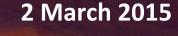


OIL Medium-Term Market Report 2015

New York Energy Forum



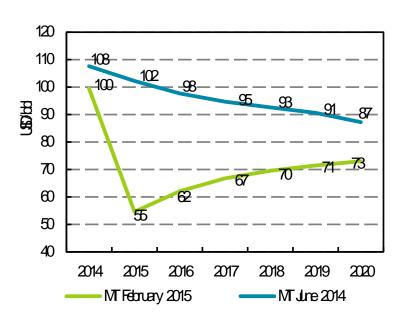
Market Analysis and Forecasts to 2020

Oil price plunge triggers market reset

Historical Brent crude oil prices

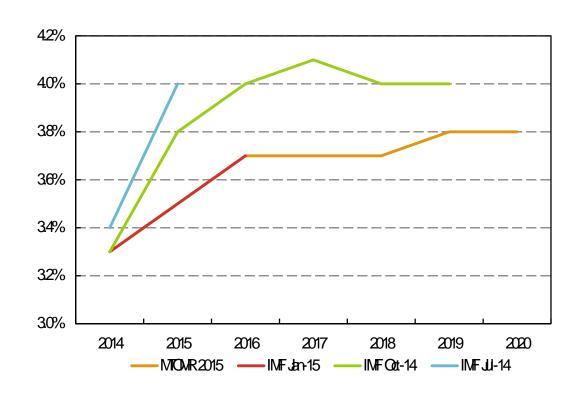
160 140 120 80 80 40 205 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Bert

IEA import price assumptions



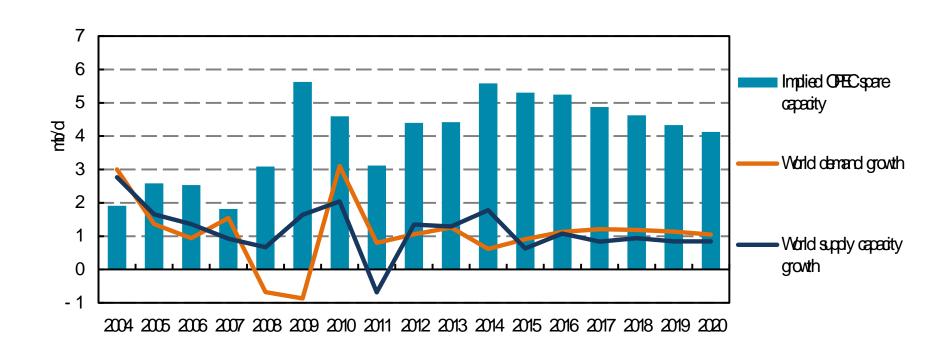
- 60% drop in crude oil prices June 2014 early January 2015
- Partial rebound since then, but market does not expect full recovery
- From backwardation to contango
- Is the age of triple-digit oil prices over?

IMF backpedals on economic recovery



2015 economic growth revised from 4% to 3.8% and again to 3.5% over a six-month period

Business as unusual

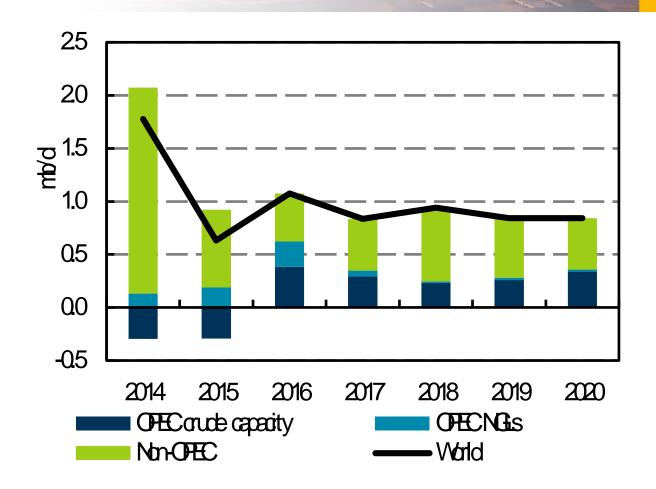


The market response to lower prices is asymmetrical Supply has become more price-elastic, demand less so



Supply

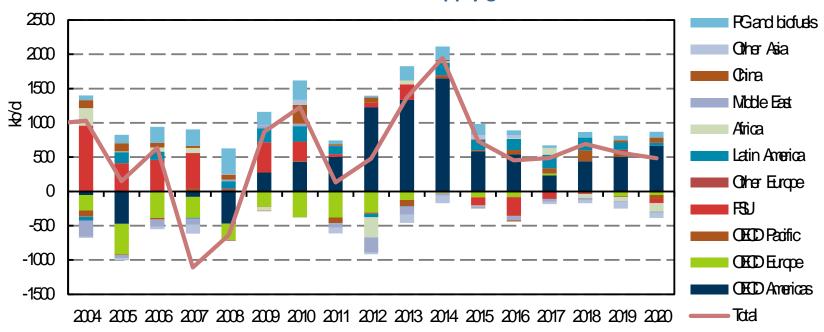
Slowing supply growth



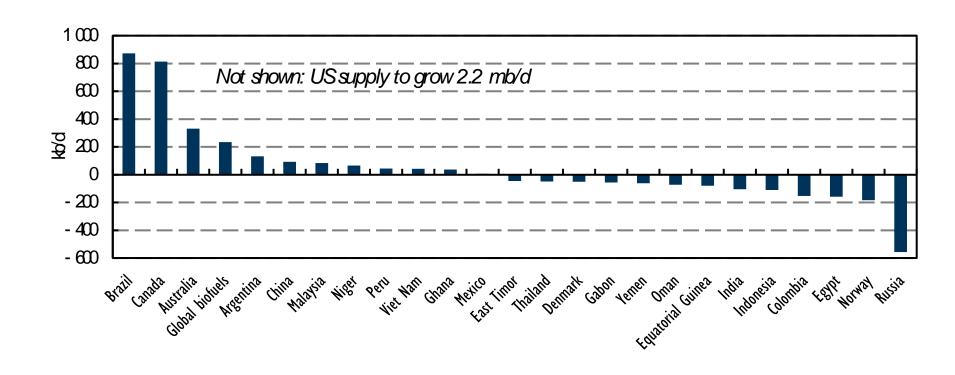
Global capacity growth cut to annual average 860 kb/d through 2020, down from 1.4 mb/d in 2008-14

Non-OPEC growth drops from record high

Annual non-OPEC supply growth



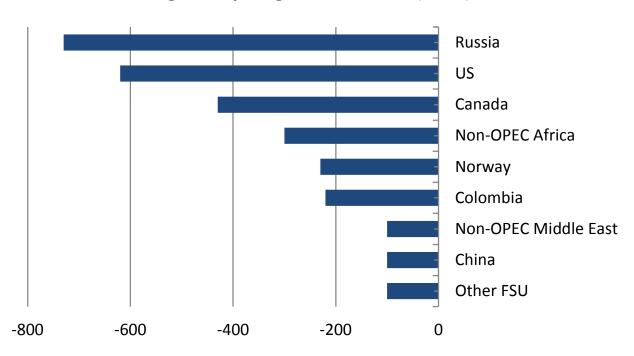
- Non-OPEC supply grows by 3.4 mb/d to 60 mb/d by 2020
- Annual growth slows to average 560 kb/d vs 1.9 mb/d in 2014

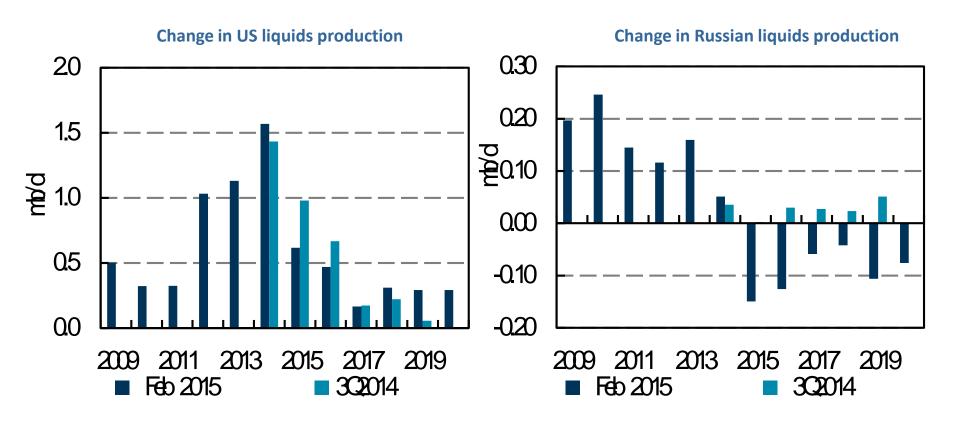


Main growth sources remain the same as before the price drop

Low price cuts mid-term non-OPEC growth expectations by 2.8 mb/d

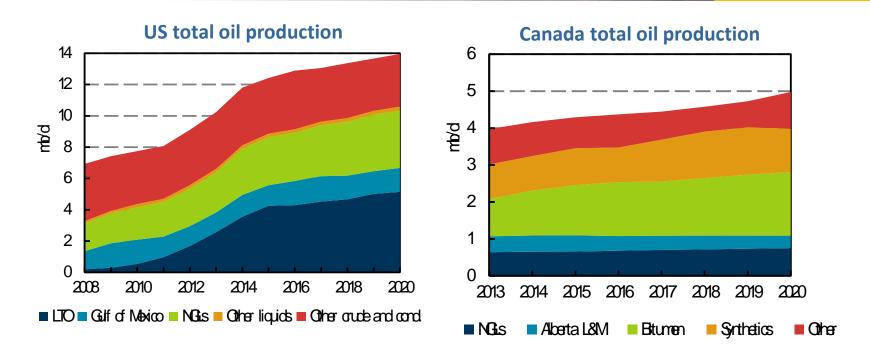
Change in 6-year growth outlook (kb/d)





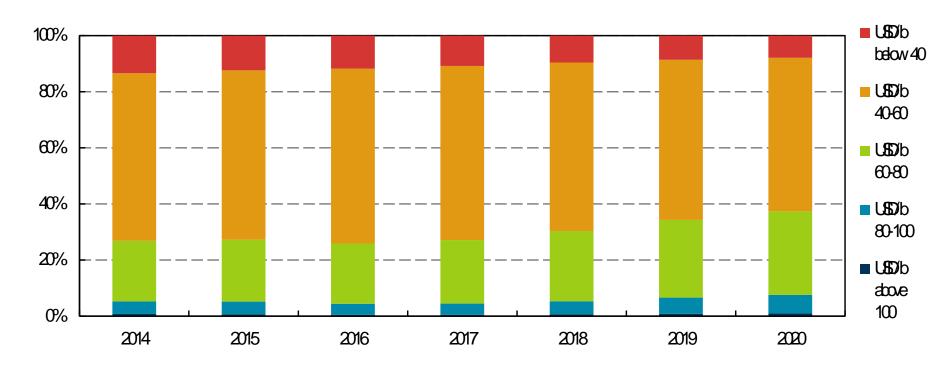
- US production growth slows in 2015-17, then rebounds
- Russian output contracts by 560 kb/d by 2020

North America remains backbone of non-OPEC growth



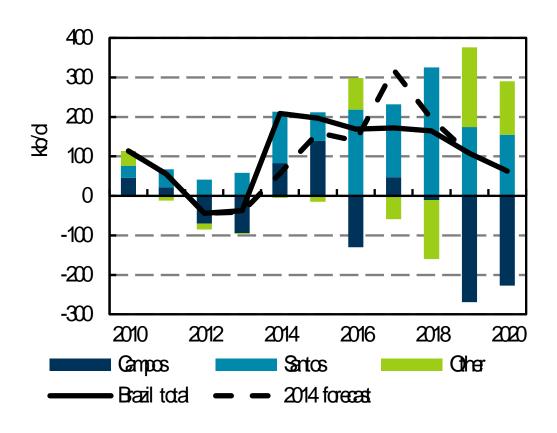
- US production nears 14 mb/d, Canada 5.0 mb/d by 2020
- Most of US output is LTO and NGL by the start of next decade
- Bitumen, synthetics make up 60% of Canada's production by 2020

US LTO and shale-play condensate breakevens rise



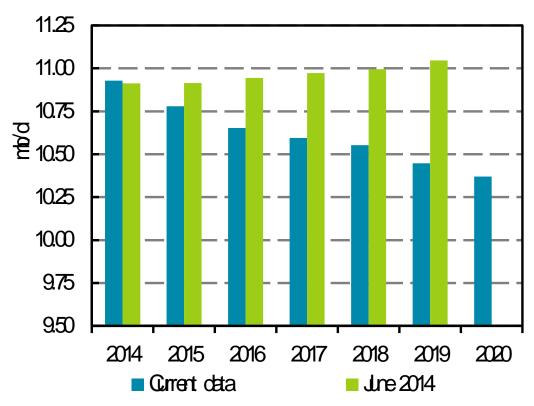
Source: Rystad Energy

- About 41% of US LTO and shale condensate breakeven prices at \$50/bbl or lower in 2014
- Depletion of sweet spots to offset efficiency gains and lower costs



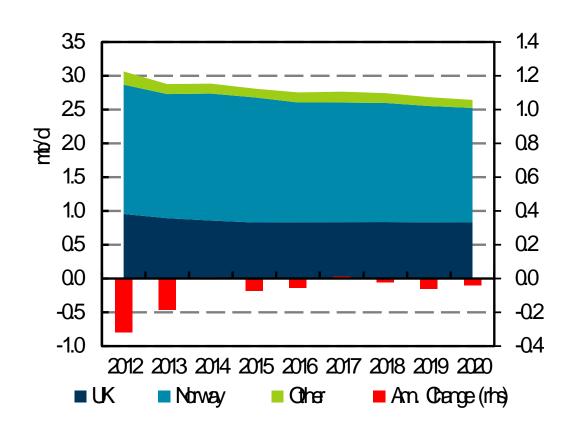
- Supply swung back into growth in 2H14
- Petrobras debt and legal problems raise hurdles

Russia biggest casualty of price fall



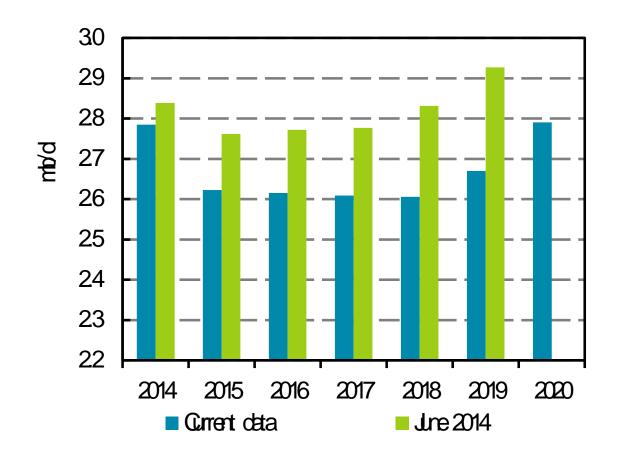
- Ruble collapse partially offsets drop in dollar prices
- Tax regime blunts impact on companies; government takes biggest hit
- Greenfield startups delayed
- Sanctions hit Arctic and LTO

North Sea suffers setback



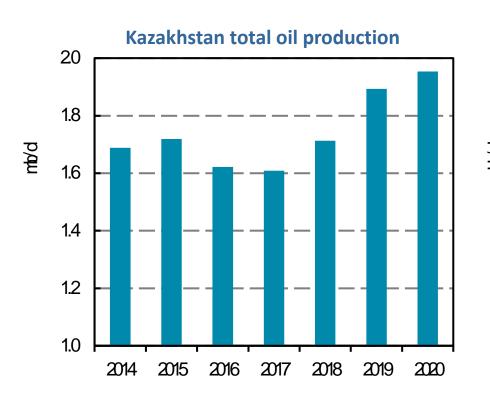
Price slump delays projects, production contracts through 2020

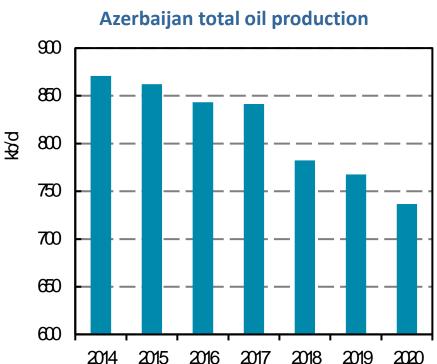
Low price delays impact of Mexican reform



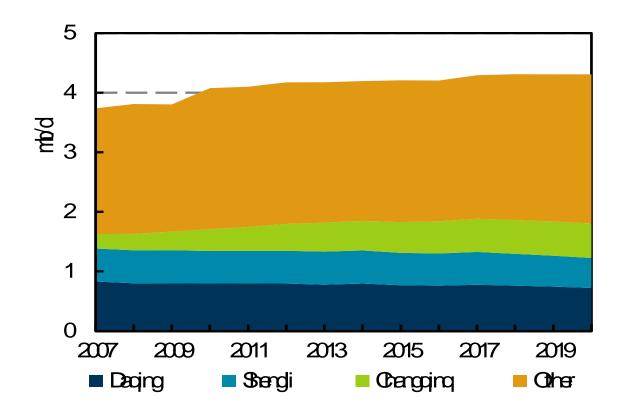
Growth expected to kick in in 2018-20

Caspian growth elusive



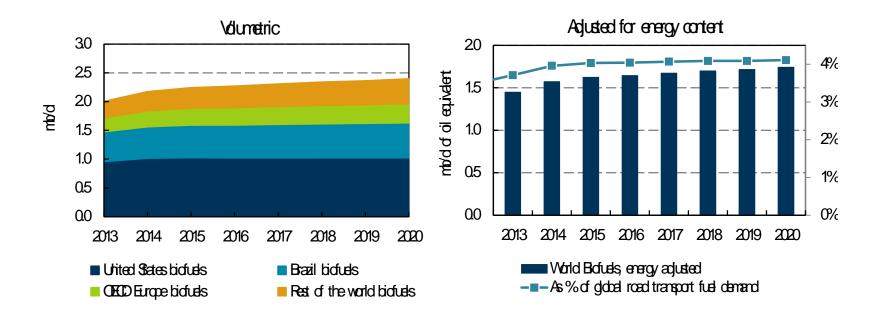


- Production gains post-2017 after Kashagan comes online
- Limited success in stemming rapid declines in Azerbaijan's ACG fields



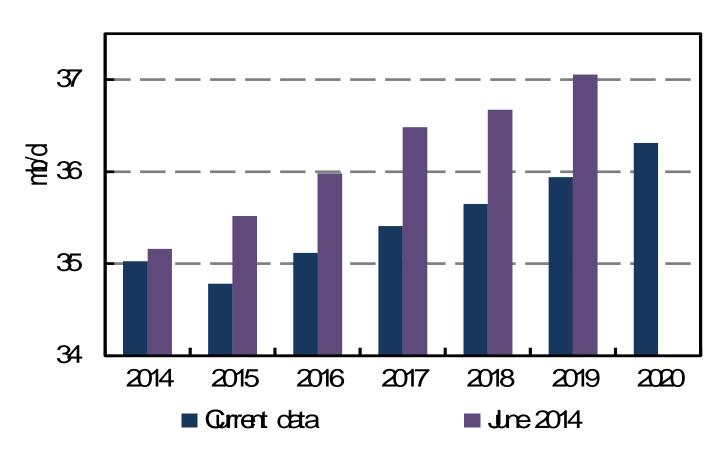
Legacy fields, especially Daqing and Changqing, see EOR benefits through 2020

Biofuels production inches higher



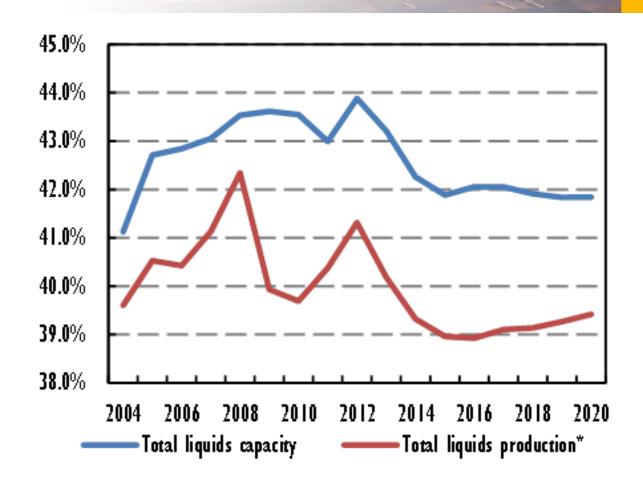
Biofuel consumption is mandate-driven

Price drop curbs OPEC crude capacity growth



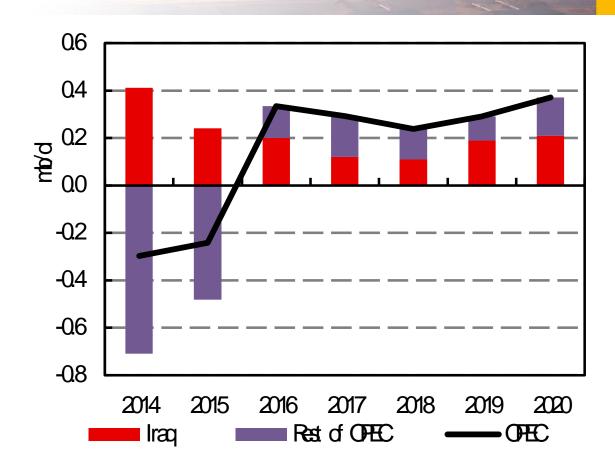
Growth expectations reduced to 200 kb/d annually, vs 350 kb/d prior to the price drop

OPEC wins back some market share



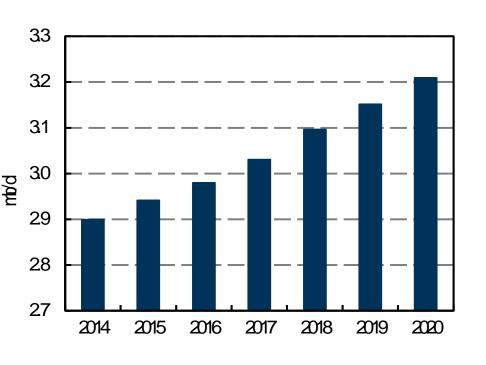
Share of total supply inches back up, but not the share of global capacity

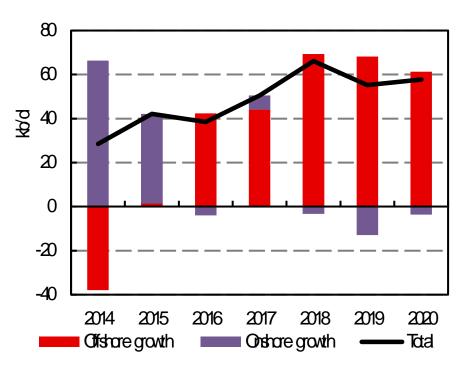
OPEC growth hinges on Iraq



- Price drop, ISIL add to Iraq institutional and infrastructure constraints
- Total Iraq growth estimated at 1.1 mb/d in 2014-2020; elevated risks
- Low prices can be double-edged

UAE to post notable growth

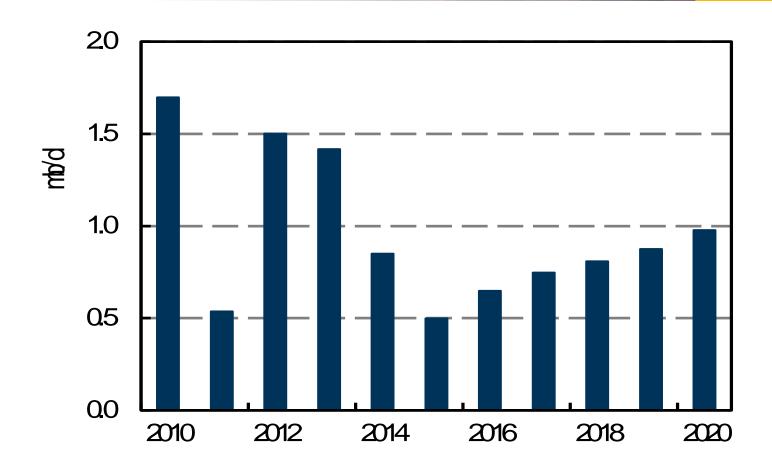




- Abu Dhabi, IOCs press ahead with expansion plans
 - Upper Zakum due to add 250 kb/d by 2017
- Stakes in giant onshore Adco concession being awarded



- Low oil price further delays costly deep-water projects
- Investment already set back by long-running deadlock over Petroleum Industry Bill



Militants target energy industry

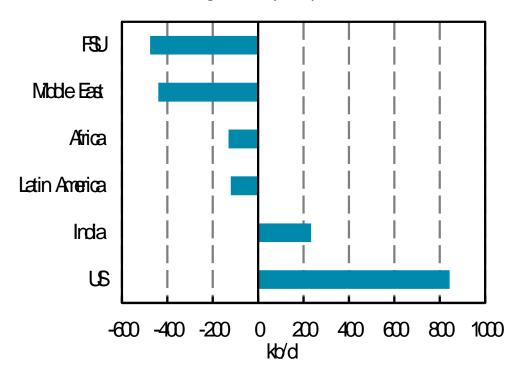


How will OPEC make room for expanding Iraq and an Iran freed from sanctions?

Demand

Mixed demand response

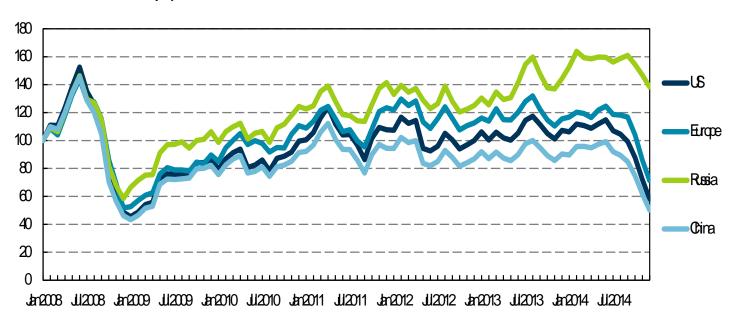
Revised demand growth prospects 2014-2019



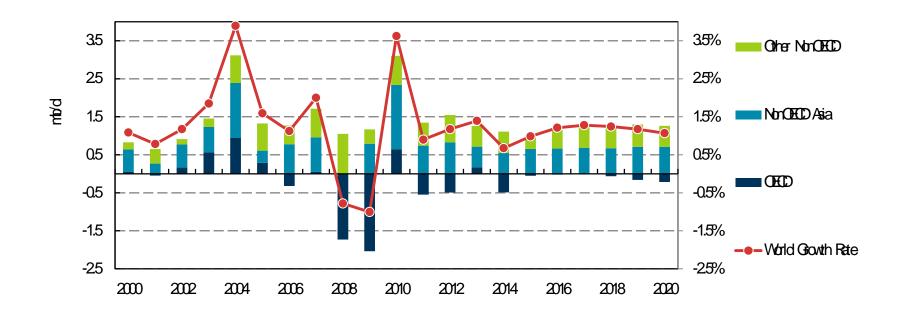
- Low price dampens outlook for oil exporters
- Oil importers enjoy benefits but ...
- ... weak economic recovery, subsidy cuts, forex, fuel-switching provide offset

Currency weakness dampens price effect in many countries

Domestically-priced Brent crude indices, 2008-14



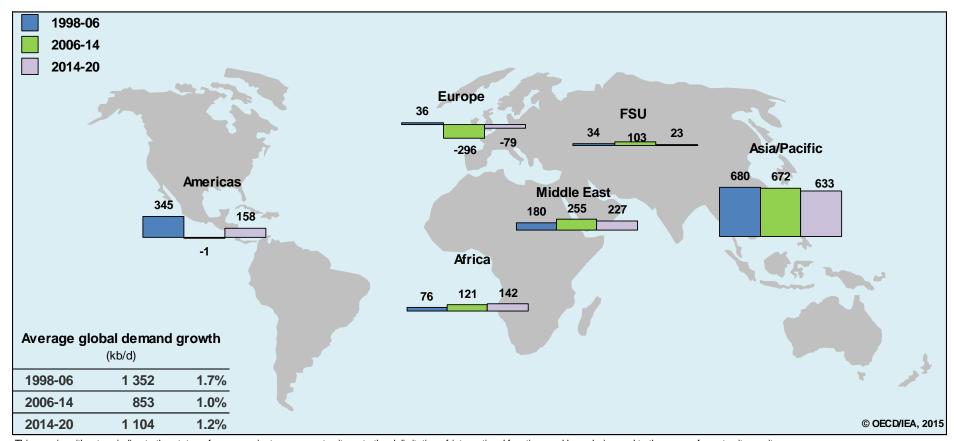
Modest demand growth still foreseen



- +1.2% per annum, 2014-20
- Below pre-Great Recession trend (1.9%, 2001-07)
- Net gain of 6.6mb/d, nearly 1 mb/d above supply capacity growth

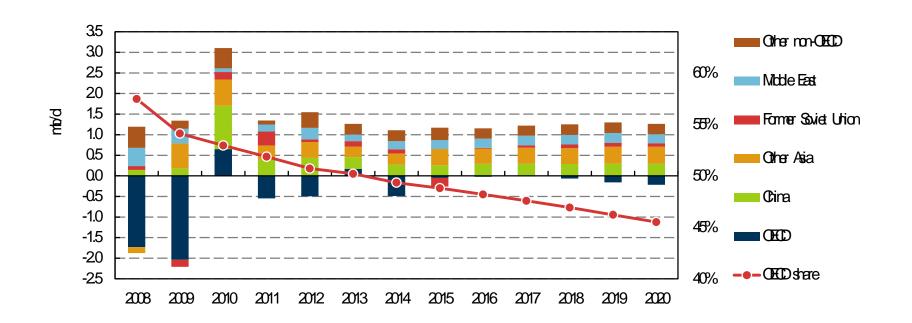
Eastward pull unabated

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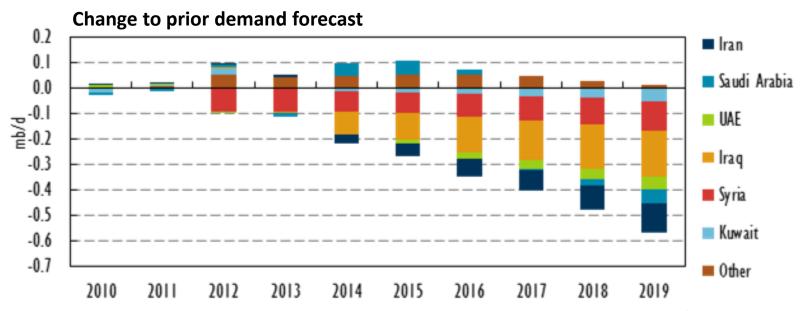
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OECD share of demand continues to decline



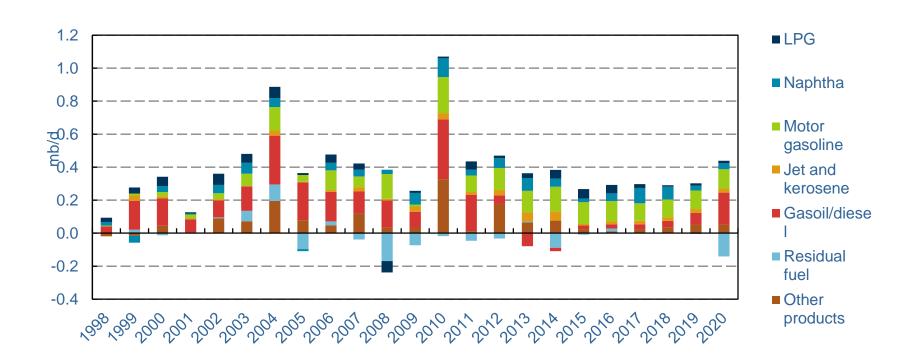
- Non-OECD demand overtook OECD in 2014
- OECD declines further overall
- Non-OECD continues to grow, but at slower rate

Middle Eastern demand growth expectations reduced by turmoil, price



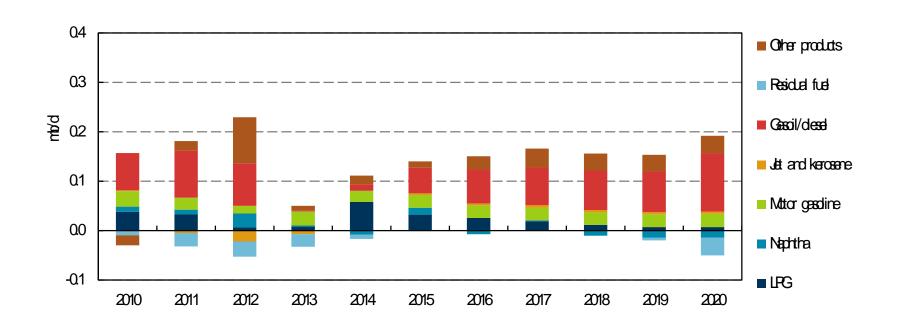
- Still key growth area at 2.6% gains per annum, or 1.4 mb/d total over 2014-20
- War and unrest take toll
- Lower price cuts exporter-country GDP
- Countries with low buffers harder hit
- Subsidy reductions

China shifting gears



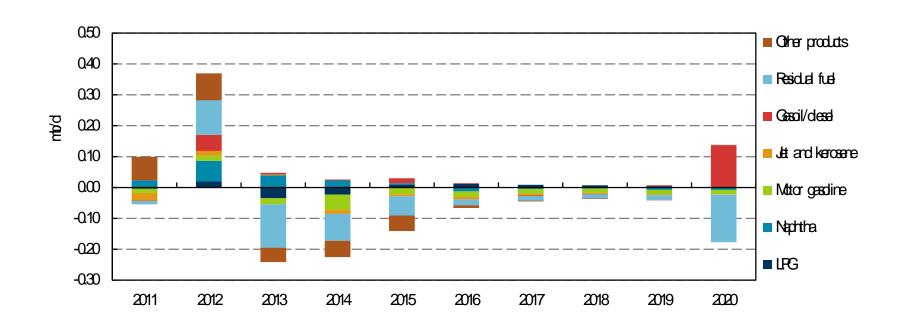
- +2.6% per annum, 2014-20
- Slower stage of economic growth, IMF foresees sub-7% GDP trend
- Focus shifts from oil-intensive exports to consumer sector
- Diesel less dominant

Indian demand seen gaining momentum



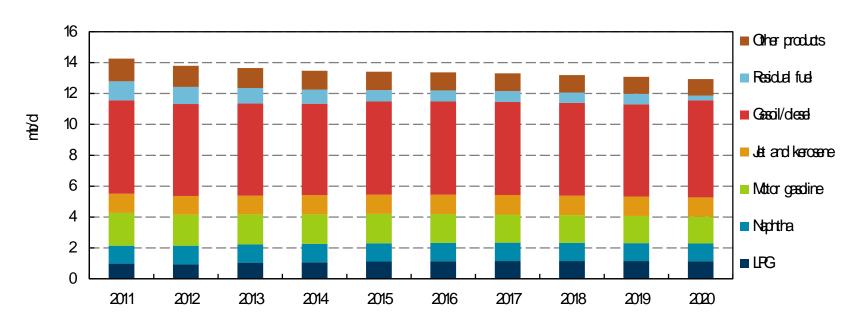
- +3.4% per annum, 2014-20
- Growing confidence in economy
- 'Worst' of subsidy cuts has passed

OECD Asian demand contracts further



- Non-OECD Asia Oceania -0.6% per annum, 2014-20
- Ongoing power-sector switching, out-of-oil
- Weak macroeconomic momentum and heady efficiency gains

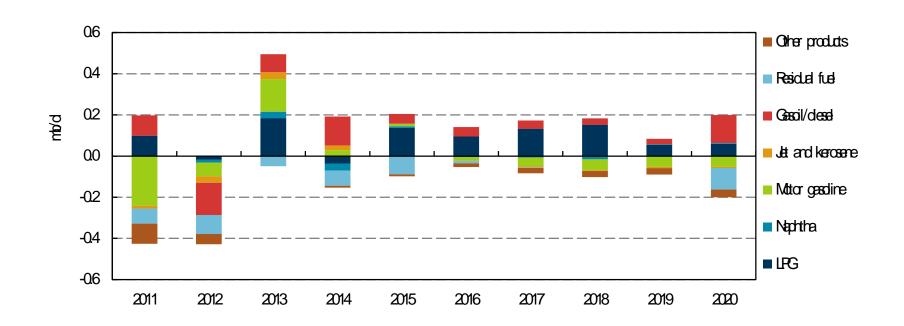
European demand outlook weak on slow rebound



- -0.7% per annum, 2014-20
- Persistent macroeconomic weakness curbs demand
- Deflation concerns
- Efficiency gains

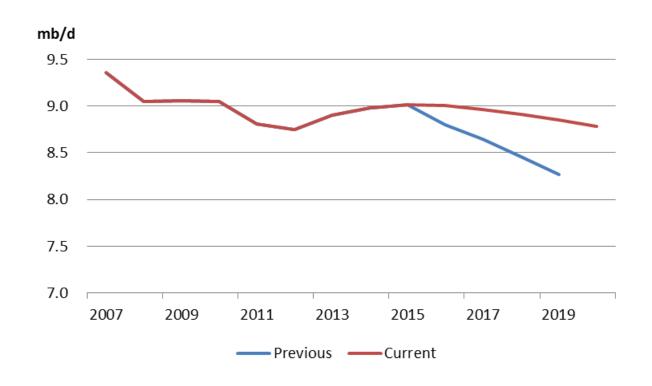
US bucks the OECD demand trend

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- +0.3% per annum, 2014-20
- Supported by robust macroeconomic backdrop
- Efficiency gains trim gasoline and jet/kerosene

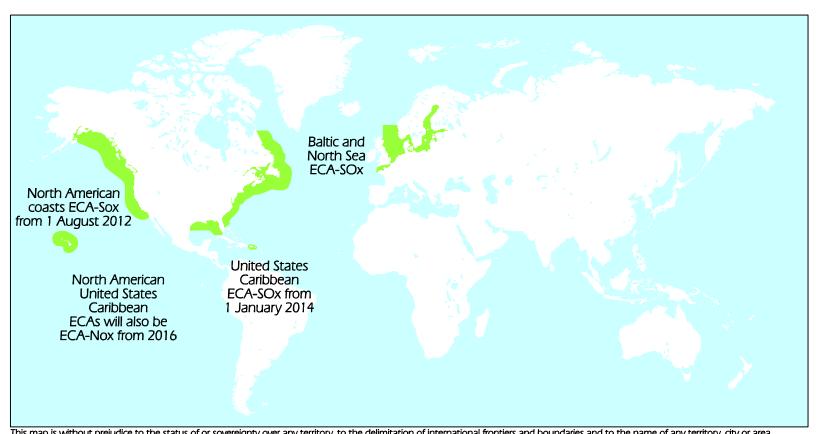
Lower prices at the pump lift US gasoline demand outlook



Efficiency gains still cuts use

Marine Bunkers

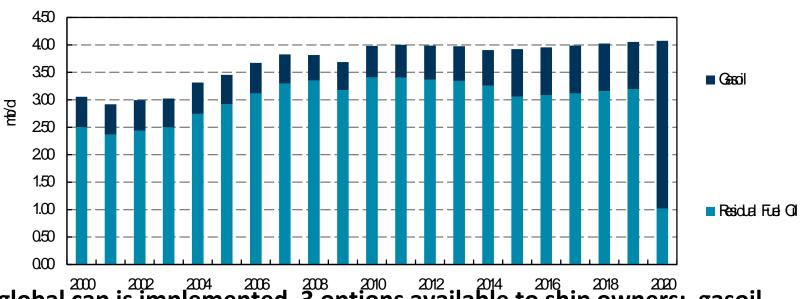
Emission rules catch up with marine sector



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- 0.1% sulphur-content cap in ECAs effective 1 January 2015
- Elsewhere 3.5% cap since 2012, to be cut to 0.5% in 2020 or 2025
- **Uncertainty on timing**

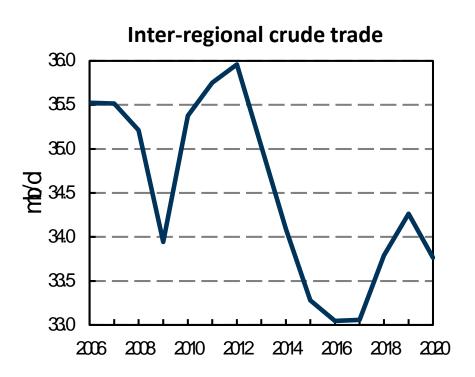
Oil-based marine fuel consumption in international navigation



- As the global cap is implemented, 3 options available to ship owners: gasoil, scrubbers, LNG
- Up to 2.2 mb/d could switch from fuel oil to marine gasoil:
 - Marine gasoil notionally set to rise to 3.1 mb/d
 - Residual fuel oil set to decrease to 1 mb/d

Oil Trade and Refining

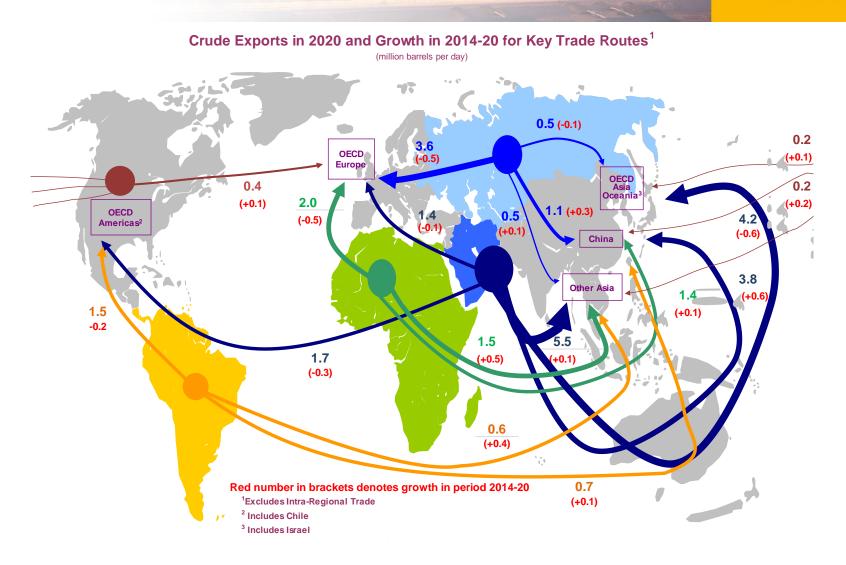
Crude trade has peaked



- Crude trade peaked at 36 mb in 2012 and declined swiftly over 2012-2014
 on lower US import needs, higher Middle East runs
- Declines expected to moderate and partially reverse in the medium term

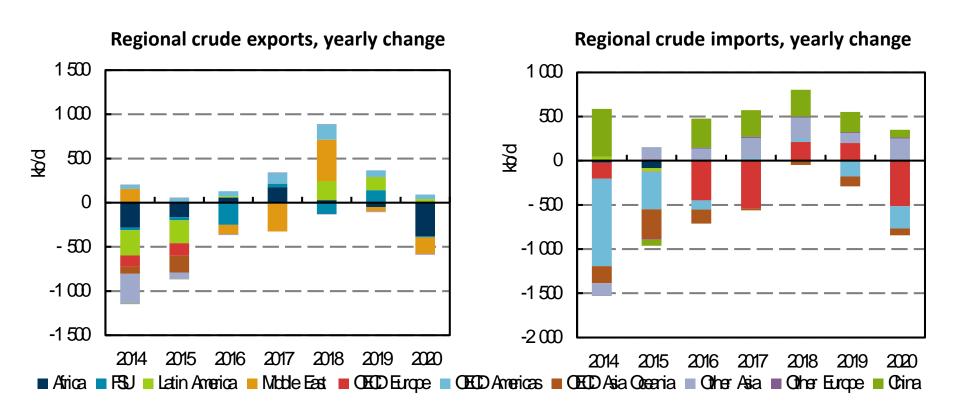
World crude markets fragmenting

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Crude trade will continue to shift eastwards

Non-OECD crude imports expected to overtake the OECD in 2020

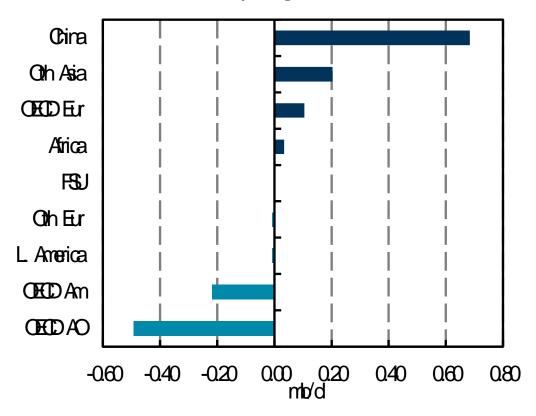


- Later than previously expected following:
 - Impact of low prices on North American and North Sea production
 - Slowing non-OECD demand growth

Middle Eastern producers compete for market share in Asia

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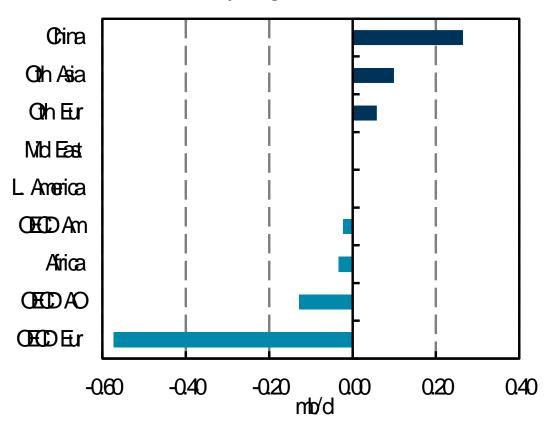




End in sight for the "Asian premium"?

Russia's "pivot to Asia"

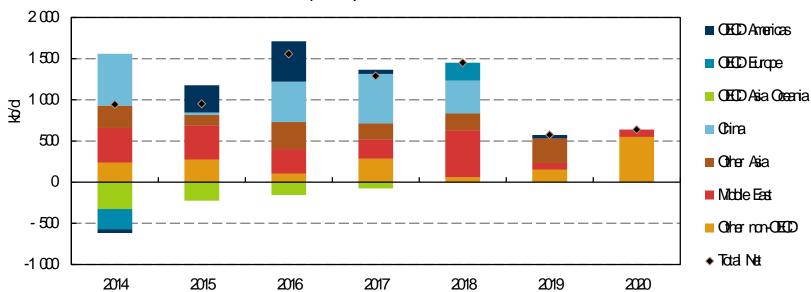




- Rosneft supply deals with CNPC, Sinopec, Essar, PetroVietnam
- European crude demand attrition

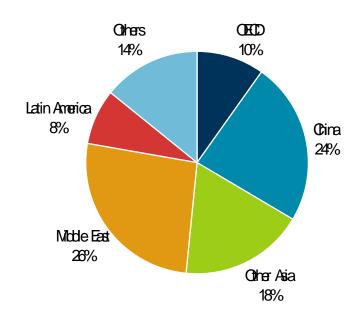
Refining surplus lingers despite scaling back





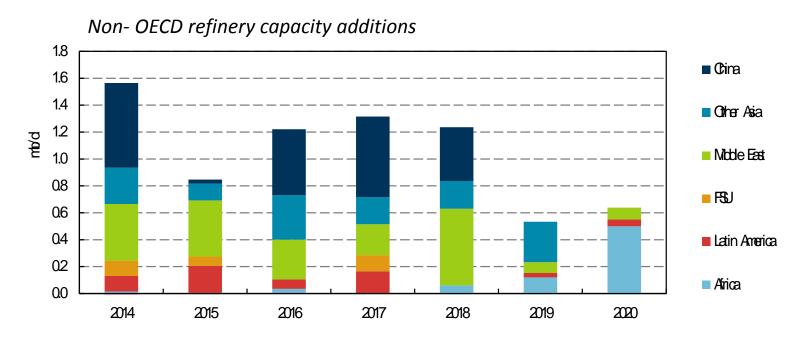
- New capacity of 6.4 mb/d by 2020, led by non-OECD Asia, Middle East
- Brief margin respite in 2014 on shutdowns

Non-OECD accounts for 90% of growth



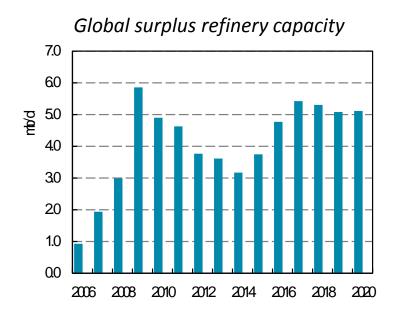
- Non-OECD Asia adds 42% of total, or 2.7 mb/d of crude distillation capacity
- Middle East expands capacity by a further 1.7 mb/d, taking total capacity to 10.3 mb/d at the end of the decade

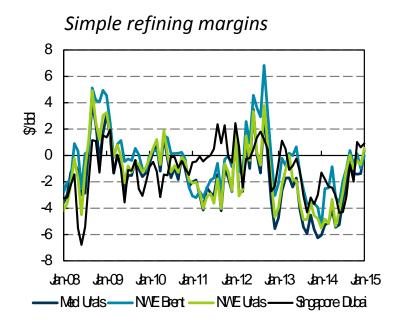
Non-OECD expansions front-loaded



- Projects planned during boom years are now being completed strong growth in 2014 despite weak product demand
- Expansions slow at the end of the forecast period, but many projects could be revived if conditions allow

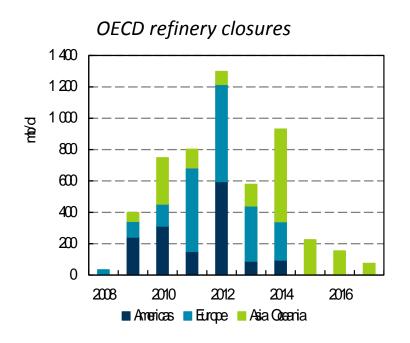
Lower surplus capacity props up margins

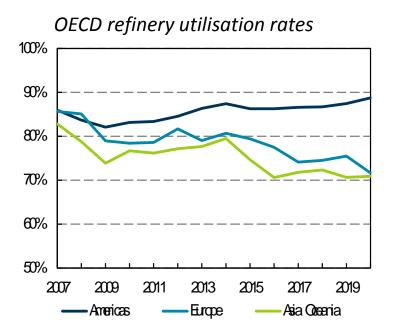




- Surplus global refining capacity hit 6-year low ~3 mb in 2014 as
 OECD refinery closures offset new non-OECD capacity
- Refinery margins gets significant boost from mid-year
- New capacity puts system under renewed pressure from 2015 onward

More OECD closures in the cards



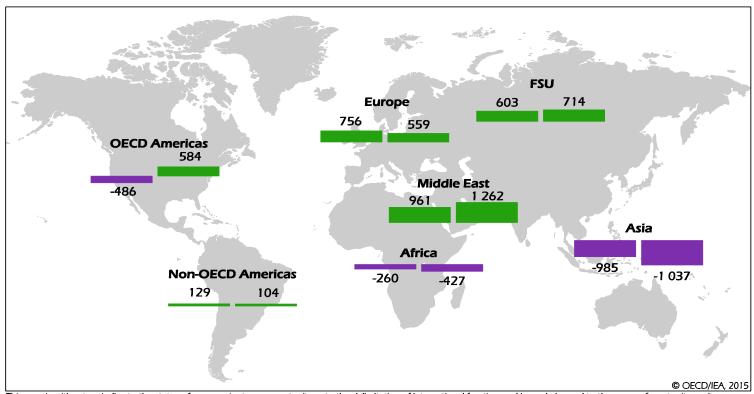


- Total of 4.8 mb/d of capacity shut in OECD since 2008
- Additional 450 kb/d announced in Asia Oceania through 2017
- More shutdowns likely to be announced

Light distillate surplus emerge

Product supply balances: naphtha / gasoline

Regional balances in 2014 and 2020 (kb/d)



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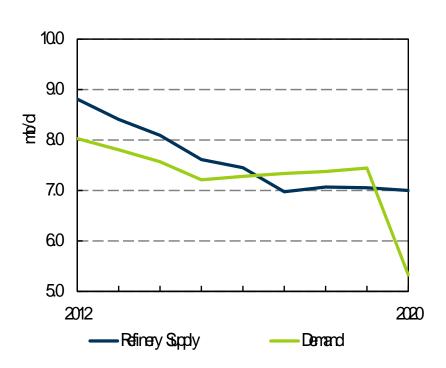
- OECD Americas turning naphtha/gasoline net exporter
- European excess persist despite refinery shutdowns

Looming diesel wall

Middle distillate supply/demand balance

380 360 340 320 2012 Refinery Spply Demand

Fuel oil supply/demand balance

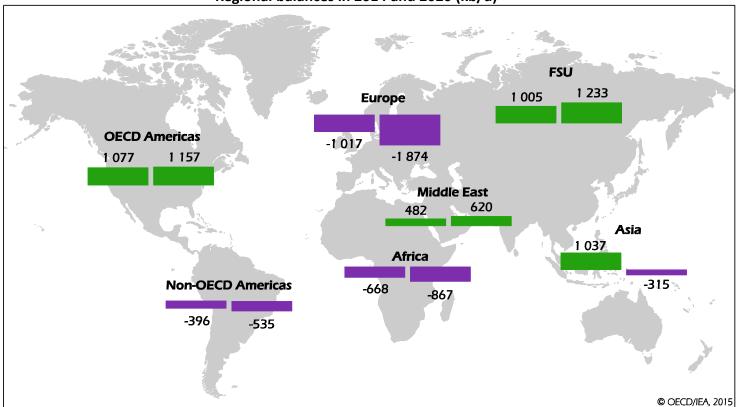


- Further refinery investments are required to produce the necessary gasoil
- Higher middle distillate demand will increase distillate cracks and shipping costs
- Adjustments in midstream infrastructure required

Europe's middle distillate import dependence

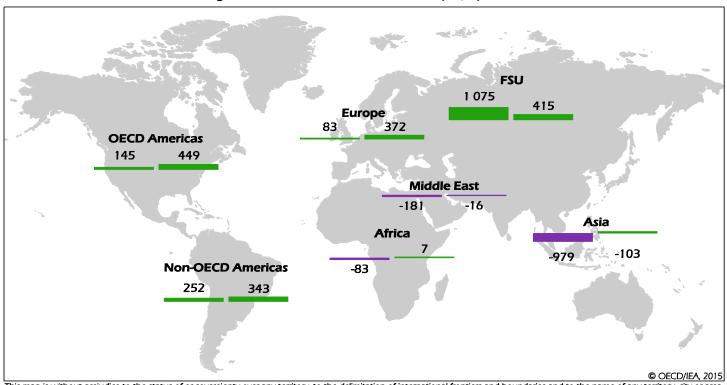
Product supply balances: gasoil / kerosene





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- Asia set to become a middle distillate net-importer
 - China to become a gasoil exporter?

Product supply balances: fuel oil Regional balances in 2014 and 2020 (kb/d)



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- Fuel oil tightens ahead of 2020, as refiners upgrade but then become massively oversupplied on marine shift
- Global fuel oil demand remains remarkably stable through 2019

