

17th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION ON LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG 17)



CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECTS BASED ON LNG

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International Organizers



Host Association



- 1. Introduction and purpose**
- 2. Infrastructure**
- 3. Business models and challenges**
- 4. LNG market: competition, hurdles, regulation**
- 5. Conclusions**



BBG regasification terminal and BBE CCGT power plant. Bilbao

1 Introduction and purpose

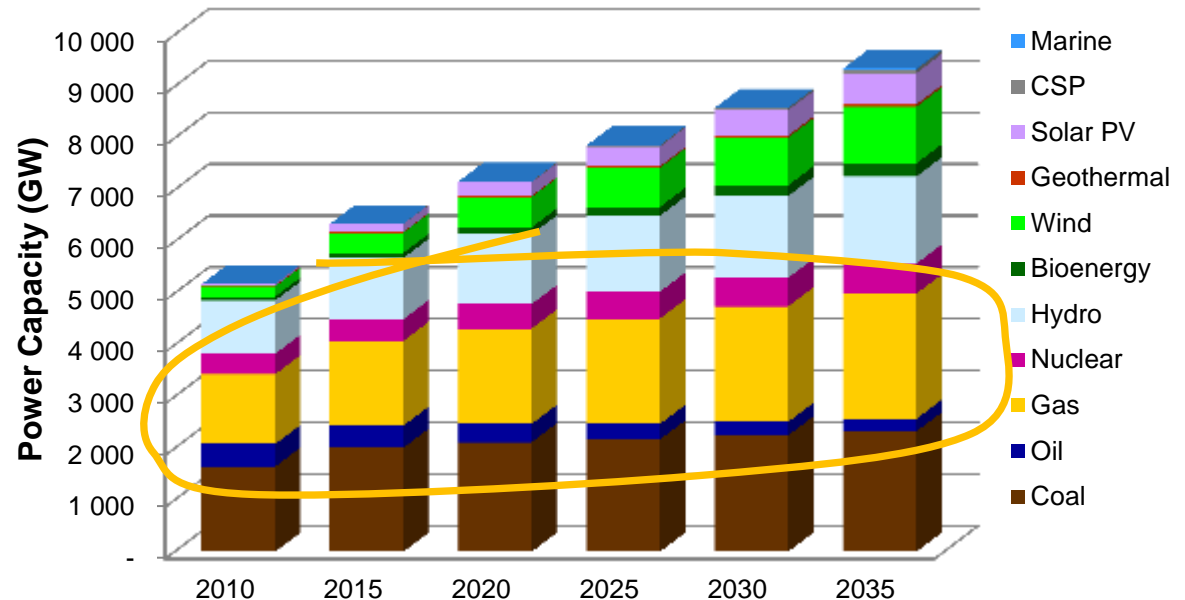
Energy is one of the key factors in economic development

Oil prices have driven power generation costs extremely high in many markets

Natural gas is seen as one solution to reduce the energy bill

Not all projects manage to fulfil their objectives in time and within budget

World Power Plants Capacity by fuel type



Source: World Energy Outlook 2012. IEA

CSP: Concentrating Solar Power
Solar PV: Solar Photovoltaics

This presentation outlines the challenges that the sponsor of an LNG power generation project faces, the ways to overcome them and be successful

2 Infrastructure. The facilities

LNG Discharge
and reception

LNG
Storage

LNG
Regasification

Electricity
generation

Transformation and
Delivery to the network

LNG Terminal

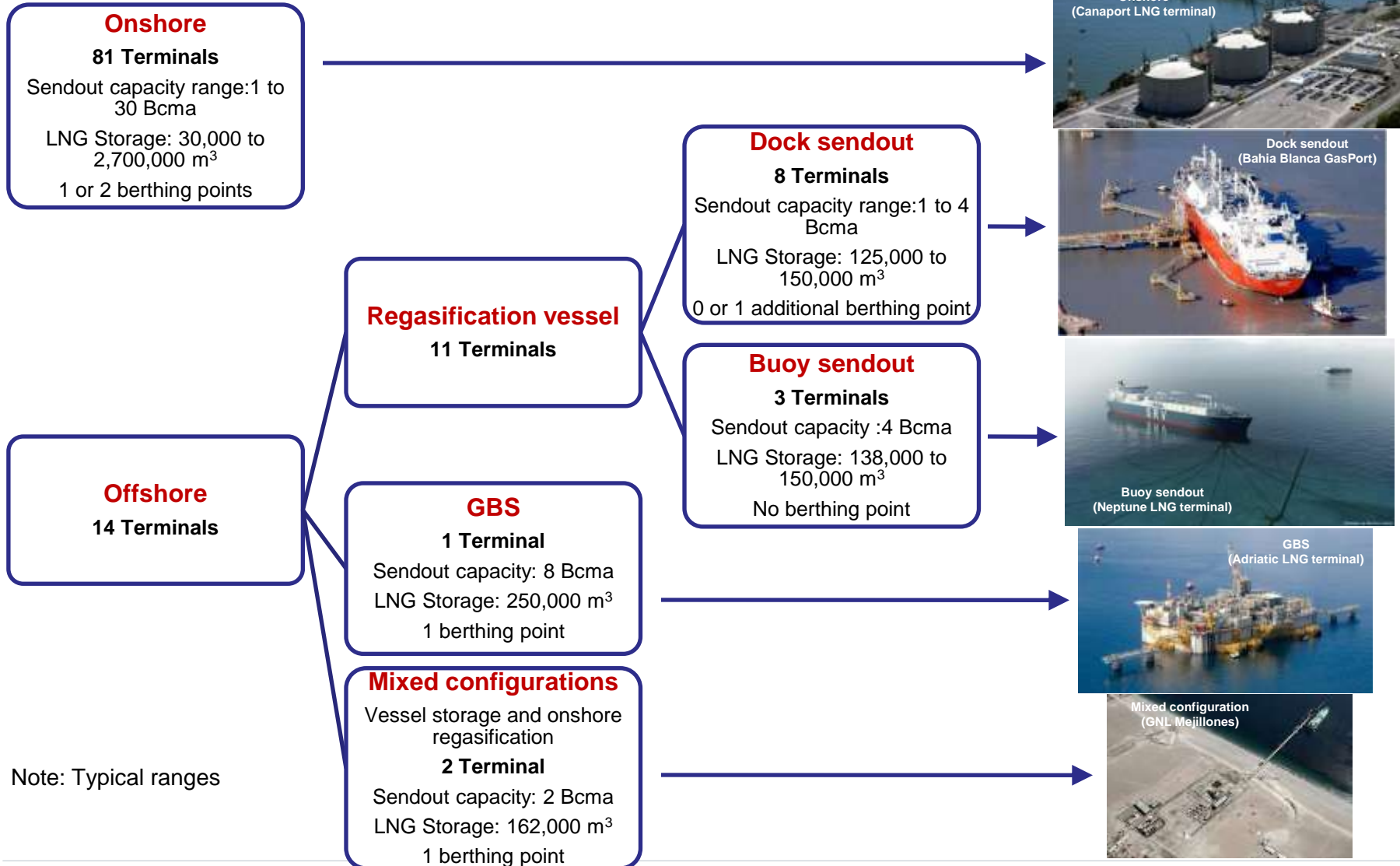
Electric power plant



ECOELECTRICA regasification terminal and power plant. Puerto Rico

2 LNG regasification terminal

Typology Onshore and Offshore



Note: Typical ranges

Power plants typology

Steam cycle

Potential fuels: solid (coal, wood, waste), liquid (oil), gas (LPG, natural gal)
Efficiency: 25% - 45%



Gas turbine

Potential fuels: liquid (diesel oil), gas (LPG, natural gas)

Open cycle gas turbine

Potential fuels: liquid (diesel oil), gas (LPG, natural gas)
Efficiency: 30% - 35%

Combined cycle gas turbine

Potential fuels: liquid (diesel oil), gas (LPG, natural gas)
Efficiency: 45% - 55%



Reciprocating engine

Potential fuels: liquid (oil), gas (LPG, natural gas)

Reciprocating engine without heat recovery

Potential fuels: liquid (oil), gas (LPG, natural gas)
Efficiency: 45% - 55%

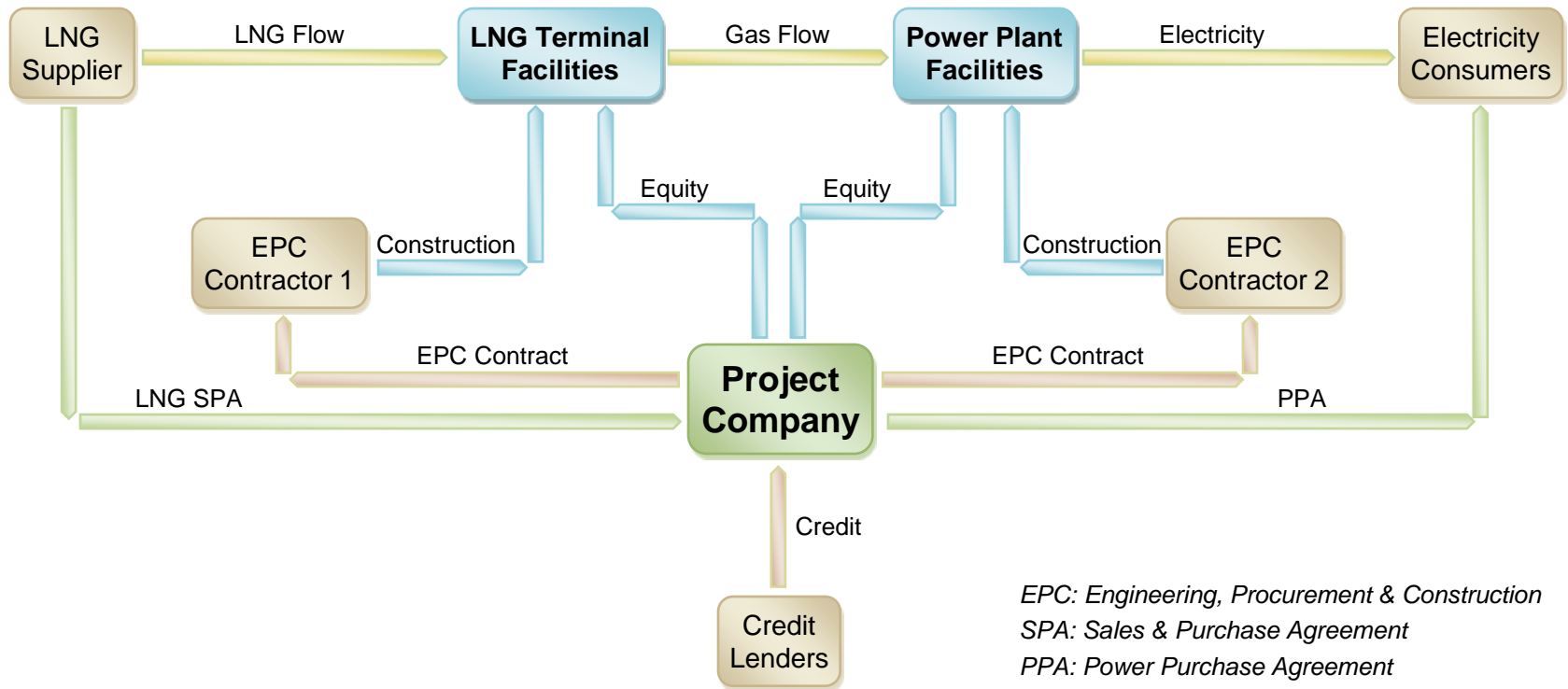
Reciprocating engine with heat recovery

Potential fuels: liquid (oil), gas (LPG, natural gas)
Efficiency: 50% - 60%



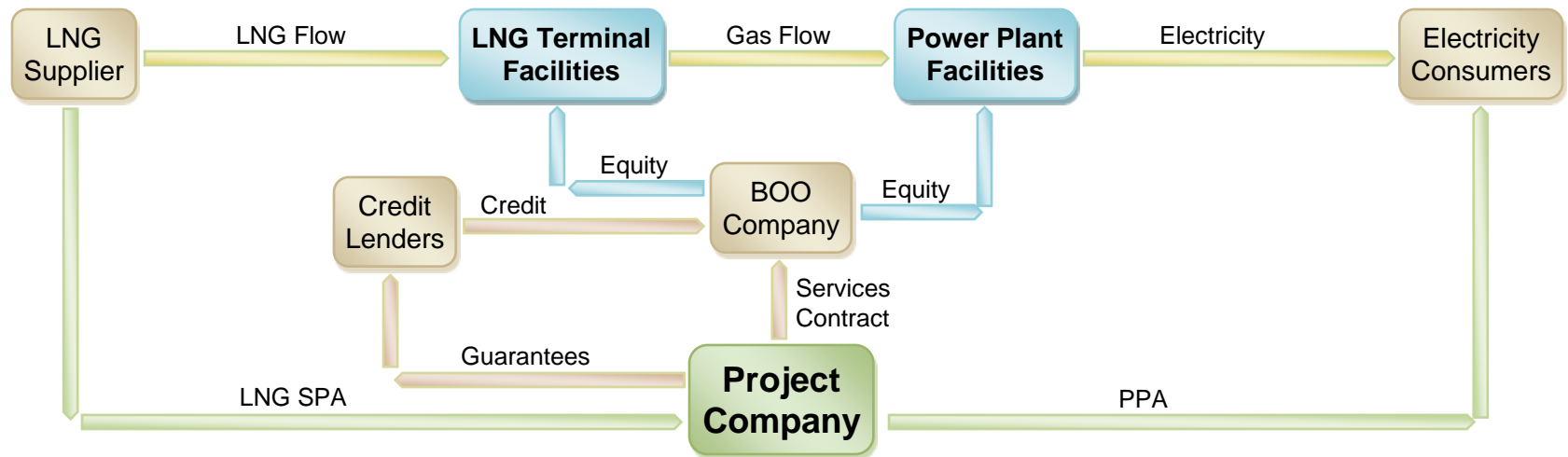
3 Business models

Model A



3 Business models

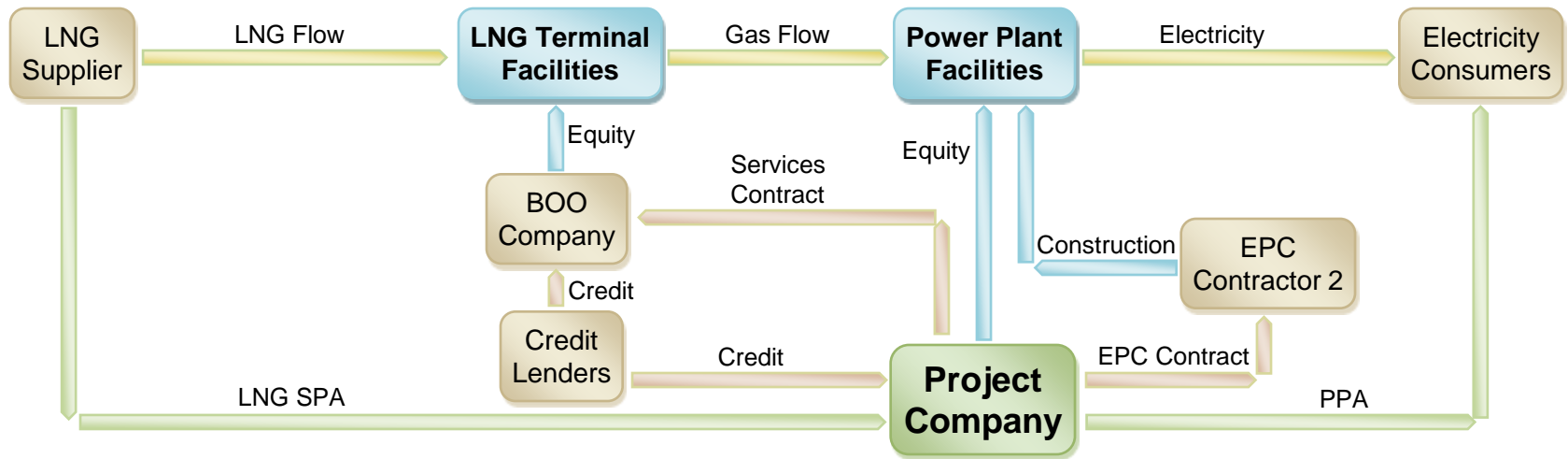
Model B



BOO: Build, Own & Operate
SPA: Sales & Purchase Agreement
PPA: Power Purchase Agreement

3 Business models

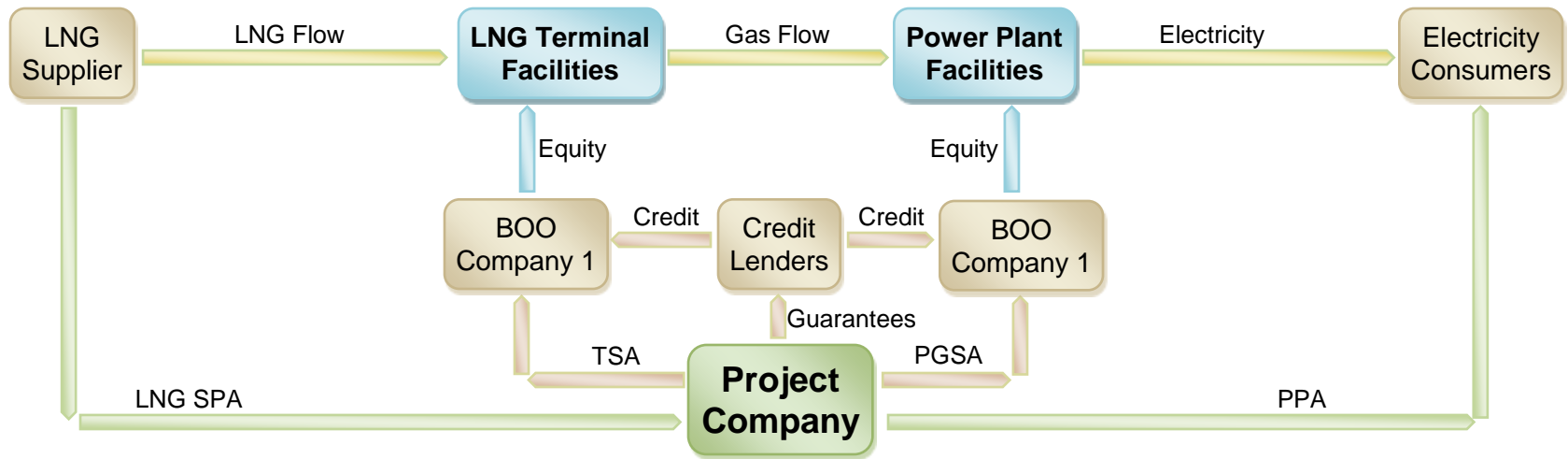
Model C



BOO: Build, Own & Operate
EPC: Engineering, Procurement & Construction
SPA: Sales & Purchase Agreement
PPA: Power Purchase Agreement

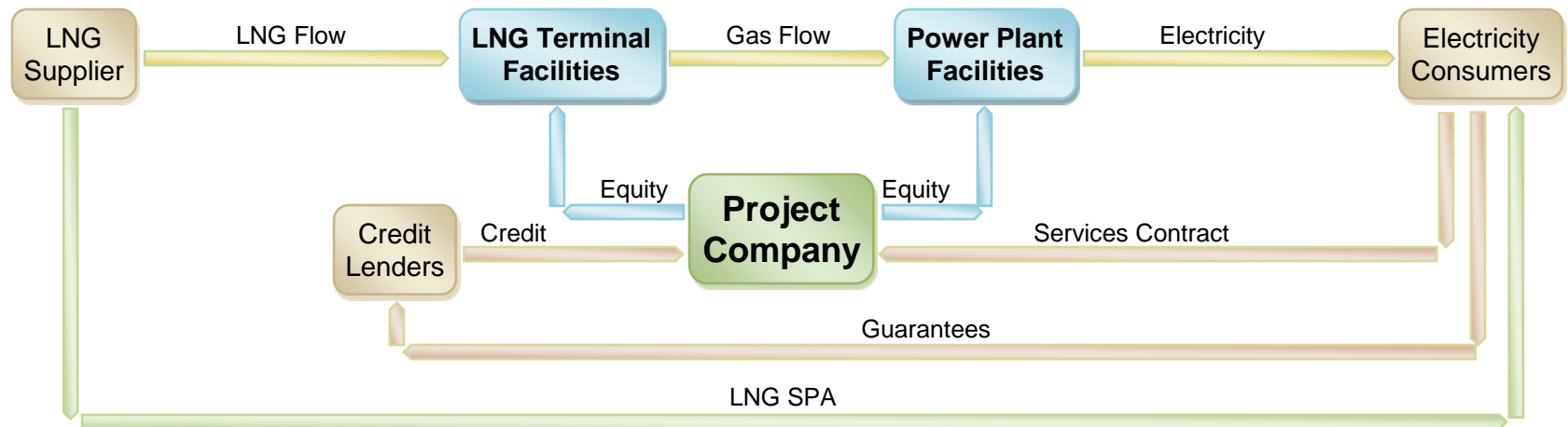
3 Business models

Model D



*BOO: Build, Own & Operate
TSA: Terminal Services Agreement
PGSA: Power Generation Services Agreement
SPA: Sales & Purchase Agreement
PPA: Power Purchase Agreement*

Tolling Model



SPA: Sales & Purchase Agreement

3 Business challenges

Power Market



LNG Market

- Power demand
- Uses of electricity
- Seasonality
- Medium to short term
- Reliability
- Conditions precedent
- Price issues

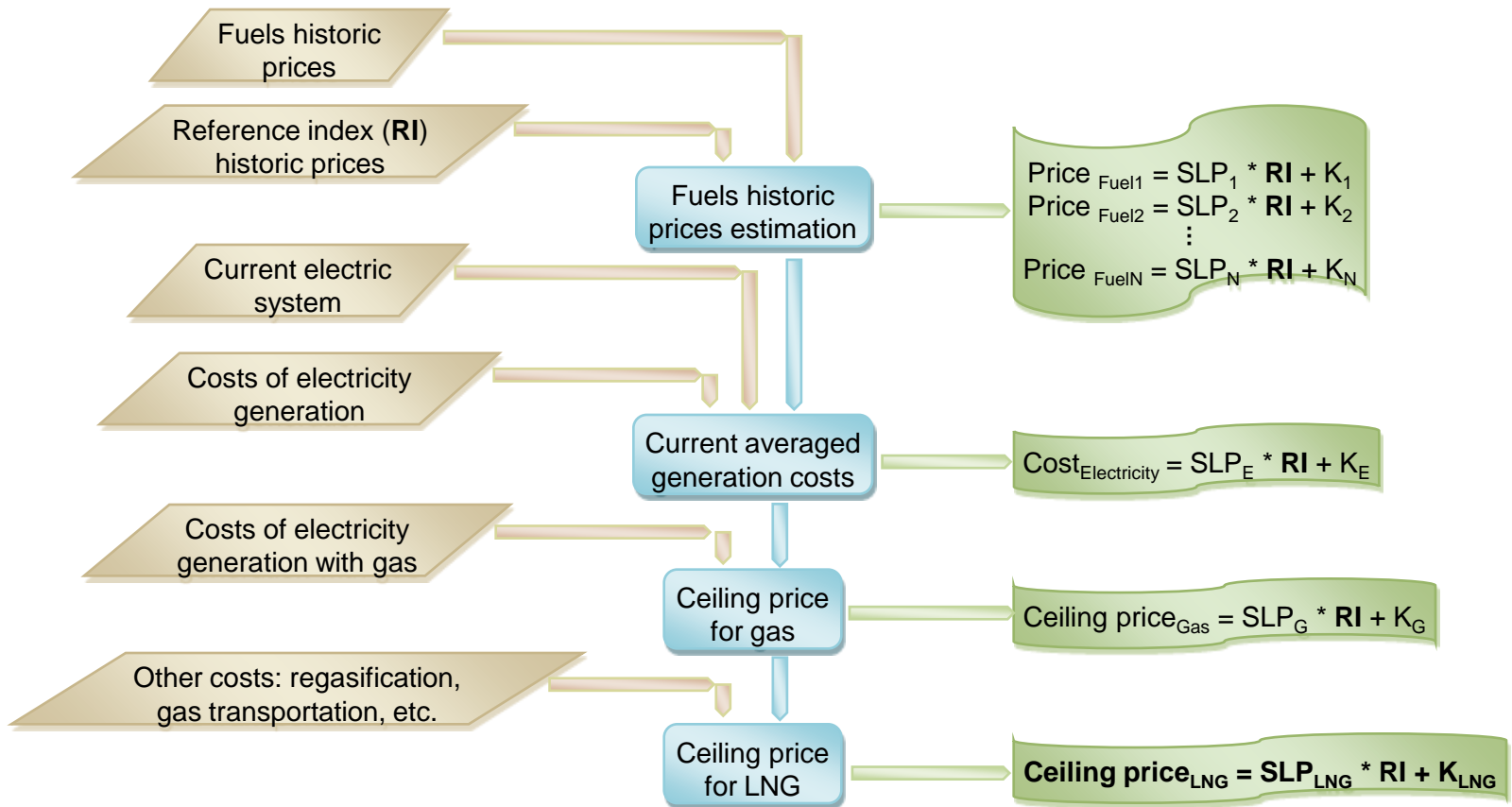
- ❑ PPA
- ❑ Spot power market with no firm commitment

- Global market
- Steady production
- Take-or-pay
- Medium to long term
- Guaranties
- Conditions precedent
- Price issues

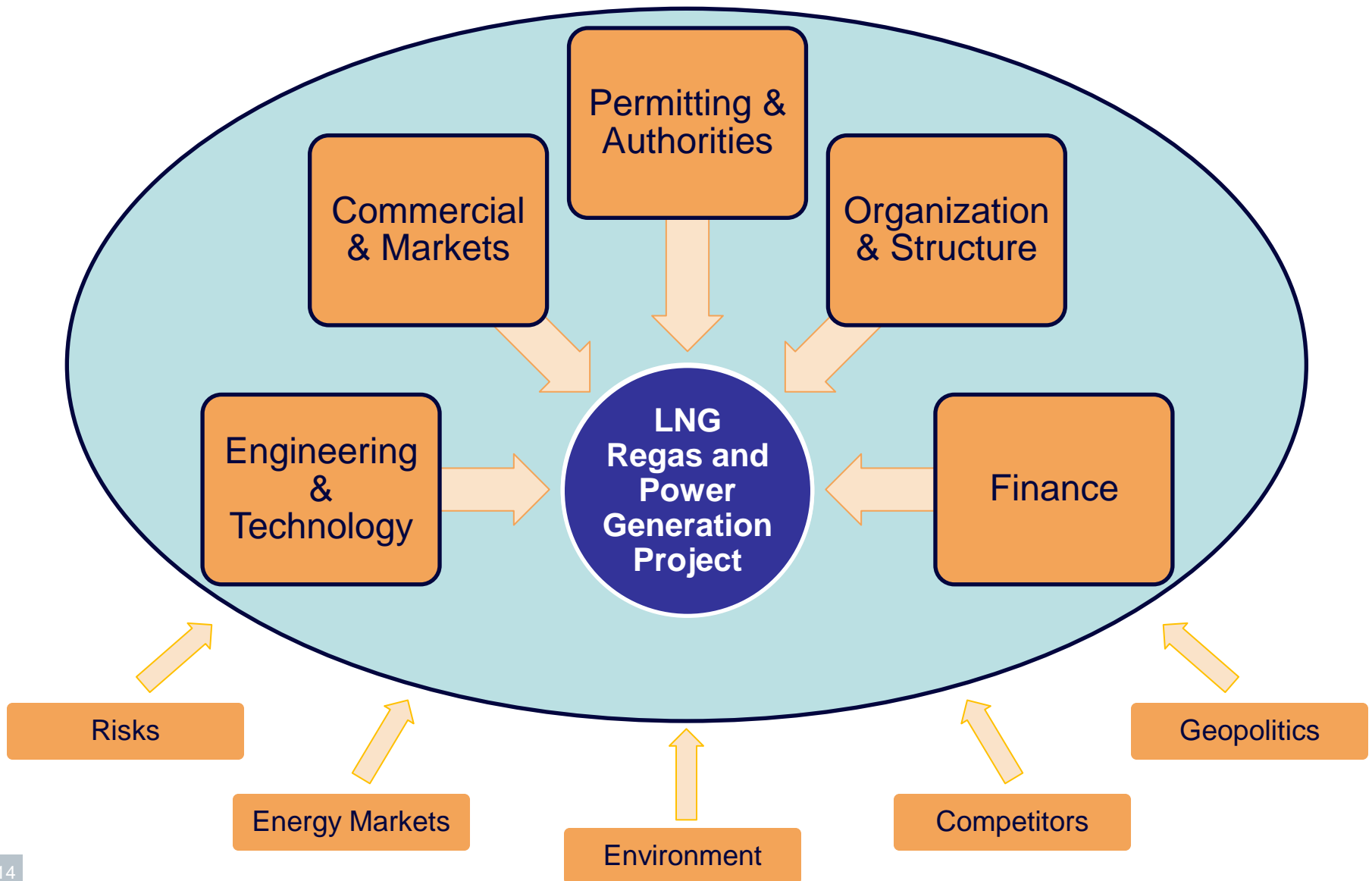
- ❑ LNG SPA
- ❑ Reduced LNG spot market

3 Power generation economic model

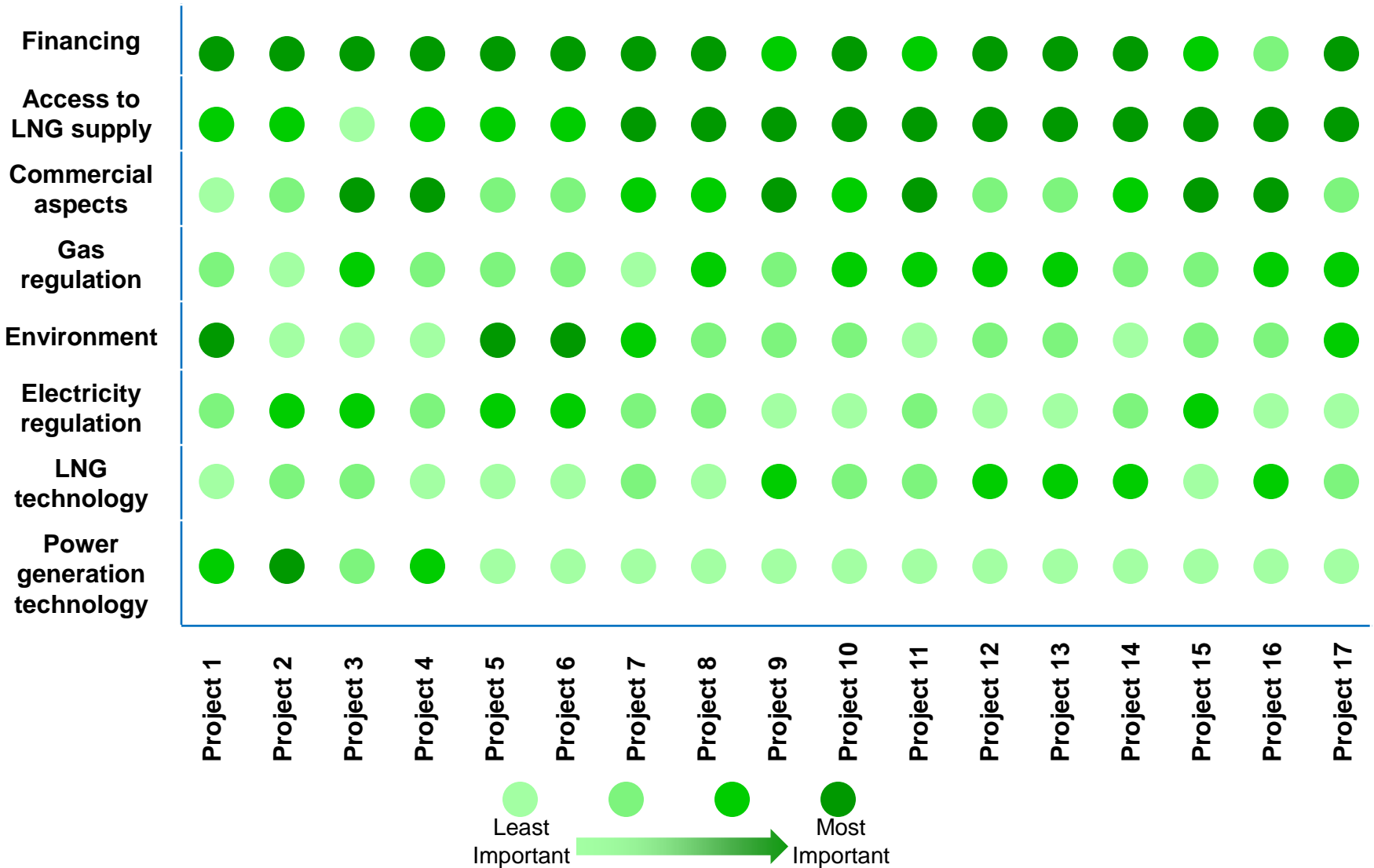
Fixed costs	Variable costs
Amortization	Fuel
Financial costs	Emissions (CO ₂)
Fixed taxes and fees	Income Tax
Fixed Operation and Maintenance	Variable Operation and Maintenance



4 LNG market



5 Business challenges



- **LNG is available only to those able to compete with worldwide LNG demand**
- **LNG price is a significant issue. Economic models ought to estimate if LNG will be competitive if introduced in an existing power market**
- **Project sponsors must overcome many uncertainties. Risk mitigation is mandatory, both for the power generation business as well as for the LNG supply business**

*If you want different results,
do not do the same things.*

- Albert Einstein -

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Thank you for your kind attention

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