs.

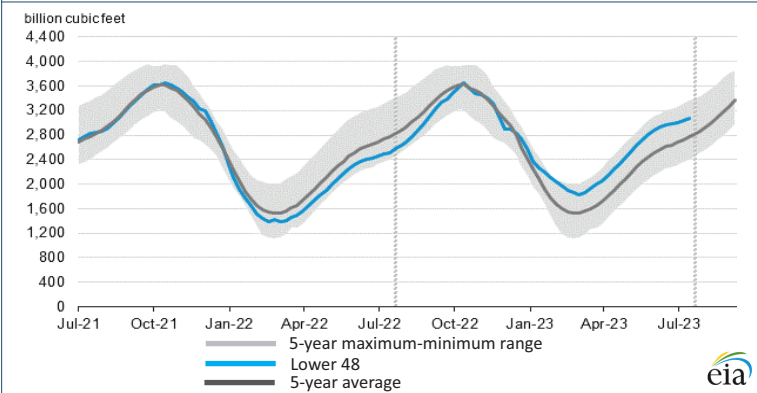
-Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 35 Bcf for the week ending August 11, compared with the five-year average net injections of 41 Bcf and last year's net injections of 21 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,065 Bcf, which is 299 Bcf (11%) more than the five-year average and 549 Bcf (22%) more than last year at this time.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Sep 2022 - Aug 2023:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of August 11, 2023



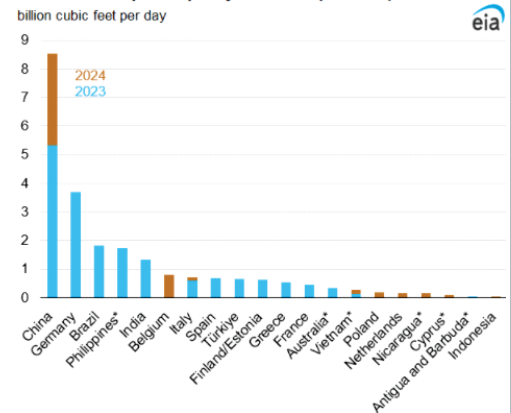
Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Sep23-Aug24:


Process Load-weighted \$3.340/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.133
 Typical Heat Load-weighted \$3.519/dth - w/o/w = ▼\$0.124

Several countries become new liquefied natural gas importers this year:

The US Energy Information Administration forecasts that LNG import capacity will expand by 16%, or 22.8 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d), in 2023–24 compared with 2022 once all regasification terminals currently under construction are completed. In the first seven months of 2023, three countries—Germany, the Philippines, and Vietnam—began importing LNG for the first time. By the end of next year, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Cyprus, and Nicaragua are expected to start importing LNG for the first time, and several more countries are in advanced stages of developing LNG import capacity. Over the past 10 years (2013–22), global regasification capacity has grown by 49% (45.8 Bcf/d) to reach 140.0 Bcf/d across 48 countries. By the end of 2024, 55 countries are expected to have LNG regasification terminals. Historically, available regasification capacity significantly exceeded LNG imports. Spare regasification capacity, particularly in east Asia, is maintained for security of supply reasons, given the region's high dependence on real-time LNG imports. Global LNG trade in 2022 amounted to 51.7 Bcf/d, implying 37% utilization of available regasification capacity. Regionally, Asia will lead the growth in global regasification capacity, accounting for 52% (11.9 Bcf/d) of the total capacity additions in 2023–24, while Europe will account for 38% (8.6 Bcf/d) and other countries for 10% (2.3 Bcf/d). In Asia, China and India will account for most of the regasification capacity additions, with China on track to be the world's largest LNG importer this year. In Europe, LNG regasification capacity is set to expand by one-third by the end of 2024 compared with capacity at the end of 2022, following a reduction in natural gas imports by pipeline from Russia. Germany is adding 3.7 Bcf/d of new regasification capacity by the end of 2023 with three existing terminals and three terminals under construction. Germany started importing LNG this year by fast-tracking construction of regasification capacity using floating storage and regasification units.

Global LNG import capacity additions (2023–24)



Excerpted from 

"I always thought 'Stump' was kind of like, you dropped something on your foot. It's not the most exotic rock-star name." -Patrick Stump¹