

MYTH: U.S. natural gas is not clean.

FACT: The U.S. is the world's cleanest natural gas producer.

- The increased use of U.S. natural gas is [responsible](#) for the greatest reduction in U.S. CO₂ emissions in recent decades. As a result, the U.S. has reduced emissions [more](#) than any other Nation in the world.
- Analysis commissioned by the Department of Energy determined that U.S. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exports to Europe and Asia over 20 and 100-year horizons would lead to [lower](#) greenhouse gas emissions.
- U.S. natural gas transported and delivered to the EU emits [significantly fewer](#) emissions than Russian natural gas delivered via pipeline.

MYTH: Adding export capacity is unnecessary because demand will soon peak.

FACT: Demand for natural gas will continue to grow beyond the decade's end.

- Industry [estimates](#) that global demand for LNG will continue growing, and the peak gas demand for a majority of the world will continue past 2030.
- Demand from [South East Asian](#) nations, specifically, is projected to grow by 1.5–3% annually between 2023–2035.
- More than 200 million metric tons of new capacity will be [needed](#) by 2050.

MYTH: The world doesn't want more natural gas.

FACT: The world needs (and wants) more U.S. natural gas.

- Leading green energy developers in Europe have [stated](#), "It is in our continent's interest to see more LNG coming to Europe at an affordable price."
- Nigeria's minister of state for petroleum resources, Timipre Sylva, has [stated](#), "In Africa we have over 600 million people without basic energy, so how do we meet their energy baseload? We can only achieve this through gas."
- The federal government's 2018 [Power Africa Gas Road Map](#) projected that 16,000 megawatts of gas-fired electricity generation could be developed in Africa by 2030.

MYTH: Renewables offer a "just" energy transition from natural gas.

FACT: There are several ethical issues with the current transition to renewables.

- The State Department [noted](#) in a 2022 report that solar modules and electric vehicle batteries "are often sourced from areas with long and complicated histories of human rights abuses, including forced labor and forced child labor."
- While the Biden Administration claims to enforce restrictions on these exploits [through](#) the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), [bipartisan](#) lawmakers have highlighted that the administration's lax enforcement guidelines have allowed Chinese companies to bypass the UFLPA.
- Despite knowing that many [solar](#) and [wind](#) products produced in China — and critical minerals integral to renewable energy technologies [imported](#) from Africa — are the byproduct of forced labor and forced child labor, the administration continues to claim these energy sources are "[clean](#)."