Natural gas, the nation’s largest source of electricity, has been in a growth mode during the past 40 years.

“Demand for natural gas has been growing more than any other fuel in absolute terms,” Scott Tinker, director of the Bureau of Economic Geology at the University of Texas at Austin, said in the May issue of the American Oil and Gas Reporter. “Over the past 40 years, gas use has increased more than 500 percent globally. That is a remarkable growth rate.”

Even though overall demand has increased over those decades, current demand is declining because of decreased economic activity created by the global coronavirus pandemic.
Bloomberg reported last week the global gas market remains extraordinarily oversupplied, and some analysts expect demand to fall further and storage capacity could reach capacity this summer.

The Energy Information Administration reports natural gas deliveries to U.S. facilities producing liquefied natural gas for export declined to 5.6 billion cubic feet per day May 24 and averaged 6.7 billion cubic feet per day from May 1-26.

Lower levels of U.S. LNG exports are expected to continue through the summer as buyers have cancelled as many as 20 cargoes for June delivery and up to 45 cargoes for July delivery, which could result in LNG export reductions of an estimated 2.3 billion cubic feet per day in June and more than 5 billion cubic feet per day in July, according to EIA.

Strong demand in Europe and Asia allowed U.S. LNG feedgas and exports to set a record in December averaging 8.3 billion cubic feet per day. In January, 74 LNG export cargoes were loaded in the United States, the highest monthly volume to date, according to EIA.

EIA estimates 40 cargoes were loaded between May 1-24, delivering an estimated 5.8 billion cubic feet per day of LNG exports compared to 7 billion cubic feet per day during the same period in April.
S&P Global Platts Analytics reported that LNG from the U.S. is losing market share in Europe, especially in key trading hubs in France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The U.S. had 23.6 percent of the market in April but declined to 15.6 percent in May.

“This was most notable in a complete absence of exports to the UK, which had been a linchpin of U.S. LNG players’ strategy as it quickly rose to market leadership,” according to the analysis by Platts.

Bloomberg reported gas prices in some locations in Europe could slip into negative territory if the oversupply increases.

Natural gas prices in West Texas have been negative nine times from January to April at Waha and averaged 67 cents in January, 52 cents in February, 49 cents in March, and $1.40 in April, according to pricing data on the web site of the Texas Alliance of Energy Producers. Natural gas futures at Henry Hub closed Wednesday at $1.77.

While there are signals of more pain for gas producers in Texas in the near future, consumers can expect ample supplies at exceptionally low prices.

— Alex Mills is the former president of the Texas Alliance of Energy Producers.