

SUPPLY SECURITY and PRICING

(LPガスの供給確保と価格について)

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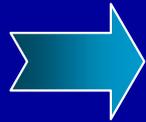
代表幹事・土谷直昭

Among the 200mmt of LPG

annually produced and consumed in the world...

世界で生産・消費されるLPGは年間2億トン

44mmt is traded as “seaborne” LPG うち貿易量は44百万トン



West of Suez 21mmt

スエズ以西 21百万トン

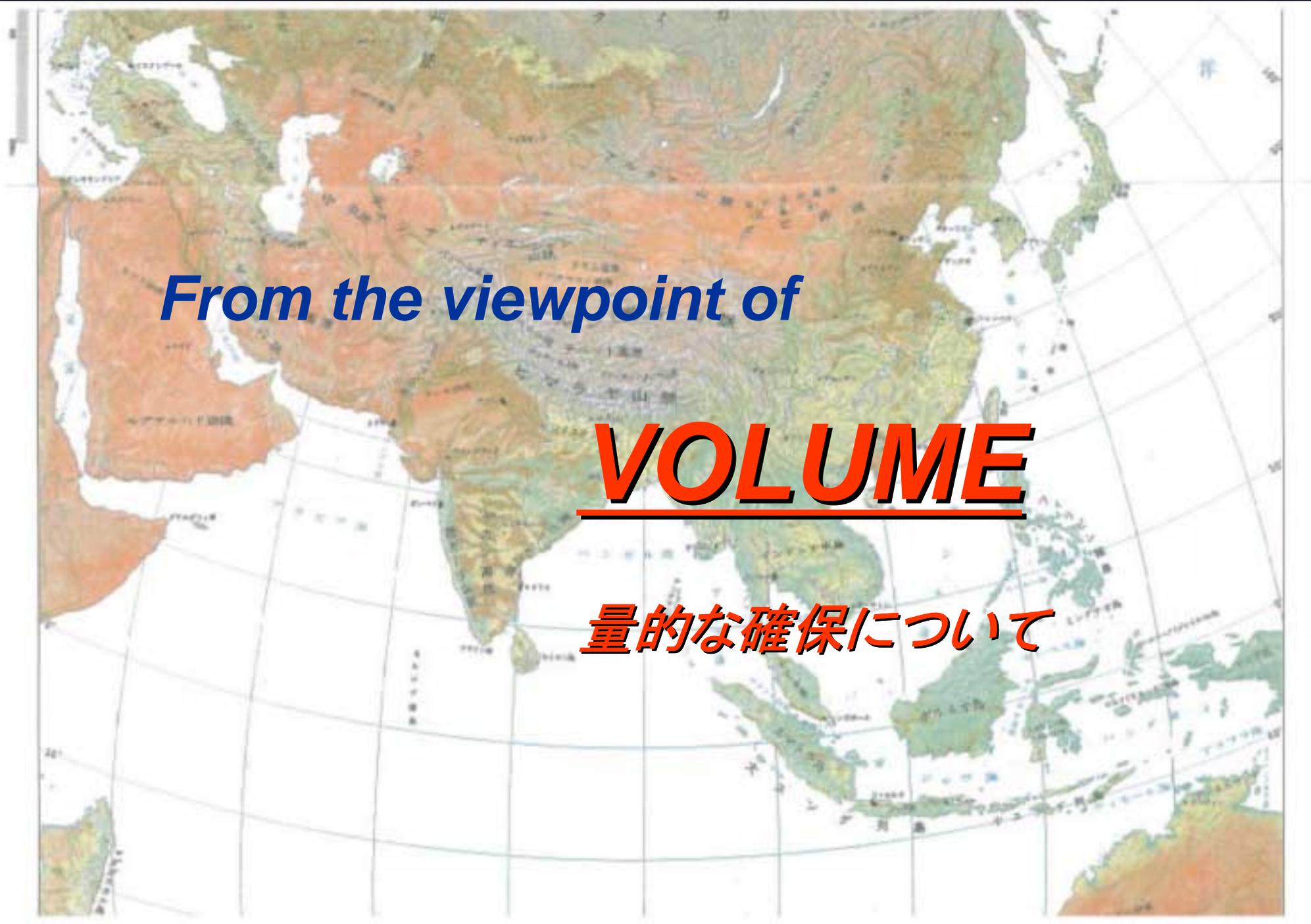
East of Suez 23mmt

スエズ以東 23百万トン

日・中・韓で 90% 以上のシェア



**Japan, China, and Korea
account for more than 90%**



From the viewpoint of

VOLUME

量的な確保について

Supply and Demand in Asia toward 2010

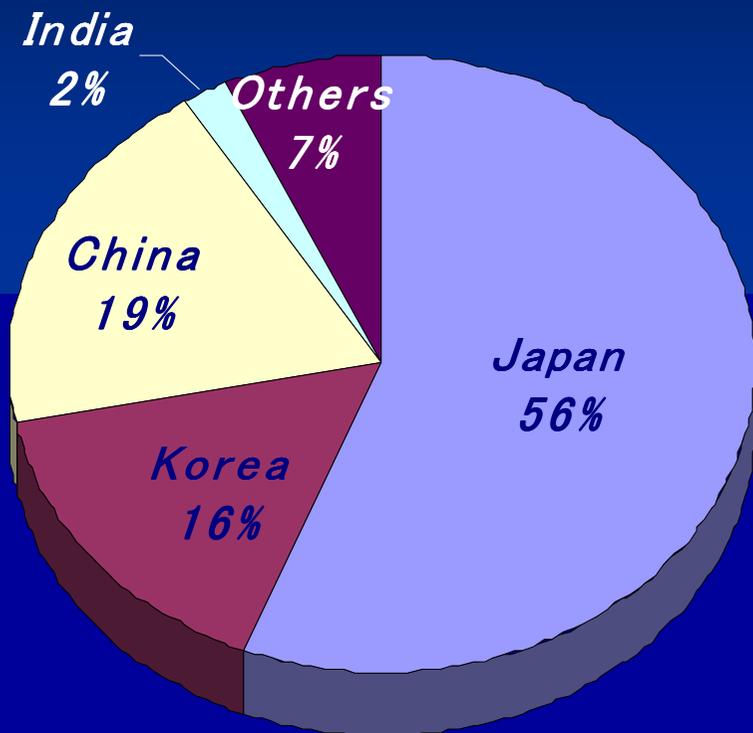
2010年に向けたアジアの需給・・・

- ◆ **DEMAND: Sharp growth mainly in China and India**
- ◆ **SUPPLY: Substantial increase by traditional and new sources**
- ◆ 中国とインドを中心に需要が急伸する
- ◆ ただし従来ソースや新規分からの供給により需要をカバー

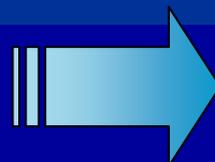
LPG Import Requirement in Asia

(アジアの輸入需要)

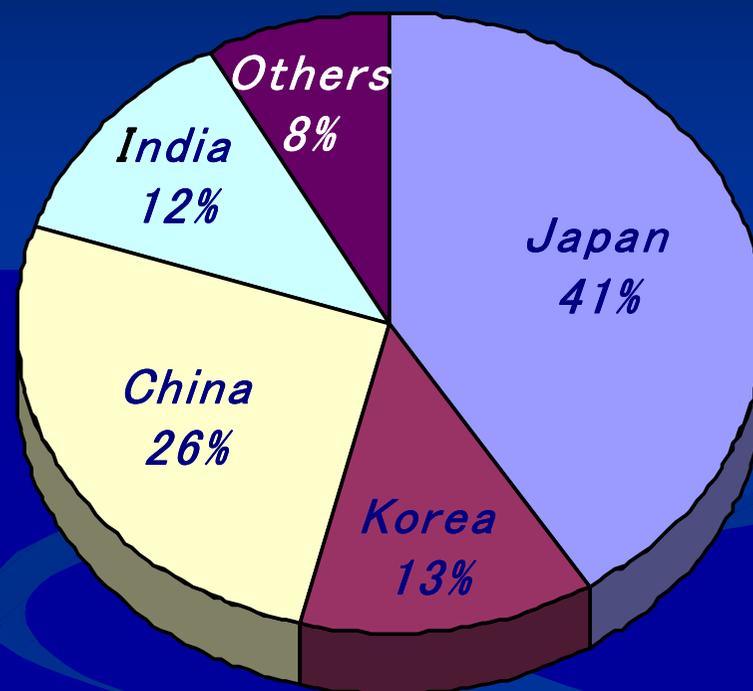
23 million tons in 2001



+15 mm tons



38 million tons in 2010



- Increase by 15 million tons

— Mainly in China (+5.6mmt) and India (+4.1mmt)

— Slight increase in Japan and Korea

**【アジアで総計15百万トンの増加。
中印が中心。日韓は微増。】**

Source: LPG IN WORLD
TRADE 2001-2010
(Poten&Partners Sep 02)

Incremental Export Availabilities

change – from 2001 to 2010

2001年から2010年にかけての増減
(スエズ運河の東西で分類)

(単位: 百万トン/年)
(unit: million tons per year)

<i>EAST of Suez</i>		<i>WEST of Suez</i>	
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>North Sea (UK)</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
<i>UAE</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>North Sea (Norway)</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Qatar</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>North Africa</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>Iran</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>West Africa</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>South America</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<i>E.Timor & P.N.Guinea</i>	<i>2.0</i>		
<i>Others</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>8.1</i>

World Supply & Demand Balance in 2010

2010年の世界需給

◆ Demand increase in Asia (アジアの需要増)

アジアの需要増は域内の追加供給でカバー

15.0 mm tons



OFFSET or
SURPLUS

◆ Incremental supply (アジアの追加供給) in the East of Suez

15.6 mm tons

◆ Incremental supply in the West of Suez

◆スエズ以西の増産分は欧米の石化、またはアジア市場へ

8.1 mm tons

To be absorbed into:-

- Petrochemicals in US and Europe and/or
- the East of Suez as arbitrage

In the long run,

with the exception of unexpected shortfall, ...

Supply will be secured



Essential factor for healthy S/D balance

SECURITY & PROMOTION of DEMAND

長期的には供給不安なし

需要の確保と促進が最重要に



From the viewpoint of

PRICING

価格のあり方について

Saudi LPG pricing method in the past

Four Phases

サウジ価格方式の変遷

PHASE	PERIOD	METHOD
<i>I</i>	~ Sep 88 (88. 9月以前)	Posted by Petromin (ペトロミンによる公示方式)
<i>II</i>	Oct 88 ~ Oct 89 (88. 10~89. 10月)	Fixed prices (固定価格) (propane \$90 and butane \$95)
<i>III</i>	Nov 89 ~ Sep 94 (89. 11~94. 9月)	Partially linked to AL (AL原油との部分的リンク)
<i>IV</i>	Oct 94 ~ (94. 10月以降)	Contract Price (現行のCP方式)

Throughout the four phases . . .

*All the suppliers of Middle East and Asia
have applied the same price as Saudi Arabia.*

A Single Price For All

いずれの時期でも各産ガス国はサウジ追随

8 Years under the CP Method

CP方式の8年間・・・

Important factors in terms of pricing are :

- **Fair** (公平)
- **Accountable** (説明可能)
- **Competitive** (競争力)
- **Transparent** (透明性)

Under severe competition with . . .

電気・都市ガスとの熾烈な競争下

Residential use



Ex. "All DENKA" house
= houses fully operated
with electricity
(オール電化住宅)

Industry



Ex. "SAN-L"
= LNG for industrial use
(産業用都市ガス)

Automobile



Ex. CNG/hybrid vehicles
(CNGやハイブリッド自動車)

Electricity

and

Town gas

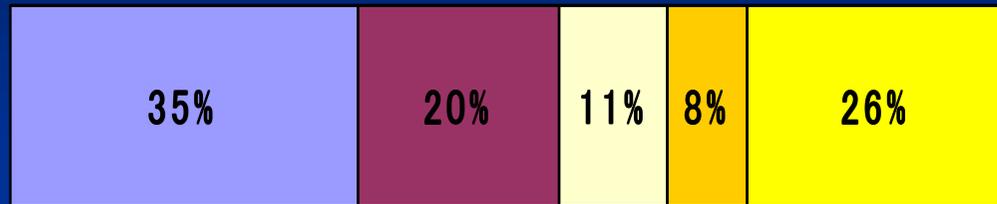
COMPETITIVENESS

「価格競争力」が最重要ファクター

—the most important factor among the four

Sources of the competitive energies (Japan 2001)

Electricity



電気と都市ガスのソースは...

**Competition with
electricity and town gas
is the competition with
LNG and Oil**

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ nuclear ■ coal □ hydro/others ■ petroleum ■ LNG

(経済産業省調べ: METI)

Town gas



LNGと石油との競争に帰結

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

■ LPG ■ Domestic NG/others ■ LNG

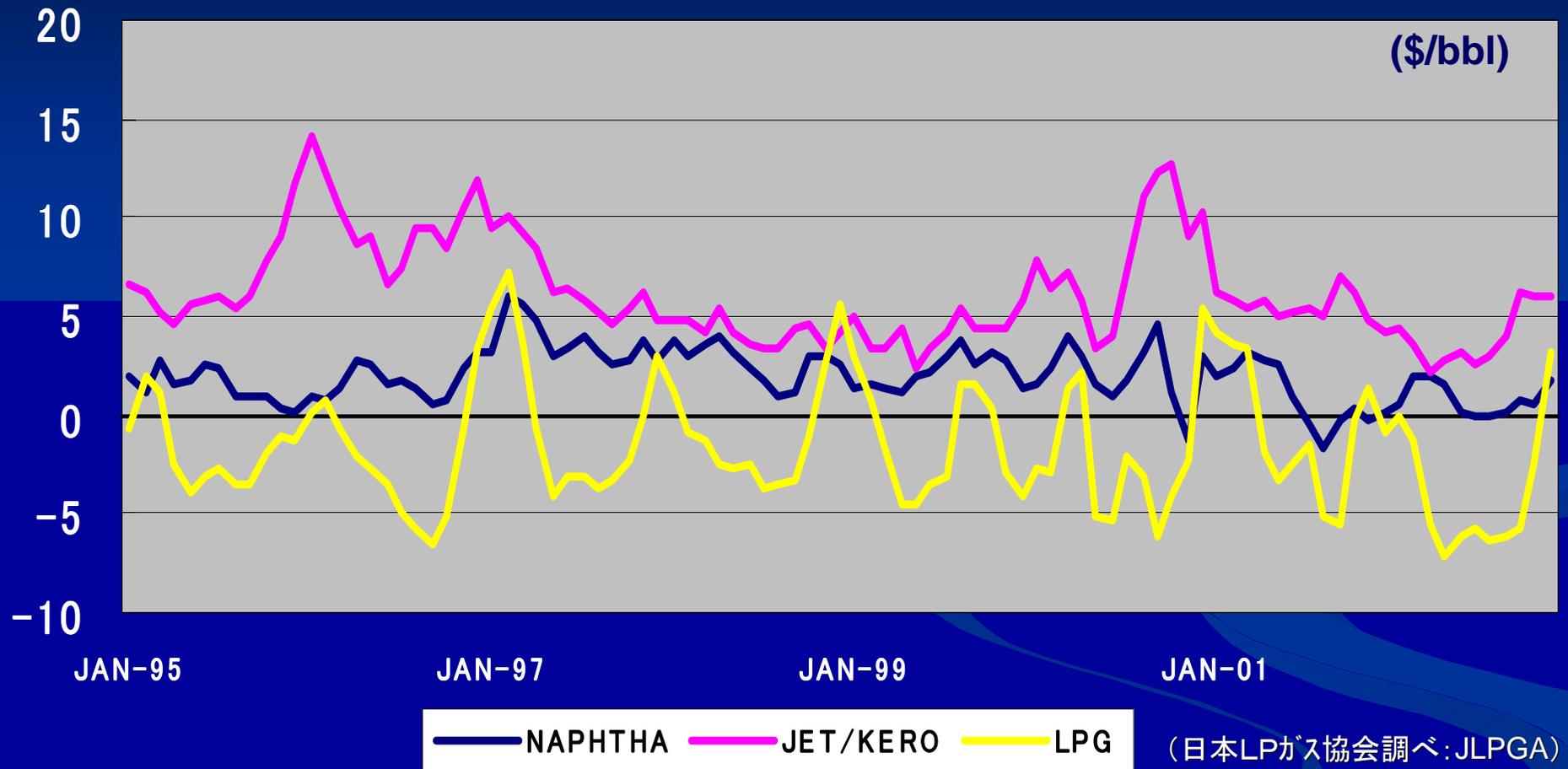
Pricing methods – competitors and LPG

競合燃料とLPGの価格設定方式(代表的な例)

FUEL	TYPICAL METHOD	REMARK
Crude Oil (原油)	Dubai/Oman average $\pm \alpha$ at seller's option ドバイ・オマーンの平均 \pm 調整金(売主任意)	α ...less volatile α の変動は僅少
LNG	Linked to crude with some ceiling/flooring 概ね原油等価(契約により緩和条項あり)	Moderated linear function 緩和要素つき一次関数
Petroleum Products (石油製品)	Mean of Platt's $\pm \alpha$ set through negotiation MOP \pm 調整金(交渉ベース)	More volatile than crude Less volatile than LPG Ex. Naphtha, Kerosene 市況変動: 原油 < 石油製品 < LPG
LPG	100% CP or equivalent CP 100% または同額	One-way notice No formula, no negotiation

VOLATILITY – Price Differential (comparison with crude)

LNG < Naphtha < Kerosene < LPG 最も変動が激しいのはLPG



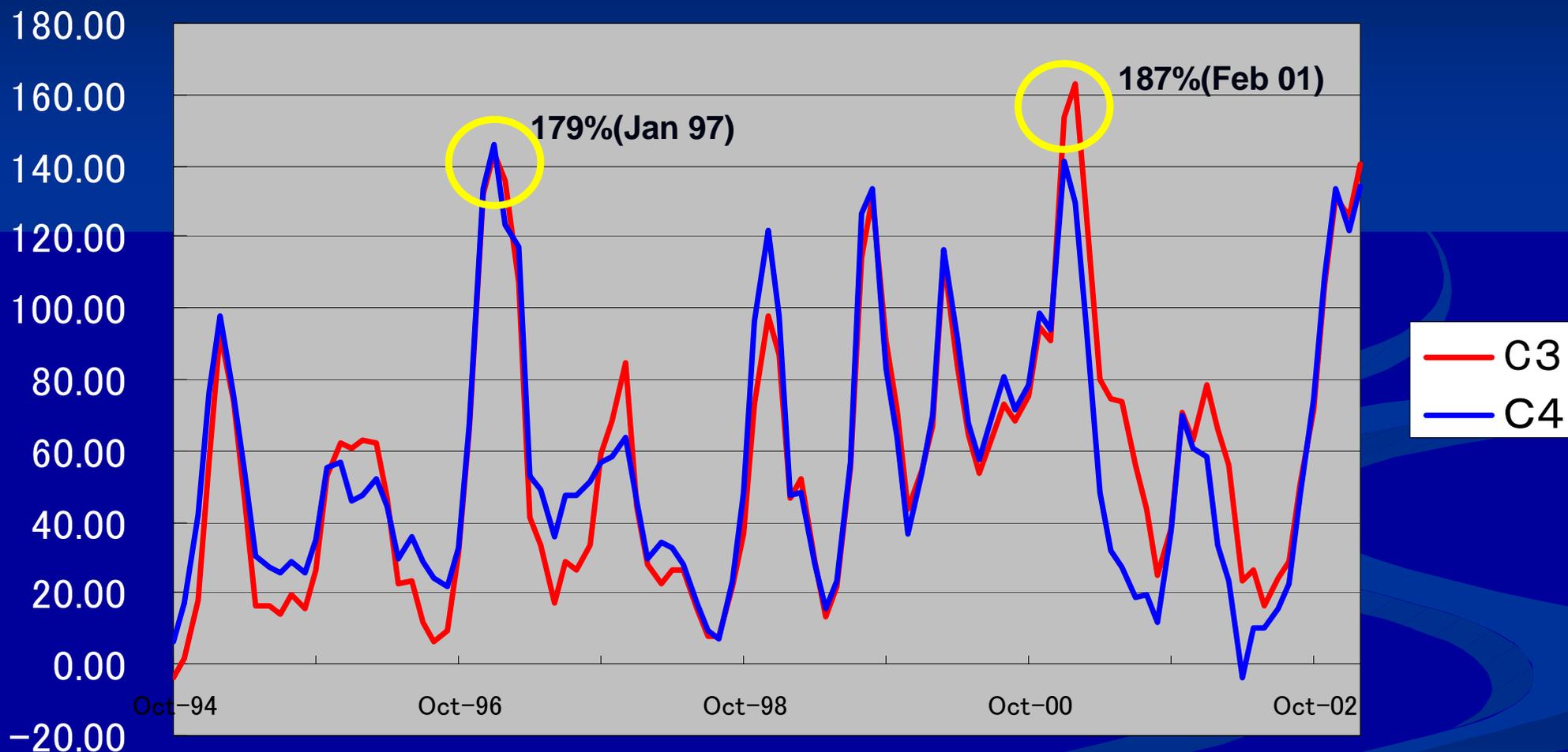
- **Naphtha** \$ 3 range (\$0 ~ 3/bbl) → ^{approx.} ±6% volatility
- **Kerosene** \$ 4 range (\$3 ~ 7/bbl) → ±7%
- **LPG** \$10 range (\$-5 ~ +5/bbl) → ±20%

DEVIATION: Dubai crude vs.
Naphtha/Kerosene=FOB Singapore
LPG=FOB Ras Tanura (CP)

CRUDE OIL vs LPG (原油との比較...AL熱量等価価格からの乖離)

Comparison with Arabian Light

CP minus AL calorific parity (\$/ton)

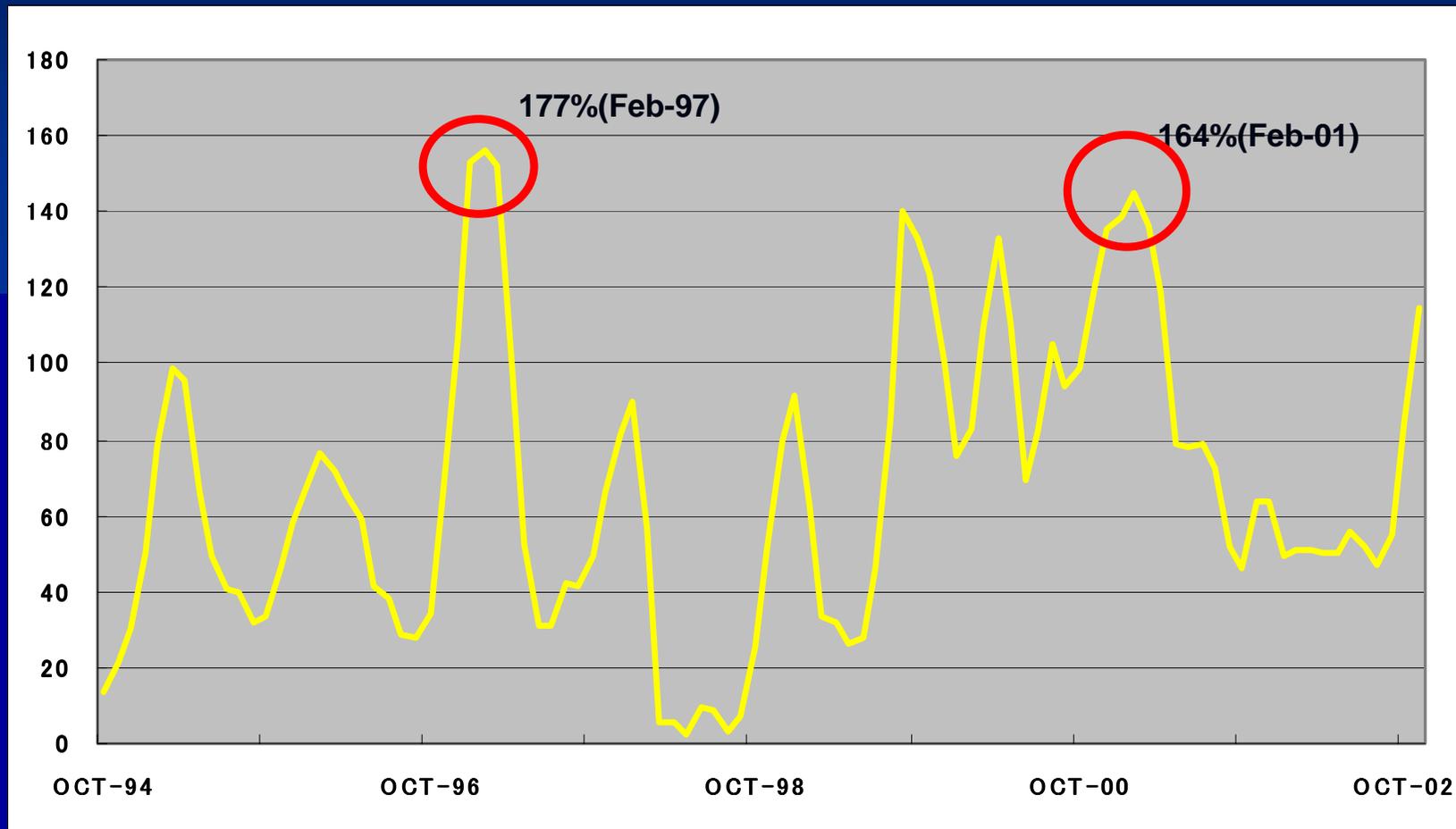


(日本LPガス協会調べ・JLPGA)

LARGE DIFFERENTIAL and VOLATILITY

LNG vs LPG (LNGとの比較...LNG熱量等価価格からの乖離)

LPG minus LNG calorific parity (\$/ton, MOF/CIF Japan)



(日本LPガス協会調べ・JLPGA)

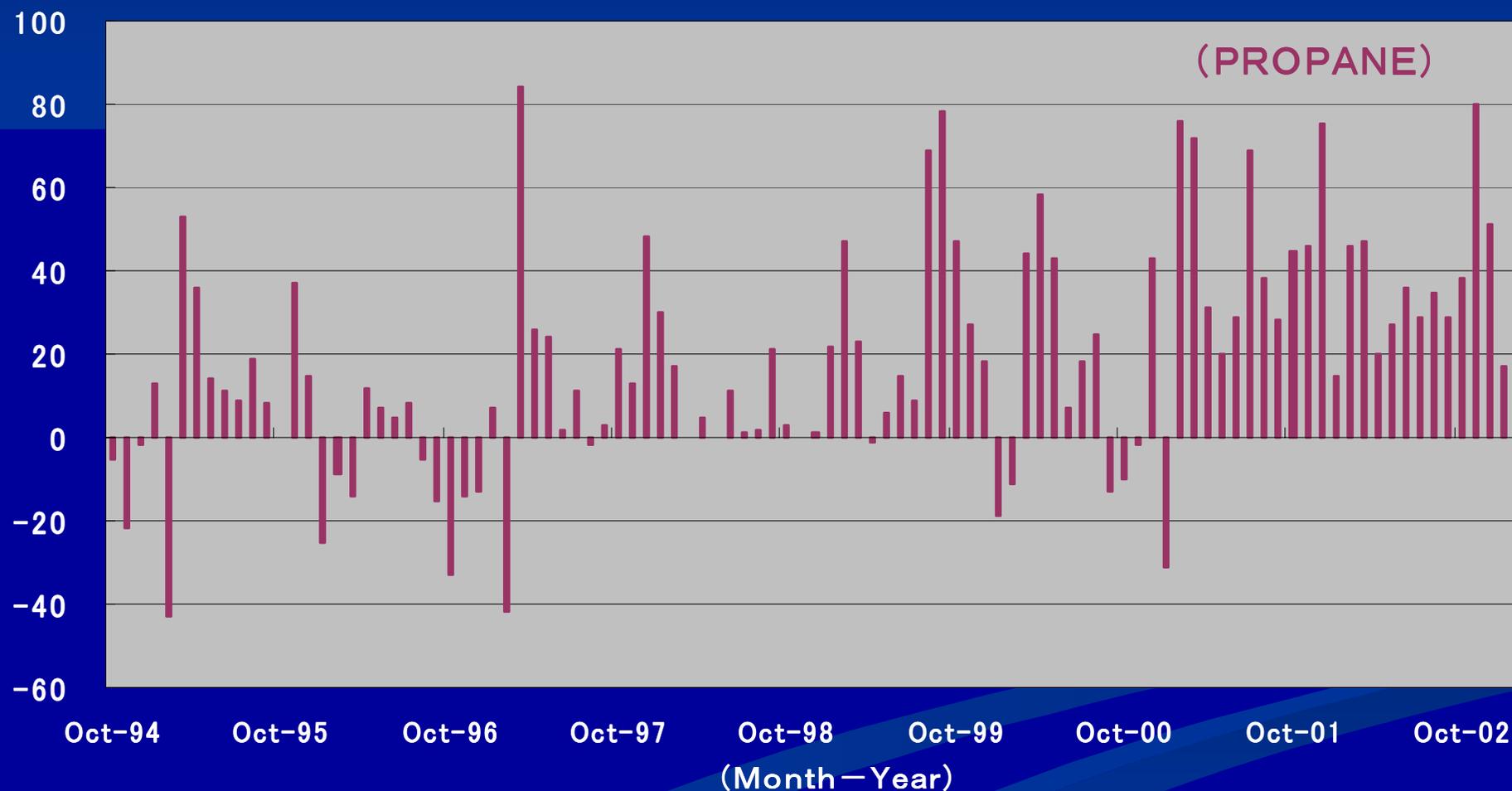
LARGE DIFFERENTIAL and VOLATILITY

NORTH SEA PROPANE

北海 プロパン

PRICE DIFFERENTIAL - CP vs BPAP

(\$/ton)

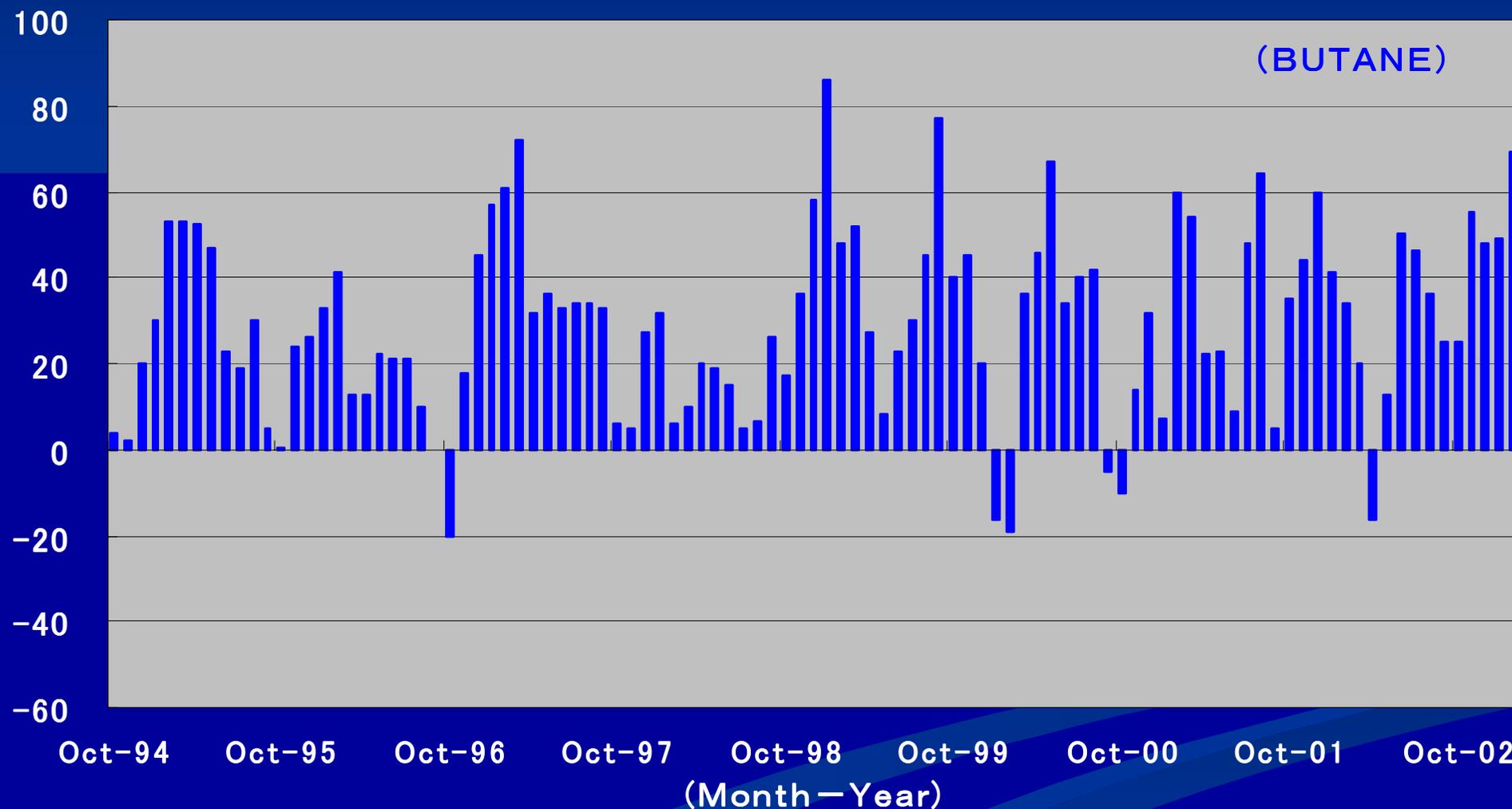


(日本LPガス協会調べ・JLPGA)

NORTH SEA BUTANE

北海 ブタン

(\$/ton) PRICE DIFFERENTIAL — CP vs BPAP



(日本LPガス協会調べ・JLPGA)

CP Method

1. Decision process ← tender + internal report

CP決定のプロセス

・ Less transparent

情報開示なく透明性に欠ける

(入札・社内レポート)

2. One-way notice

一方的通知

3. Monthly tender ← three times a month 月例入札

- Nominal volume against total export 数量が少ない(全体の約5%?)

(approx 0.5mmt/y ? vs 9.4mmt/y → 5% or less ?)

- Risk of use as manipulation 投機に利用されるリスク

Role of Sellers

(売手側の役割)

For the purpose of “Security & Promotion of Demand”,

Price — compatible with “FACT”...

Fair ... 公平

Accountable ... 説明可能

Competitive ... 競争力

Transparent ... 透明性

Role of Sellers

(売手側の役割)

Three Elements of a Desirable Pricing Method

(望ましい価格設定のあり方・・・3つの要素)

- ① **Benchmark** ...Crude, Naphtha, LPG spot element or combination
(原油、石油製品、LPGスポット要素、またはそれらのミックス)

指標

- ② **Indexation**

フォーミュラ

- ③ **Independence** ...Every supplier with its own pricing method

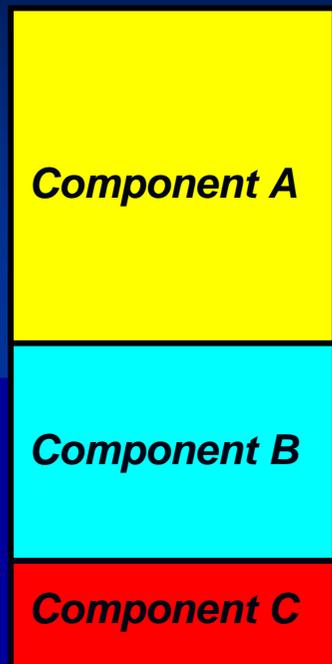
(各産ガス国が独自の価格方式を持つことも必要)

独自性

For future discussion...

今後の議論の参考として...

An example of formula compatible with "FACT"



- ▶ **Crude oil calorific value**
(100+ α %)
(原油との熱量等価 + α %)
- ▶ **Average of Spot Quotations**
FOB or CFR netback
(平均スポット価格ベース)
- ▶ **Sell tender 3 times a month**
(result to be released by seller)
(月例3回入札。結果は公表)

Weighted Average

加重平均

For Butane pricing, naphtha factor to be considered

ブタンにはナフサ要素を考慮

Moderation mechanism for extremely high/low price (ref. LNG formula)

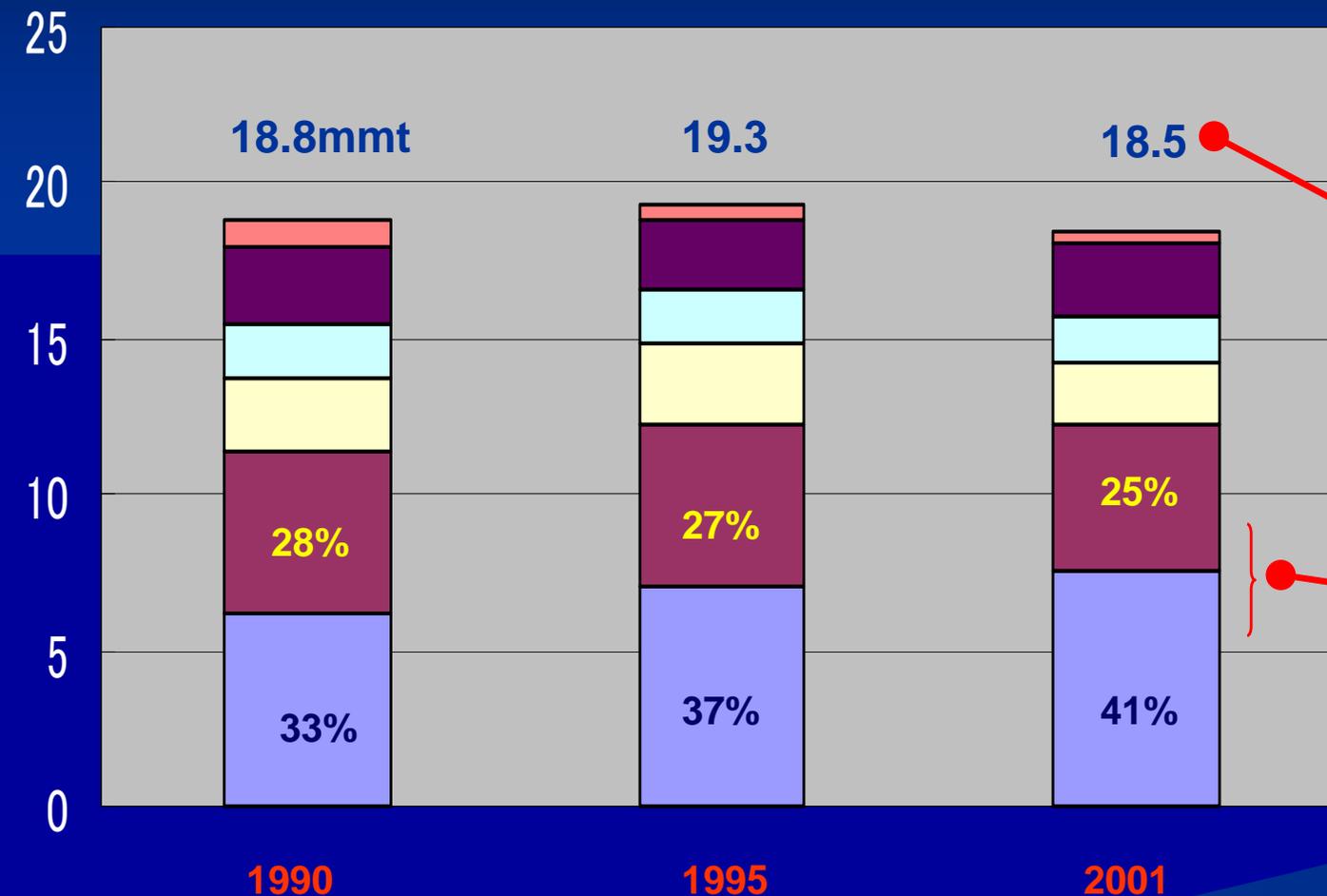
極端な高値・安値の緩和機能
(例: LNGフォーミュラ)

Role of Buyers

(買手側の役割)

**SECURITY and
PROMOTION of
DEMAND**

mmt *Historical demand by use (Japan)*



需要の確保と新規需要の開拓

Declining

Severe competition with LNG and electricity

■ Resi & Comm ■ Industrial ■ Town gas ■ Automobile ■ P-chemicals ■ Power

(日本LPガス協会調べ・JLPGA)

Role of Buyers

(買手側の役割)

◆ Promotion of new demand

新規需要の促進

◆ Cost reduction in distribution & safety

物流・保安コストの低減

LET'S OVERCOME THE COMPETITION!

売手と買手が協調し、競争に勝利!



Thank you for your attention.

ご静聴ありがとうございました

日本LPガス協会

LPガス輸入協議会

LP-Gas Import Council,

JAPAN LP-GAS ASSOCIATION