

Why Is Qatar Leaving OPEC?



The decision to leave the oil cartel is aimed at reinforcing the country's autonomy from its Persian Gulf neighbors.

The surprising declaration by Qatar about leaving OPEC on Jan. 1 is a strategic response by the country to a changing energy landscape and the 18-month old ongoing boycott of Qatar by Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Egypt.

Qatar's decision to move away from a regionwide consensus among the Gulf's OPEC members is a reminder of the regional tensions arising from the assertiveness of Saudi Arabia, led by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman.

This display of autonomy spilled over into the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council to which Qatar and three of its detractors belong and which held its annual summit on Sunday. Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani, the emir of Qatar, did not attend the council and sent a lower ranking delegation instead. Kuwait and Oman also hold reservations about the hawkish axis between Saudi

Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and will follow Qatar's decision closely.

The Gulf Cooperation summit did not discuss the blockade of Qatar and the rift in the gulf remains unresolved and, perhaps, unresolvable, as positions have hardened and neither Qatar nor the Saudi Arabia-led quartet wants to be seen to blink first.

By becoming the first of the energy-rich Gulf States to withdraw from OPEC, Qatar has signaled its disapproval with an organization perceived to be subject to increasing Saudi interference.

Saudi interference was starkly illustrated during an April 2016 meeting in Doha, the capital of Qatar, when Prince Mohammed, then the deputy crown prince, intervened to thwart an output agreement between OPEC and non-OPEC states. Emir Tamim had worked hard to secure the agreement both within OPEC and with Russia, only to see the Saudis pressure Qatar to disinvite Iran, a fellow OPEC member, and sink the deal midway through the meeting.

Although designed to address the sustained post-2014 slump in oil prices, the Cold War between Saudi Arabia and Iran trumped, in Prince Mohammed's view, the need to secure an agreement that could stabilize oil prices and assist producers' economies hit by shortfalls in revenue.

Qatar's decision to withdraw from OPEC builds on two decisions taken before and after Saudi Arabia and its allies cut ties with Qatar and imposed a blockade last June. In April 2017, it decided to significantly expand its production of natural gas to increase its natural gas capacity by 43 percent to 110 million tons annually. The Qatari leadership also responded to the attempt to isolate Qatar by forging a slew of new longer-term natural gas agreements with partners worldwide, including China, Japan and Britain, to demonstrate that Qatar remained

open for business.

Qatar made a strategic decision to direct national resources toward gas rather than oil as the backbone of its energy policy. While the country discovered oil in 1939, a year after Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and joined OPEC in 1961, it never became a major player in global oil markets because its oil exports remained small by Persian Gulf standards.

In the 1970s, Qatar discovered vast quantities of natural gas in the offshore North Field, which straddles the maritime border between Qatar and Iran, with the largest part of the field in Qatari waters. The North Field remains the largest non-associated gas field ever found, with more than 130 years of reserves at current production rates of 77 million tons a year.

Since the early 1990s, Qatar has invested heavily in creating the infrastructure to export gas both through pipelines and as liquefied natural gas. By 2007, Qatar was the largest exporter of LNG in the world, with production plateauing in 2010 at 77 million tons a year. In contrast, its average oil production of 607,000 barrels per day in 2017 is less than 2 percent of OPEC's total output.

In April 2017, Qatar Petroleum lifted a 12-year moratorium on the further development of its natural gas resources that it had imposed in 2005 to allow time to study the impact of such a rapid rise in production on the condition and sustainable management of the North Field.

The decision to increase LNG production capacity to 110 million from 77 tons a year came two months before the Saudi-led attempt to isolate Qatar last June. Throughout the ongoing, 18-month-long blockade, Qatar has continued to supply natural gas to the Emirates through a pipeline that accounts for about a quarter of the Emirates' daily gas demand.

In November – a month before announcement of Qatar's OPEC exit – a government reshuffle in Qatar saw Saad Sherida al-Kaabi, the former chief executive of Qatar Petroleum, appointed as Minister of State for Energy Affairs, a new portfolio that replaced the Minister of Energy and Industry.

During his term at Qatar Petroleum, Mr. Kaabi had lifted the moratorium on increasing gas production in the North Field. In his new ministerial position, Mr. Kaabi has been entrusted by Emir Tamim to oversee the next phase in Qatar's gas development. Plans include a range of new upstream developments and international partnerships intended to cement the country's position as the world's leading supplier of LNG.

Having displayed their resilience in the face of the Saudi-led blockade, Qataris seem to signal their determination to move on from OPEC and carve their own approach to global gas markets.

A new deal to supply LNG to Britain, which receives nearly a third of its gas supply from Qatar, was announced just as the blockade came into effect last June. In September Qatargas signed a 22-year agreement to supply PetroChina with 3.4 million tons of LNG a year through 2040.

Those deals, along with Qatar honoring its natural gas commitment to the Emirates despite the rift, have reinforced the post-blockade effort to portray Qatar as a reliable energy partner and a responsible member of the international community.

Thus, Qatar's decision to withdraw from OPEC is consistent with the strategic evolution of its energy interests that plays to their strength as a gas superpower and fits into existing plans to upscale significantly LNG infrastructure and production capacity.

It makes strategic sense to focus on a sector in which Qatar holds more than 30 percent of the global market share than on

its far smaller and declining oil output. By also reinforcing Qatar's autonomy from its Persian Gulf neighbors, the move exemplifies the failure of the 2017 blockade to force Qatar to clip its wings and return to a Saudi-led regional fold.

With neither Saudi Arabia nor the Emirates willing to back down or concede defeat, the Gulf rift is reshaping regional and institutional partnerships and increasing the degrees of separation among the parties to the dispute.

The GCC summit against a backdrop of regional crises



The 39th annual Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) summit took place in Riyadh as the body is ridden with crises including regional disunity, challenges to sovereignty and the diminishing international reputation of Saudi Arabia, the biggest member state.

The GCC, made up of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, was established in 1981 to foster socioeconomic, security and cultural cooperation in the region.

Yet, in recent years, it has been beset by problems and disputes, raising questions whether it is able to overcome such challenges in the spirit of collaboration.

Speaking from the summit on Sunday, the Emir of Kuwait Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah said the GCC must be able to “face the challenges in our region”.

“We need to keep our situation and our stand firm,” he said. “We have faced a lot of challenges, and on top of them, there are the differences between the different GCC nations. We need not risk the interests of our peoples.”

Regional crises

The summit is the second consecutive one held in the shadow of the blockade of Qatar by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. Qatar’s Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani did not attend but sent his Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Soltan bin Saad Al-Muraikhi to represent the country.

The Qatar blockade, while stuck at an impasse, has had a major economic impact on Gulf investors with the emirate of Dubai particularly affected as property prices and stock indexes have fallen sharply.

Another crisis has been the heightened tensions between the UAE and Oman over Yemen’s southern province of al-Mahra that borders Oman. It is free from the presence of Houthi rebels, yet there are Saudi and UAE forces on the ground there, which Oman considers an infringement on its national security.

There is also the tension between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over

the shared Neutral Zone, which consists of two oil fields – Khafji and Wafra – that are jointly owned by the two states. The oil fields have been closed since 2014 and 2015, respectively, and have the capacity to produce more than 500,000 barrels a day.

The fields would be crucial to Saudi meeting its official production ceiling of 12.5 million bpd of oil if they were to come back online.

The dispute between the two countries centres on the question of the who has sovereignty over the zone, which lies on a portion of the border between them that has been undefined for almost a century.

“We’re trying to convince the Kuwaitis to talk about the sovereignty issues, while continuing to produce until we solve that issue,” Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman told Bloomberg in an interview in October.

Saudi Arabia’s predicament

Should the GCC disintegrate, Saudi Arabia would be the biggest loser, primarily because of its role as the largest country in size and resources, as well as the one that stood the most to benefit from the council.

The council has been affected by the oil kingdom’s recent crises, whether stemming from its geopolitical adversary with Iran or conducting unofficial backchannels with the state of Israel.

The assassination of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi in the country’s consulate in Istanbul, Turkey also dealt a blow to Saudi Arabia’s reputation internationally.

Domestically, the reputation of the ruling Al Saud family has also taken a hit as a result of the arrests and torture of senior princes and prominent businessmen last November.

The arrest of religious scholars, alleged torture of female activists and dissenters and a weakened economy beg the question of where Saudi Arabia is heading and what repercussions the GCC will face.

Abdullah Baabood, an Omani academic, told Al Jazeera there is rising discontent from Omani citizens regarding the way the GCC “has been managed and manipulated by Saudi Arabia”.

“The people look at what is happening [in terms of Saudi crises] as basically undermining the whole project of the GCC that has been going on now for decades,” Baabood said from Muscat.

“People here in the Gulf want to see a more functional, prosperous GCC that works together,” he continued, adding Saudi Arabia wants to manage the whole GCC and “bully everybody”.

“The damage that has been caused by this crisis is much deeper than people think,” he said. “How can you create a crisis and get everyone to work together?”

French insurer AXA extends climate change policy to XL



PARIS, Nov 26 (Reuters) – AXA, France’s biggest insurer, has extended its climate change policy to its recently acquired XL division, joining a growing list of European insurers that have taken action to help to tackle global warming.

AXA, Europe’s second largest insurer after Allianz , said XL would stop insuring projects related to the construction of coal-fired power plants and to tar sands extraction and pipelines, which will mean a 100 million euro (\$113.60 million) revenue loss, mainly in 2020, AXA said.

“One hundred million euros is a lot of money but, when you take into account AXA’s world revenue, this is something we can absorb in terms of activity growth,” Jad Ariss, AXA’s head of public affairs and corporate responsibility, said.

AXA reported annual group revenues of 98.6 billion euros for 2017.

Bermuda-based XL, bought by AXA earlier this year in a \$15 billion deal, mainly handles property and casualty insurance in the United States.

A number of European insurers and banks have committed to pull back for most polluting industries under pressure from

environmentalist groups and activist investors.

AXA's announcement over its XL division follows Italian rival Generali's pledge earlier this month to stop offering insurance coverage to new coal mines and plants.

Other insurance industry players such as Scor, Swiss Re and Zurich Insurance have also announced certain restrictions on carbon intensive industries.

European insurers have been more proactive than rivals in the United States in terms of their climate change policies.

Reducing insurance coverage of the coal industry raises costs for coal power generation, which could increase pressure on utilities to switch to cleaner energy.

Next month, the United Nations climate change conference takes place in Poland.

XL will also stop investing in assets related to coal and tar sands. The company will sell 660 million euros worth of financial assets starting in 2019, AXA executive Ariss said.

AXA itself had taken the step to divest from the coal and tar sands industry in late 2017.

XL will also refrain from investing in assets related to the tobacco industry and assets related to chemical and biological weapons, cluster bombs or anti-personnel mines, Ariss said.

TurkStream Project



Turkey's president Recep Tayyip Erdogan (right) with Russia's president Vladimir Putin during a ceremony to celebrate the TurkStream gas pipeline in Istanbul on November 19.

TurkStream is part of the Kremlin's plans to bypass Ukraine, currently the main transit route for Russian gas to Europe, and strengthen its position in the European market.

Bulgaria prepares to transport Russian gas to central Europe



Bulgaria will go ahead with plans to spend €1.4bn (\$1.59bn) to build a new gas link to Turkey to transport Russian gas from the Turk- Stream pipeline to Europe, by- passing Ukraine to the south. Bulgarian lawmakers gave the green light to the state gas com- pany Bulgartransgaz to launch tenders to build a new 484km gas link that will carry mainly Russian natural gas. TurkStream is part of the Kremlin's plans to bypass Ukraine, currently the main transit route for Russian gas to Europe, and strengthen its posi- tion in the European market. Its two lines will each have an annual capacity of 15.75bn cubic metres. Russian energy giant Gazprom has completed the fi rst line of pipeline to Turkey for local gas consumption. Gazprom said yesterday it was considering booking capacity, which would eff ectively ensure that the gas Russia plans to send to Europe through its Black Sea pipeline will pass through its land. The news comes at a time of increased tensions between Russia and Ukraine, and Sofi a is concerned that the confl ict may once again put the brakes on Russia's plans to ship gas through Bulgaria to Europe, by- passing Kiev. "What follows from now on is strict observation of European Union rules and procedures, so that we can eliminate all even- tual mistakes that in the past have led to the

cancellation of South Stream,” Energy Minister Temenuzhka Petkova said. Bulgaria is still smarting from the 2014 cancellation of Russia’s plan to bring gas to its shores with its South Stream pipeline. The project, which had promised the Balkan country on the European Union’s periphery money and clout, was dropped by Russia after it blamed opposition from Brussels. At present, Gazprom transports about 14bn of cubic metres (bcm) of gas a year to Turkey via Bulgaria through a contract that runs through 2030. Bulgaria is ready to give up on its take-or-pay option in the current contract, if it gets a new 20-year deal to transport Russian gas through the new pipeline and says its net profit for the period could be as much as €2.2bn. Brussels has been concerned that Bulgaria may opt to simply send Russian gas onto Europe to earn transit fees rather than allowing it to be traded at its planned Balkan Gas Hub, cementing its almost complete dependence on Gazprom. Some energy experts have also voiced concerns that Bulgaria is rushing too quickly with projects linked to Russian gas and dragging its feet with plans to develop gas links that would allow diversification. In a bid to ease such concerns, Sofia says the new pipeline will be built in line with EU energy rules. Bulgaria’s parliament voted that Bulgartransgaz should set up a gas trading bourse and take a 20% stake in a liquefied natural gas terminal off the coast in northern Greece.

Greece’s Eurobank plots revival in \$8bn bad-loan sale



Greece's Eurobank Ergasias SA isn't waiting around for a state rescue, with a plan to sell about €7bn (\$8bn) of troubled loans and merge with a real estate fund. The shares soared, leading the country's banking index higher. As part of the plan, the bank will merge with real estate fund Grivalia Properties REIC to create a new business named Eurobank, the two companies said. It will then shift non-performing debt to a separate vehicle that will issue senior, mezzanine and junior notes that the bank will initially retain. Some of the lower level notes would then be sold off to investors. Eurobank is seeking its own solution to a mountain of bad debt while Greece races to find a nationwide approach to accelerating the sale of soured loans. The government and central bank are weighing solutions that include providing state guarantees and easing payments for borrowers with modest means. "The merger is equivalent to a stealth recap for Eurobank, not in cash but in real estate," Thanasis Drogossis, head of equities at Athens-based Pantelakis Securities wrote in a note to clients. The deal, if approved by regulators, will result in "faster balance sheet healing," he said. Under the plan, Eurobank will retain the most senior

portion of the securitised non-performing exposures, while the first losses will be borne by Eurobank shareholders who will be allocated junior notes. Between those will be a mezzanine tranche, some of which will go to Eurobank shareholders with some sold to investors. The deal will see Eurobank's non-performing exposures drop to about 15% of total loans by the end of 2019 from the current 39%, then into single digits by 2021, according to the statement. The deal will also strengthen the restructured lender's capital ratio. Eurobank jumped by as much as 25%, the biggest gain since February 2016. The shares later retreated and were up 7.7% as of 1:27pm. Grivalia gained as much as 15.2%, its largest increase since June 2012. The benchmark FTSE/Athex index climbed by 4%. The transaction values Grivalia shares at a 9% premium on their Friday close, the companies said. That sets the price of the acquisition at about €790mn. The deal reunites Eurobank with Grivalia, which was first listed in its real estate unit in 2006 under the name Eurobank Properties REIC. The name was changed to Grivalia in 2014 as Eurobank cut its stake under regulatory pressure. Eurobank's plan for bad loans is a positive step for Greek banking and it proves that there is a lot of resilience and value, Piraeus Bank chief executive officer Christos Megalou said in a Bloomberg TV interview. Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd, which currently holds an 18% stake in Eurobank and a 51% stake in Grivalia, will become the largest shareholder in the new lender with 33%, according to the statement.

ECB singles out Italy as

risks to financial stability increase



Bloomberg/Frankfurt

The European Central Bank singled out Italy as an example of how quickly investors lose confidence in a government if they're confronted with policy uncertainty, as it said the risks to financial stability in the bloc have become "more challenging."

In its twice-yearly Financial Stability Review, the ECB said concerns relating to debt-sustainability and liquidity at investment funds have both risen since the previous report. Two other key risks – disorderly adjustments in financial markets, and the ability of banks to provide credit – were largely unchanged.

"Despite limited spillovers so far, the stress in Italian sovereign debt markets illustrates how quickly policy uncertainties and the ensuing sudden shift in market sentiment can unearth risks to financial stability via higher risk premia and rising public debt sustainability concerns."

Still, the ECB noted that contagion from Italy's surging bond

yields to other euro-area countries – unlike at the height of the financial crisis in 2012 – was limited.

ECB Vice President Luis de Guindos said in a press conference that the country's bond spreads have fallen in response to signals recently that populists in Rome are ready to find a compromise with the European Commission. "I expect that at the end of the day the Italian government will reach an agreement."

The ECB also said stress in emerging markets and trade tensions have added to downside risks to global growth, with the possibility of a cliff-edge Brexit posing an additional threat. At the same time, bank resilience has improved despite profitability remaining restrained. Momentum is building in real estate markets across the euro area, according to the ECB. "We start to see there's some mild overvaluation," Guindos said, after President Draghi last month labeled valuations in the prime commercial property market "stretched."

In its report, the ECB said vulnerabilities are building in financial markets amid high valuations relative to risk. With a maturing global business cycle, a number of indicators appear to signal downside risks to asset prices, according to the report.

Emerging markets are particularly vulnerable. Higher interest rates in the US and rising trade tensions could spark more stress, after Argentina and Turkey saw bonds, stocks and currencies plunge over the summer months.

The FSR also highlighted risks outside the banking sector. After assets held by euro-area investment funds more than doubled in the past ten years, growing exposures to illiquid and risky securities make them vulnerable to potential shocks in global financial markets.

Deutsche Bank raided in money-laundering probe



Bloomberg/Berlin

German authorities descended on Deutsche Bank AG, including its downtown Frankfurt headquarters, in a co-ordinated raid related to a money-laundering investigation.

More than six police vehicles, their blue lights flashing, pulled up to Deutsche Bank's main offices shortly before 9am, in an operation involving about 170 officers. The main suspects in the probe stemming from 2016 disclosures known as the Panama Papers were two bank employees who were not identified beyond their ages – 50 and 46. Authorities seized documents and electronic files and said they were also looking at whether others might have been involved.

“As far as we are concerned, we have already provided the authorities with all the relevant information regarding the Panama Papers,” Deutsche Bank spokesman Joerg Eigendorf told reporters in Frankfurt.

For the beleaguered German lender, the raid adds to a panoply of headaches – commercial, regulatory and legal – facing chief

executive officer Christian Sewing and chairman Paul Achleitner. The stock has lost almost half its value this year, after sliding about 3% yesterday. The cost of insuring its junior debt against losses jumped 11 basis points to 383 basis points, the highest in two years, according to data compiled by CMA.

"This must be associated with criminal behaviour and not just a trivial offence," said Stefan Mueller chief executive officer of DGWA, an investment advisory boutique based in Frankfurt. He believes the bank will now be paralysed for months until it becomes clear how it will be affected by new potential fines.

"Maybe this time, Achleitner will fall. The bank needs fresh blood to make a radical cut at its management."

Police vehicles were present outside Deutsche Bank HQ in Frankfurt amidst raids by prosecutors over money laundering probe.

The Panama Papers refer to a collection of documents leaked in 2016 from Mossack Fonseca, a Panama-based law firm that created shell companies to facilitate tax avoidance. At the time, Deutsche Bank severed ties with a Cypriot lender partly owned by VTB Group that was identified in the reporting.

The subsequent investigations exposed evidence Deutsche Bank helped clients set up off-shore accounts, prosecutors said. The officials said the Thursday raid wasn't related to its role as a correspondent bank for money laundering at Denmark's Danske Bank.

The German lender may have helped clients in setting up offshore companies in tax havens. Money obtained illegally may have been transferred to accounts at Deutsche Bank, which failed to report the suspicions that the accounts may have been used to launder money, Frankfurt prosecutors said. The investigation is focused on a Deutsche Bank unit based on the British Virgin Islands, which dealt with more than 900 clients and processed €311mn (\$354mn) in 2016 alone, according to the prosecutors.

The timing of the raid inflicts more pain on Deutsche Bank

after a series of setbacks and repeated failures in keeping misconduct in check have pushed the shares to all-time lows. Investor worries have mounted over its role as a correspondent bank in the multi-billion-dollar money-laundering scandal at Danske, and Germany's markets regulator has taken the unprecedented step of appointing a monitor to oversee the firm's efforts to improve money-laundering and terrorism-financing controls.

Deutsche Bank has spent more than \$18bn paying fines and settling legal disputes since the start of 2008, according to company disclosures compiled by Bloomberg News. In Europe, Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc is the only lender to have faced a bigger tab, at \$18.1bn, the Bloomberg calculations show.

"Just when you thought Deutsche Bank had left its legal troubles behind it, there's more," said Markus Riesselmann, an analyst at Independent Research who recommends investors sell Deutsche Bank shares.

"Investors really want to be able to focus on the bank's operating business, so this noise around them is quite unhelpful for the mood."

Sewing, who took the top job in April, is replacing key executives as part of a management shakeup as he struggles to get Germany's biggest lender back on track.

Sylvie Matherat, a management board member who serves as the bank's chief regulatory officer, and Tom Patrick, who runs operations in the Americas, are among executives who might ultimately leave, people familiar with the matter said this week.

In a June 2017 interview, Matherat described the monumental task of modernizing the company's compliance methods. After years of acquisitions and overseas expansion, the lender was left with a patchwork of computer programs to monitor transactions. The bank didn't have a complete picture of the compliance controls in the organisation's businesses and regions, she said.

"I hate surprises, but you don't know what you don't know,"

said Matherat, a lawyer and former deputy director general at the French central bank.

Booming LNG industry weighs up headwinds from oil to renewables



Bloomberg/London

Liquefied natural gas may be one of the fastest-growing fossil fuels but that didn't stop market participants spotting clouds on the horizon when they met on the first day of the CWC World LNG Summit in Lisbon.

Below are some of the most pressing issues discussed at the biggest annual event for the industry in Europe.

Oil and economy

Brent crude is trading below \$60 a barrel, having lost almost

11% this year. A perceived economic slowdown, which is affecting oil, is a challenge for the gas and LNG industry, said Eric Bensaude, managing director at Cheniere Marketing. The booming US projects tend to offer contracts linked to the US Henry Hub natural gas benchmark, which has gained 50% this year, making competition difficult with the oil-linked contracts that dominate in long-term LNG supply deals.

"We have to remain competitive," Bensaude said. "You don't want oil to be too high because otherwise the LNG industry gets carried away, you don't want it to be low because otherwise Henry Hub becomes unaffordable and it switches to oil again."

Renewables

As the costs of renewable energy fall and battery technology is developed to store it, the natural gas industry sees a role for itself in the future energy mix. "We should embrace the growth of renewables, we have no alternative, it makes no sense to confront that, that has to be part of our global landscape," said Galp chief executive officer Carlos Gomes da Silva said. "I am seeing natural gas and LNG in particular as not a transitional energy but as destination energy."

Investment shortfall

A lack of final investment decisions in the past years is expected to weigh on supply by the middle of the next decade, when it is seen falling short of demand. This year, Cheniere's Corpus Christi Train 3 and Royal Dutch Shell Plc's LNG Canada got the green light, but more multibillion-dollar projects are needed and expected next year to secure the second wave of supply. The lack of FIDs could generate a jump in prices in the early 2020s and potentially make LNG unaffordable, risking a shift back to cheaper and dirtier coal, Bensaude said.

Spike in US gas?

The rally in US benchmark Henry Hub futures earlier this month was seasonal and related to a cold snap and is unlikely to be sustained, according to panellists at the conference.

Cheniere's Bensaude sees a long-term range of \$3 to \$4 per million British thermal units. Michael Sabel, co-CEO of Global Venture LNG, another US export project developer, sees the range at \$2.25 to \$3.25 on average.

China

China has led LNG demand growth but those increases are becoming less certain. China imposed a 10% tariff on US LNG, and sellers are re-organizing flows to bring alternative sources of supply.

What's more, from October industrial demand started to decline to avoid the higher costs observed at the same time last winter, said Yanyan Zhu, general manager of the trading department at CN00C Gas & Power. Longer term, China's LNG imports face increasing pressure from cheaper pipeline gas, including from Russia, and by government support for domestic gas production. "In the future when the government is encouraging domestic production, pipeline gas is coming, I think the role of LNG will be reduced to some extent," Zhu said.

Impact of US LNG expansion on other exporters

US LNG production has been rising since Cheniere started its Sabine Pass project in Louisiana in 2016. That is becoming a concern to other exporters, who are rushing to get their projects finished.

Tavares Martinho, vice president for exploration and production at Mozambique's national oil company, Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos EP, compared competing with US LNG to "a monkey with a stick trying to hit a lion." Mozambique is among the most promising future LNG exporters in Africa. "Competing with the US is very difficult," he said.

Qatar takes part in GCC transport ministers' meeting



Qatar took part in the 21st meeting of the Ministers of Transport in the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), held on Thursday in Kuwait.

HE the Minister of Transport and Communications Jassim bin Seif al-Sulaiti headed the Qatari delegation to the meeting.

During the meeting, the ministers discussed a number of key topics including the GCC railway project, the memorandum of understanding on the Joint Data Centre for the Remote Ship Tracking System and the latest updates regarding the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

The meeting raised the recommendations necessary for the implementation of the decisions of the Supreme Council on the mechanism of work for the completion of studies and strategic projects for the transport and communications sector, which will deepen the economic integration between the GCC States.

A preparatory meeting was held for Undersecretaries of

transport and communications in the GCC countries on
Wednesday.