### **Energy Trends: Dealing With Unintended Consequences**



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# Down the Rabbit Hole...

**To the Wonderland of the Energy Markets** 

- Major longer-term trends
- Crude oil and natural gas markets
- Credit and bank issues
- NGL market
- Transportation outlook
- Utica/Marcellus issues
- And many other scary things



#### "Faster! Faster!" cried the Red Queen

They seemed to skim through the air, until, exhausted, Alice, stopped and found herself on the ground.

The Queen propped her up by a tree.



Alice looked around in surprise. "I do believe we've been under this tree the whole time! Everything's just as it was!"

"Of course it is,' said the Queen, 'what would you have it?" Basic Forecasting Rules
Forecasting is very difficult, especially about the future.



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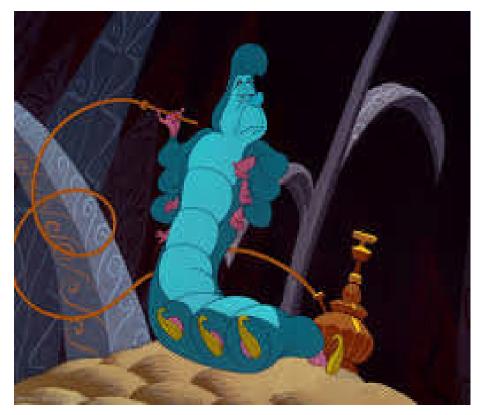


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- When you're right, never let them forget it.



### Perception:100-year cheap (\$3) gas supply



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- Perception: Climate Change needs action Nuclear and coal power losing to competition

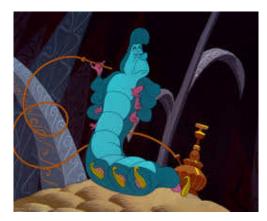


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- Hydrocarbons (BTU basis) will converge
- Governments will get more rent from energy



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- Hydrocarbons (BTU basis) will converge (\$)
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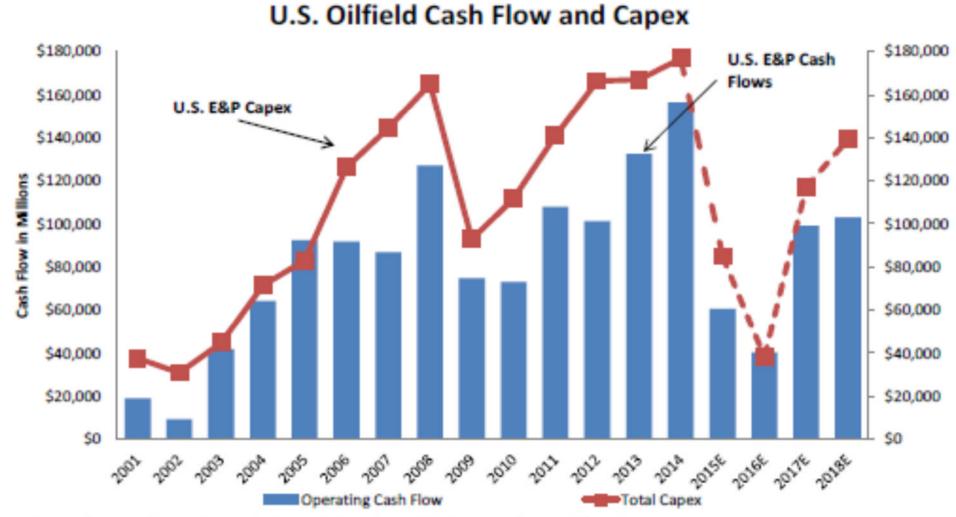


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- Increased globalization of energy markets
- Hydrocarbons (BTU basis) will converge (\$)
- Slowing economies put pressure on to change Regulation will get worse, maybe much worse The most expensive words in the English language:

"This time it's different."- Sir John Templeton



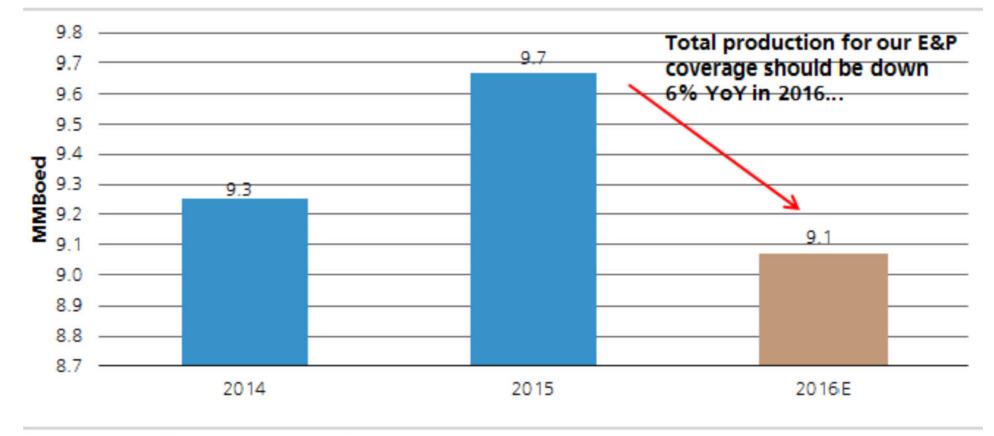
# **E&Ps: Serial Destroyers of Capital**



Source: Raymond James Research; Spears & Associates; EIA; Company Reports; Bloomberg

Incentivized by shale; enabled by cheap money

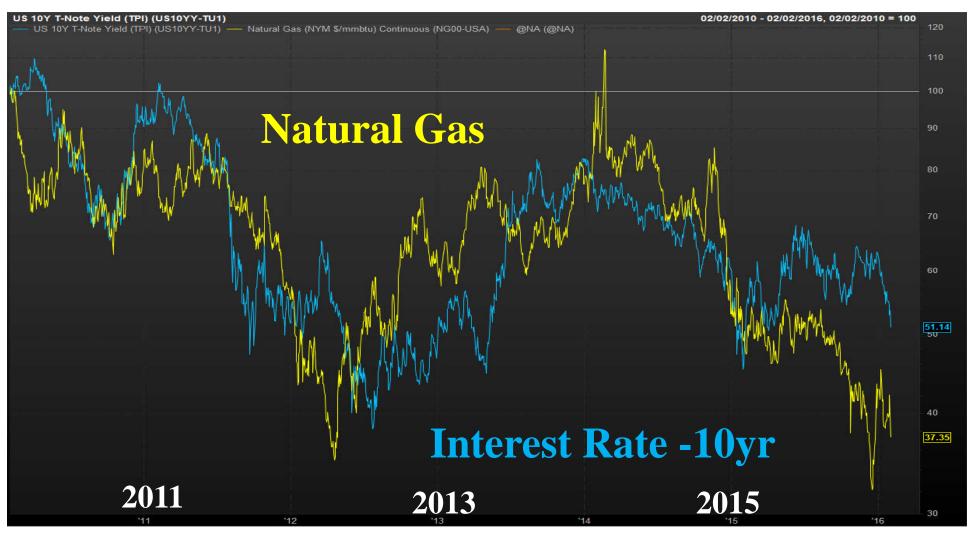
### **Global O&G Production S/B Down 6%**



Source: Company documents and UBS estimates

#### Run rate decline at Y/E 2016 could be ~8%

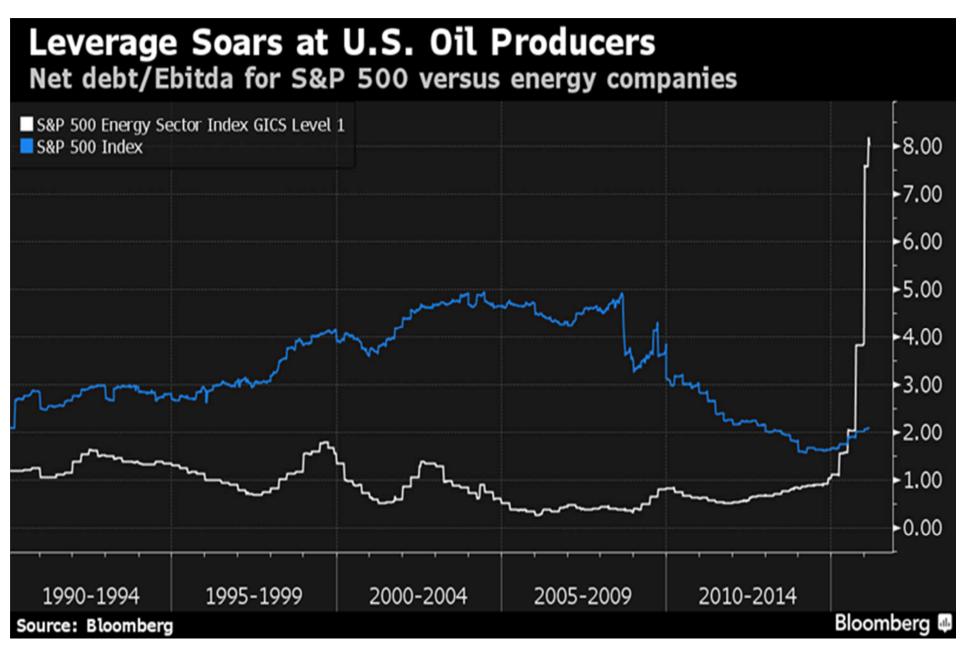
### Low Interest Rates Push Shale Drilling



Too much cheap capital chasing marginal projects

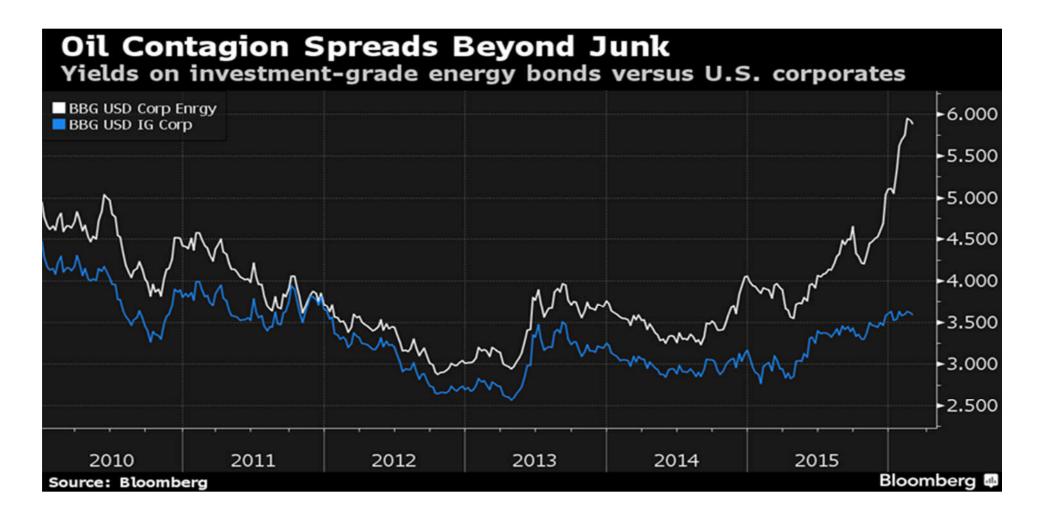
### **Increasing Importance of Credit Markets**

- Forecast for extended slow economy, weak prices
- Fed concerned about bank capitalization
- Also: Seek to avoid voluminous foreclosures
- Credit agencies (Moody's) helping the process
- Closing debt markets, pushing equity
- Austerity may leave only the biggest standing
- Implicit time frame: 2-3 years, minimum
- Nobody too big to avoid some pain



#### Reason for Fed's concern about banks

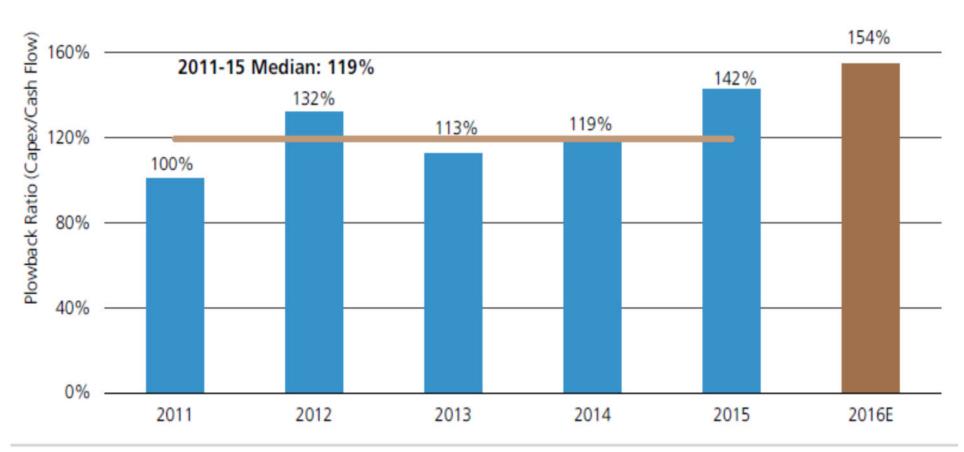
#### **Rates for Energy Names Higher Than Implied**



Exxon (AAA) had 2016 debt priced like A rate

### Capex Plowback Still High in 2016

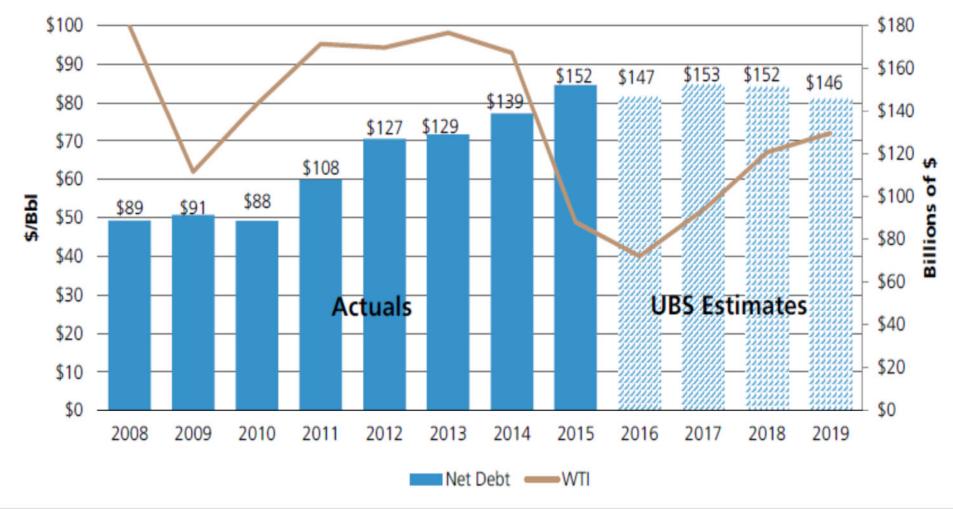
200%



Source: Company documents and UBS Estimates

**Prices have come down faster than spending** 

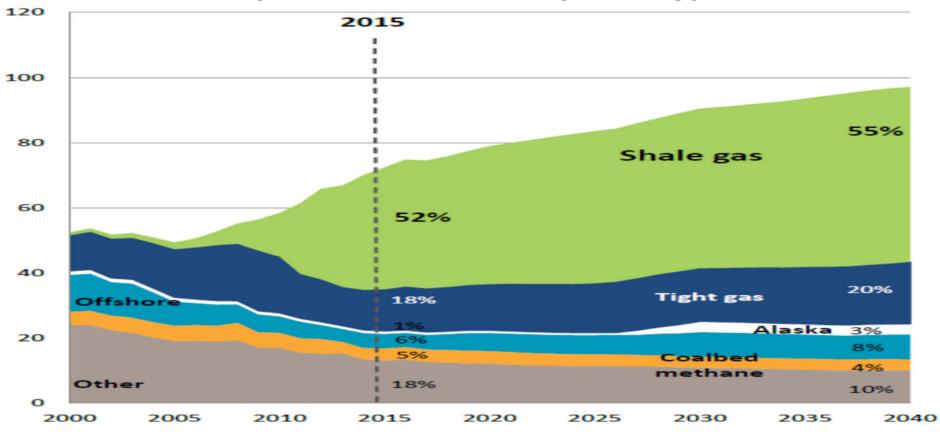
#### **E&P** Debt Will Take Years to Bring Down



Even if prices recover, the debt hangover will remain

# NatGas Perception Illustrated

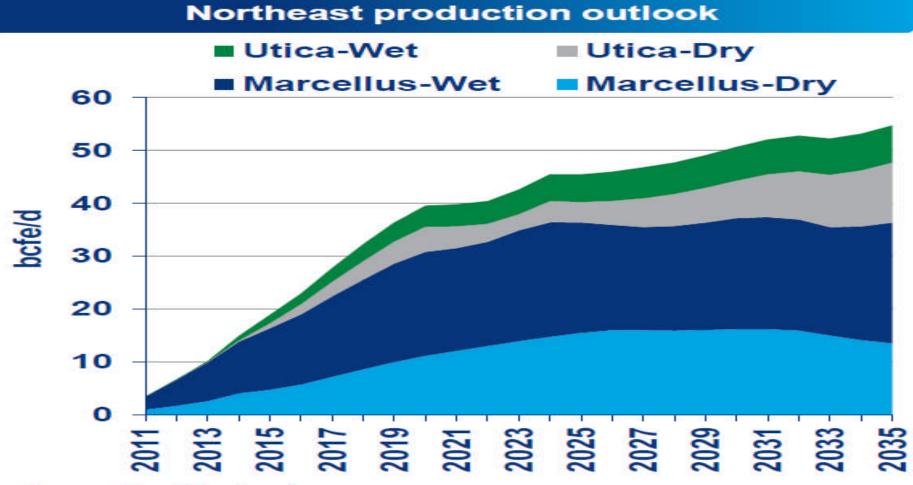
(billion cubic feet per day)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2015

This implicitly assumes costs and prices of dry natural gas will not increase over future years.

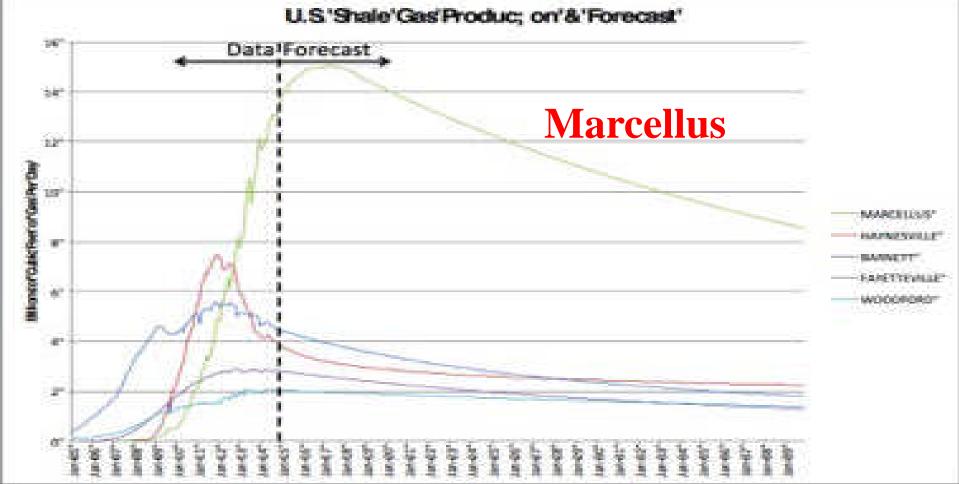
# Utica Source of Long-term Growth



Source: Wood Mackenzie

More constrained than Marcellus by offtake

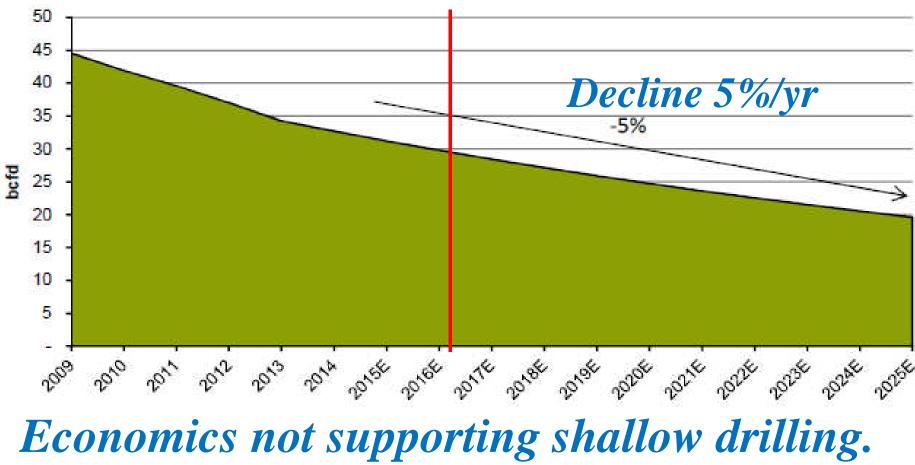
# Natural Gas Peaks, By Shale Field



All dry shale gas plays except Utica, Marcellus in decline already. They should be in decline by 2020, if not earlier.

### **Conventional Gas In Long-term Decline**

Non shale gas production



Likely cut by 40% over next decade.

Shale Gas as Disruptive Innovation Perceived bonanza for economy, energy supply

- Expand power, chemical, transportation
- Touted as 100-year supply
- Priced artificially below \$3/Mcf (33% of oil BTU)
- Poised for LNG export (some), GTL (never)
- Disrupts planning for nuclear, coal, renewables
- Path to HUGE fuel imbalance
- Increases volatility and disruption
- Spillover affecting banks, credit markets (perhaps economy?)

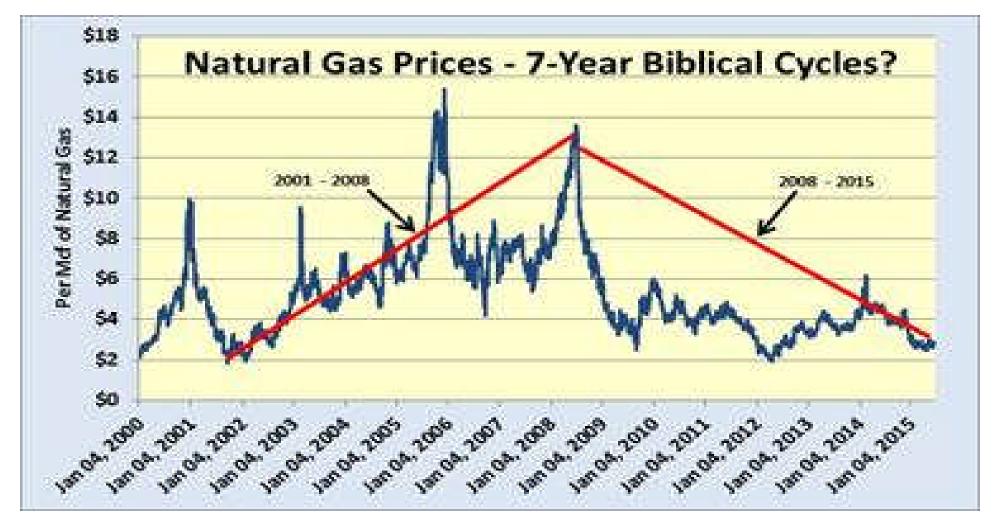


#### "Trends" Run In Cycles (7-10 Years)

- 1999 Crude oil at \$10, forecast to stay there
- 2002– Power deregulation, favors nukes & merchants
- 2005 Plans for 38 LNG <u>import</u> terminals
- 2006 Natural gas hits \$14/Mcf
- 2007 Crude climbs to \$140, rise of cellulosic ethanol
- 2011 Nukes, merchants, coal plants being shuttered
- 2013 100-year supply of cheap (\$3) natural gas
- 2014 Plans for 30+ LNG <u>export</u> terminals
- 2015 Crude oil drops from \$100 to \$30



### Natural Gas Seven Years Up and Down



#### It could be a LONG next seven years for gas.

# Intermediate Energy Trends

- Majors <u>cutting back</u> on big projects
- MLPs ready for infrastructure <u>roll-ups</u>
- Oil service: Huge pressure to lower costs
- PE capital inflow to debt or assets, not equity
- Focus on upstream <u>exports</u> for all hydrocarbons
- Access to capital becoming problematic
- OPEC no longer supporting oil price
- Longer completion times vs. plans
- 2016-20 is Era of Infrastructure



# Crude Oil Macro View

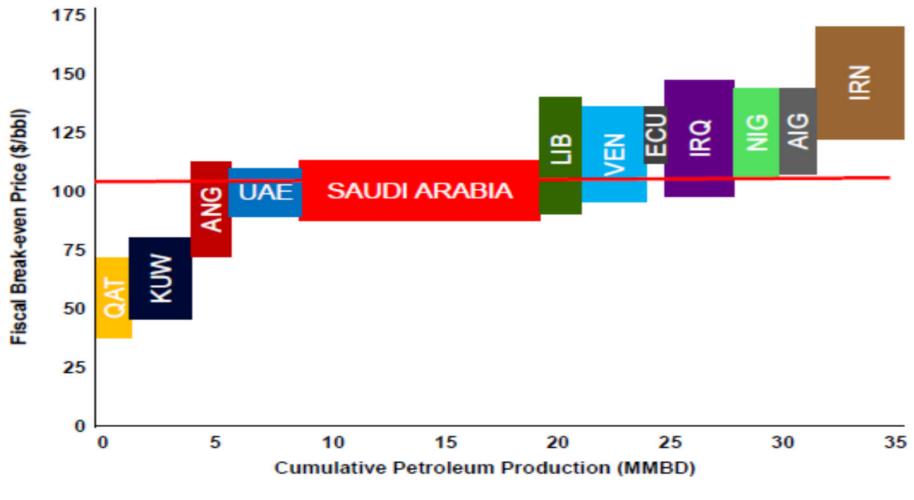
- Drivers: supply, demand, global central bankers
- Primary Oil Major driver: Avoid political risk
- Energy demand correlated to global GDP
- Critical supply elements:
  - Saudis only OPEC swing producer, rest at maximum
  - OECD supply growth centered on US shale
  - Saudi Arabia no longer supporting price targets
- Shale introduces faster S/D response, more volatility
  - Major projects getting pushed off (bullish)
  - Capacity delayed, lumpy when it arrives

# Effect of Dollar, OPEC on Crude Oil



November 2014 – Saudis decide to not cut production

### **Fiscal Breakeven For OPEC Countries**



Increased chance for heightened political risk

### Historical Oil Price, In Current Dollars

### Crude oil prices 1861-2014 US dollars per barrel, world events

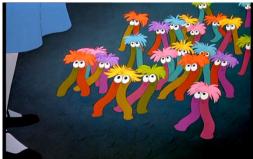


BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2015 BP p J.c. 2015

bp

Move from "cheap" to "affordable" crude oil. Large increase in volatility, new "normal".<sub>37</sub> • Production less subject to "subsurface risk"

- Transition : "hunters" to "gatherers" to "farmers"
- Highly technical process/logistics
- Stressful pricing while awaiting infrastructure
- Mediocre results away from "sweet spots"
- Will Asia drive marginal U.S. natgas price?
- US natgas pricing a victim of its own success
  - Capital tightening (another round?)
  - Too many players, now and sidelines
  - Capital needs market pricing



### *Power/heat: Displace coal – 4Bs/day by 2020*



• Power/heat: Displace coal – 4Bs/day by 2020 Chemicals: Ethylene, other –3Bs/day by 2017



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Industrial/Economy- 3Bs/day by 2020



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- 3Bs/day by 2017 3Bs/day by 2020 3Bs/day by 2017 8Bs/day by 2020



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- 3Bs/day by 2020
- 3Bs/day by 2017
- 8Bs/day by 2020
- Vehicle Transportation- ???

Added 20+Bs/day (30%) by 2020

(But economy may cut estimates by 40%)

## Hurdles To LNG Export Story

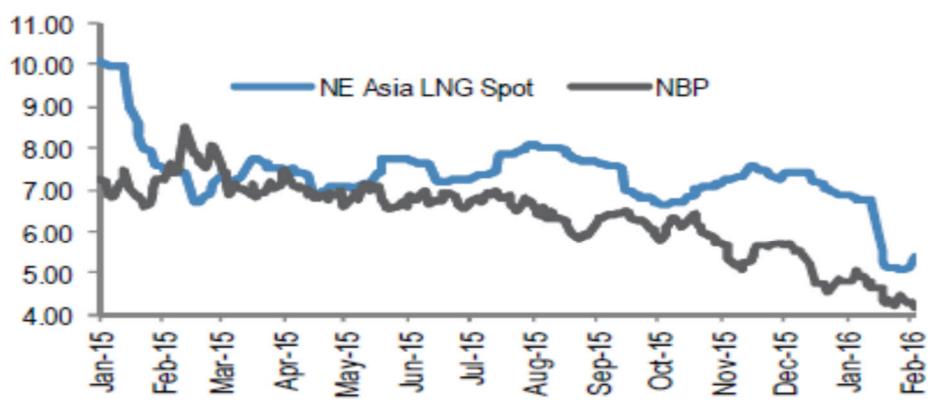
- Many foreign LNG entrants, Gazprom
- Other sources (e.g. Japan nuclear fleet)
- Link to oil price unraveling
- Low European gas prices
- Worker shortage to construct
- Distance from prime markets
- Reliance on current gas price

Crucial to gas price recovery



### **Global LNG Price Anticipating Supply**

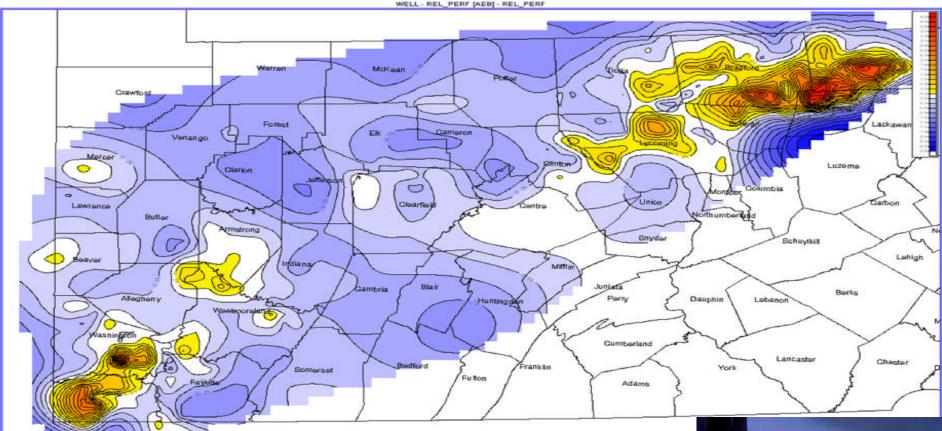
### Exhibit 7: NE Asia spot LNG price vs NBP \$/MMBtu



Source: Bloomberg, JPMorgan Natural Gas Strategy Supply likely to exceed demand for many years **Issues Affecting Utica/Marcellus** 

- Environmental issues
- Proposed severance tax(es)
- Infrastructure build-out
  - *Time frame (2020 treadmill?)*
  - Negative basis/cash flow
- Lack of "major players"
- Cloudy cycle (7-10 yr.) economics
- Closing of capital markets

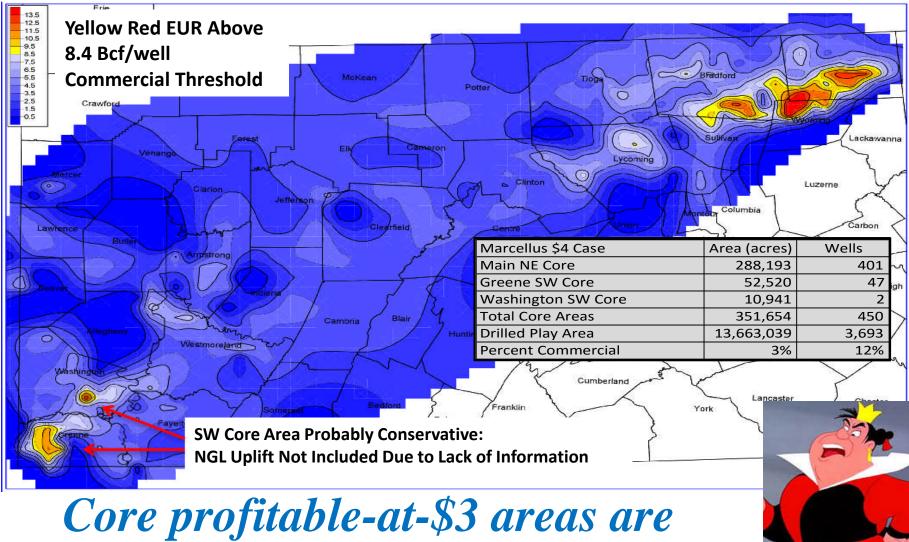
### The Good Acreage Gets Developed First



Two large Marcellus sweet spots Wet in southwest, dry in northeast

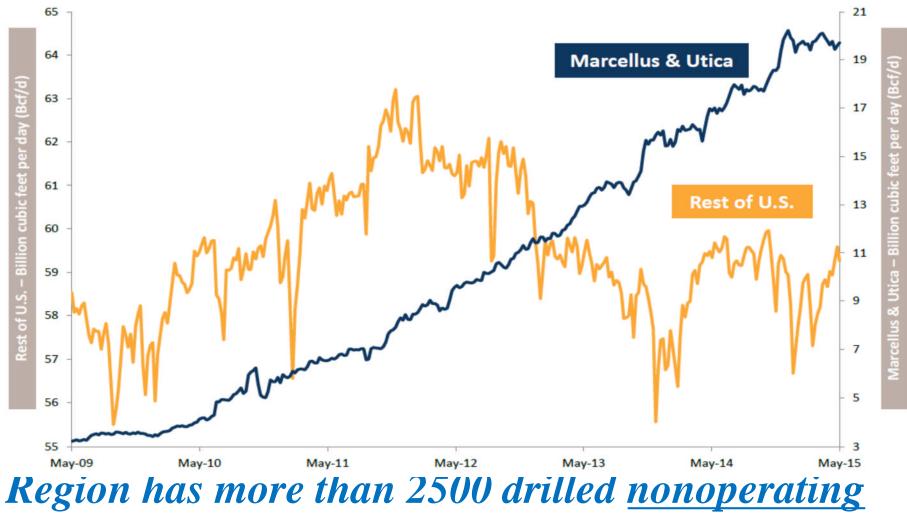


### Limited Acreage Profitable at \$3/Mcf

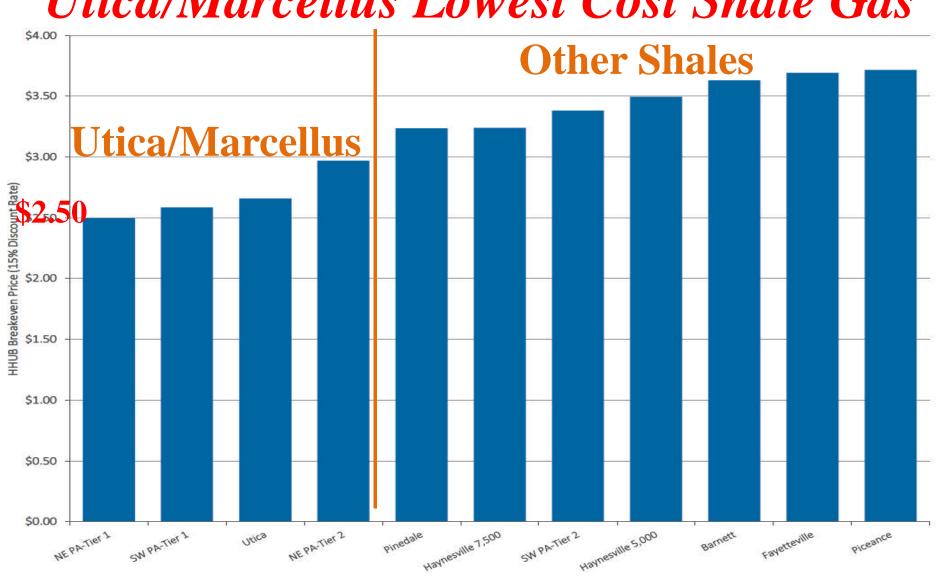


smaller than sweet spots

### All US Supply Growth From U/M



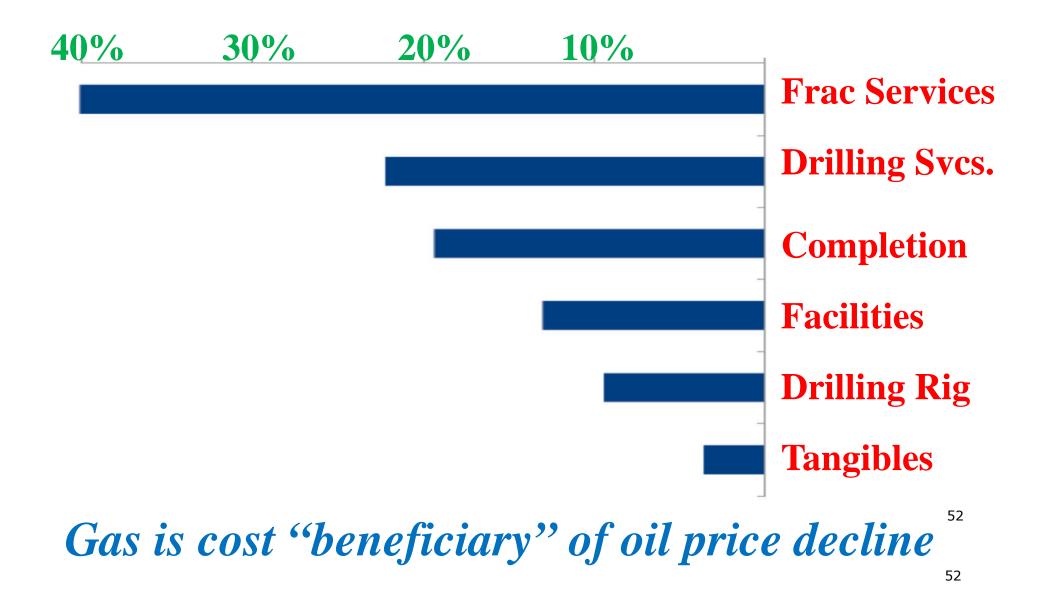
wells with at least 10 Bcf/day initial production.



### **Utica/Marcellus Lowest Cost Shale Gas**

Infrastructure, markets still huge hurdles

### 2016 Marcellus Well Cost Savings



### **Offtake Like Flying Through O'Hare** Major (>100 mmcfd) projects target several major destination markets 87 W 81 W Constitution (Sep. 2017) Committed pipe projects\* New Market (Jun. 2017) Northern Access 2016 (Nov. 2017) Can. NED (Nov. 2019) 10 9 8 Tenn. 300 leg: Atl. Sunrise (Feb. 2018) 7 Lebanon West (Nov. 2016) Triad Exp., PennEast (Apr. 2018) REX Zone 3 Enhancement (Dec. 2016 Millenium Exp. (Sept. 2018) 6 Orion Exp. ET Rover (Nov. 2017, Jan. 2018) Susquehanna West (Nov. 2017) bcf 5 Nexus (Jun. 2018) Southeas 4 V K XYE I XX Leidy South (Oct. 2017) 3 Midwest Atl. Sunrise (Feb. 2018) 2 Atlantic Coast (Apr. 2019) Southeast Gutcoast MVP (Jun. 2019) 0 Pipeline Columbia Gulf 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 Empire Panhandle Eastern Iroquois NE Pennsylvania TransCanada NE Pennsylvania delayed Equitrans Millennium Gulf Markets (Nov. 2016, Aug. 2017) SW Marcellus National Fuel Texas Gas Broad Run Exp. (Nov. 2017) SW Marcellus delaved Rockies Express Algonquin Adair SW (Nov. 2017) Utica z - Tennessee Utica delayed ANR Leach Xpress (Nov. 2017) Source: Wood Mackenzie Tetro Columbia Gas Access South (Apr. 2018) Includes assumptions about SW Marcellus/Utica split for projects Transco Dominion Mountaineer Xpress (Nov. 2018) where shippers are not yet announced 84 W 75 W 72 W Source: Wood Mackenzie North America Gas Service, PennWell

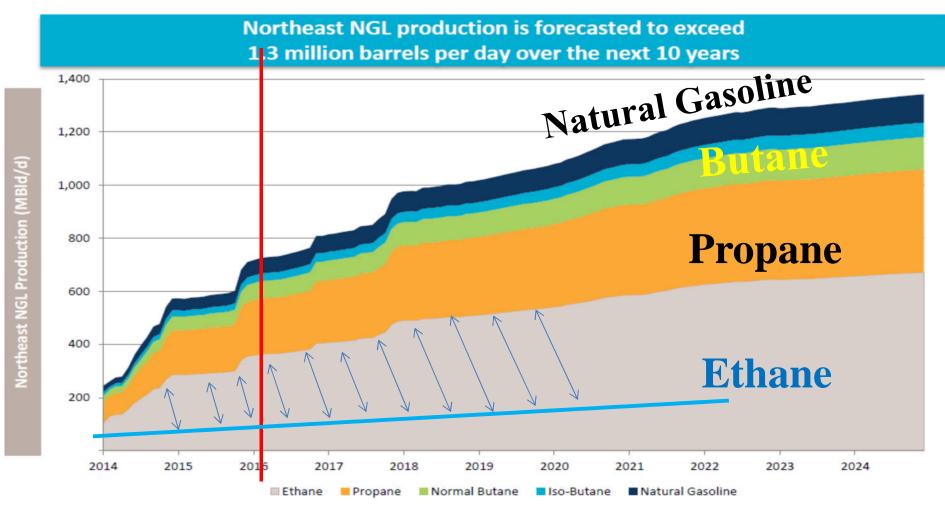
Longer than planned & unforeseen problems

### NGL Overview

- Supply growing faster than demand
- Midstream, fractionation: Little resistance
- End-use infrastructure taking longer
- Take/Pay contracts forcing production
- Weak gas price hurting ethane rejection
- Slim export capacity growth short-term
- Crude oil drop, instability major hurdles

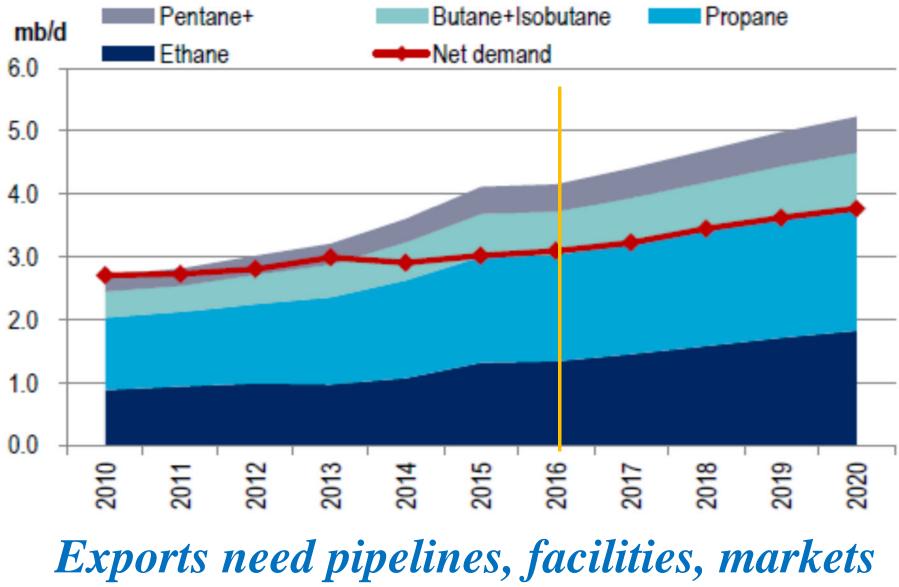


### Marcellus/Utica NGL Production



The ethane above blue line is "rejected", left in methane stream to sell as natural gas. Leads to propane oversupply.

### **Domestic NGL Demand Will Lag Supply**



How Does Oil Drive Natural Gas Price?

- Global LNG chases oil-based pricing
- Crude oil and NGL drilling brings "associated gas" production
- NGLs also priced off crude oil
- Ethane (NGL) "rejected" as feedstock, crowds dry natural gas supply



Commodities are priced at the margin

### Less Spending ! More Production? Exxon Mobil cutting spending, but could boost output 250M barrels/ day **Antero Resources scales back on 2016 spending** by 36 percent Continental slashes 2016 budget by 40% Halliburton cut 22,000 jobs in last year **Conoco Slashes Capex by 40% and Reduces Dividend 66%**

Most 2016 spending cuts will come out of lowered Oil Service costs. Focus to be on best wells, for cash flow

# • Natural gas infrastructure will take at least three years, lagging supply



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- Cheap capital, global monetary policy, high dollar, slowing economies have oversized effect on supply/demand



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- Decline rates, volatility, regulation & tax trends are bullish for crude oil



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- Utica/Marcellus are key to future for natural gas and NGL markets

The key is not to predict the future, but to be prepared for it. - Pericles



### "Well, in OUR country", said Alice...

still panting a little, "you'd generally get to somewhere else—if you ran very fast for a long time, as we've been doing."



"A slow sort of country!" said the Queen. 'Now, HERE, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!" 66

# Thank you. Any questions?

