



*Perspectives of Natural Gas demand  
and supply balance in Korea*

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*Dr. Boyoung KIM*

*Head of Center for Gas Economics & Management, KOGAS*

# ***better energy for the future***

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- *2. Natural Gas Demand in Korea*
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- *4. What will be occurring in Korea LNG market in the future*



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# ***better energy*** ***KOGAS***

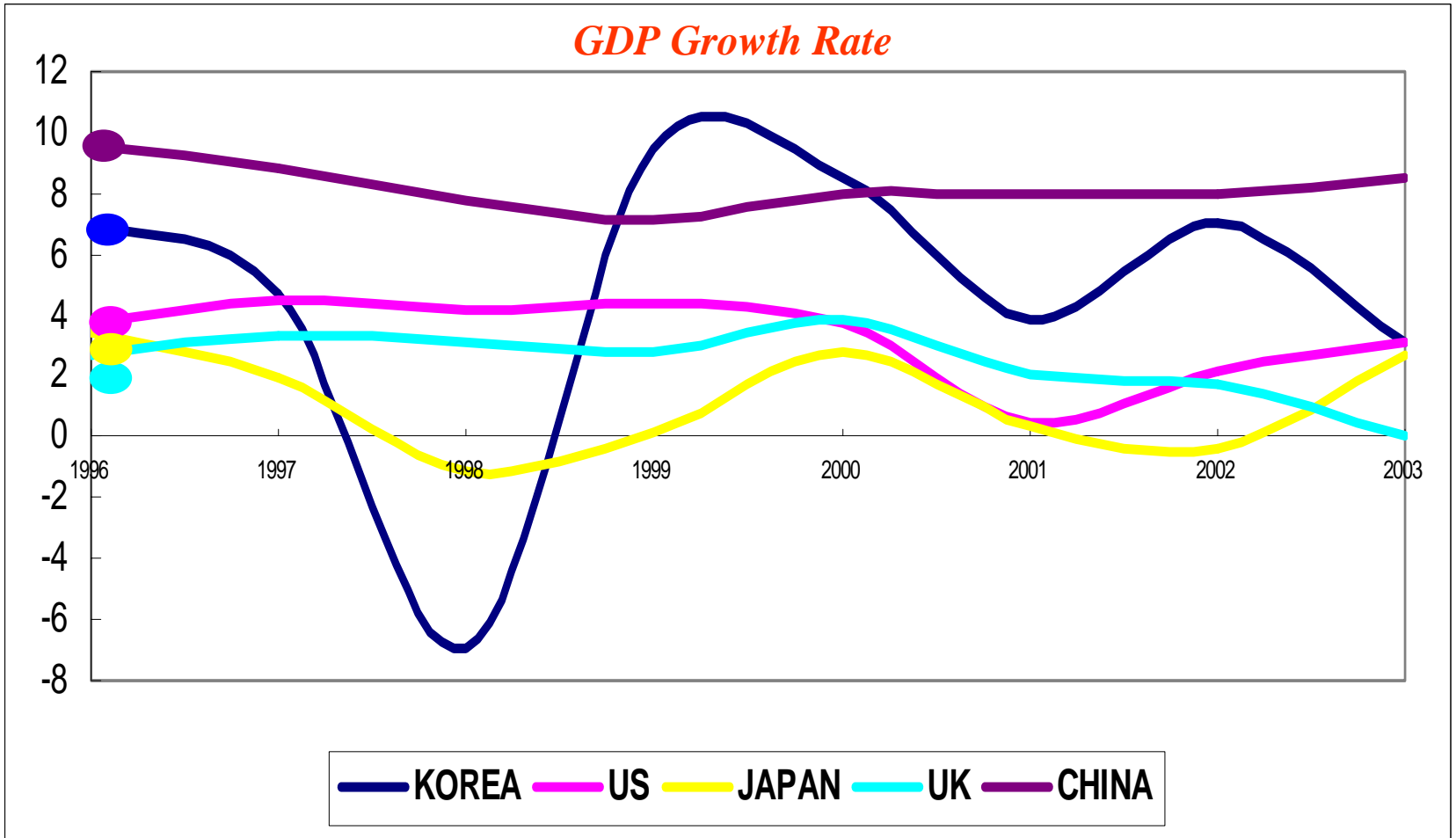


## ***1. Perspectives of Economic Development in Korea***



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# 1.1 Macroeconomic Trends



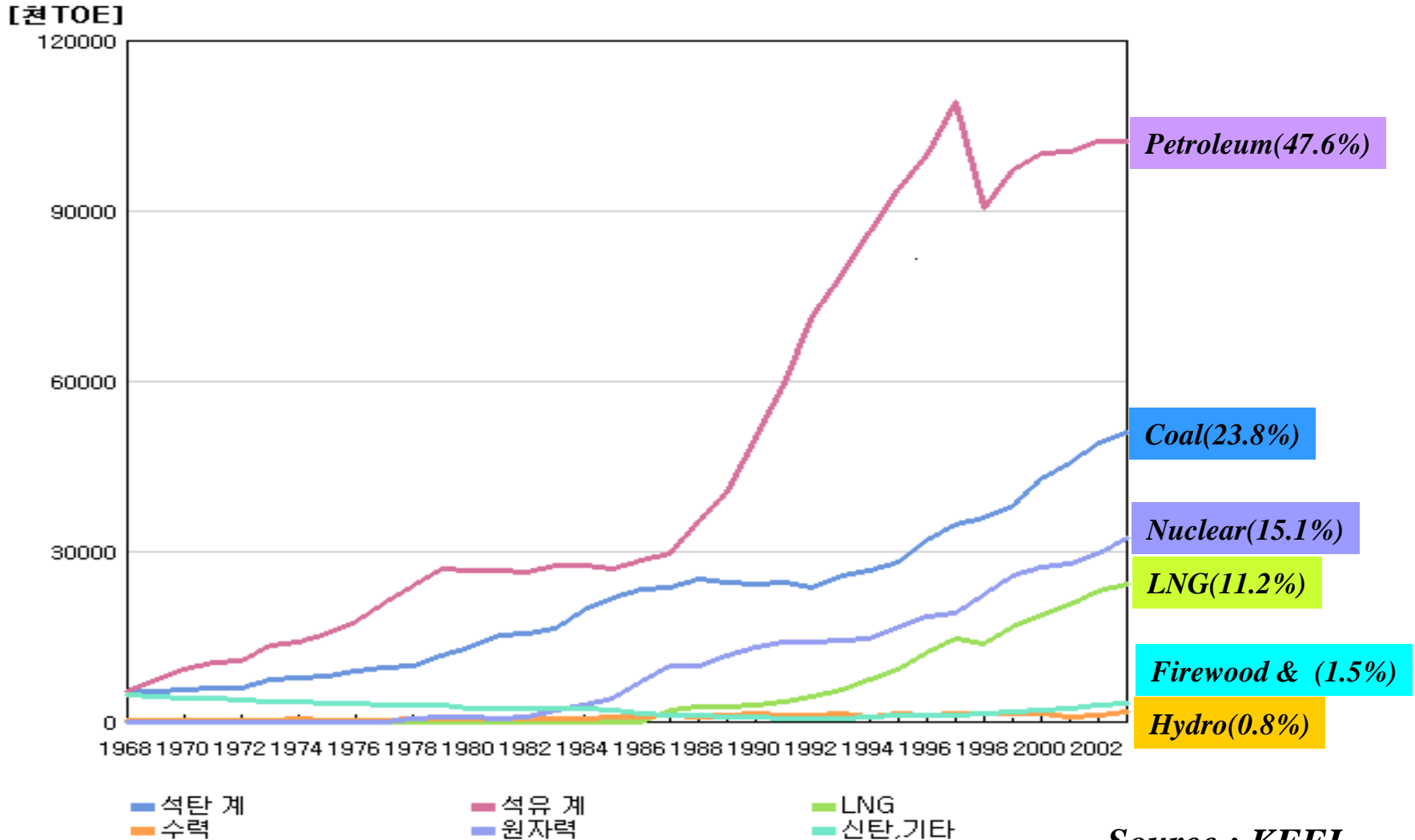
Source : MOCIE

## 1.2 Perspectives of Economic indicators

<i>2003 Economic Outlook</i>								<i>2003</i>
	<i>KDI</i>	<i>KIET</i>	<i>Samsung</i>	<i>LG</i>	<i>Hyundai</i>	<i>IMF</i>	<i>OECD</i>	
<i>GDP</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5~5.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<i>Private Consumption</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-1.4</i>
<i>Current Account(\$100mil.)</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>0~9</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Consumer Price</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>

*Source : KDI*

# 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption

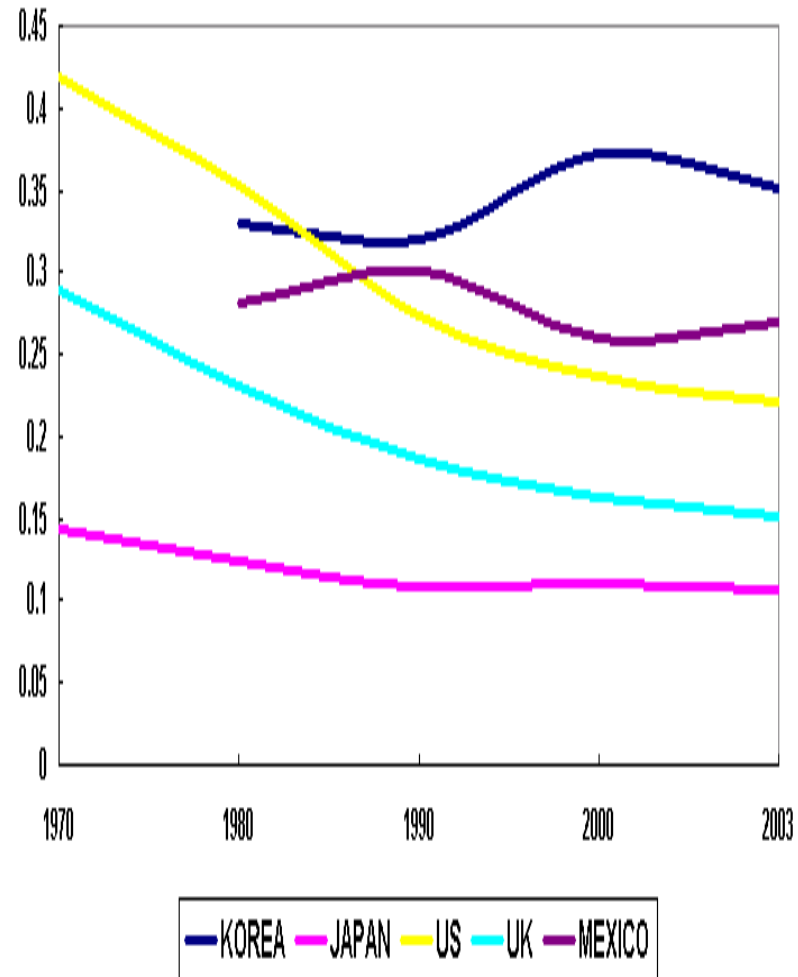


Source : KEEI

# 1.4 TOE/1000\$ in OECD Country

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2003
<b>KOREA</b>	-	0.329	0.321	0.373	0.351
<b>JAPAN</b>	0.143	0.124	0.108	0.111	0.106
<b>US</b>	0.419	0.353	0.273	0.236	0.221
<b>UK</b>	0.289	0.231	0.187	0.162	0.152
<b>MEXICO</b>	-	0.281	0.301	0.259	0.270
<b>OECD</b>	-	0.278	0.228	0.208	0.201
<b>IEA</b>	-	0.271	0.222	0.204	0.197

Source : IEA Energy Balances of OECD Country



## 1.5 Energy Indicators

	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Population(mil)</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>50.2</i>
<i>GDP(2000Price) (Tril. KRW)</i>	<i>578.7</i>	<i>733.5</i>	<i>931.8</i>	<i>1,127.4</i>
<i>Primary Energy Consumption (mil toe)</i>	<i>192.9</i>	<i>229.6</i>	<i>272.7</i>	<i>299.3</i>
<i>CO2 Emission(t-CO2 mil)</i>	<i>118.4</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>175.8</i>
<i>PEC/GDP(toe/mil 1,000\$)</i>	<i>0.373</i>	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.265</i>
<i>CO2 Emission/GDP</i>	<i>0.205</i>	<i>0.189</i>	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.156</i>
<i>PEC/Population</i>	<i>4.104</i>	<i>4.734</i>	<i>5.509</i>	<i>5.962</i>
<i>CO2 Emission/Population</i>	<i>2.519</i>	<i>2.860</i>	<i>3.281</i>	<i>3.502</i>

*Source : KEEI*



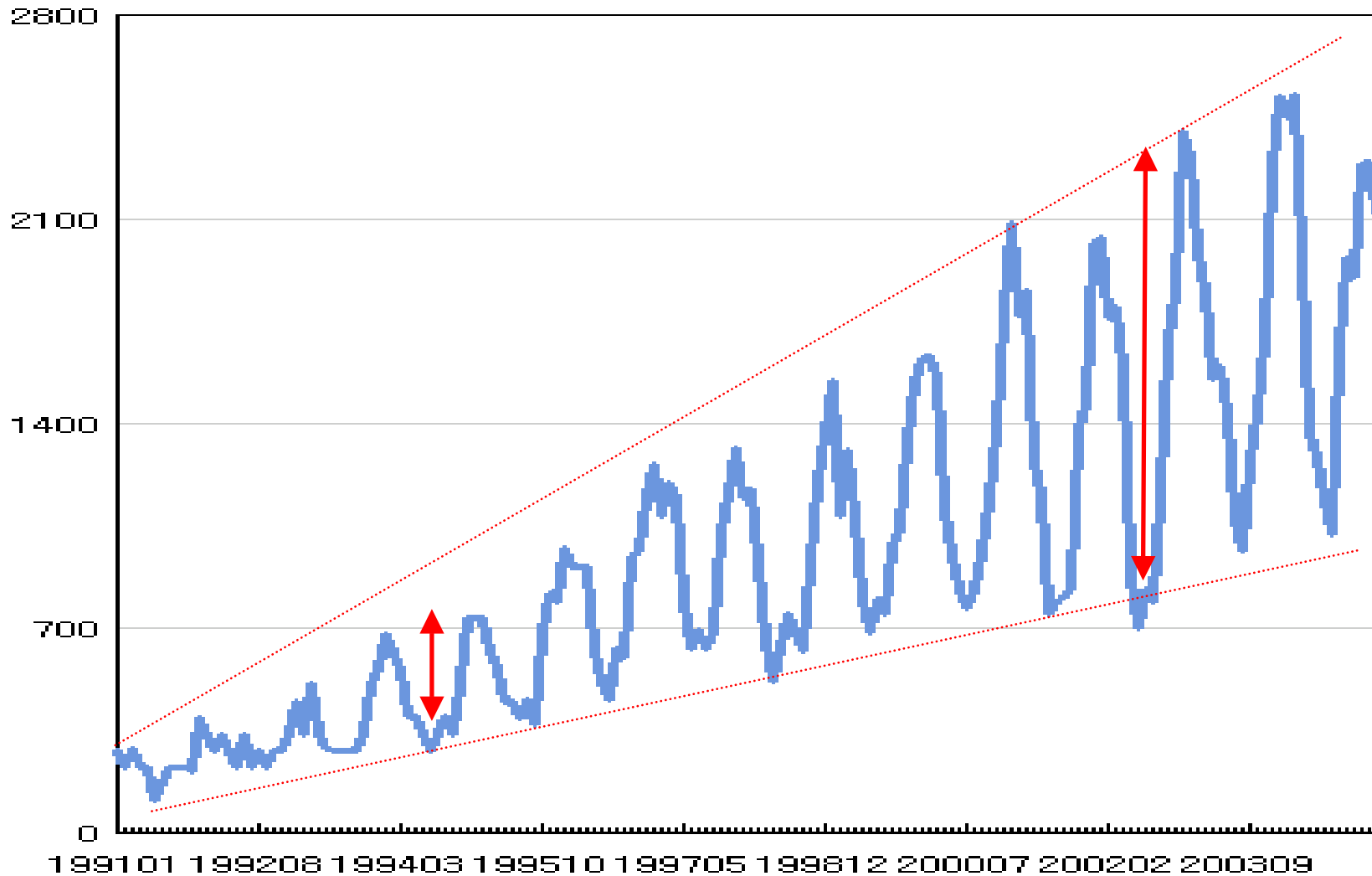


## 2.1 The 7<sup>th</sup> Long-term Demand Forecasting of Natural gas

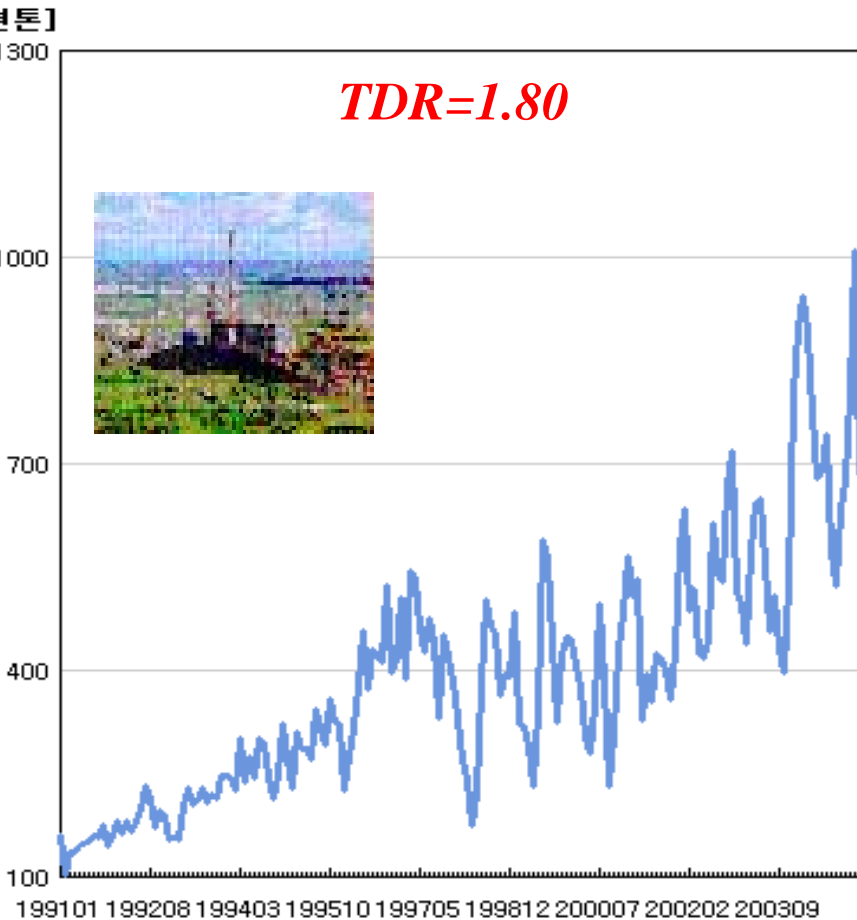
	City-gas			Sub-total	Electric	total
	Residential	commercial	industrial			
2003	6,457	2,198	3,324	11,979	6,468	18,447
2004	6,971	2,387	3,487	12,845	8,241	21,086
2005	7,328	2,572	3,758	13,658	7,898	21,556
2006	7,686	2,768	4,052	14,506	8,390	22,896
2007	8,043	2,974	4,369	15,386	9,249	24,635
2008	8,400	3,191	4,709	16,300	8,245	24,545
2009	8,699	3,391	5,039	17,129	7,185	24,314
2010	8,997	3,598	5,388	17,983	7,639	25,622
2011	9,289	3,808	5,755	18,852	7,347	26,199
2012	9,585	4,027	6,147	19,759	6,277	26,036
2013	9,887	4,257	6,565	20,709	6,357	27,066
2014	10,194	4,496	7,010	21,700	6,251	27,951
2015	10,503	4,742	7,477	22,722	6,683	29,405
2016	10,815	5,000	7,972	23,787	6,539	30,326
2017	11,130	5,269	8,494	24,893	6,761	31,654
AAGR	3.97%	6.44%	6.93%	5.36%	0.32%	3.93%

## 2.2. The Gap between Low & High Demand

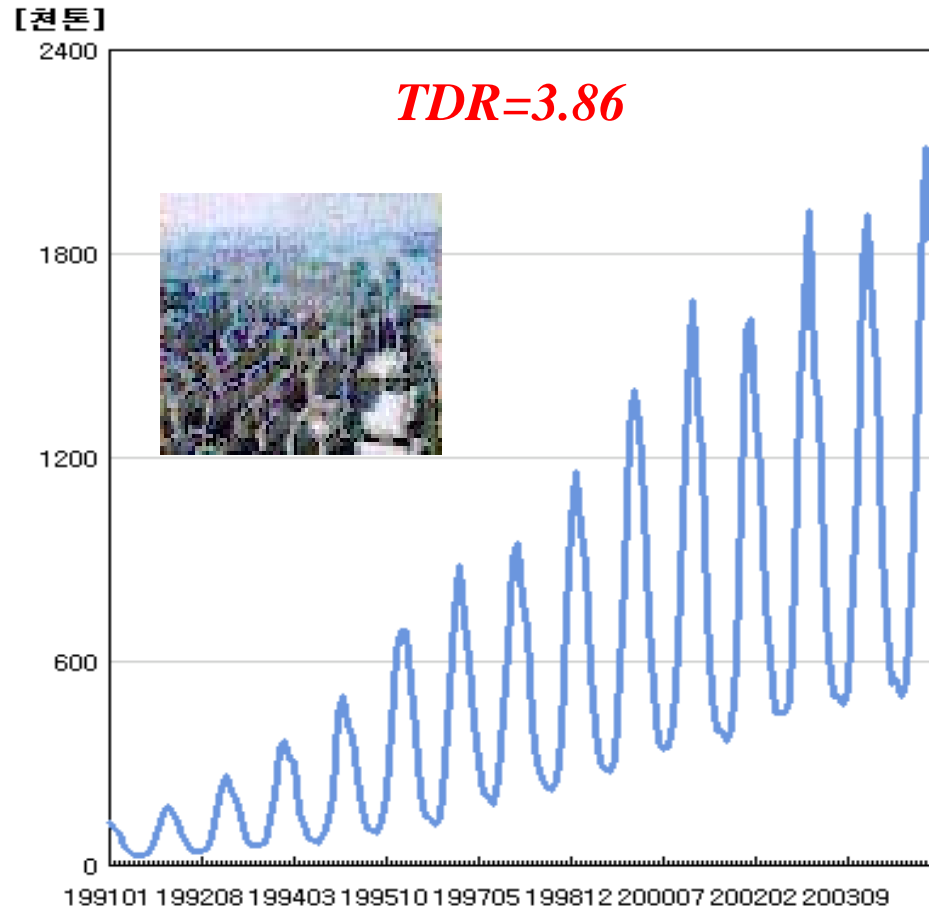
1,000 tons



## 2.3 The pattern of Gas Demand



***Demand pattern for Electricity***



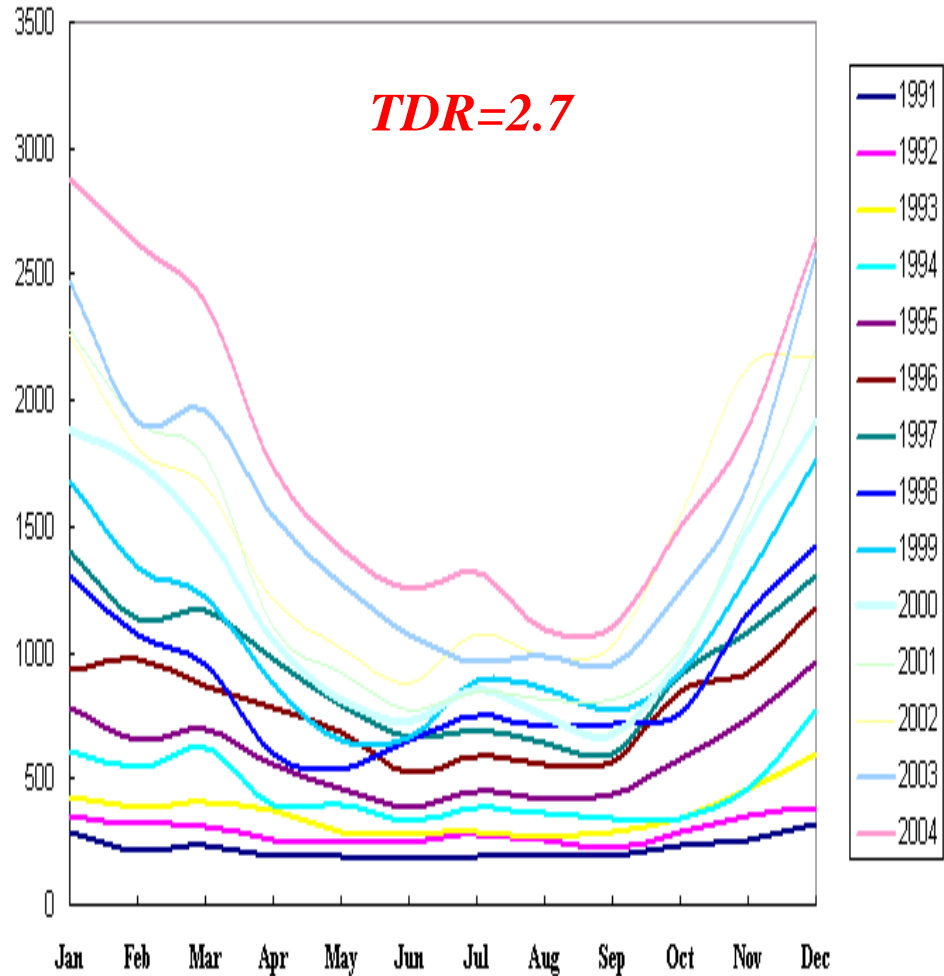
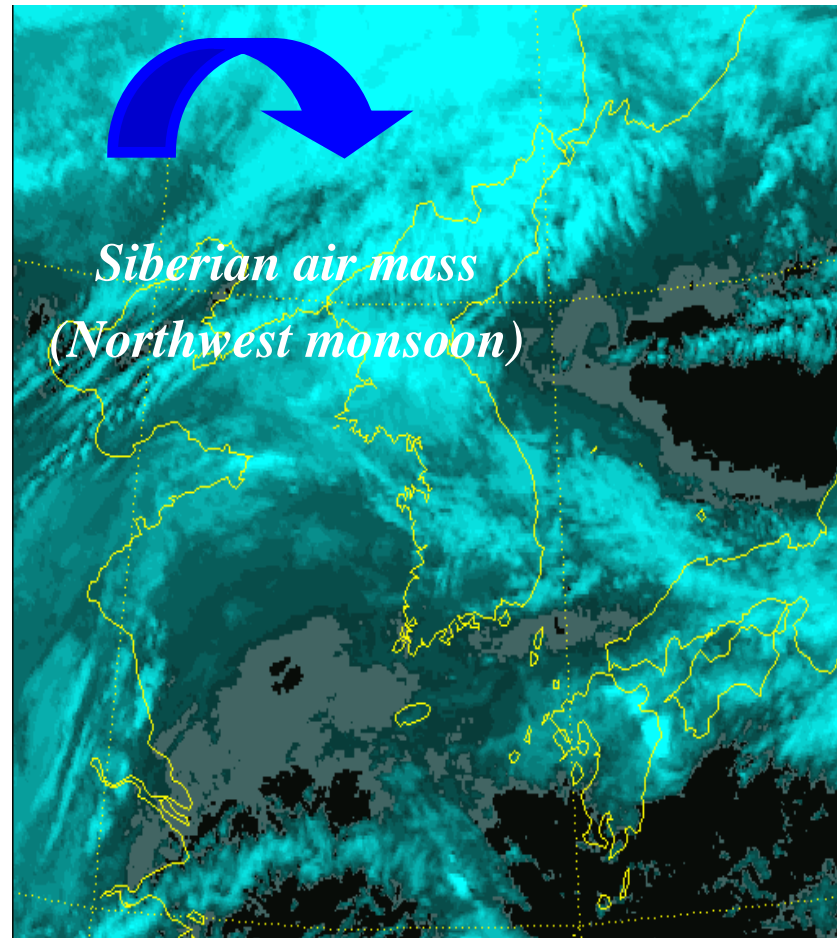
***Demand pattern for City Gas***



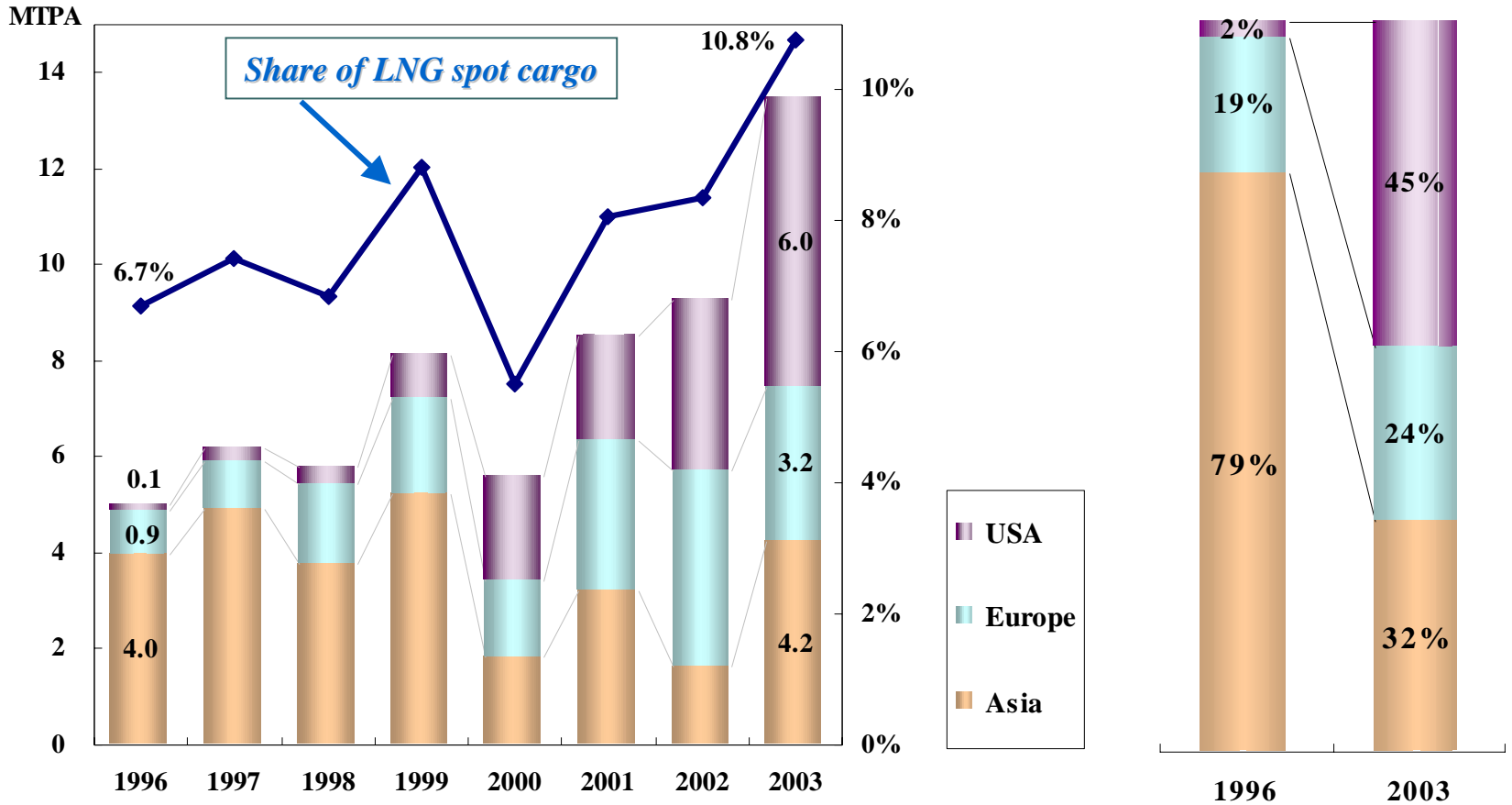
# 3.1 LNG Contracts

<i>Contract</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>MPTA (10,000Tons)</i>	<i>Share (%)</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Delivery Condition</i>	<i>Winter (%)</i>
<b>L</b> (Except POSCO/SK Contract )	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>ARUN</b>	230	8.4	'86 ~ '07	Ex-Ship	50
		<b>KOREA</b>	200	7.3	'94 ~ '14	FOB	50
		<b>BADAK</b>	100	3.6	'98 ~ '17	FOB	50
	<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>MLNG</b>	200	7.3	'95 ~ '15	FOB	50
		<b>MLNG *</b>	150+50(opt)	7.3	'08 ~ '28	Ex-Ship	70
	<b>Qatar</b>	<b>Ras Laffan</b>	492	17.9	'99 ~ '24	FOB	50
	<b>Oman</b>	<b>OLNG</b>	406	14.8	'00 ~ '24	FOB	53
	<b>Russia</b>	<b>Sakhalin *</b>	150	5.5	'08 ~ '28	FOB	70
	<b>Yemen</b>	<b>YLNG*</b>	200	7.3	'08 ~ '28	FOB	50
	<b>Brunei</b>	<b>BLNG</b>	70	2.5	'97 ~ '13	Ex-Ship	70
	<b>Korea</b>	<b>East-Sea</b>	40	1.5	'04 ~ '18	PNG	75
<b>M</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>MLNG</b>	150+50(opt)	7.3	'03 ~ '10	Ex-Ship	80
	<b>Australia</b>	<b>NWS</b>	50	1.8	'03 ~ '10	Ex-Ship	100
<b>S</b>	<b>Qatar</b>	<b>Ras Laffan</b>	96(average)	3.5	'04 ~ '08	Ex-Ship	86
	<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>MLNG</b>	71(average)	2.5	'04 ~ '08	Ex-Ship	53
		<b>MLNG</b>	40(average)	1.5	'05 ~ '08	Ex-Ship	80

## 3.2 Gas Shortage problem in Winter



# 3.3 The trend of World LNG Spot market



*note ) Involving the middle term Contracts (less than 5 years)*

*Source : KOGAS*



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***4. What will be occurring in Korea LNG market in the future?***



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# 4.1 *Several conditions of an Emergency Outbreak in Demand-Supply Balance*

*1. Seasonality problem in Korea*

*2. Specially Cold Winter*

*3. Unexpected Increasing of LNG spot demand*

*4. Continuous High Oil Price*

*5. Structural difference between two Gas Market*

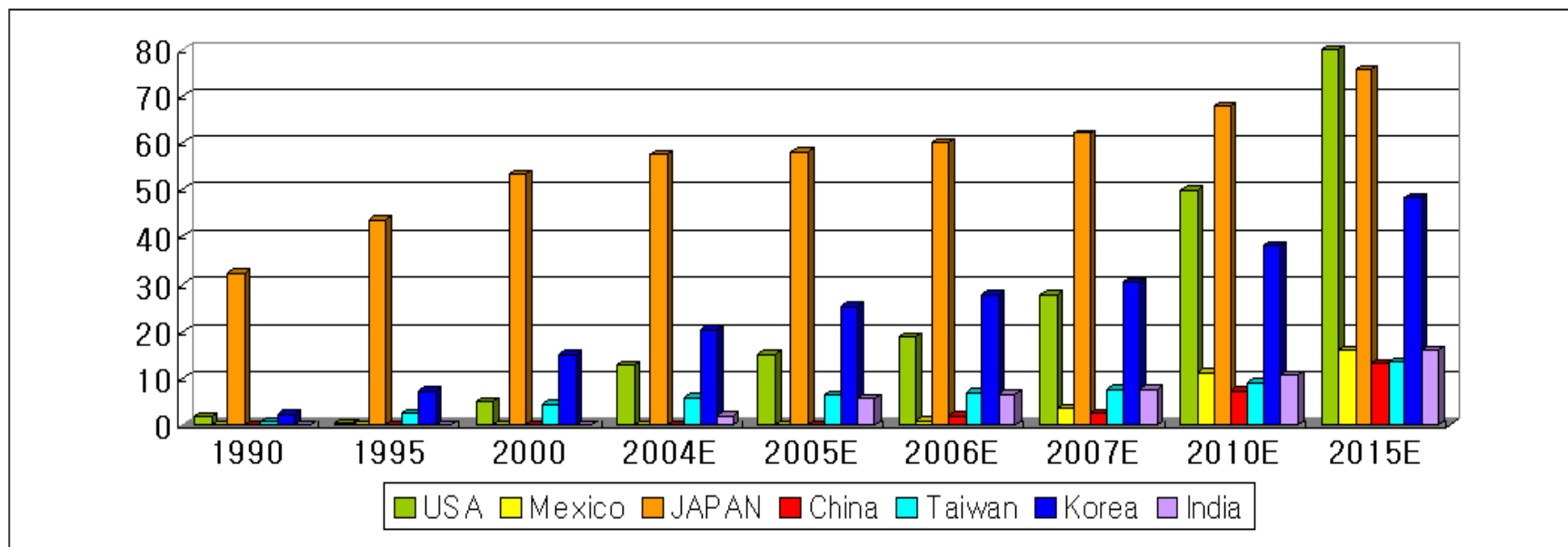
*6. Limitation of LNG storage tank Capacity*

*7. Unstable Liquefaction Plant*

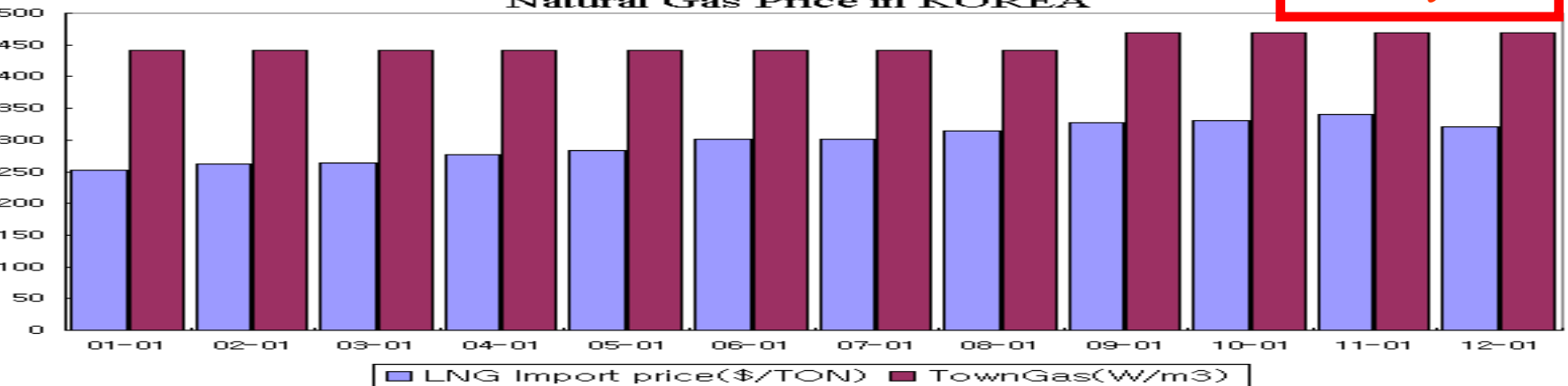
*8. No surplus LNG spot cargoes*

## 4.2 Pay attention to US LNG market

	1990	1995	2000	2004E	2005E	2006E	2007E	2010E	2015E
USA	1.7	0.4	4.9	12.7	15	18.7	27.7	50	80
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	3.6	11.3	15.8
JAPAN	32.4	43.5	53.4	57.7	58.3	60.2	62.1	67.8	75.6
China	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.5	7.1	13
Taiwan	0.7	2.5	4.3	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.4	9	13.5
Korea	2.1	7.1	15	20.2	25.2	27.8	30.4	38.1	48.4
India	0	0	0	2	5.7	6.6	7.6	10.5	16



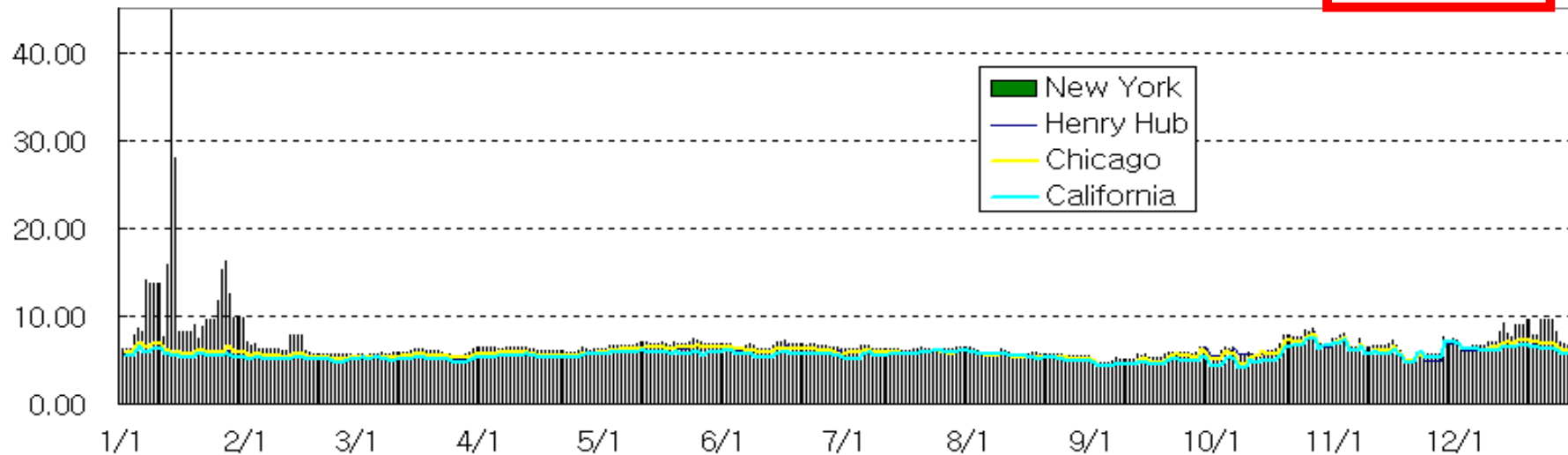
## 4.3 Difference of gas price system

\$/ton, W/m<sup>3</sup>

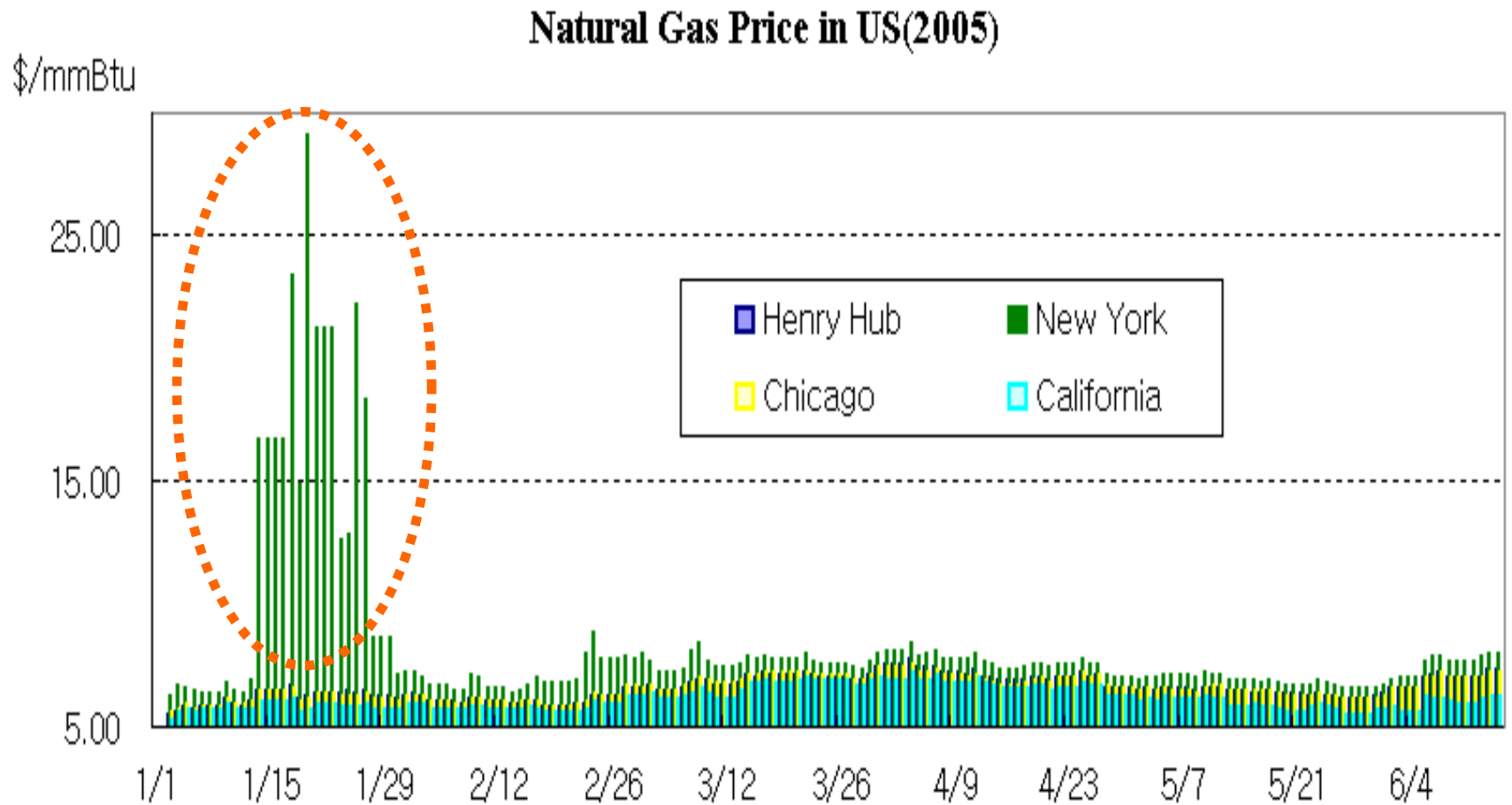
\$/mmBtu

**Natural gas Price in US**

*Daily data*



# Gas price on January in US



## 4.4 The temperature of Asia-Pacific on January



A map of the Asia-Pacific region showing temperature distribution. Two large blue curved arrows indicate the movement of air masses. One arrow points from the Siberian region towards the Northwest Monsoon area, and the other points from the Arctic region towards the Arctic air mass area. The map uses the color scale from the legend above to represent temperature, with warmer colors (red/orange) in the south and cooler colors (blue/cyan) in the north.

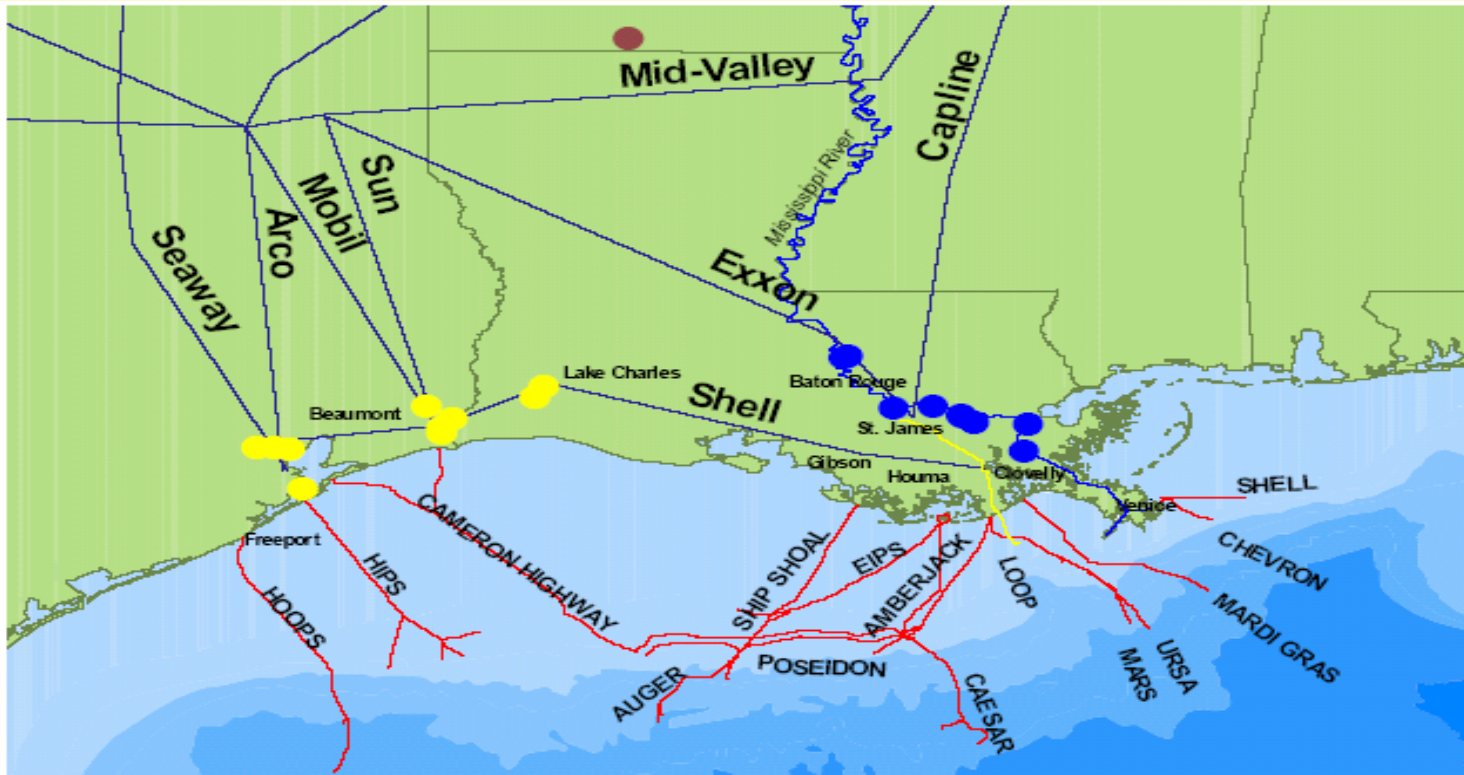
*Siberian air mass  
(Northwest monsoon)*

*Arctic air mass*

*If...“Jan 16 2009, it will be -17 °C  
in the early morning,  
which is -5 °C lower than  
last year the same day and then  
it be continue for a week”*

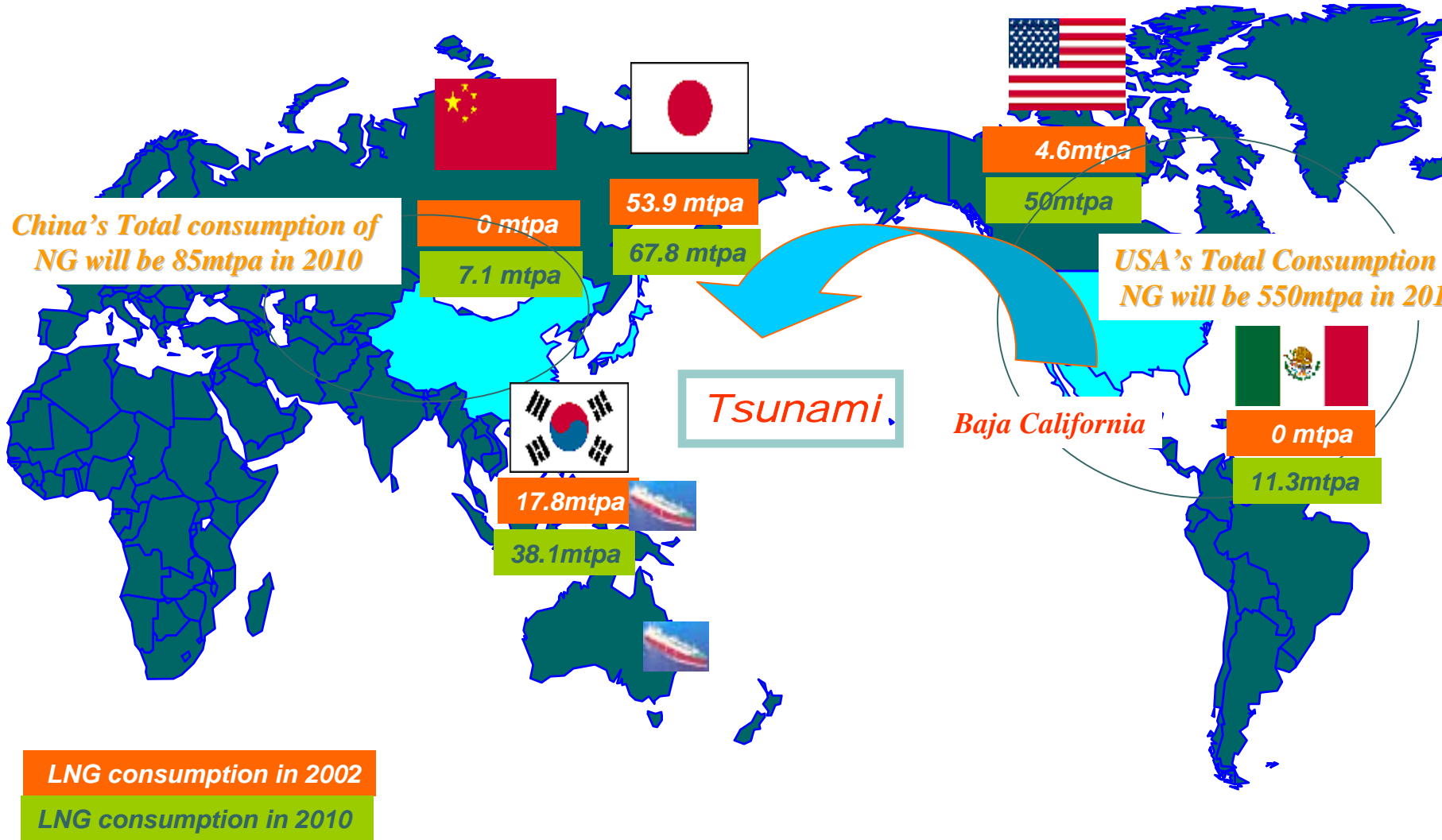
# *A Natural disaster : Hurricane Katrina's Impact on the Energy Industry*

## **Schematic of Gulf of Mexico crude oil supply infrastructure**



*Crisis created along the Gulf Coast by Hurricane Katrina.*

# 4.5 The future of Asia-Pacific LNG market

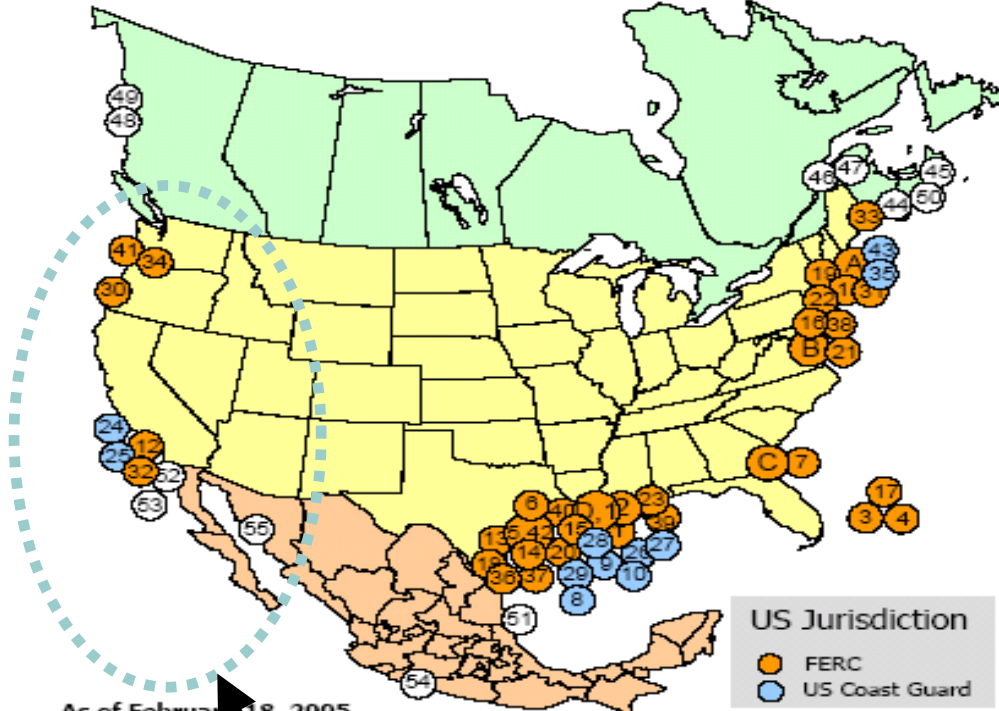




# US ; The Master plan of LNG Terminals

**FERC**

## Existing, Proposed and Potential North American LNG Terminals



**Constructed**

- A. Everett, MA : 1.035 Bcfd (Tractebel - DOMAC)
- B. Cove Point, MD : 1.0 Bcfd (Dominion - Cove Point LNG)
- C. Elba Island, GA : 0.68 Bcfd (El Paso - Southern LNG)
- D. Lake Charles, LA : 1.0 Bcfd (Southern Union - Trunkline LNG)

**Approved by FERC**

- 1. Lake Charles, LA: 1.1 Bcfd (Southern Union - Trunkline LNG)
- 2. Hackberry, LA : 1.5 Bcfd, (Semptra Energy)
- 3. Bahamas : 0.84 Bcfd, (AES Ocean Express)\*
- 4. Bahamas : 0.83 Bcfd, (Calypso Tractebel)\*
- 5. Freeport, TX : 1.5 Bcfd, (Cheniere/Freeport LNG Dev.)
- 6. Sabine, LA : 2.6 Bcfd (Cheniere LNG)
- 7. Elba Island, GA: 0.54 Bcfd (El Paso - Southern LNG)

**Approved by MARAD/Coast Guard**

- 8. Port Pelican: 1.6 Bcfd, (Chevron Texaco)
- 9. Gulf of Mexico: 0.5 Bcfd, (El Paso Energy Bridge GOM, LLC)
- 10. Louisiana Offshore : 1.0 Bcfd (Gulf Landing - Shell)

**Proposed to FERC**

- 11. Fall River, MA : 0.8 Bcfd, (Weaver's Cove Energy/Hess LNG)
- 12. Long Beach, CA : 0.7 Bcfd, (Mitsubishi/ConocoPhillips - Sound Energy Solutions)
- 13. Corpus Christi, TX : 2.6 Bcfd, (Cheniere LNG)
- 14. Corpus Christi, TX : 1.0 Bcfd (Vista Del Sol - ExxonMobil)
- 15. Sabine, TX : 1.0 Bcfd (Golden Pass - ExxonMobil)
- 16. Logan Township, NJ : 1.2 Bcfd (Crown Landing LNG - BP)
- 17. Bahamas : 0.5 Bcfd, (Sasfamer - El Paso/FPL )
- 18. Corpus Christi, TX: 1.0 Bcfd (Ingleside Energy - Occidental Energy Ventures)
- 19. Providence, RI : 0.5 Bcfd (Keyspan & BG LNG)
- 20. Port Arthur, TX: 1.5 Bcfd (Semptra)
- 21. Cove Point, MD : 0.8 Bcfd (Dominion)
- 22. LI Sound, NY: 1.0 Bcfd (Broadwater Energy - TransCanada/Shell)
- 23. Pascagoula, MS: 1.0 Bcfd (Gulf LNG Energy LLC)

**Proposed to MARAD/Coast Guard**

- 24. California Offshore: 1.5 Bcfd (Cabrillo Port - BHP Billiton)
- 25. So. California Offshore : 0.5 Bcfd, (Crystal Energy)
- 26. Louisiana Offshore : 1.0 Bcfd (Main Pass McMoran Exp.)
- 27. Gulf of Mexico: 1.0 Bcfd (Compass Port - ConocoPhillips)
- 28. Gulf of Mexico: 2.8 Bcfd (Pearl Crossing - ExxonMobil)
- 29. Gulf of Mexico: 1.5 Bcfd (Beacon Port Clean Energy Terminal - ConocoPhillips)

**Potential Sites Identified by Project Sponsors**

- 30. Coos Bay, OR: 0.13 Bcfd, (Energy Projects Development)
- 31. Somerset, MA: 0.65 Bcfd (Somerset LNG)
- 32. California - Offshore: 0.75 Bcfd, (Chevron Texaco)
- 33. Pleasant Point, ME : 0.5 Bcfd (Quoddy Bay, LLC)
- 34. St. Helens, OR: 0.7 Bcfd (Port Westward LNG LLC)
- 35. Offshore Boston, MA: 0.8 Bcfd (Northeast Gateway - Excelerate Energy)
- 36. Galveston, TX: 1.2 Bcfd (Pelican Island - BP)
- 37. Port Lavaca, TX: 1.0 Bcfd (Calhoun LNG - Gulf Coast LNG Partners)
- 38. Philadelphia, PA: 0.6 Bcfd (Freedom Energy Center - PGW)
- 39. Pascagoula, MS: 1.3 Bcfd (ChevronTexaco)
- 40. Cameron, LA: 3.3 Bcfd (Creole Trail LNG - Cheniere LNG)
- 41. Astoria, OR: 1.0 Bcfd (Skipanon LNG - Calpine)
- 42. Freeport, TX: 1.5 Bcfd, (Cheniere/Freeport LNG Dev. - Expansion)
- 43. Offshore Boston, MA: 0.4 Bcfd (Neptune LNG - Tractebel)

**Canadian Approved and Potential Terminals**

- 44. St. John, NB : 1.0 Bcfd, (Canport - Irving Oil)
- 45. Point Tupper, NS 1.0 Bcfd (Bear Head LNG - Anadarko)
- 46. Quebec City, QC : 0.5 Bcfd (Project Rabaska - Enbridge/Gaz Met/Gaz de France)
- 47. Rivière-du-Loup, QC: 0.5 Bcfd (Cacouna Energy - TransCanada/PetroCanada)
- 48. Kitimat, BC: 0.61 Bcfd (Galveston LNG)
- 49. Prince Rupert, BC: 0.30 Bcfd (WestPac Terminals)
- 50. Goldboro, NS 1.0 Bcfd (Keltic Petrochemicals)

**Mexican Approved and Potential Terminals**

- 51. Altamira, Tamaulipas : 0.7 Bcfd (Shell/TOTAL/STI/STP)\*\*
- 52. Baja California, MX : 1.0 Bcfd, (Semptra & Shell)\*\*
- 53. Baja California - Offshore : 1.4 Bcfd, (Chevron Texaco)
- 54. Lázaro Cárdenas, MX : 0.3 Bcfd (Tractebel/KeySpan)
- 55. Puerto Libertad, MX: 1.3 Bcfd (Sonora Pacific LNG)

As of February 18, 2005

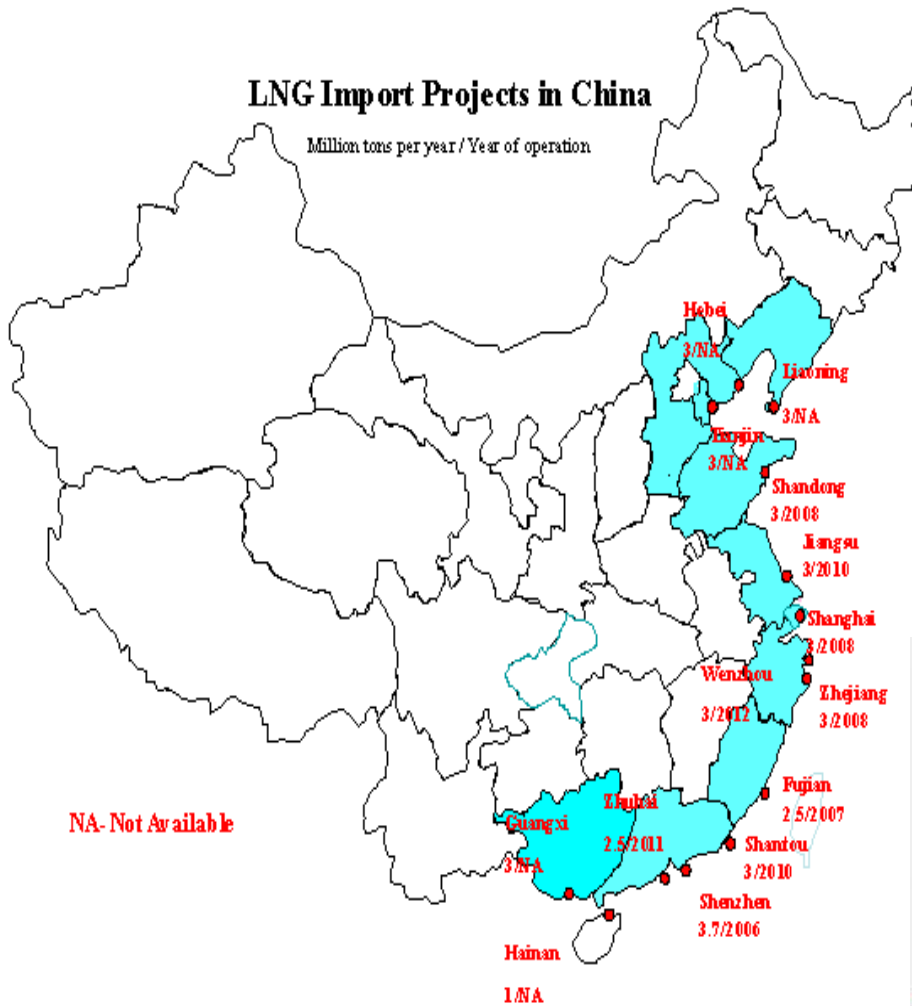
\* US pipeline approved; LNG terminal pending in Bahamas  
 \*\* These projects have been approved by the Mexican and Canadian authorities

*The seismic center of Tsunami in Asia-Pacific LNG Market*

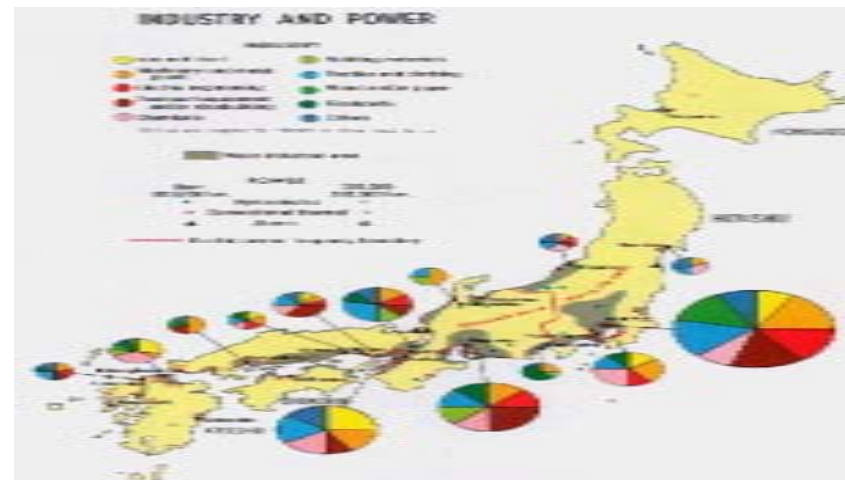
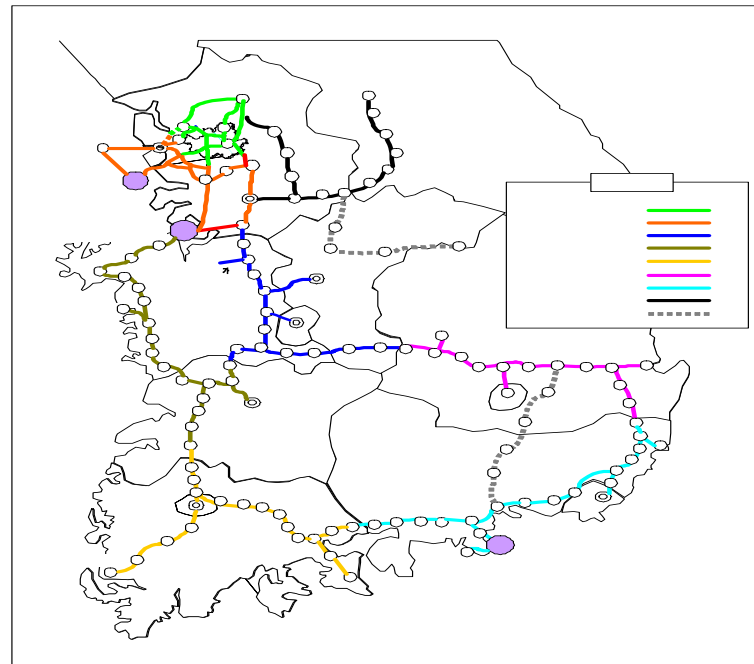
# 4.6. How to escape from Tsunami?

## LNG Import Projects in China

Million tons per year / Year of operation



NA- Not Available





*Thank You for your attention*



*Tel : +82-31-710-0840 e-mail : kimby@kogas.or.kr*

Contact: report@tky.ieej.or.jp