

VISUAL OVERVIEW

Western Australia's gas market outlook

December 2021

Summary information for participants, policy-makers, and consumers from the 2021 Western Australia Gas Statement of Opportunities (WA GSOO).

WHAT IS THE WAA GSOO?

A report that provides a 10-year forecast for gas supply and demand in Western Austral It gives the industry and government information that helps them make operational and investment decisions. The WA GSOO focuses on gas in WA's domestic markets, used by industry and households across the state.

10% of the gas produced in WA is consume domestically, about 3% of that domestic consumption being residential use. Most of the gas is exported as liquefied natural gas (LNG).

HOW IS GAS USED IN Western Australia

WA consumers and industry use gas in very different ways. Here's how gas will be used on our west coast in 2022.

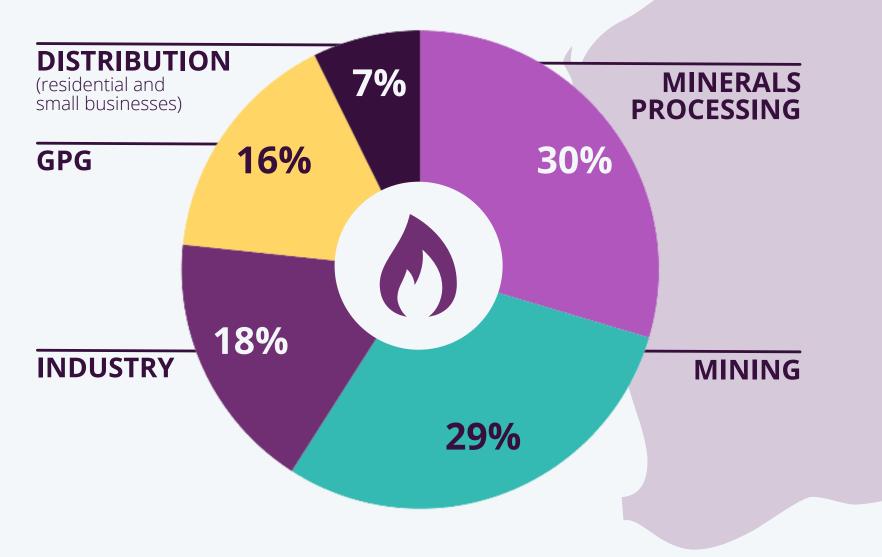


Did you know

Australia was the largest exporter of LNG in 2020, supplying 22% of the global market. **WA exports more natural gas than any other state**, accounting for 57% of Australia's LNG exports in 2020!

CImage: Construction of the construction	r ia. INPL	Use min gas of e AEN par pro and	MO's gas demand forecasts – information from gas ers, projections of likely growth in the mining and herals processing sectors, which consume over 60% of s used in WA, and forecasts for gas-powered generation electricity in the state. MO's supply forecasts – information from market rticipants about reserves, future development and oduction, and projections for future production costs d gas prices). ta on pipeline capacities.
f Business and residential consumers of gas, gas suppliers, operators, investors, federal and state governments	INSIG	cou gap	Ild be supplied to the domestic market, and where any
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alia ry different ways. Here's how gas will



DEMAND IS EXPECTED TO grow...slightly

In the 10 years to 2031, AEMO forecasts that domestic gas demand will grow around **0.8%** each year on average. The main growth

is expected to come from the mining sector, including 15 resources projects that will start operating in this time. Mining projects use gas in processing and generating electricity.

Some growth is also forecast from extra gaspowered electricity generation in WA grid called the South West Interconnected System (SWIS). While new renewable generation will connect, in the SWIS and in the mining sector, it is not expected to provide all the electricity needed as coal-fired generation

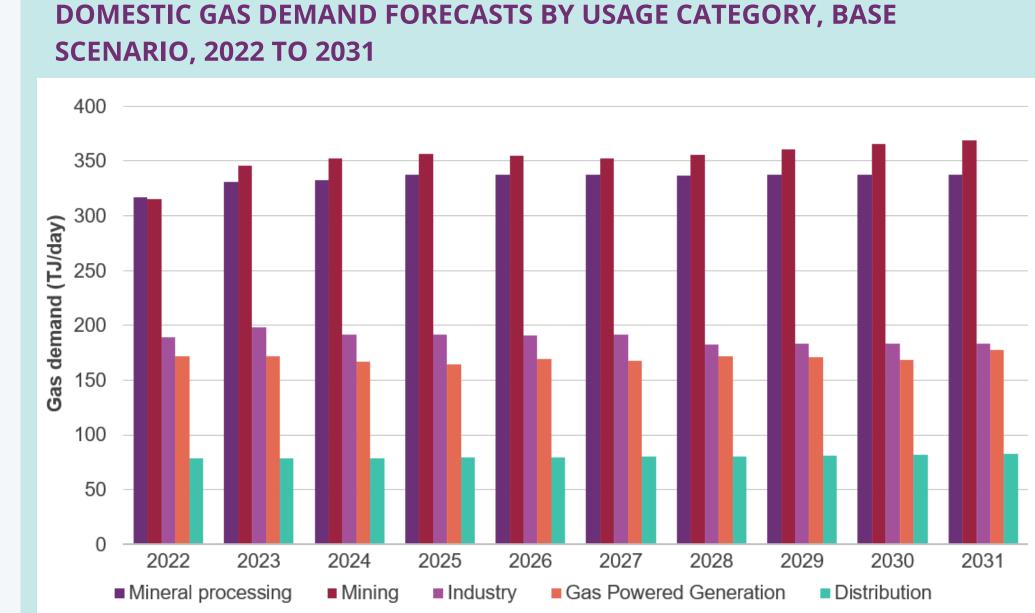


Much of the gas demand growth is driven by global demand for WA's commodities, in particular iron ore, lithium and nickel.

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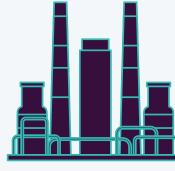


On the supply side, between now and 2031, AEMO forecasts:



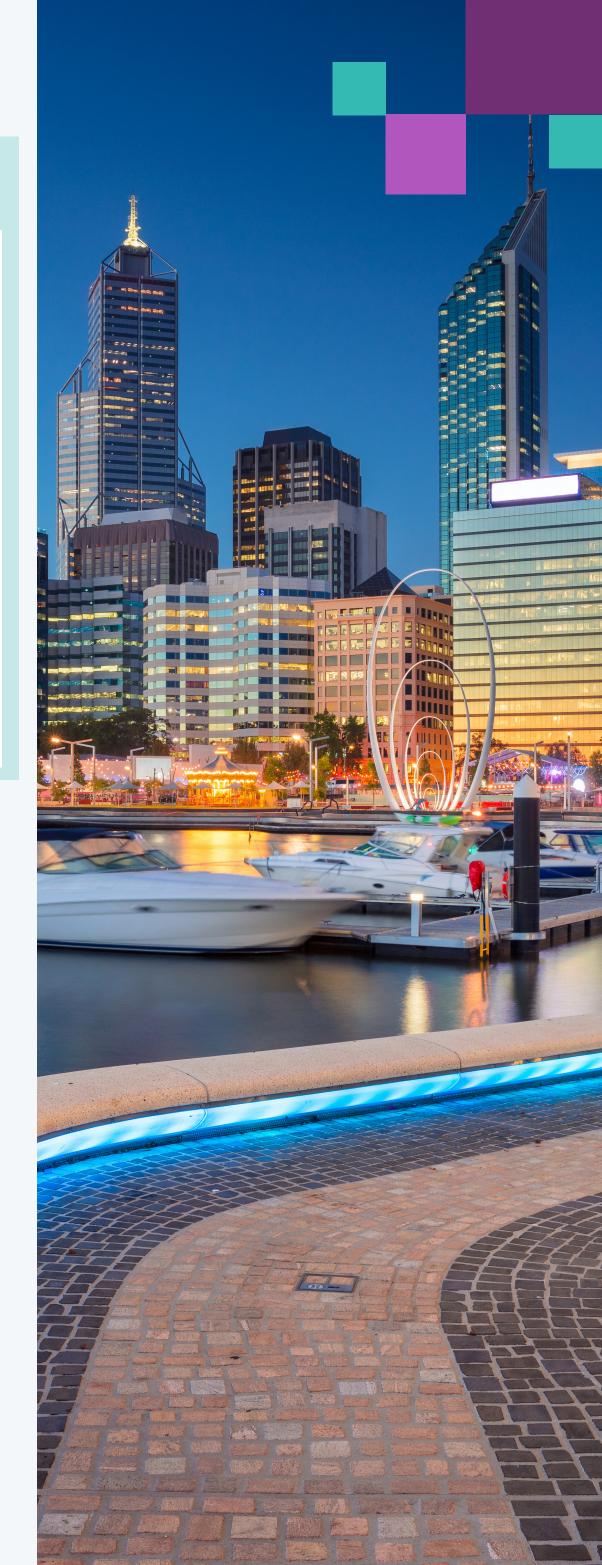
Production from existing sources declining over time





Four new projects lifting supply as they start operating (Spartan and West Erregulla in 2023, Scarborough in 2027, and Waitsia stage two domestic gas in 2029)

Lower supply than in the 2020 GSOO, because some domestic fields downgraded their reserves since then.



SUPPLY WILL MEET DEMAND IN THE WHOLE 10 YEARS, BUT EXTRA GAS WILL BE NEEDED FROM 2025 TO 1,800 1,600

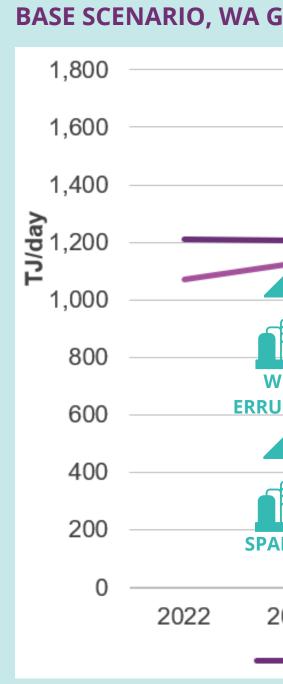
AEMO's supply-demand assessment is that:

- The domestic market will be well supplied until 2024.
- Between 2025 and 2027, domestic demand for gas could exceed supply by 51 petajoules (PJ) in total over those three years, at rates of up to 85 terajoules (TJ) a day in 2026 (there are different options that could make up that gap). For context, the largest forecast gap in 2026 represents about 7% of the total forecast daily demand that year. There was no gap at this time in last year's GSOO, but expected supply in the medium term is now lower than it was then.
- From 2027, after the Scarborough project is forecast to start, until at least 2030, supply is expected to again more than meet demand, although another gap may develop in 2031.

While the GSOO can report on times when demand is forecast to exceed potential supply, it's important to know that Western Australia's businesses and homes will not experience a domestic shortfall. Various options are available to increase supply to meet demand.

HYDROGEN





MEETING THE FORECAST Supply gap

Options to address the supply gap from 2025 to 2027 include:



Taking more gas out of storage (the state has 78 PJ of gas storage capacity, with about 53 PJ currently stored, and this gas can be withdrawn at up to 210 TJ a day).



Getting extra supply from existing facilities that have spare production capacity and gas reserves.



Developing forecast.



New gas discoveries (drilling is continuing in both Perth and Carnarvon basins).

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RTAN							
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2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Potential gas supply			Do	mestic gas	demand			

Developing fields that are not yet included in the supply

