

# Outlook 2004: Easy Questions... Hard Answers

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#### 2004's Debut Sets A Different Tone

- Oil prices are far higher than expected.
- Natural gas prices are even higher.
- Some drilling areas are strong, others weak.
- U.S. (and OECD) oil inventories are low.
- Gas storage "seems okay".
- Non-OPEC oil (excluding Russia) has been flat.
- Proven reserves are possibly not proven.

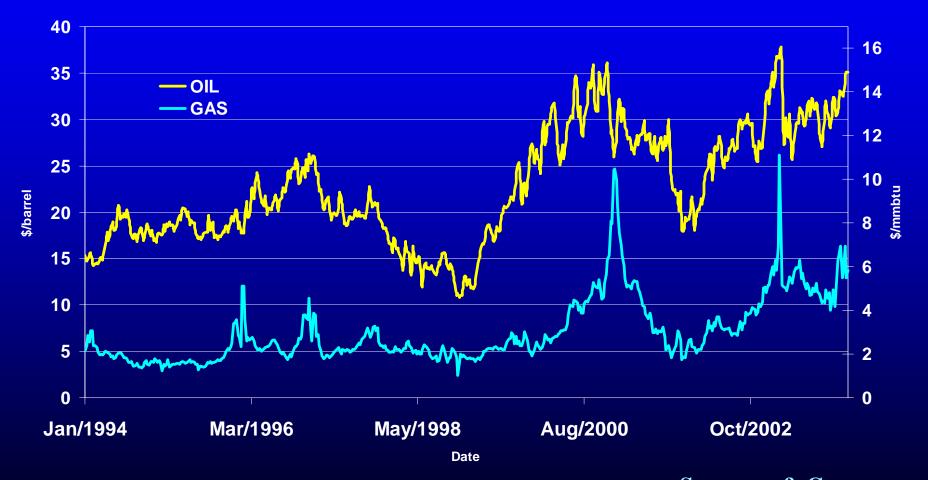
## Other 2004 "Oddities" Add Further Confusion

- Tanker rates (VLCC, Aframax, Panamax) have "soared".
  - Last 8 weeks = key areas have jumped 8 to 11 fold.
- U.S. crude inventories 3% below "minimal operating levels".
- While gas storage seems okay,
  - New York cash prices hit \$76/mcf last week.
  - Northeast prices were \$11 to \$20 yesterday.

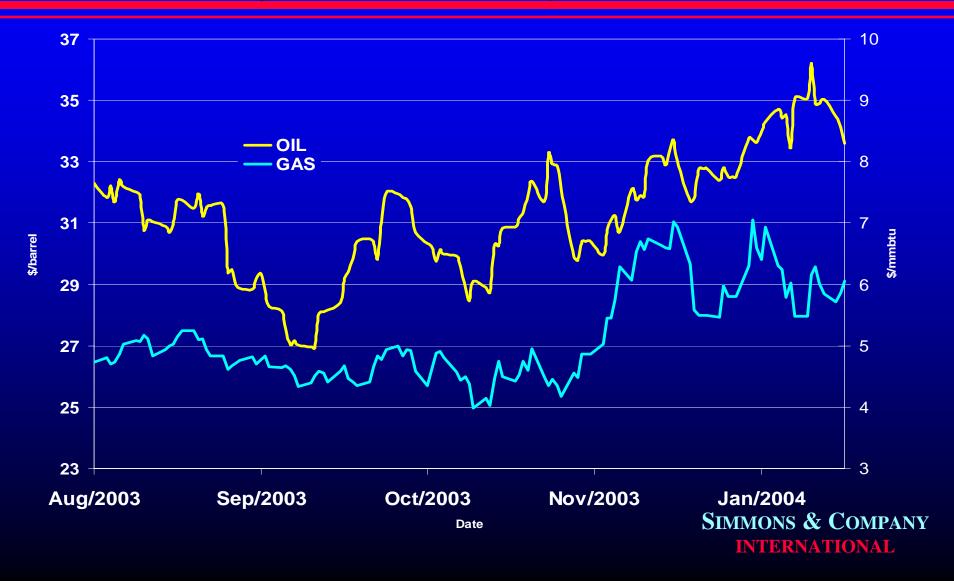
#### How Do All These "Dots Square"?

- What prices should oil and natural gas sell for?
- Is demand fickle or predictable?
- Does supply actually respond to high prices?
- How much spare capacity is left in rig fleet?
- Have certain key regions now been "drilled up"?

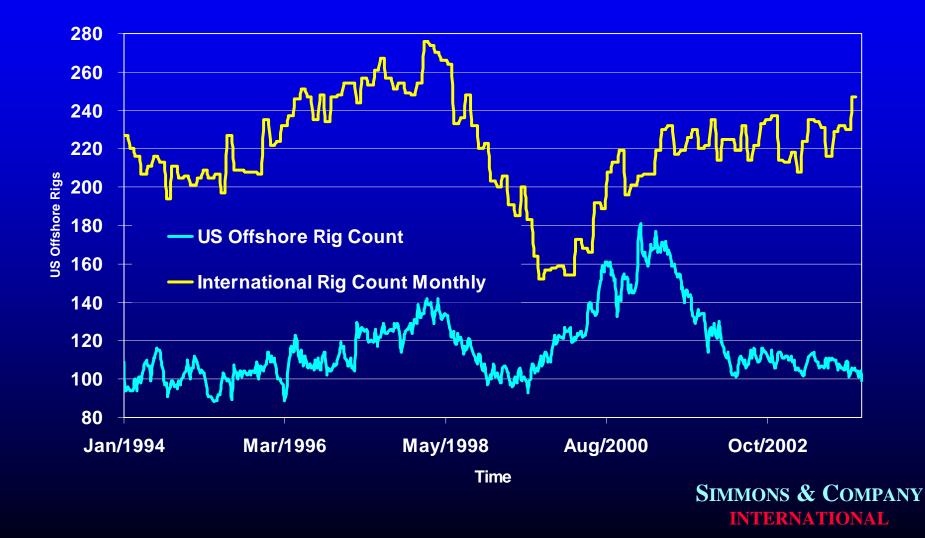
#### 10-Year Historical Prices Henry Hub And WTI Spot To Present



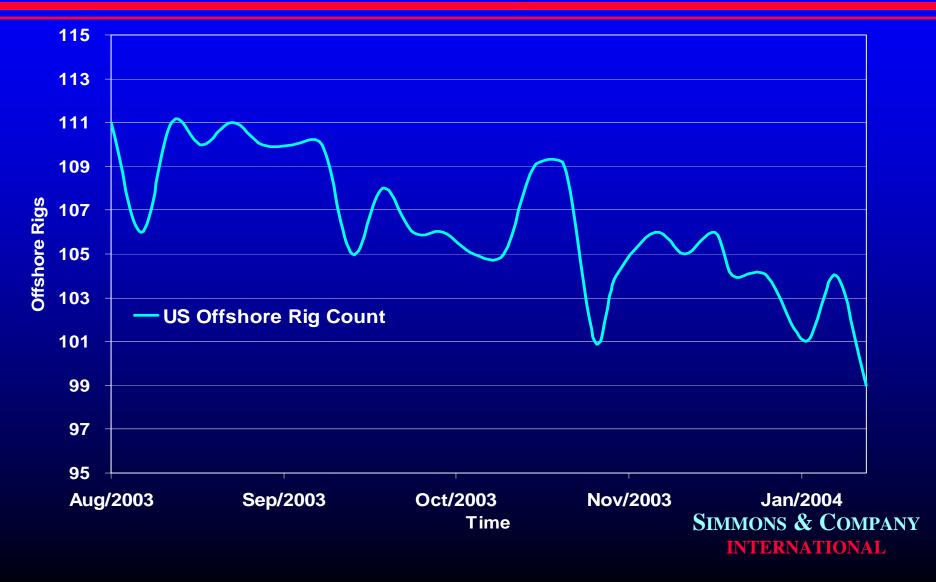
#### 6-Month Historical Prices Henry Hub And WTI Spot To Present



## 10-Year Historical U.S. And International Offshore Rig Count



## 6-Month Historical U.S. Offshore Rig Count



### The Data Is Puzzling



Prices are puzzling.

- Rig performance is puzzling.
- Has price now become a "one-way street"?
  - Price collapse hurts new drilling and supply.

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- Perhaps price rise no longer increases supply.
- These dynamics "end the commodity cycle".
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## The Key Questions For 2004

How does the U.S. gas market "regroup"?

How do oil stocks get rebuilt?

How secure is the world's (or just North America's) oil and gas resource base?

How much do we know about future demand and supply?

## Natural Gas Markets Face Steep Challenges

- Inherent U.S. gas demand needs to grow by 35% to 50%.
- North American natural gas supply is likely now in decline.
- Gas users are resilient to high prices.
  - Residential and commercial: Have to get gas.
  - Power generation: Gas is the only way to expand electrical use.
  - "Net industrial users": Remaining core, hard to displace.
  - Pipeline/plant: First user

All

Demand Gas

If supply cannot grow, how does this sort out?

#### Are Low Oil Stocks Reason For Alarm?

- U.S. oil stocks at 30-year lows.
- U.S. oil demand at all-time high.
- Minimum operating levels are important.
- The system now has zero tolerance.
- Can these low stocks get rebuilt?
- OECD total stocks not much better.



### Shell's Proven Reserve Write-down Was Important

- When Shell reclassified 20% of its proven reserves, was this "business as usual" or an important tremor?
- The whole industry added 5 to 10 times more proven reserves than its production growth.
- Was E&P "technology" the panacea everyone thought?
- Or did it make the E&P game far more difficult?
- Are BIG reserve write-downs ahead?
- Does it matter?

#### Is The System Stretched Too Hard?

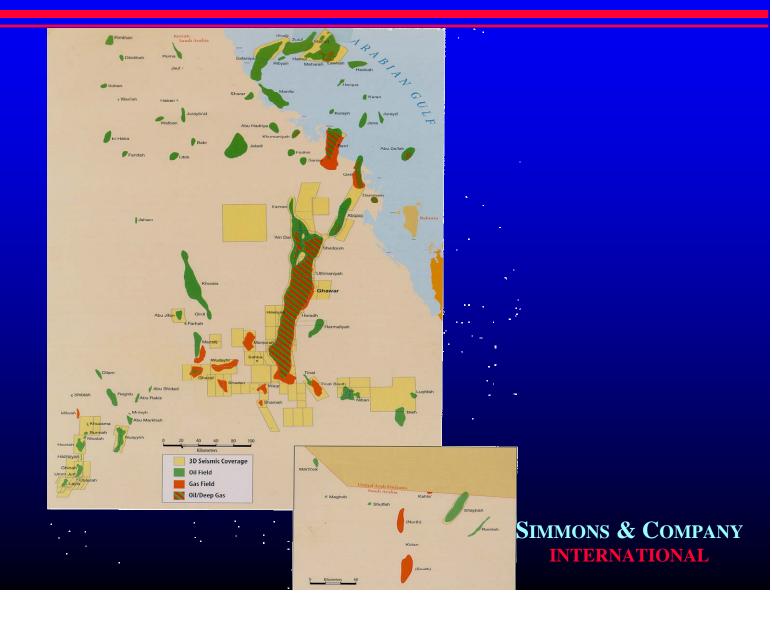
A high percent of the global energy system now at effective peak capacity.

- The majority of the energy "system" is also very old.
- Can demand really grow as it needs to?
- Are we now facing genuine "limits to growth"?

#### The Resource Base Is Ultimate Question

- Non-OPEC supply is tenuous.
- Declining production base is offsetting most new growth.
- FSU supply growth is primarily "oil left behind".
- The Middle East seems to hold "all the cards".
- How safe is Middle East resource base?

#### My Saudi Arabian Research Project



## **Preliminary Conclusions**

- Almost all current production comes from six old fields.
- Most have maintained steady reservoir pressure through water drive/water injection.
- Once this program ends, all fields face risk of steep decline.
- Few other discovered fields have certain promise.
- Intense exploration found few other fields.
- Predicting Saudi Arabia's energy future is more confusing/uncertain than most think. SIMMONS & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL

The World Faces Serious Energy Challenges

- Low prices lulled people into massive energy complacency.
- Low prices created awful financial returns.
- Low prices prevented any serious energy R&D.
- Low prices encouraged energy use.
- This era needs to end.
- It probably has.
- Was the ending too late?

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## Investment to the Bankers Industry