## **Global oil outlook and Alaska**



### Rowena Gunn, March 2022





## Agenda

### 1. Alaska Overview

- Production
- Capital Spend
- Exploration

### 2. Global Oil Outlook

- Short term price / supply & demand
- Long term supply /demand

### 3. Global Upstream Investment

- Short term outlook
- Long term requirements

### 4. Advantaged Resources

- > What are advantaged resources
- Where does Alaska sit

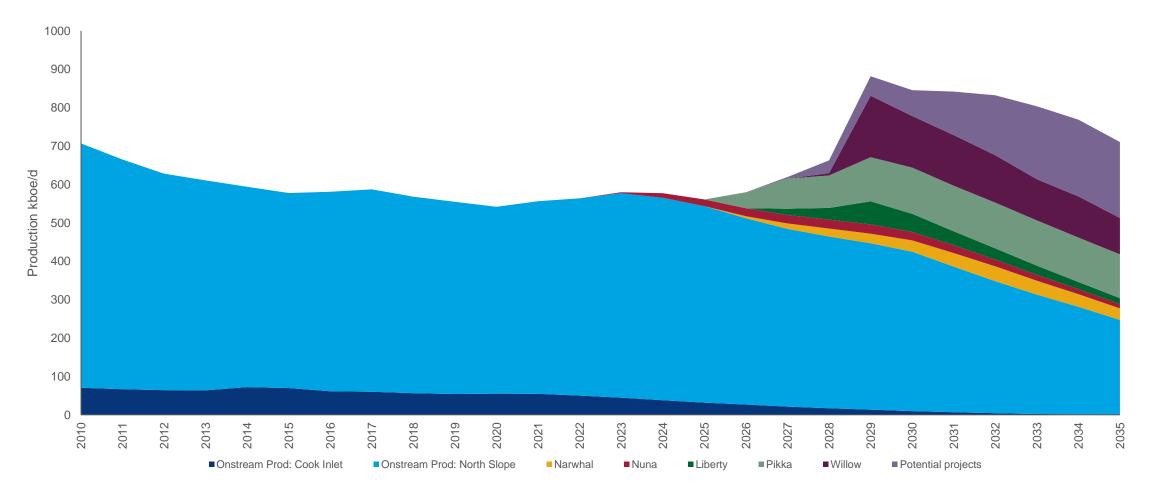
## Alaska Overview



### The western North Slope will support growth in the next decade

2020 North Slope production declined to 486kbd with shut ins at Kuparuk and Alpine. Future production is set to increase on back of pre-FID projects including Pikka and Willow but both are facing challenges.

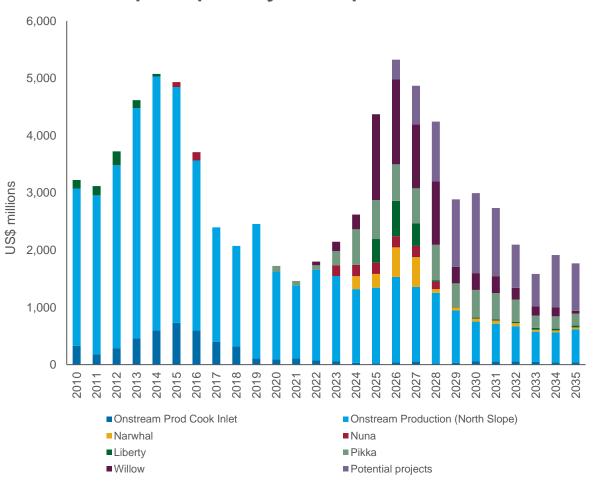
Alaska's total production by development status





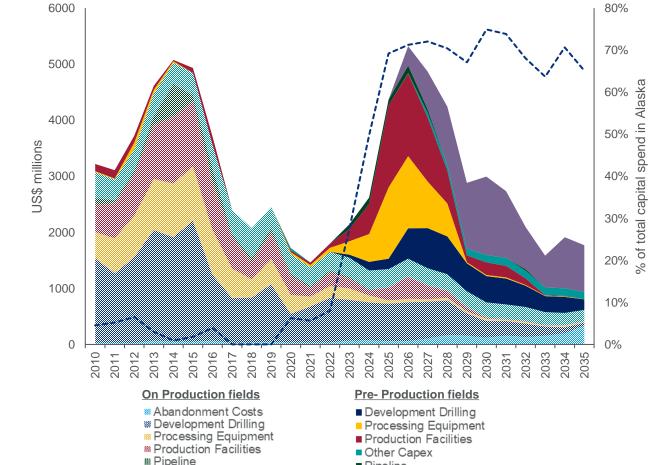
### Capex hits low in 2020 but must ramp up to support growth

2020-2021 capital spend falls out as companies cut spending amid oil price crash and coronavirus risk. Liberty, Pikka, Narwhal and Willow fuel a mid 2020's capex surge



### Alaska's capital spend by development status

Alaska's new development spend by category



Other Capex

Pipeline

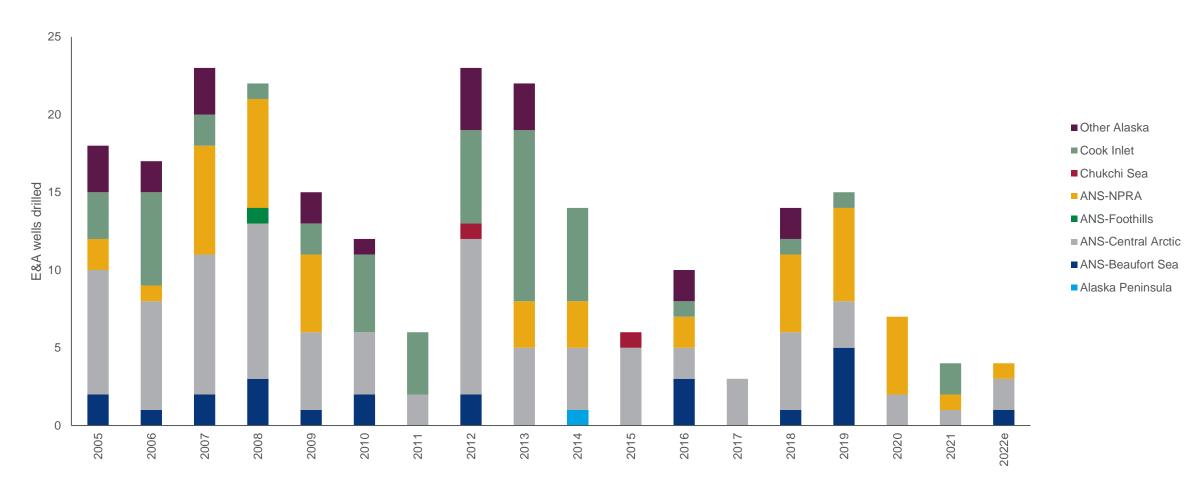
Potential Projects



### **Exploration drilling starting to recover**

National Petroleum Reserve (NPR-A) and Nanushuk discoveries had re-invigorated North Slope exploration. 2020 exploration season was terminated early due to coronavirus risk with only 50% of planned E&A wells completed, exploration drilling has been limited since.

Exploration wells drilled



# **Global Outlook**



### Russia: downside risk to oil production as impact of sanctions is felt

Limited buyers of crude exports, shipping, people logistics and equipment shortages could affect supply





**Exports**: we do not think Russia will cut off its exports due to its reliance on revenues – but that remains a risk. The Druzhba pipeline is operating, although payments are delayed while buyers sort out logistics.



"Self-sanctioning" could limit buyers; Russia has struggled to sell oil cargoes due to heightened risk and uncertainty on credit and logistic complications when dealing with Russian origin cargoes. This is also affecting CPC volumes, the majority of which originate in Kazakhstan. Limited storage in the region could result in production shut-ins.



Shipping: heightened tension could affect exports via the Baltic or Black Sea.



**People**: inability to get paid/pay wages may cause short-term cuts in production. Airspace restrictions will impact the movement of people in and out of Russia so international service companies may not be able to bring in staff from overseas.



**Technology and equipment**: sanctions may prevent equipment and spare part imports from the US and EU (particularly dual use) for the oil sector, that could affect scheduled maintenance and new project delivery.

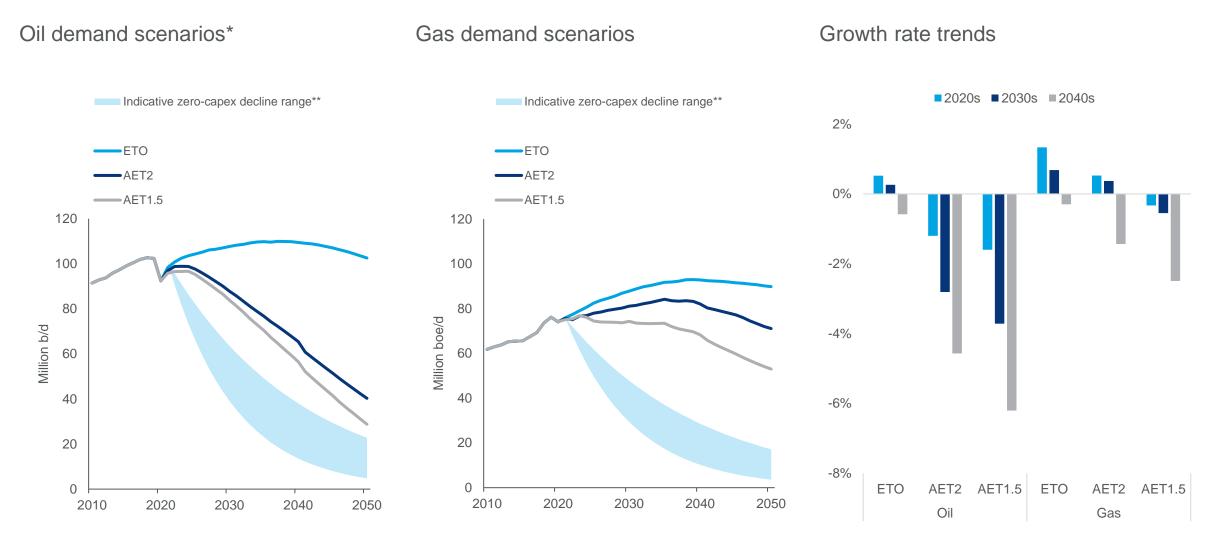


**Economic impact**: the rouble collapsed by around 30%, and the Central Bank of Russia was forced to more than double interest rates from 9.5% to 20% and impose a first round of capital controls. The rouble depreciation may reduce imports, increase inflation and thus impact living standards in oil-producing regions.



### Accelerated Energy Transition (AET) scenarios highlight potential downsides for oil

Global oil demand falls below gas demand within 20 years under our accelerated energy transition scenarios



Source: Wood Mackenzie. \*the Energy Transition Outlook (ETO) is our bottom-up base-case outlook. Our Accelerated Energy Transition scenarios (AET2 and AET1.5) are top-down deterministic scenarios demonstrating what we believe is required to hit those global warming trajectories. \*\* Myriad different decline scenarios are possible, depending on assumptions, all of which will undershoot our AET scenarios.

# **Upstream Investment & Alaska**

### Annual capex of US\$400 billion is required to meet our base case demand outlook

The oil and gas industry is adding ~2.5 million boe/d per year; capital discipline is working

#### Upstream capex and production On production Lower 48 On production Lower 48 Approved for development lustified for development Approved for development ■ Pre-FID Economically viable Commercial production (right axis) Future components 1.000 180 700 900 160 600 US\$400bn per annum 800 140 Viva Annual average capex (US\$bn) required to meet oil 500 700 and gas demand US\$ billion (real terns) 120 million boe/d 600 Discipline 400 Discipline 500 Recovery 300 400 60 300 200 40 200 100 20 100 0 0 2013 2010 2011 2012 201 400 400 400 400 900 900 900 100 100 100 100 100 100 2010s 2020s 2030s 2040s

Capex by development status

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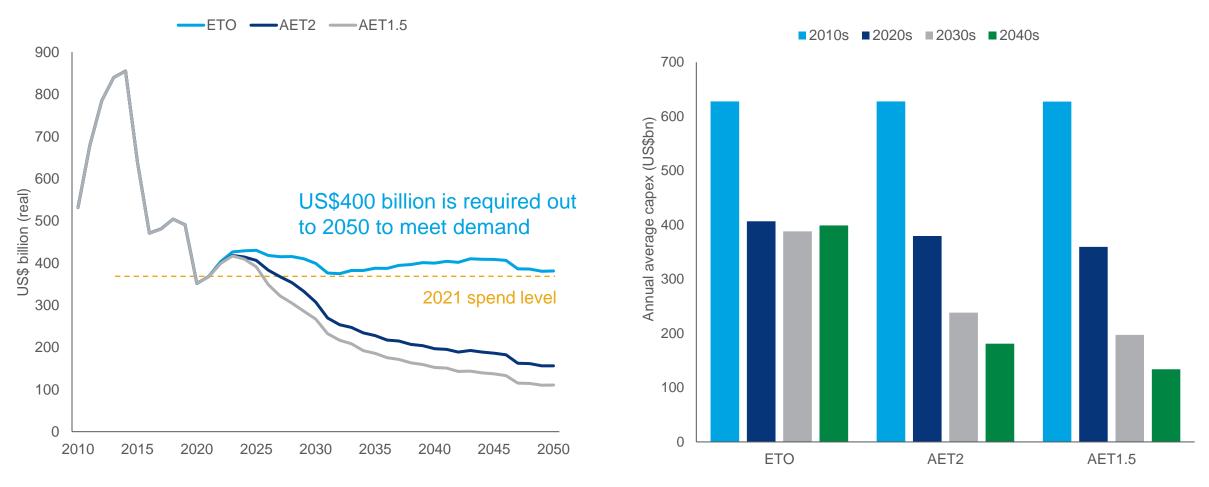


### Upstream spend needs to increase to meet our base case demand outlook

But not by as much as you might think - a 16% increase over two years is enough

Upstream investment\*\* required to meet demand scenarios

Upstream development capex

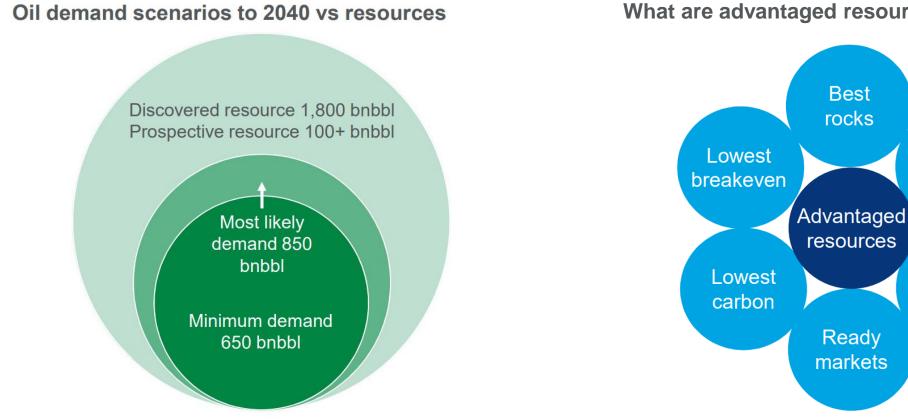


Source: <u>Wood Mackenzie Energy Transition Tool</u>. \* ETO – Energy Transition Outlook (base-case), AET2 – Accelerated Energy Transition 2 degrees, AET1.5 – Accelerated Energy Transition 1.5 degrees. \*\*Upstream development spend excluding abandonment costs



### Why advantage resources matter

Total available resources hugely exceed demand until well beyond 2040 Companies must target only the best oil and gas among the world's plentiful resources



### What are advantaged resources

Best

fiscals

Fast

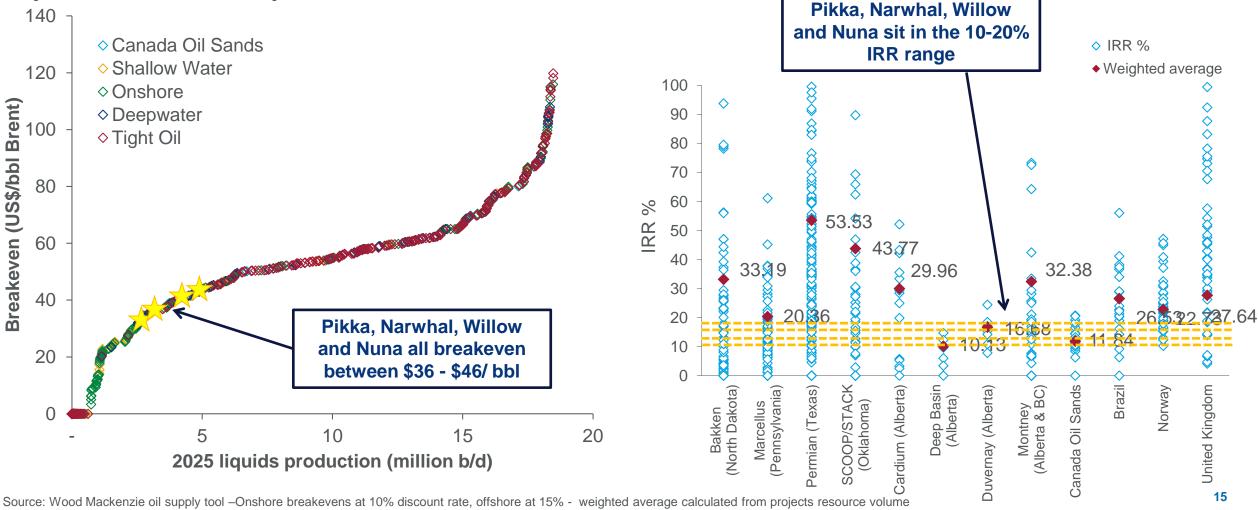
pace

Half cycle internal rate of return (IRR) ranking

## Where do Alaska's resources sit globally

Alaska's top opportunities are economically competitive with comparable development cycle breakevens to many US resource plays – but they must compete within company portfolios

Pre-FID and US L48 future drilling cumulative production by breakeven in 2025 – by resource theme

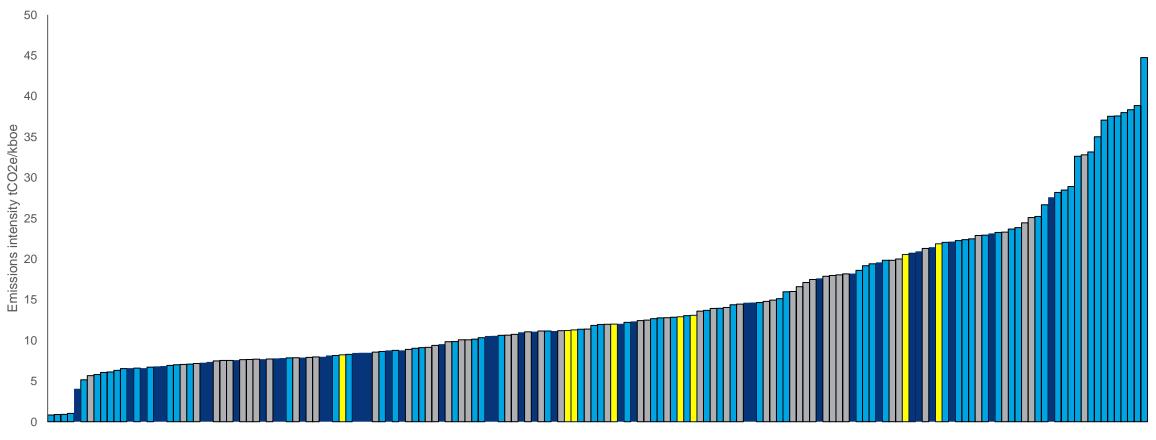




## Where do Alaska's resources sit globally

Alaska's is an environmentally sensitive area with a lot of attention paid to environmental impact.

Pre-production oil fields emission intensity 2020 - 2040



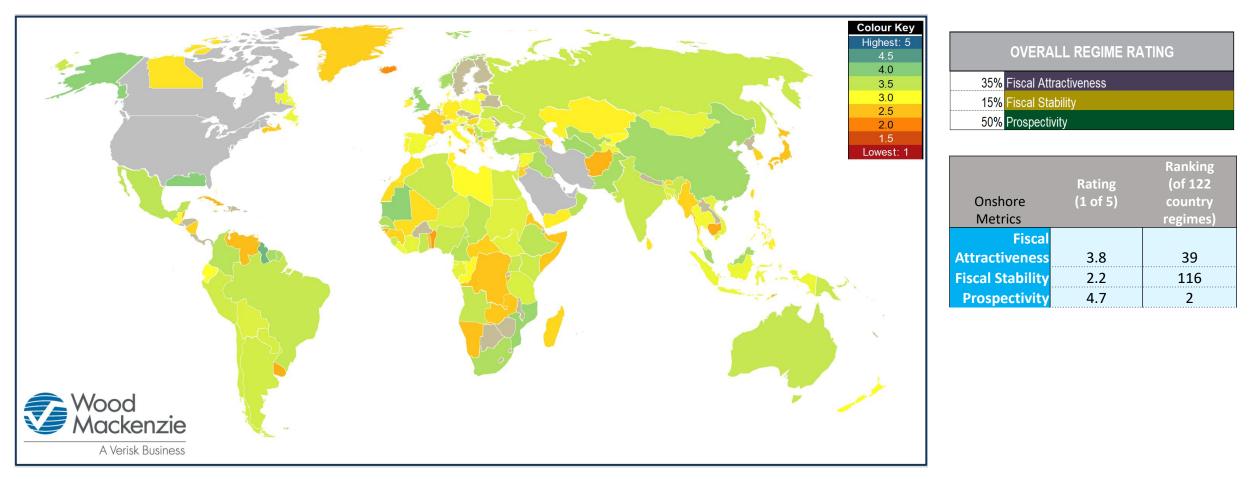
Conventional shelf Conventional onshore Deepwater Alaska



### **Other advantaged resources factors**

Other factors that feed into advantaged resources are the speed in which developments materialize and the fiscal regime terms.

**Fiscal competitive Index** 





### Summary

- Alaska Production set to grow in mid-late 2020's. Pre-FID fields key to development of area and providing facilities base for tie back of subsequent satellites. Capital spent is set to balloon with these developments
- Short-term there is large uncertainty on oil price and supply demand outlooks due to Russia/Ukraine conflict and rising prices
- Longer term liquids demand peaks in 2030's and goes into decline. However, current production decline can not meet demand and much new production is needed.
- In a base case scenario, we see **US\$400 billion/yr of capital required.** This will be focused on advantaged resources which are low breakeven and low carbon. Alaska fairs fairly well in this term.
- Large uncertainty remains on the pace of the energy transition and its impact to the demand scenarios. However, even in an accelearated scenario trillions are dollars investment are still required.

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