

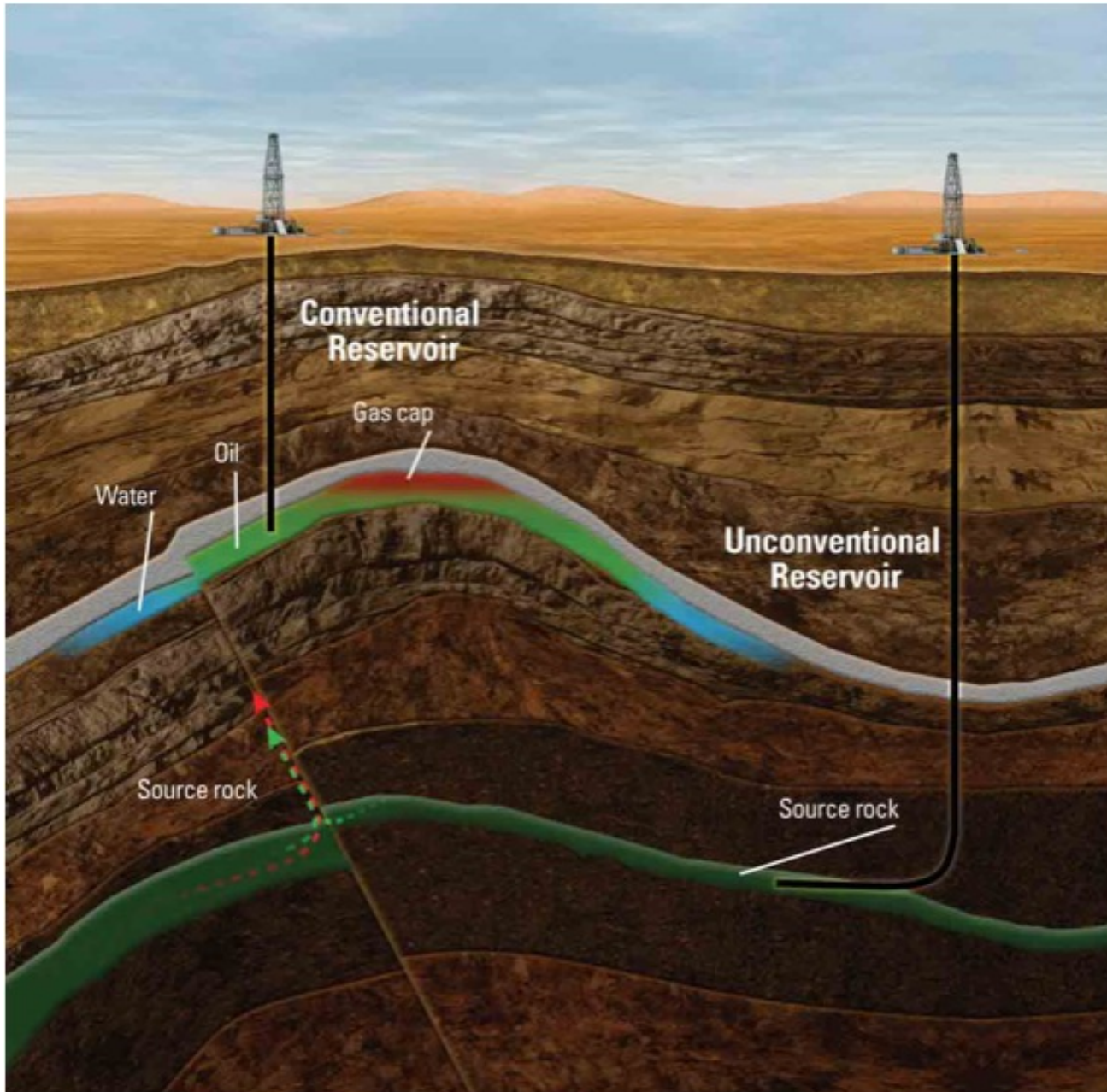


Art Berman

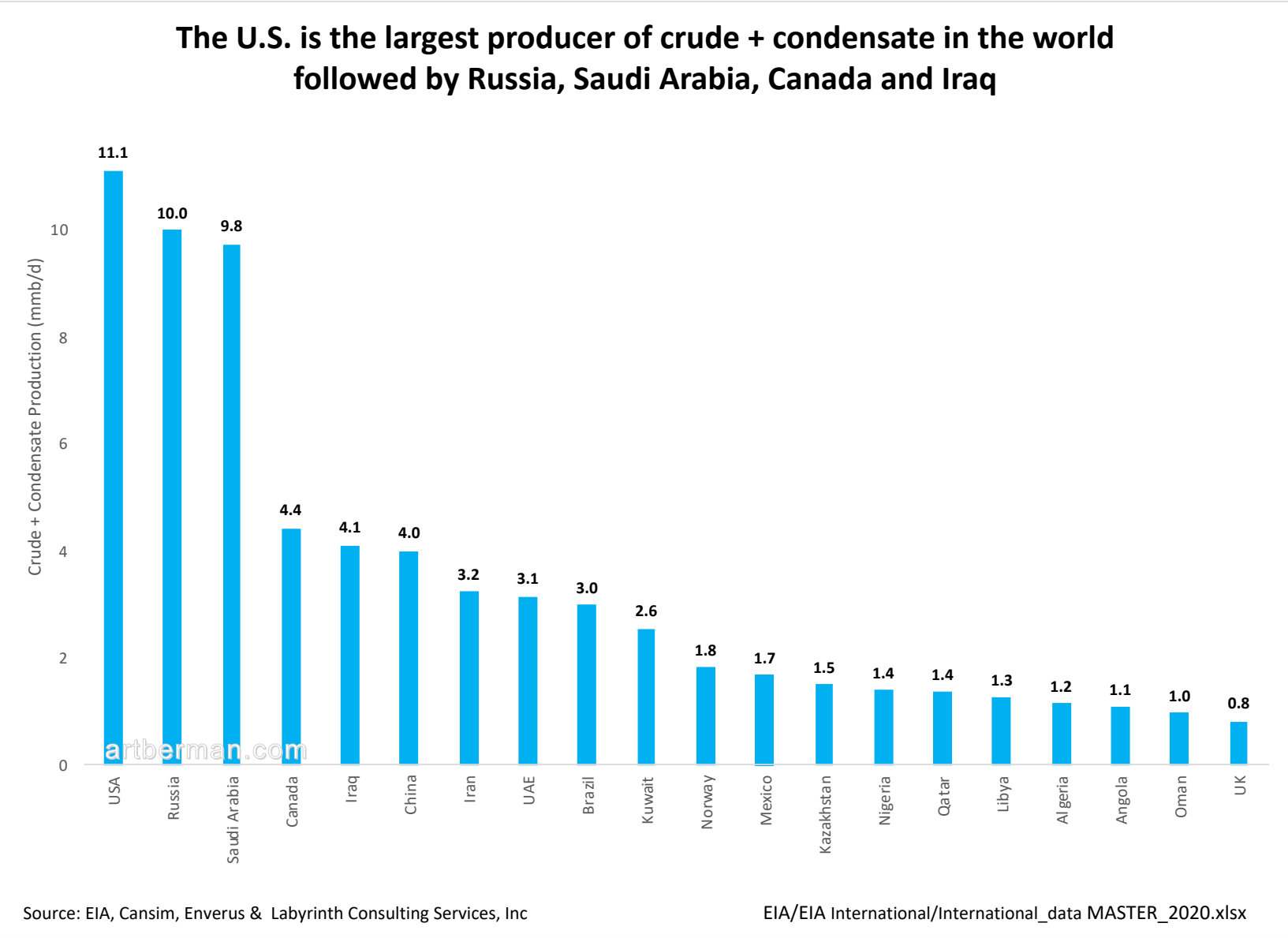
Oil Essentials: scarcity or abundance and the energy transition



Oil Basics



The U.S. is the largest producer of crude oil and condensate in the world Followed by Russia, Saudi Arabia, Canada and Iraq



How is oil formed?

Dead plankton sinks to the ocean floor and gets deposited.

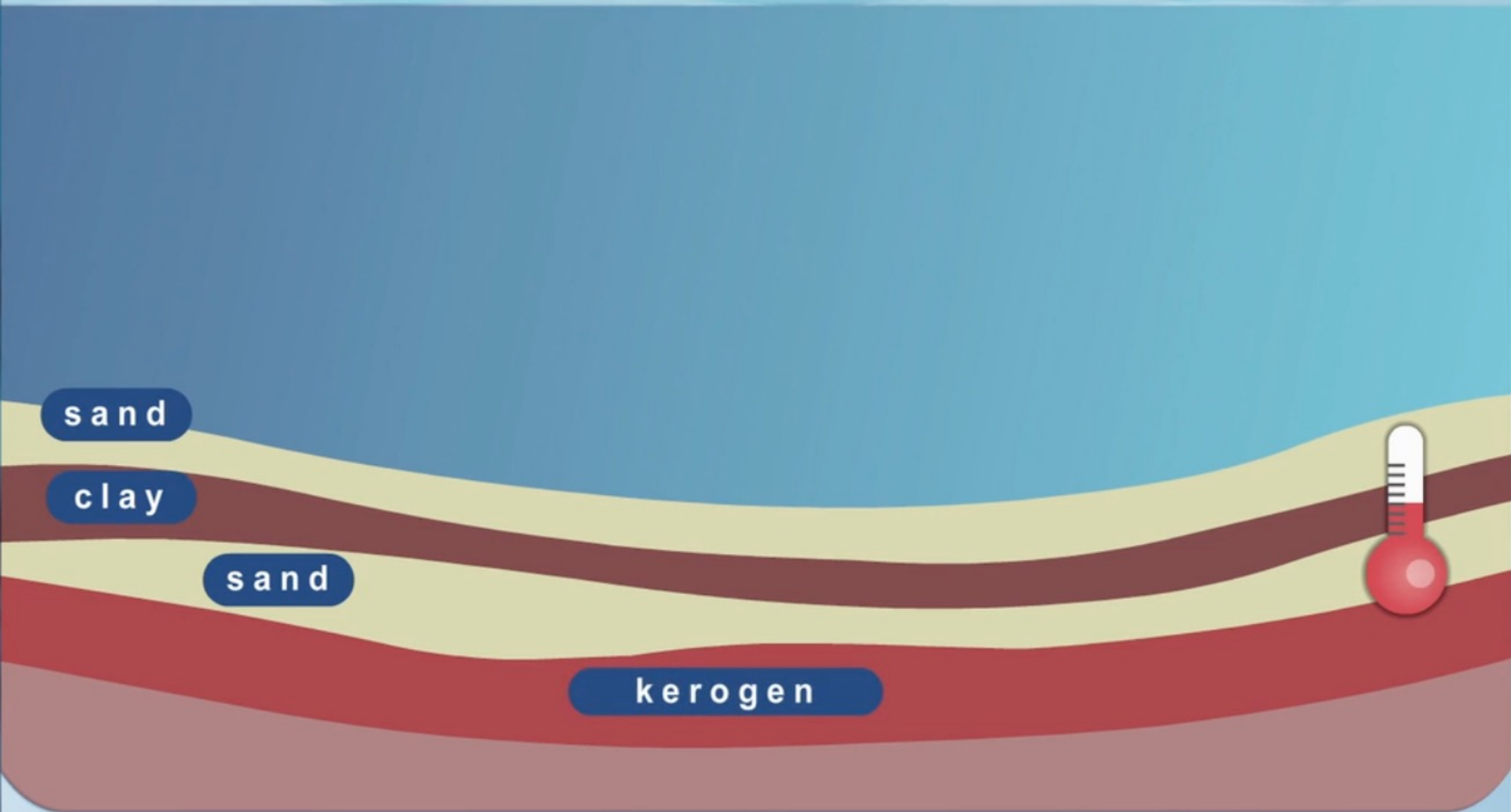


plankton deposit

<https://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/videos/800-oil-formation>

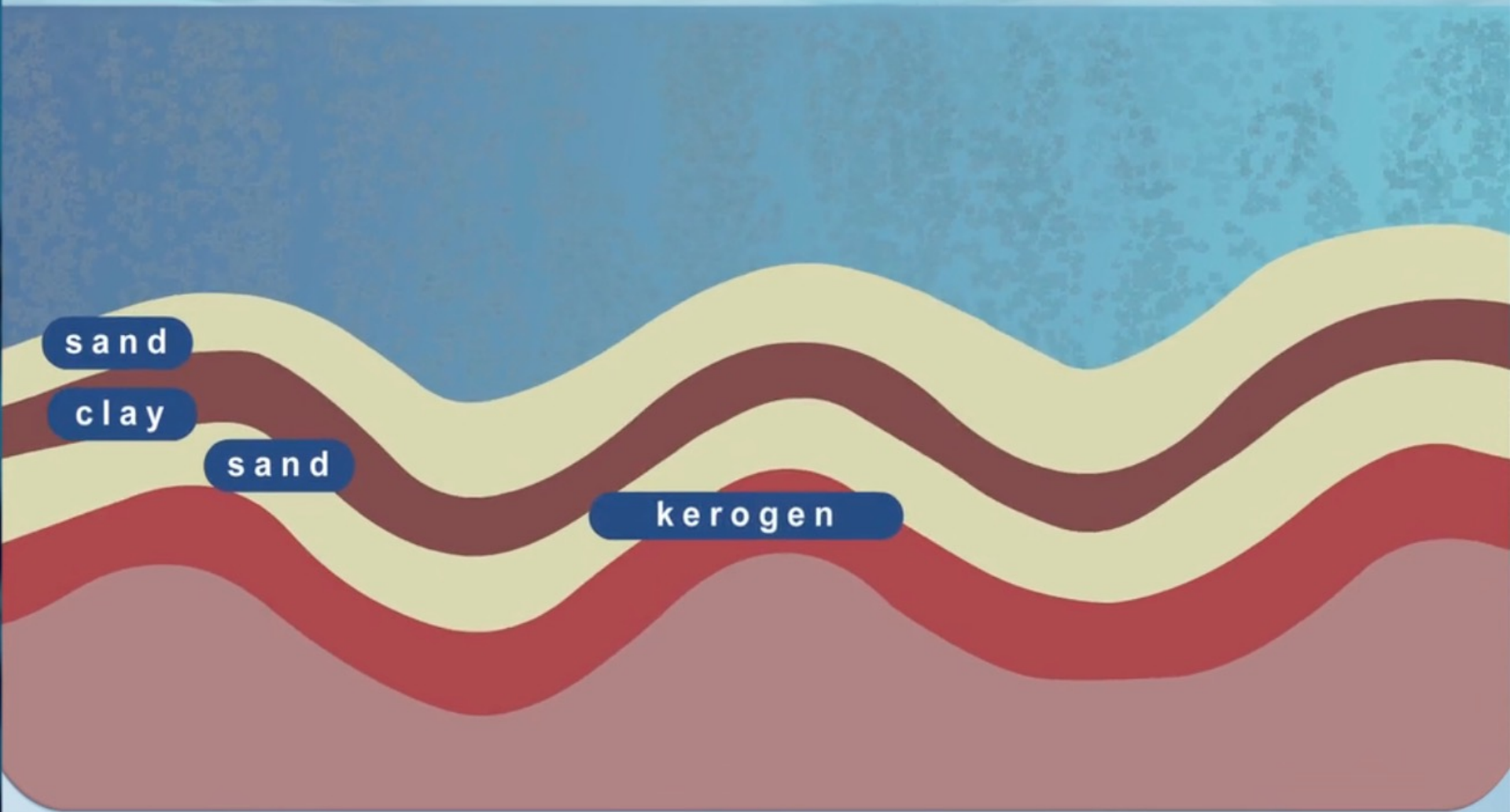
How is oil formed?

At about 50°C (corresponding to 1-2km burial)
the sapropel is converted into kerogen (through
anaerobic bacteria and chemical processes).



How is oil formed?

The sediment layers may be folded as a result of tectonic movements in the basin.



sand

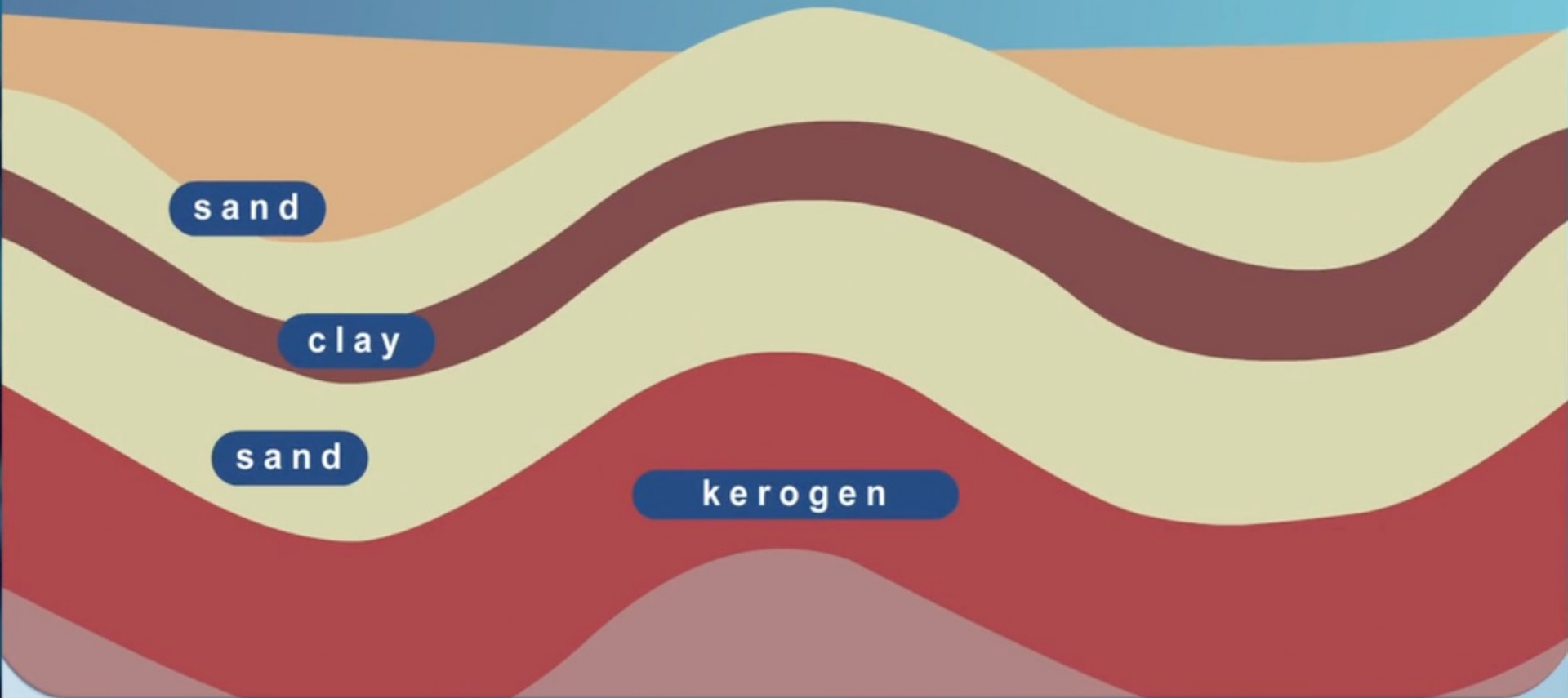
clay

sand

kerogen

How is oil formed?

At 80-120°C (corresponding to 3-5km burial) the conversion of kerogen into liquid petroleum occurs.



sand

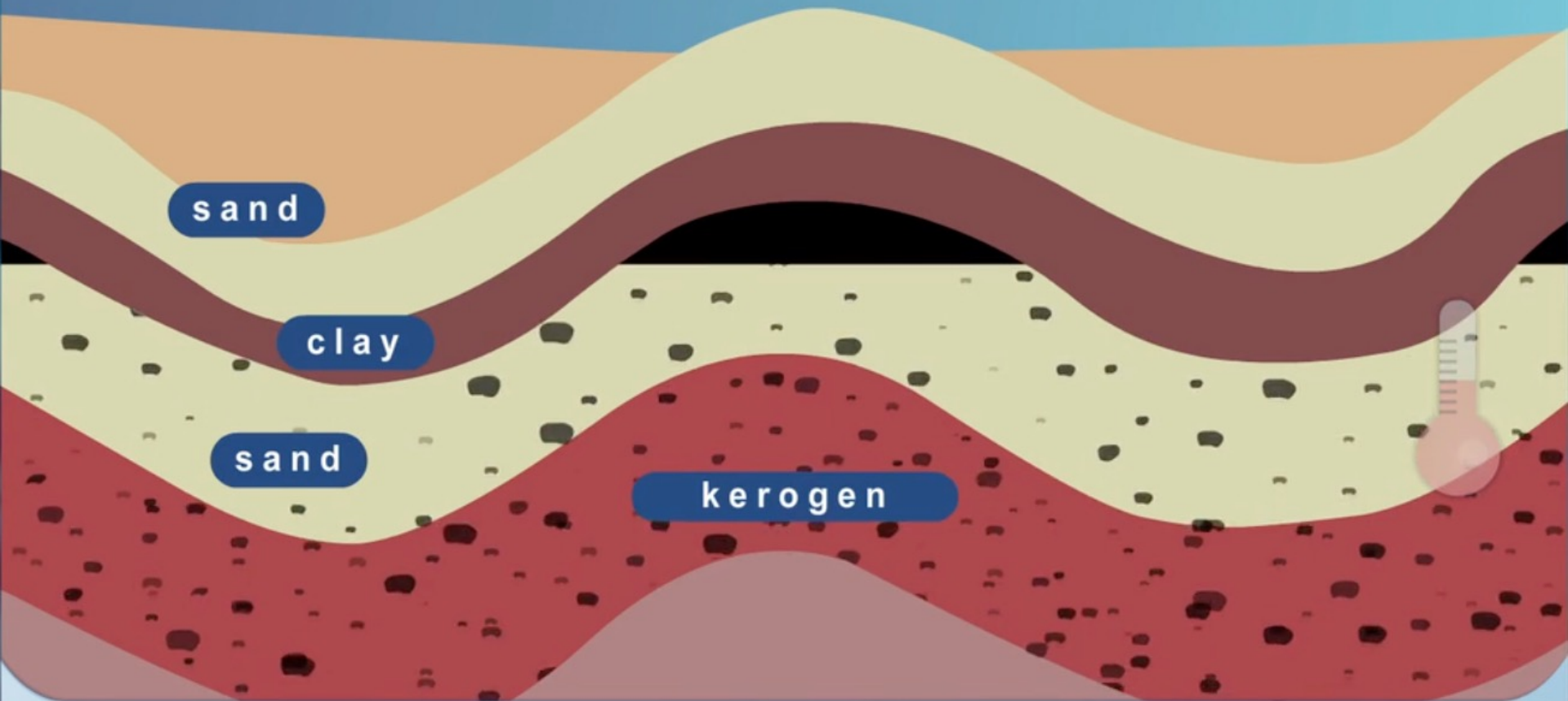
clay

sand

kerogen

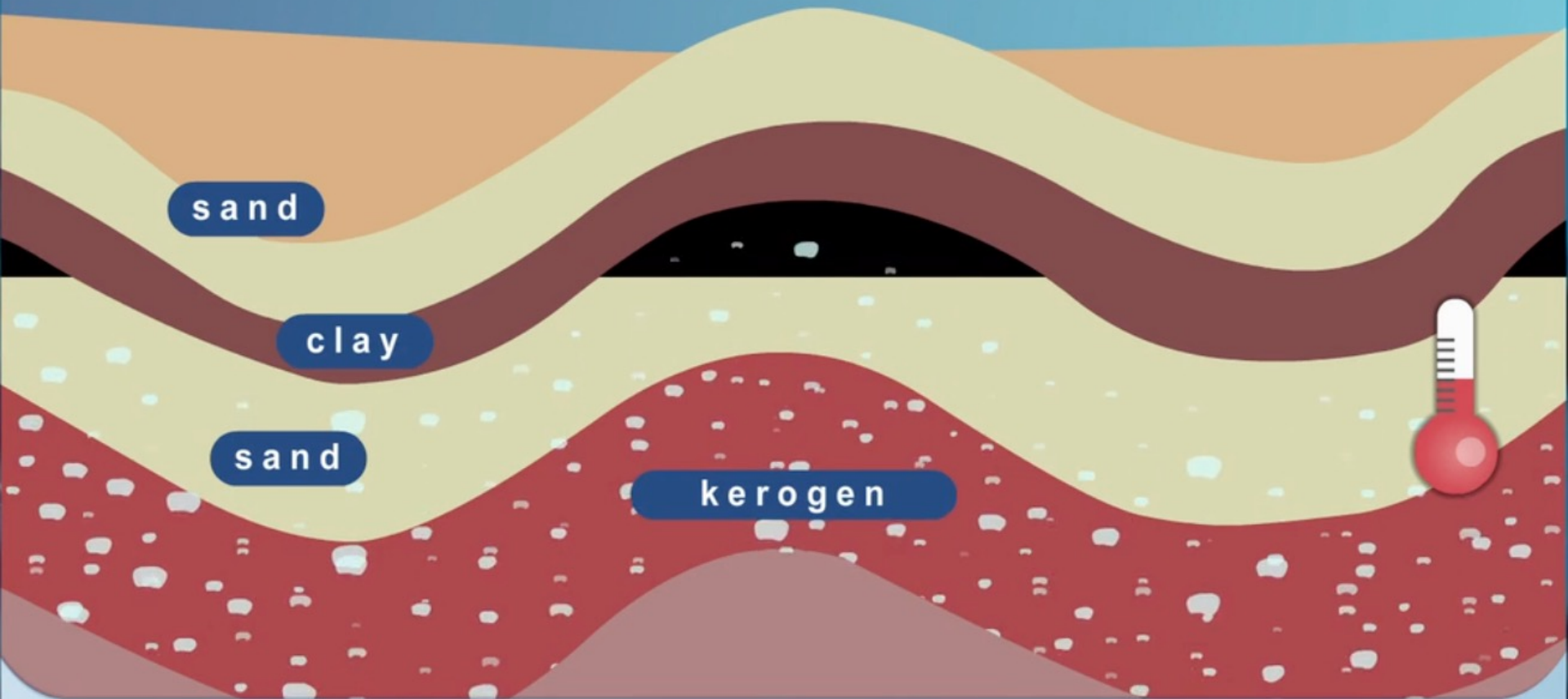
How is oil formed?

The oil migrates out of the kerogen into sandstone reservoir (storage beds).



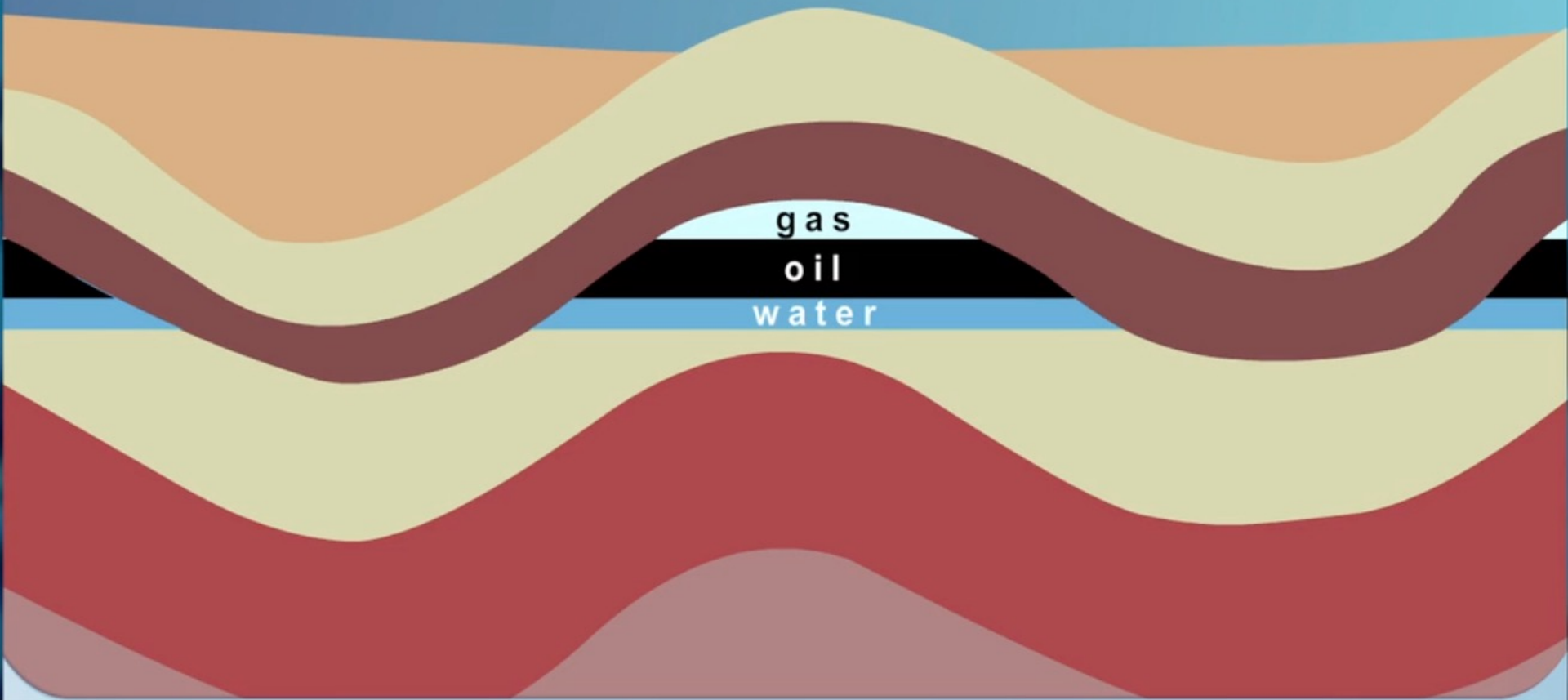
How is oil formed?

Between 120-150°C natural gas forms and migrates from the kerogen into the sandstone reservoir.



How is oil formed?

An oil or gas field forms when the liquid or gas moves through the pores and spaces of permeable rock and collects within the pore spaces under an impermeable trap.



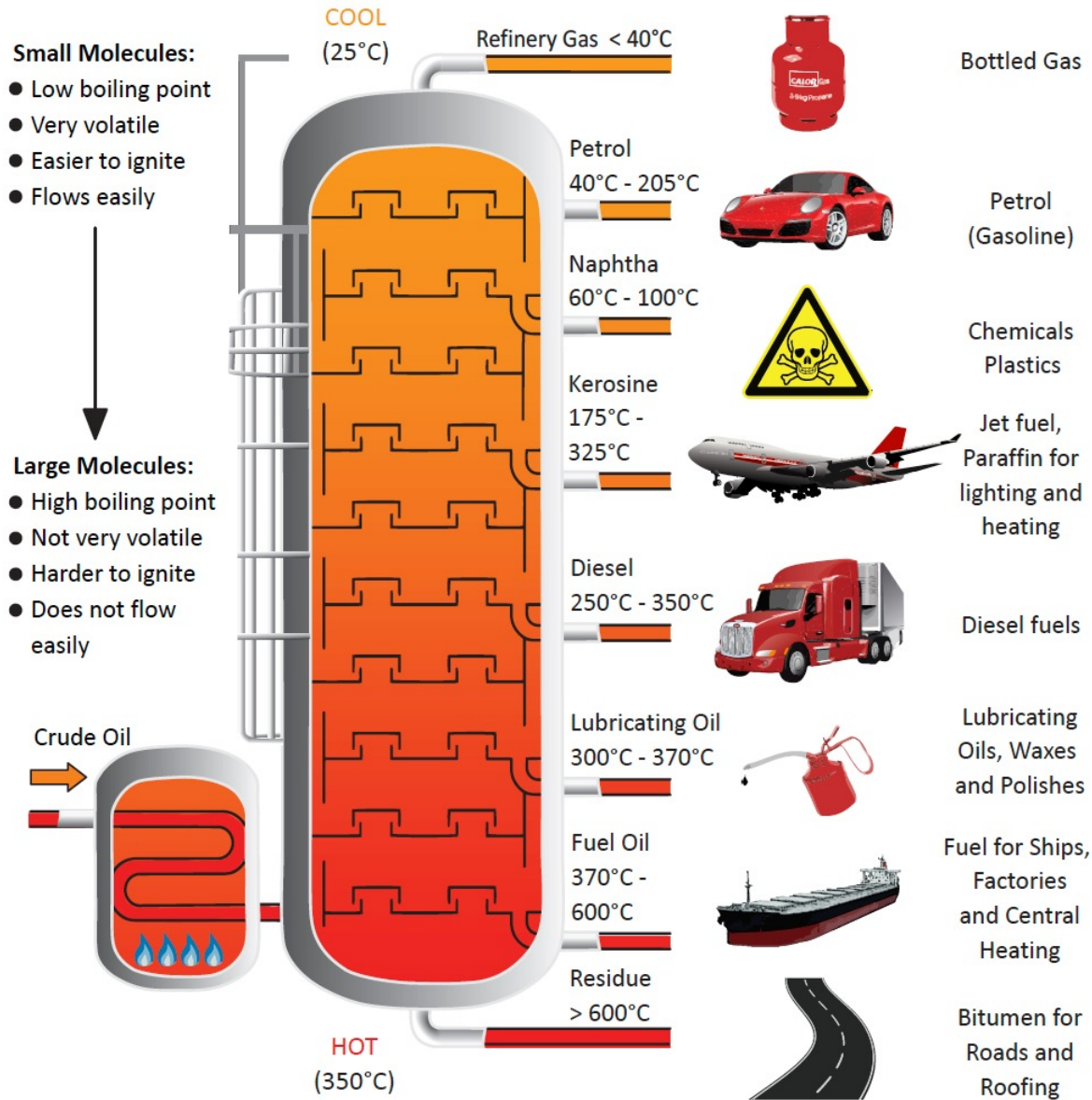
Where is oil found?

Crude Oil Reserves in Billion Barrels (Gbbl)



<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/map-countries-most-oil-reserves/>

What is made from oil?



http://science-resources.co.uk/downloads/Fractioning_Column_A3.pdf

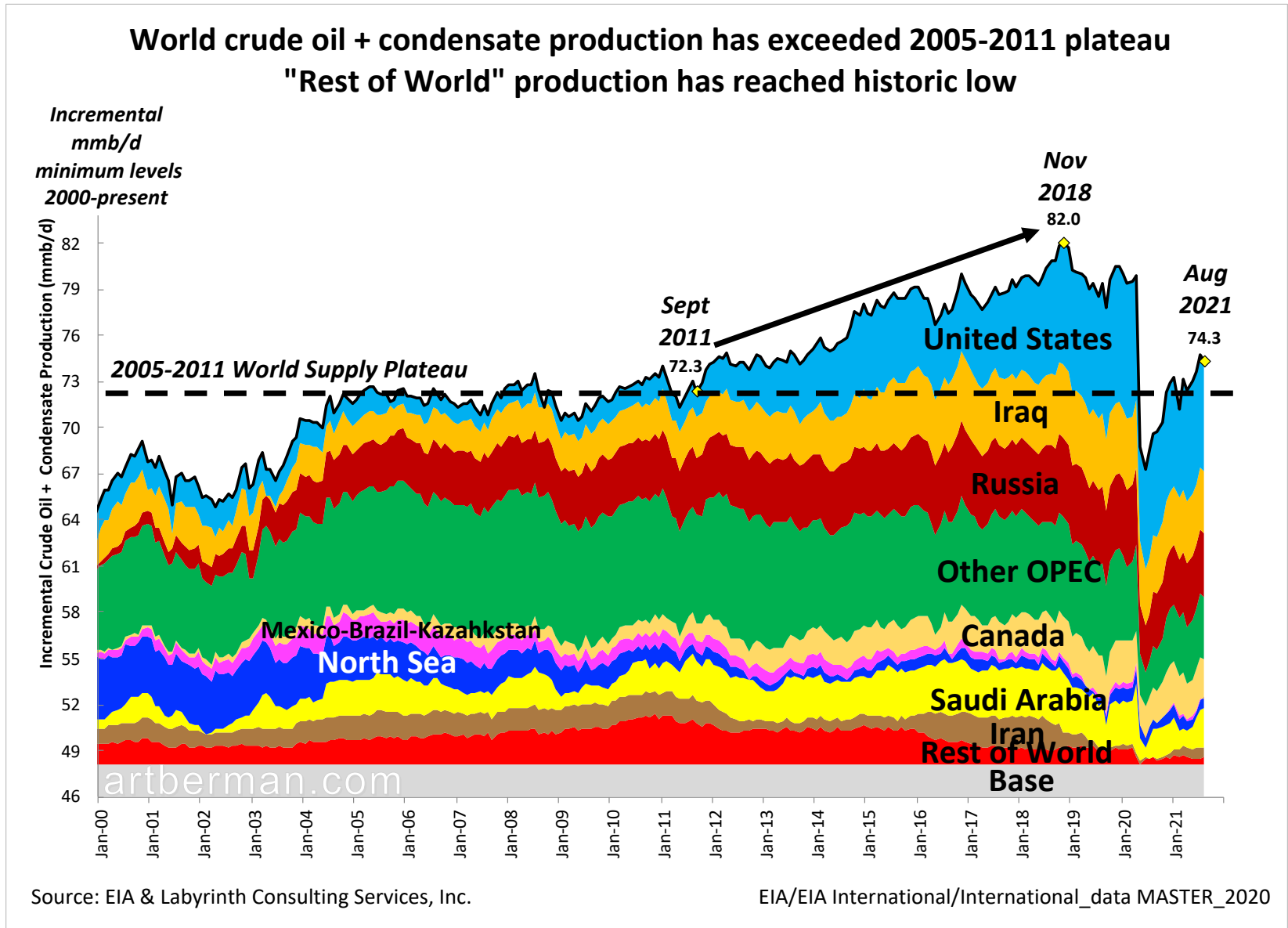


Oil

What is
depletion?

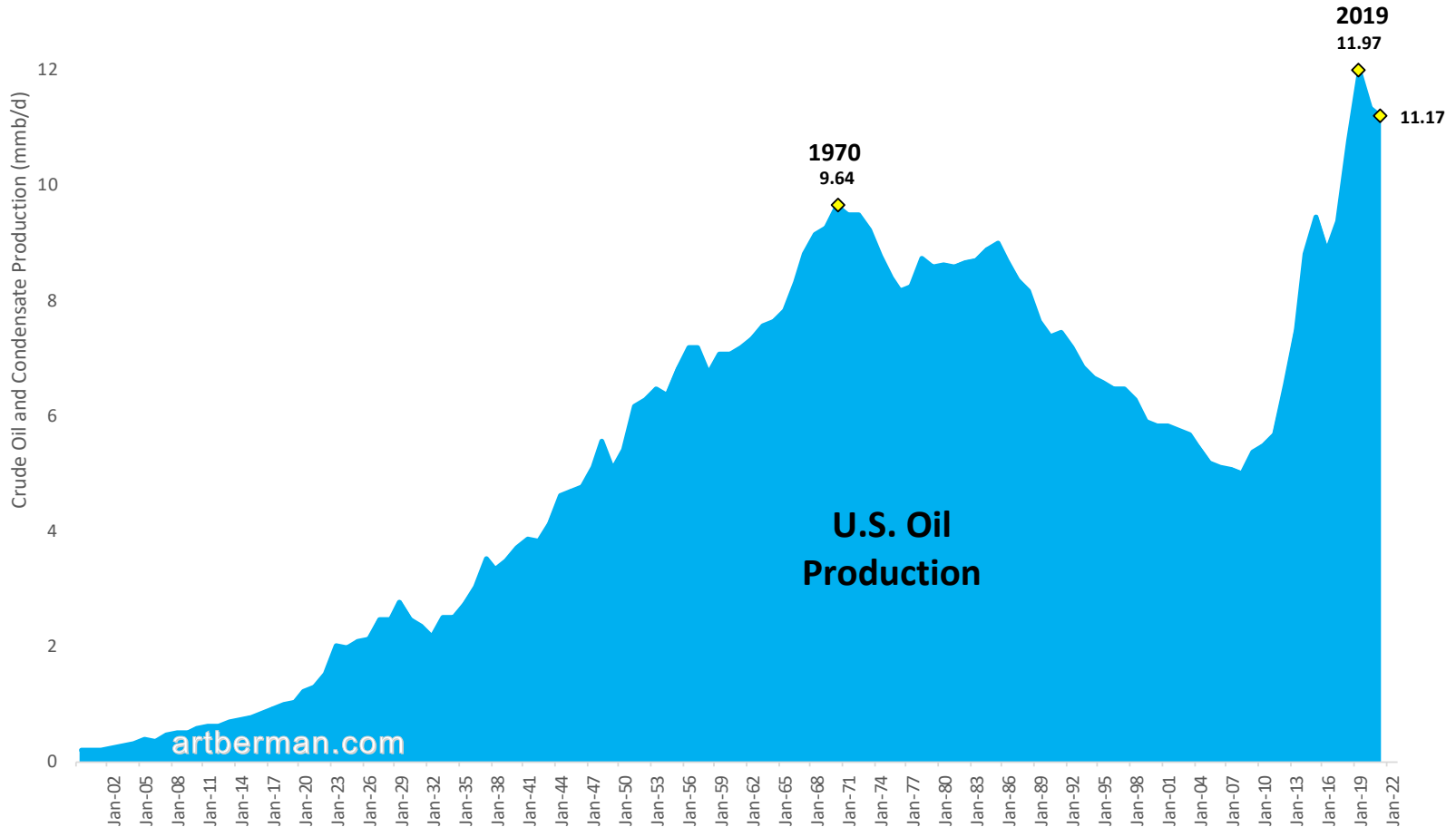
Most of world oil production growth has been from the United States since about 2010

since about 2010



Impressive growth in U.S. oil production from 5 mmb/d in 2008 To 12 mmb/d in 2019

**U.S. crude oil + condensate production peaked in 2019 at 12 mmb/d
It has declined by 0.8 mmb/d (6.7%) to 11 mmb/d in 2021**

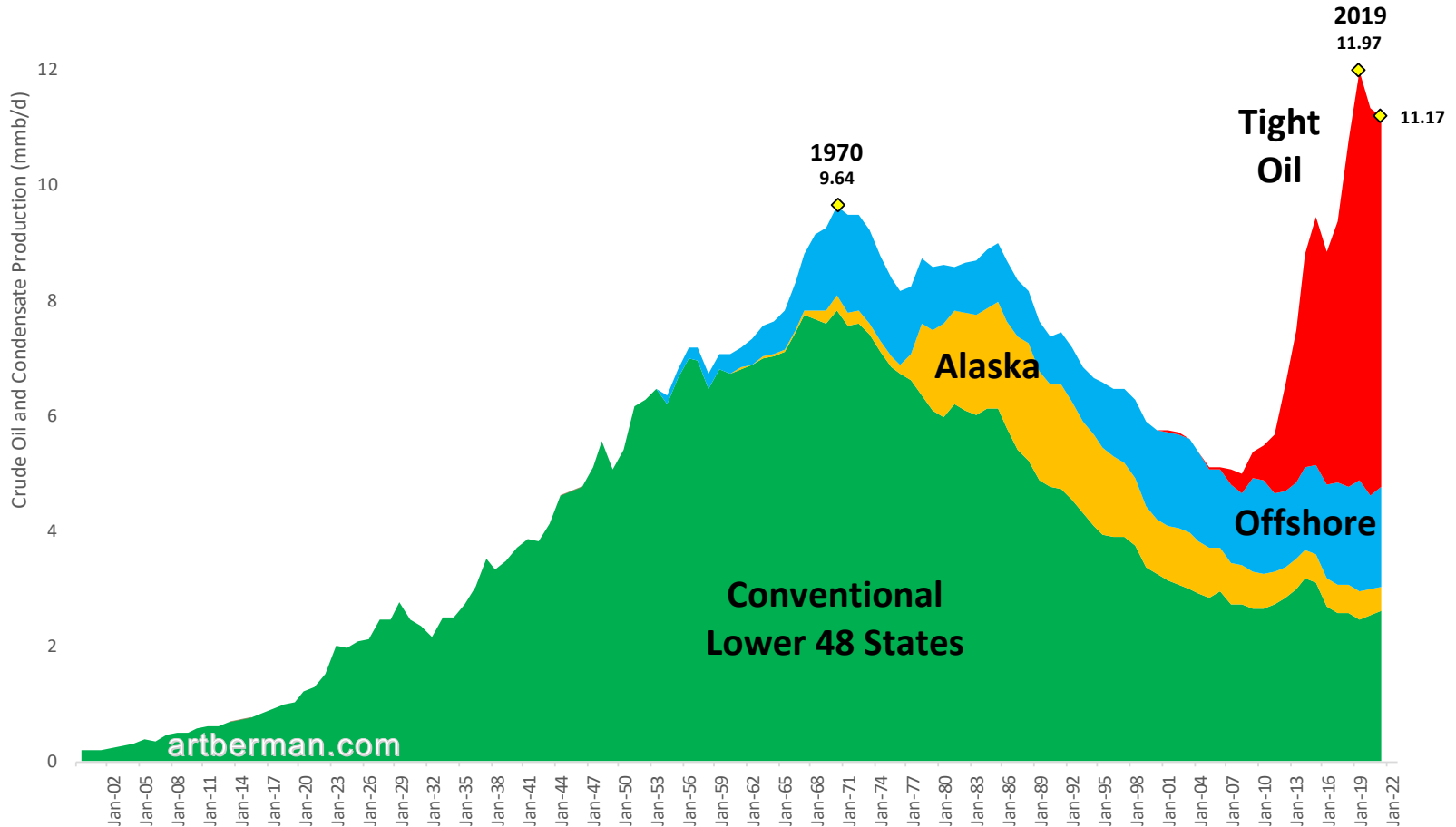


Source: EIA , Drilling Info & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

EIA Current/Monthly Updates/Crude Oil Production Annual

Impressive growth in U.S. oil production from 5 mmb/d in 2008 To 12 mmb/d in 2019

**U.S. crude oil + condensate production peaked in 2019 at 12 mmb/d
It has declined by 0.8 mmb/d (6.7%) to 11 mmb/d in 2021**



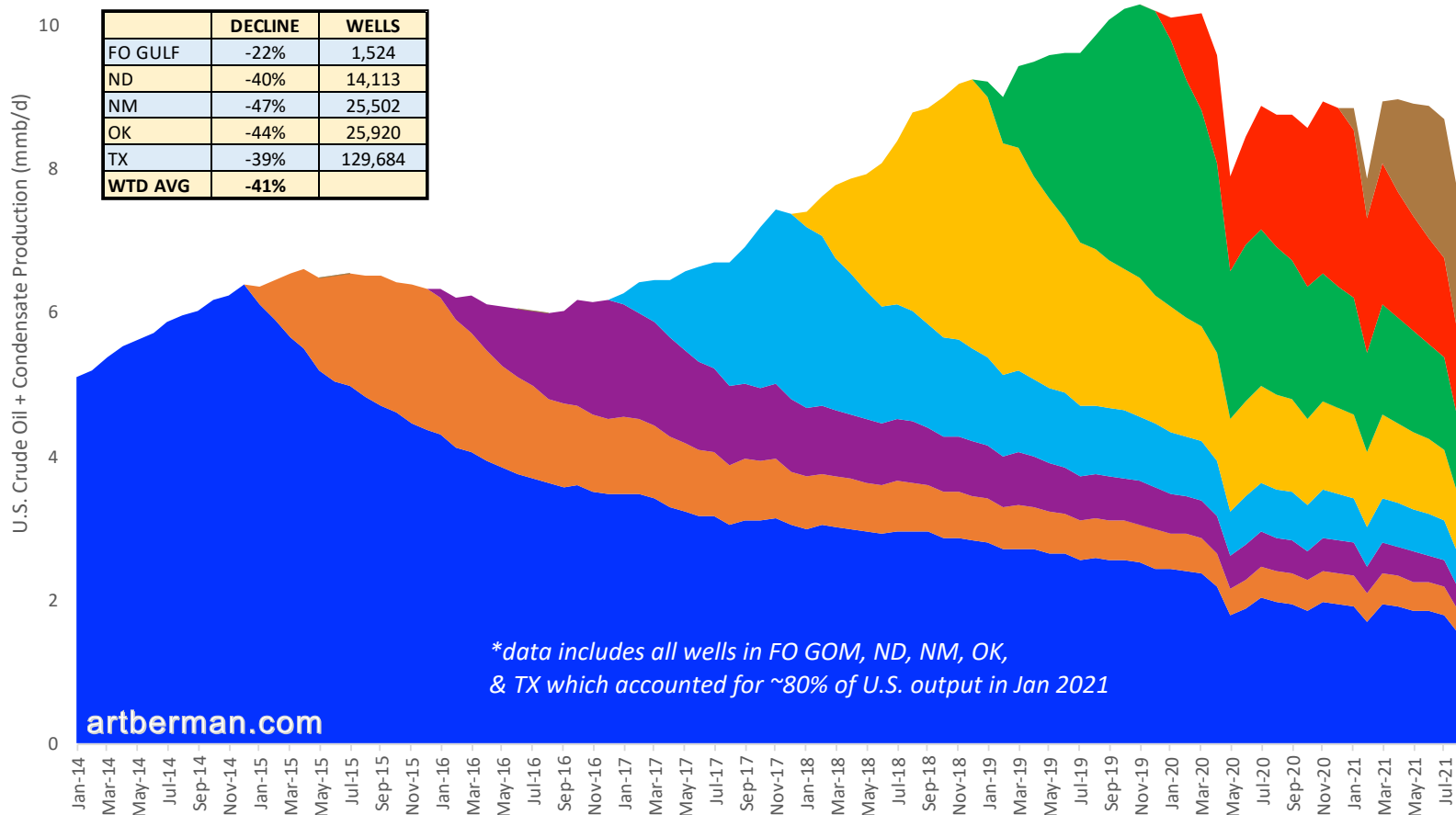
Source: EIA , Drilling Info & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

EIA Current/Monthly Updates/Crude Oil Production Annual_And_Forecast

High decline rates mean that increasing levels of drilling needed to prevent production levels from falling

**The U.S. oil production base decline was 41% per year in 2020
Output would fall almost 5 mmb/d in a year if no new wells were drilled**

■ Prior Years ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021



Source Enverus & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

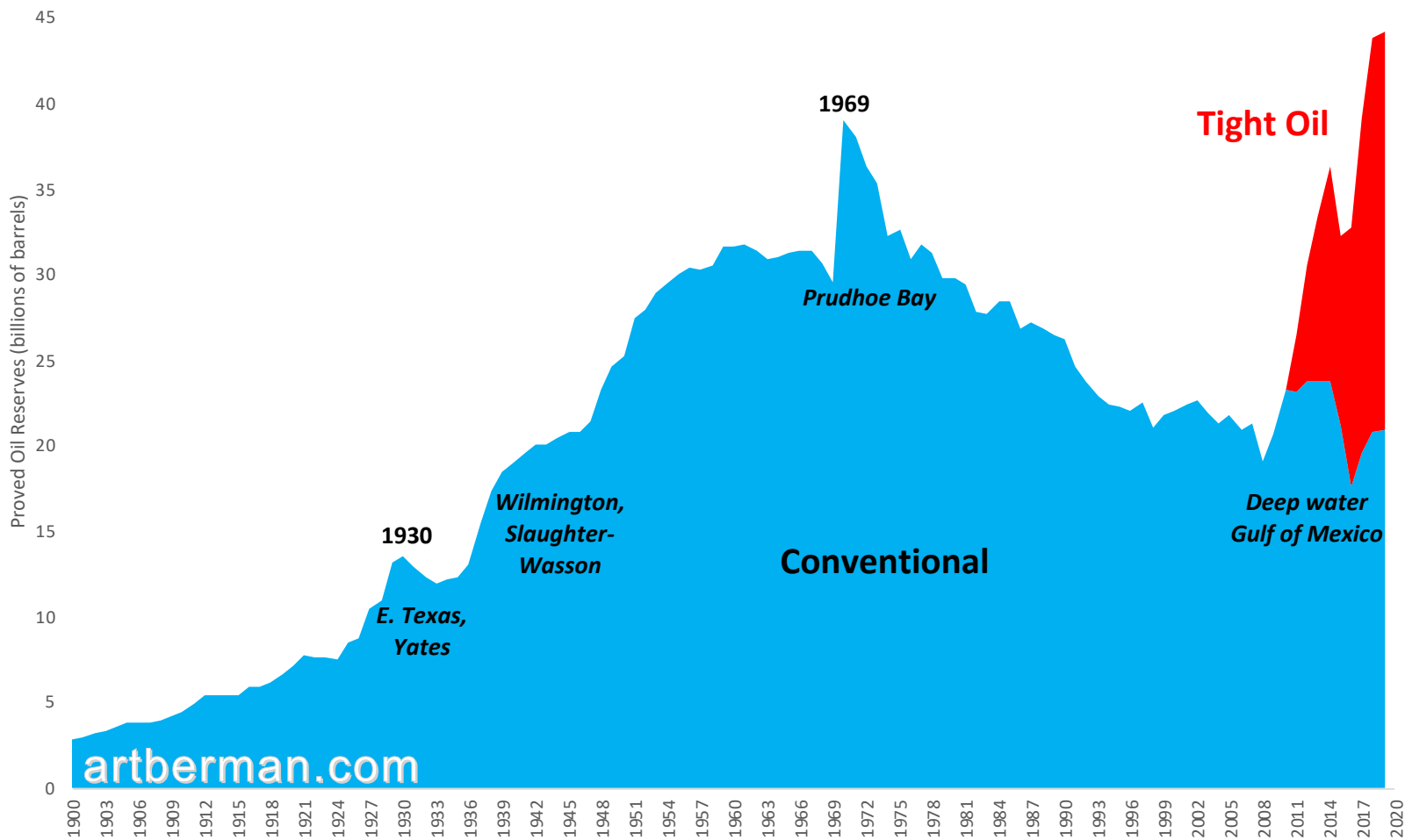
Oil & Gas Supply/TX-ND-NM-OK-FO/FO-ND-NM-OK-TX Merged Vintaged CUM 1980-2020 OCT 2021

Decline and depletion are not necessarily the same thing

Depletion is about reduction of proved reserves

U.S. proved reserves declined from 1969 to 2007

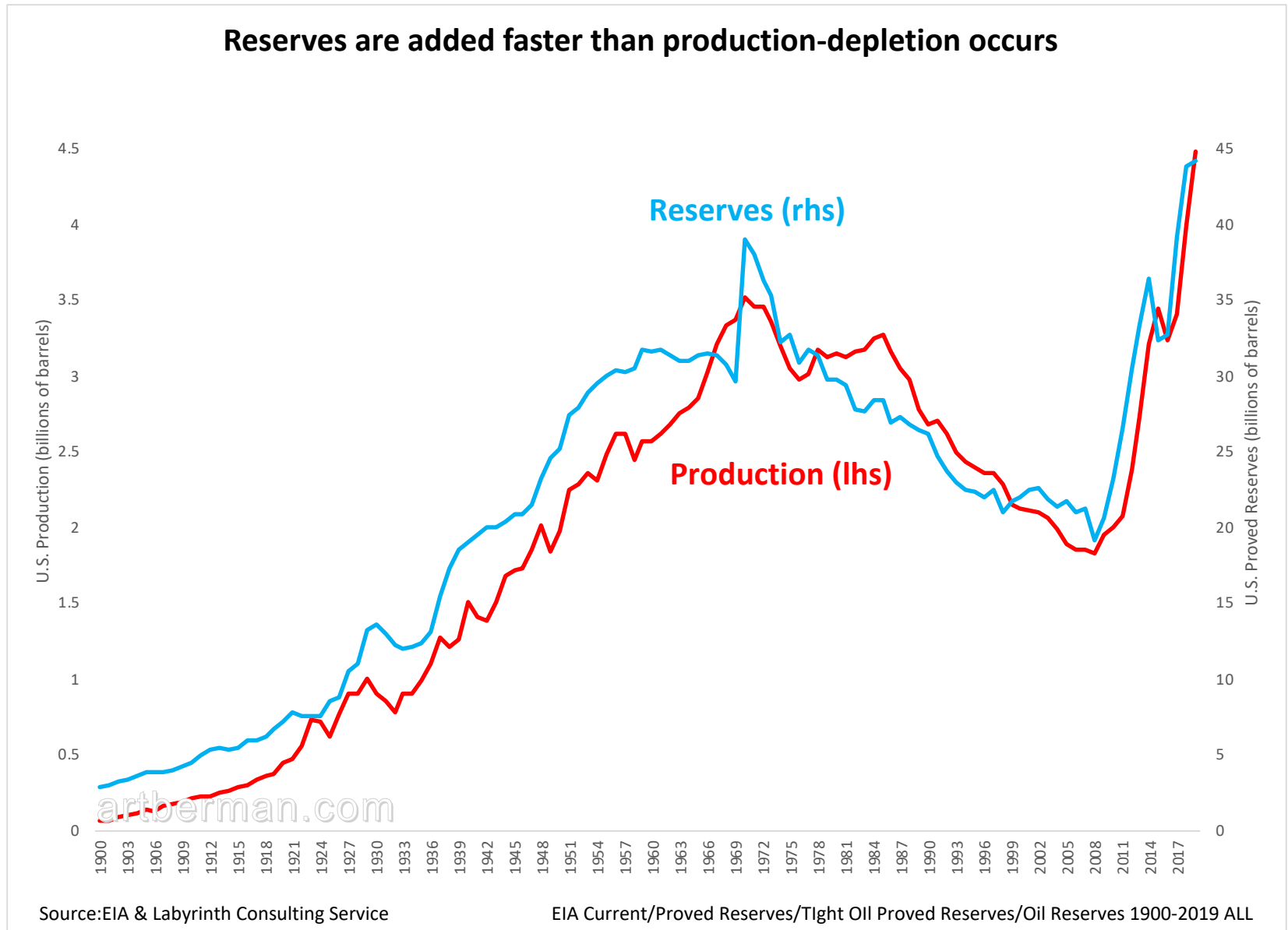
Reserves increased 2008 to 2019 with deepwater Gulf of Mexico and tight oil



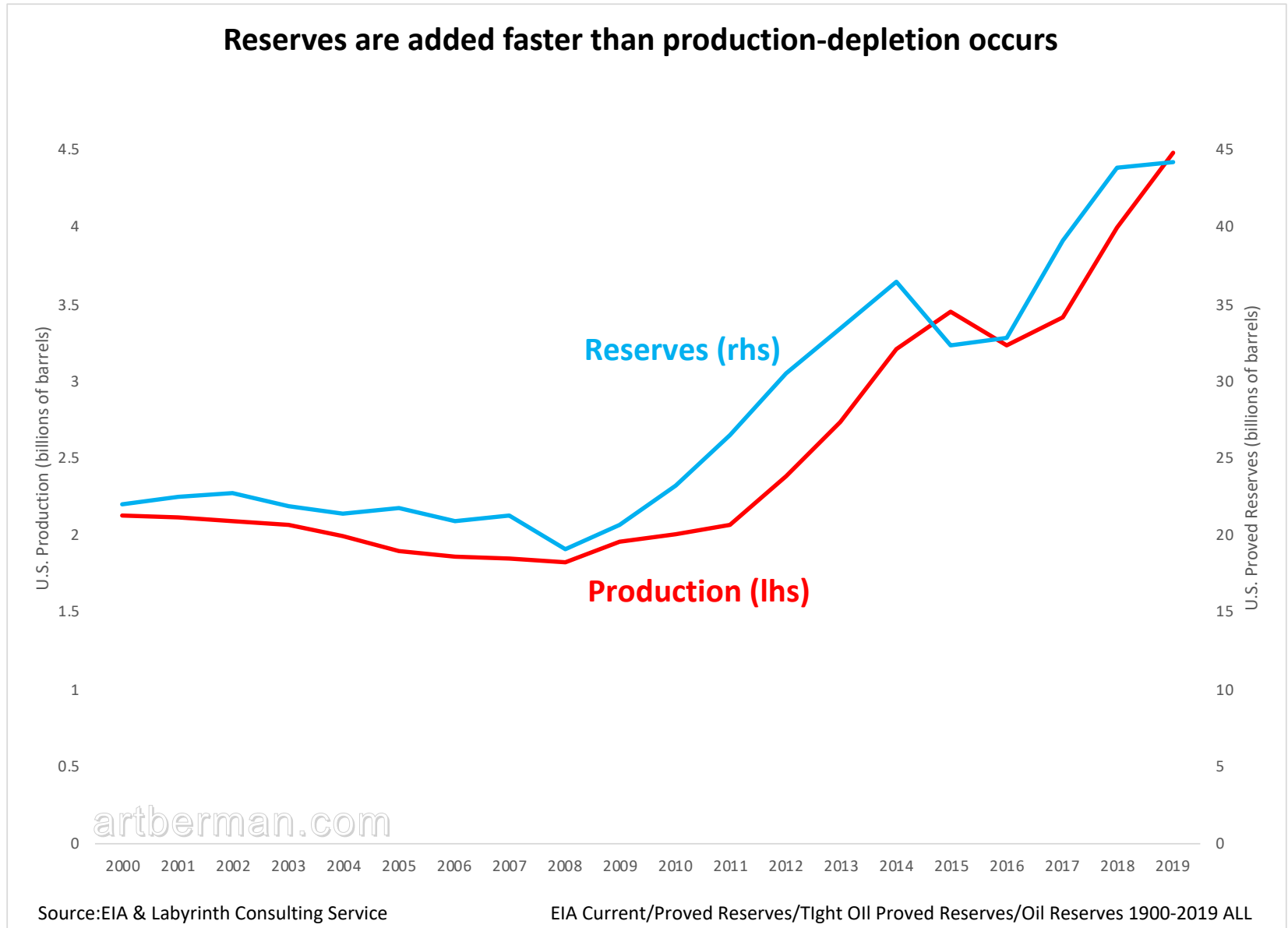
Source: EIA & Labyrinth Consulting Service

EIA Current/Proved Reserves/Tight Oil Proved Reserves/Oil Reserves 1900-2019 ALL

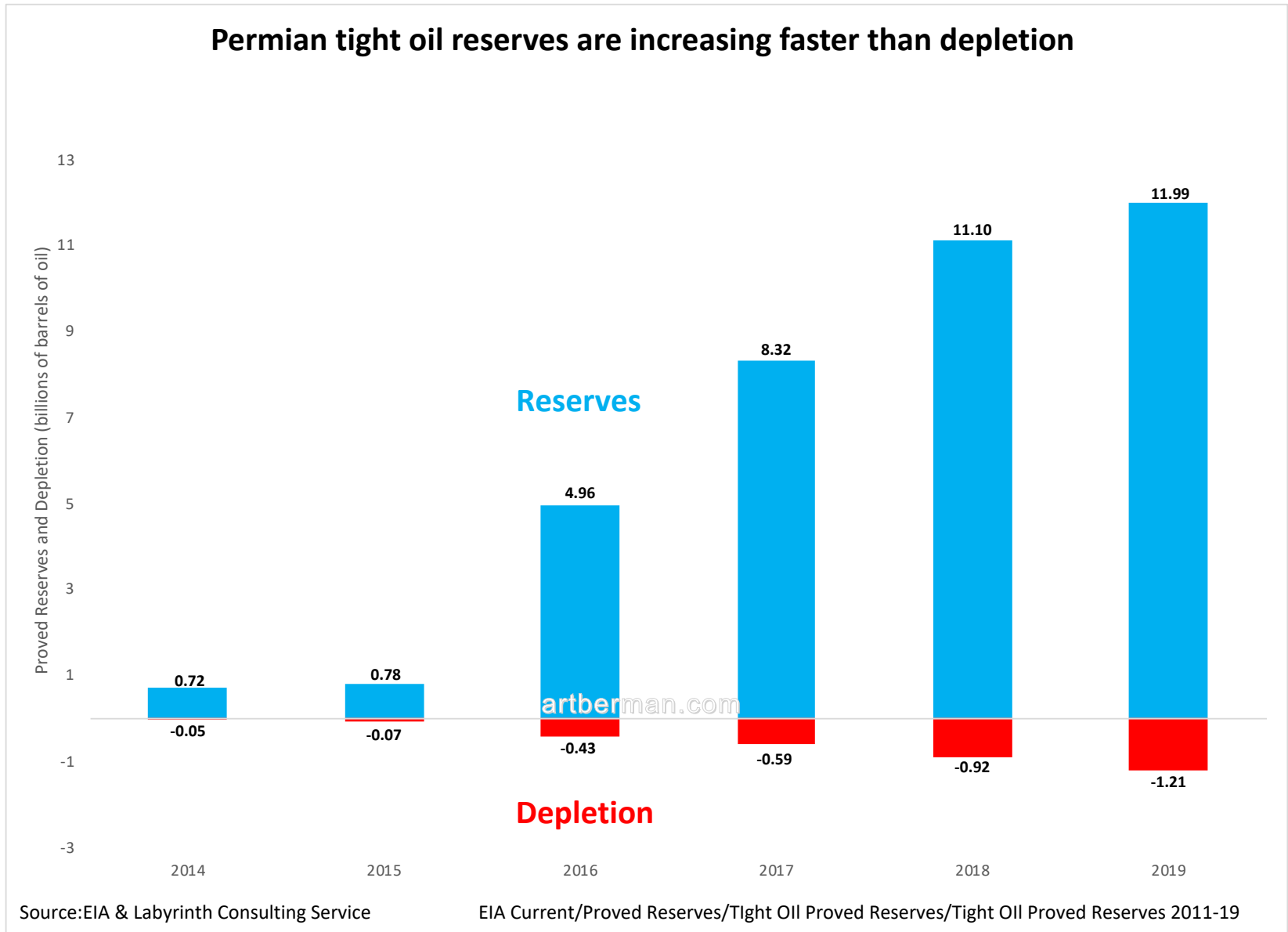
Reserves are added faster than production-depletion occurs



Reserves are added faster than production-depletion occurs



Permian reserves are increasing faster than depletion



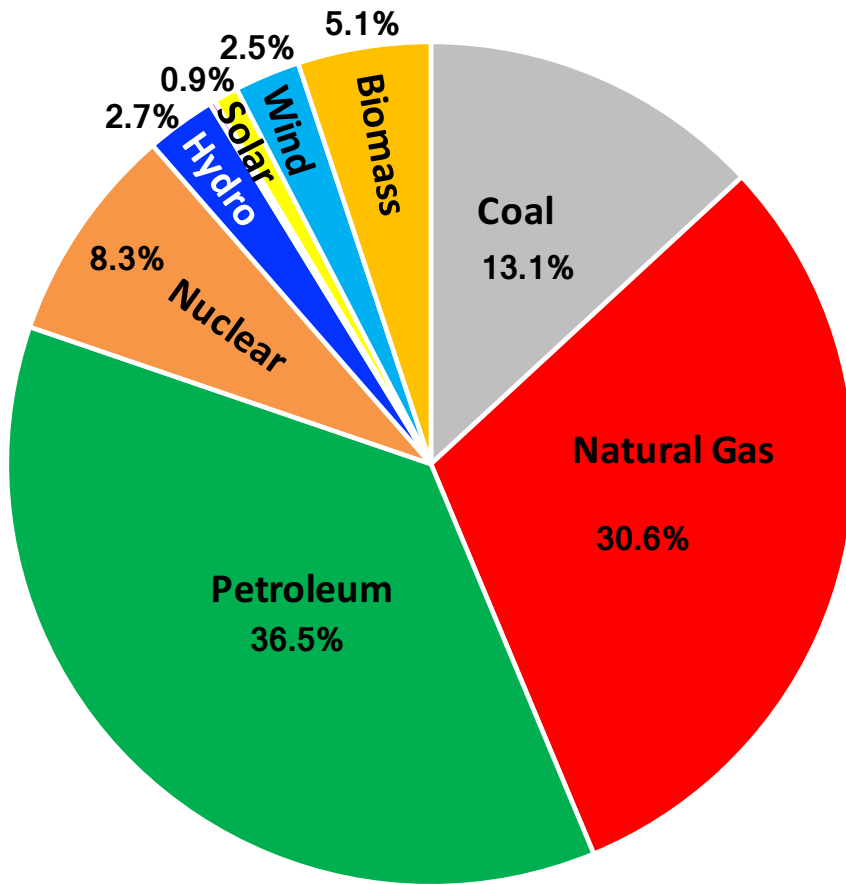
“Energy is and always will be the currency of life”

–Nate Hagens



- Any movement, activity or event in nature requires energy
- Human society runs on energy
 - Work requires energy—joules/calories.
 - Subsistence: energy intake = energy expenditure.
 - Surplus: energy intake > energy expenditure.
 - If I accumulate excess energy such as grain, I may choose to have you do some of my work in exchange for some of that energy.
- Money is a call on work
 - Today, most work is done by oil, natural gas and coal.
 - Energy is the economy. Money is a call on energy. Debt is a lien on future energy.
- No species has never gone from a higher- to a lower-density energy source.

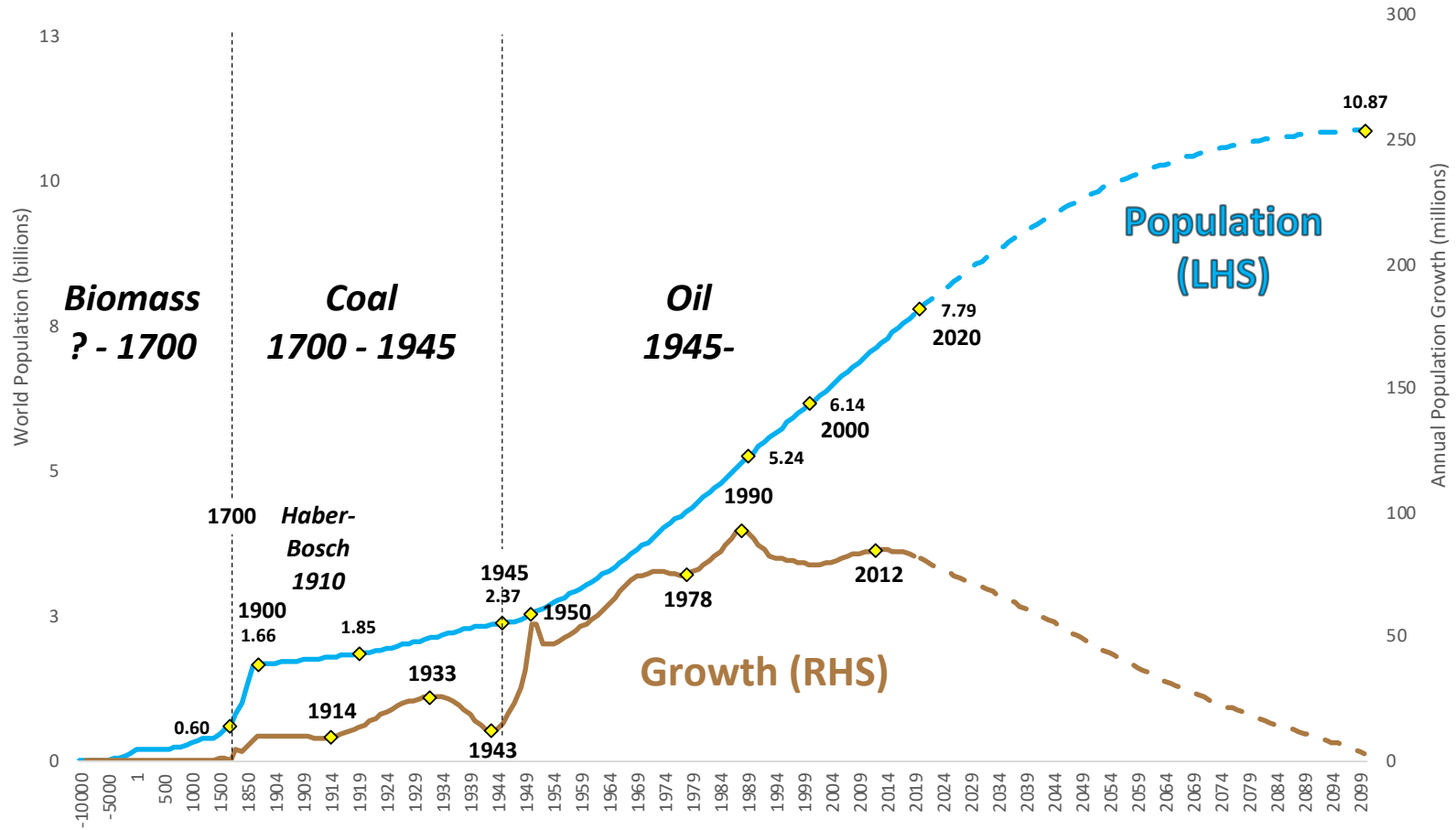
The truth about the energy mix is that fossil energy dominates Little has changed over the last 50 years



- The world economy is 79% dependent on fossil energy. Substitution cannot happen fast enough to both reduce emissions & maintain economic growth.
- Fossil fuels cannot be abandoned because production of non-fossil energy requires substantial carbon use.
- Electric vehicles, solar panels & wind turbines made of metal & minerals that require fossil energy for mining, transport, manufacturing & distribution. Diesel is the principal fuel for mining and for shipping raw materials to manufacturing plants.
- Equipment change: 1.6 bn cars & trucks. Less than 1% of those—8.5 million—are electric. What happens to all of those vehicles that run on gasoline or diesel?

High energy density coal moved world population from 0.5 to almost 2 billion Fertilizer and oil resulted in population increase to almost 8 billion by 2020

Coal age 1700-1945 and oil age 1945-present resulted in major population growth
Earth's carrying capacity before fertilizer was approximately 2 billion people
Population is the root cause of most global problems



Source: Our World in Data, UN & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

Labyrinth/Climate Change/World Population since 10000 BCE

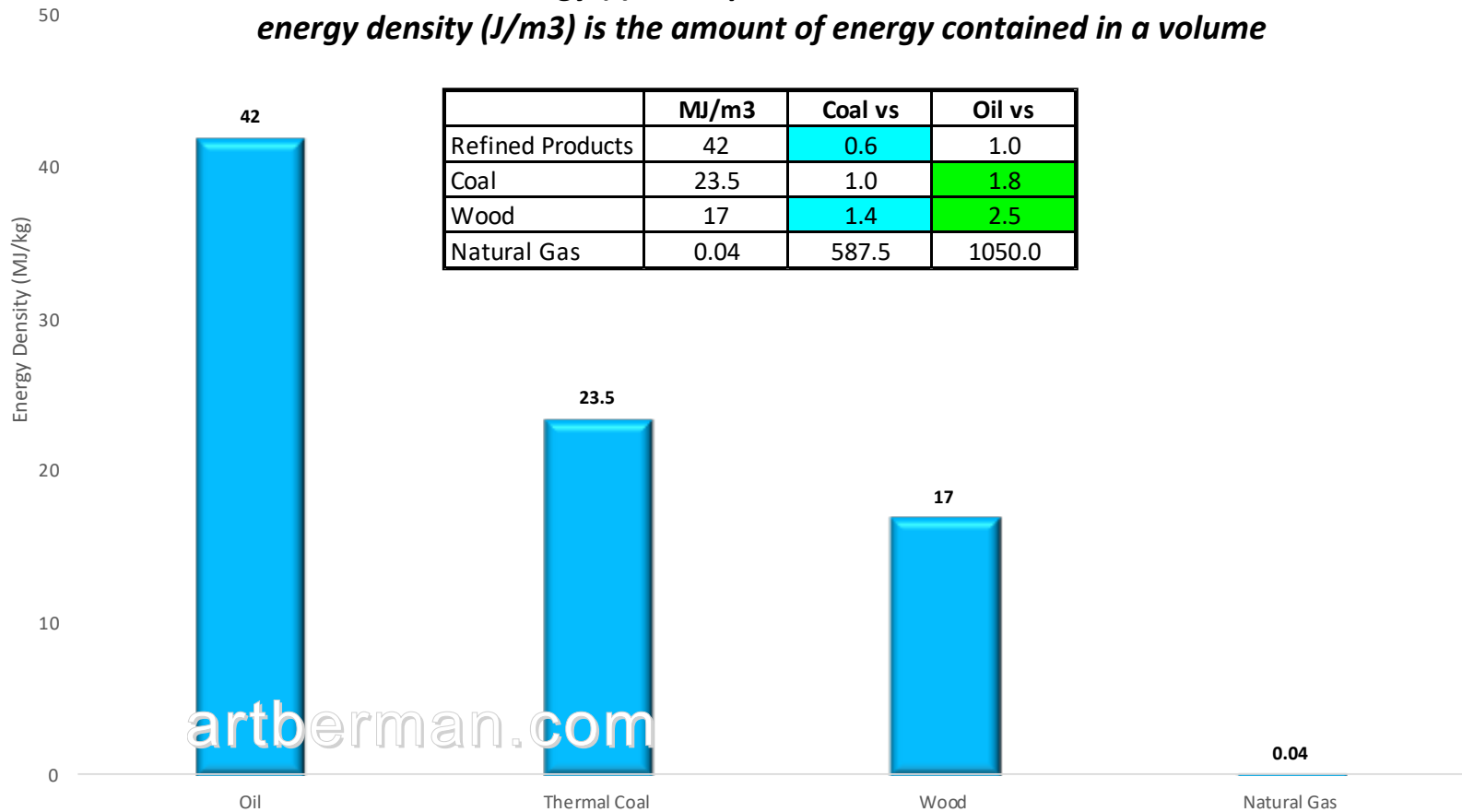
Energy density: amount of energy contained in a volume

Not all energy sources are equal

Energy density explains why we prefer coal over wood and oil over coal
Coal has 1.4 times times as much energy as wood
Oil has 1.8 times more energy than coal and 2.5 more energy than wood

energy (J) is the potential to do work

energy density (J/m³) is the amount of energy contained in a volume



Source: Layton (2008) & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

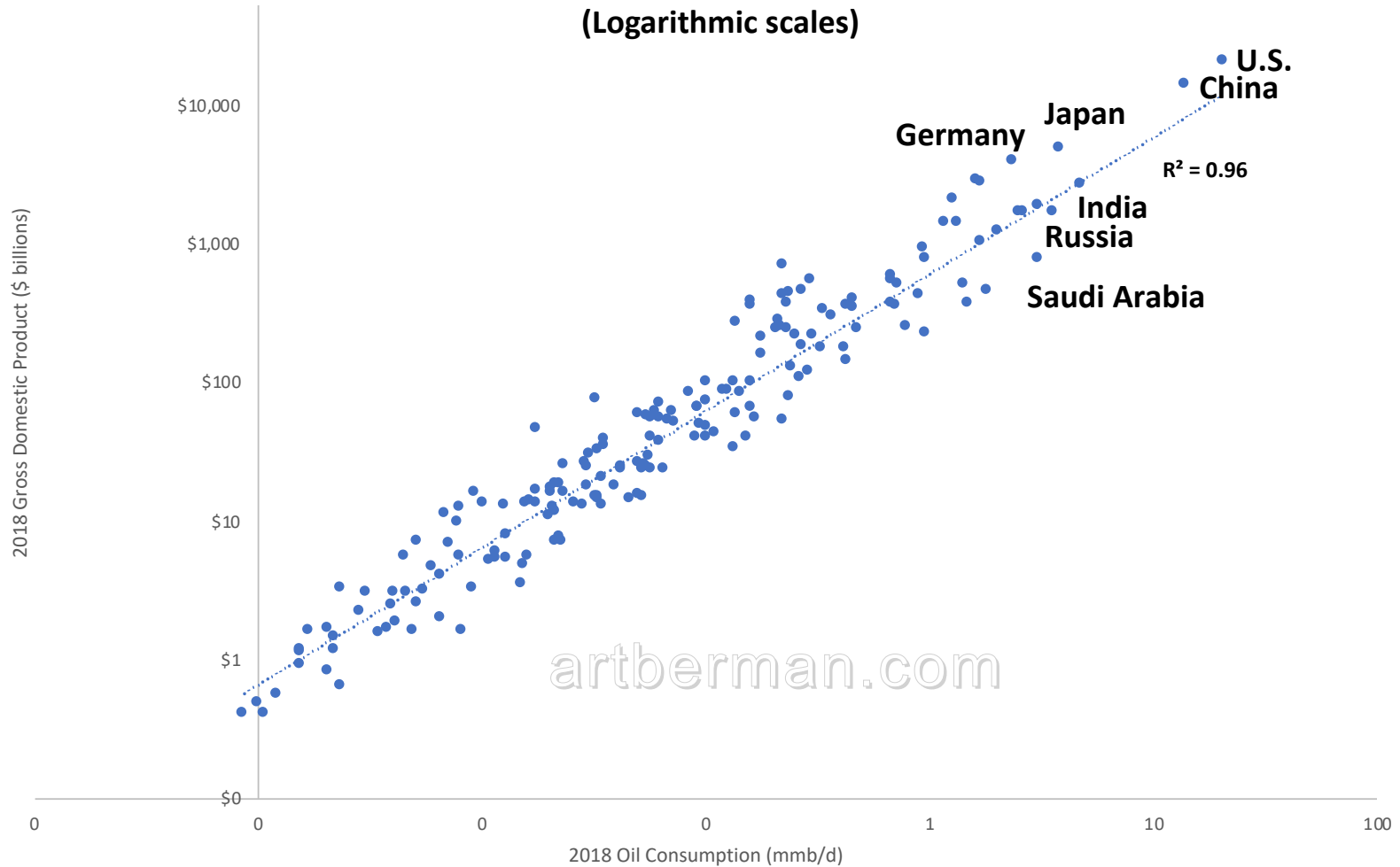
EIA/Energy Density/Energy Density Comparison

Oil consumption and GDP are an almost perfect correlation

IEA net zero roadmap will lead to an 80% reduction in oil consumption by 2050

Want to guess what happens to GDP?

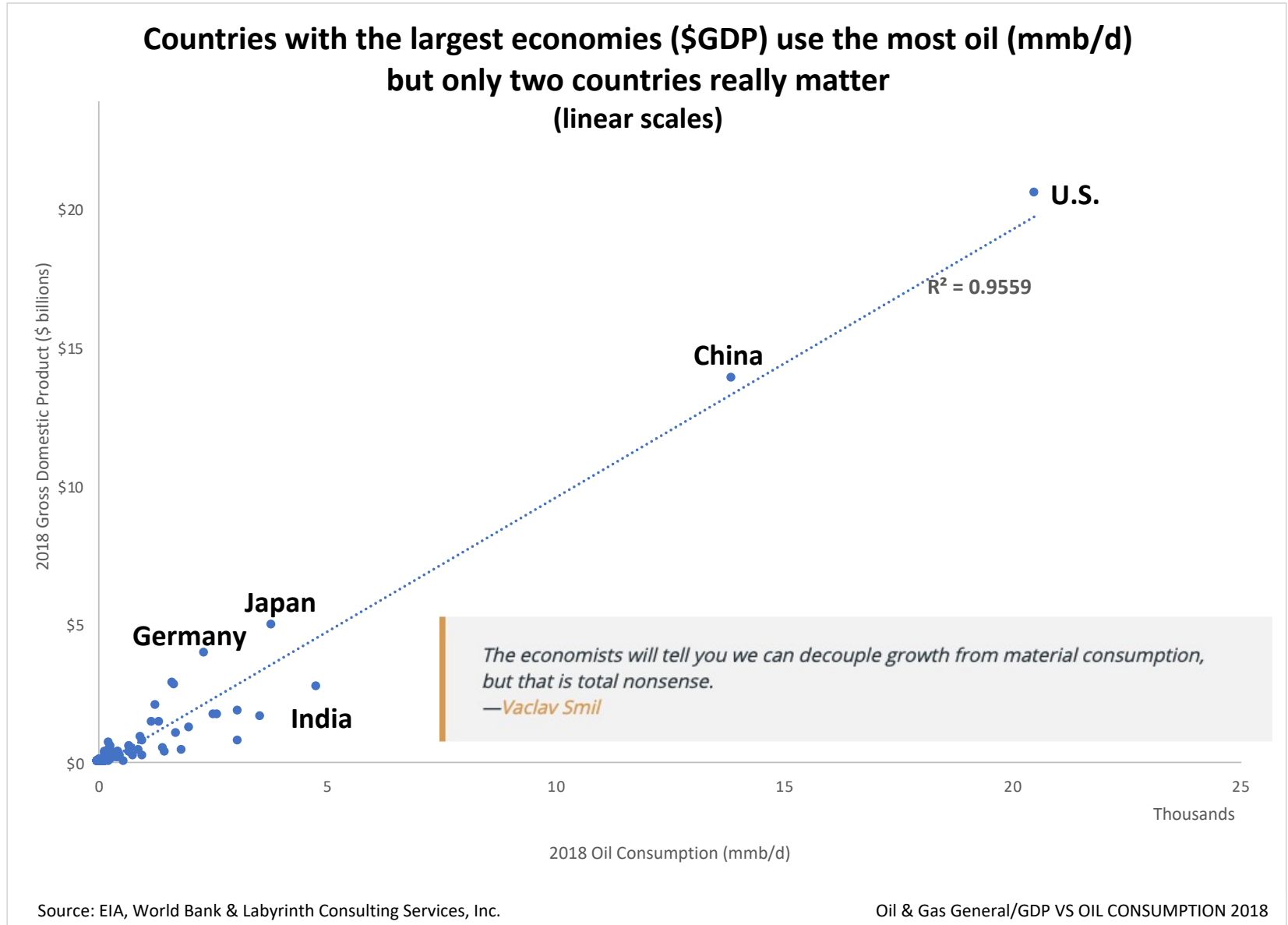
(Logarithmic scales)



Source: EIA, World Bank & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

Oil & Gas General/GDP VS OIL CONSUMPTION 2018

A linear scale reveals why U.S. and China are leading world economies



**The myth of human progress through ingenuity and free markets
The truth is it's mostly because 1 barrel of oil contains 4.5 years of human labor**



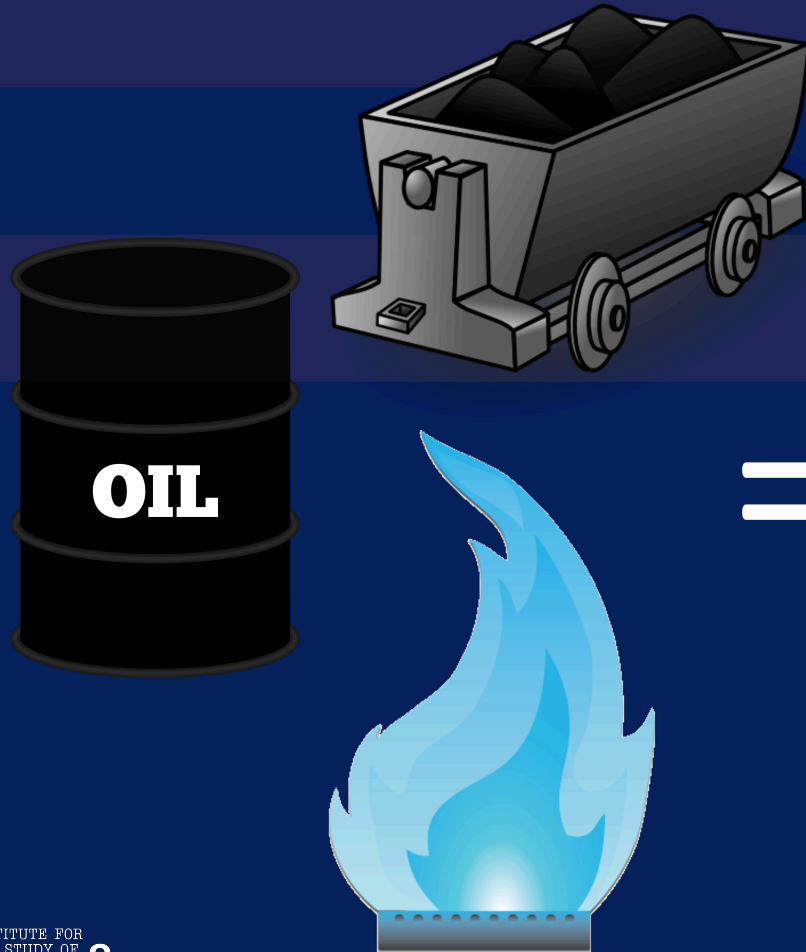
1 barrel of oil (currently \$60)



4.5 years of labor

The myth of human progress through ingenuity and free markets

The truth is it's mostly because 1 barrel of oil contains 4.5 years of human labor



X ~500,000,000,000!

- We should think about energy as workers
- Cost ≠ price ≠ value

1 barrel of oil = 5.7 million BTU or 1,760 kWh. 1 human does 0.6kWh per work day, x250 days per year. 1 barrel=11 years of work *0.45 efficiency = 4.8 years. World uses 100 billion boe per year. 100 billion *4.8 =480,000,000,000

Power density: how much energy can be converted to power from a volume

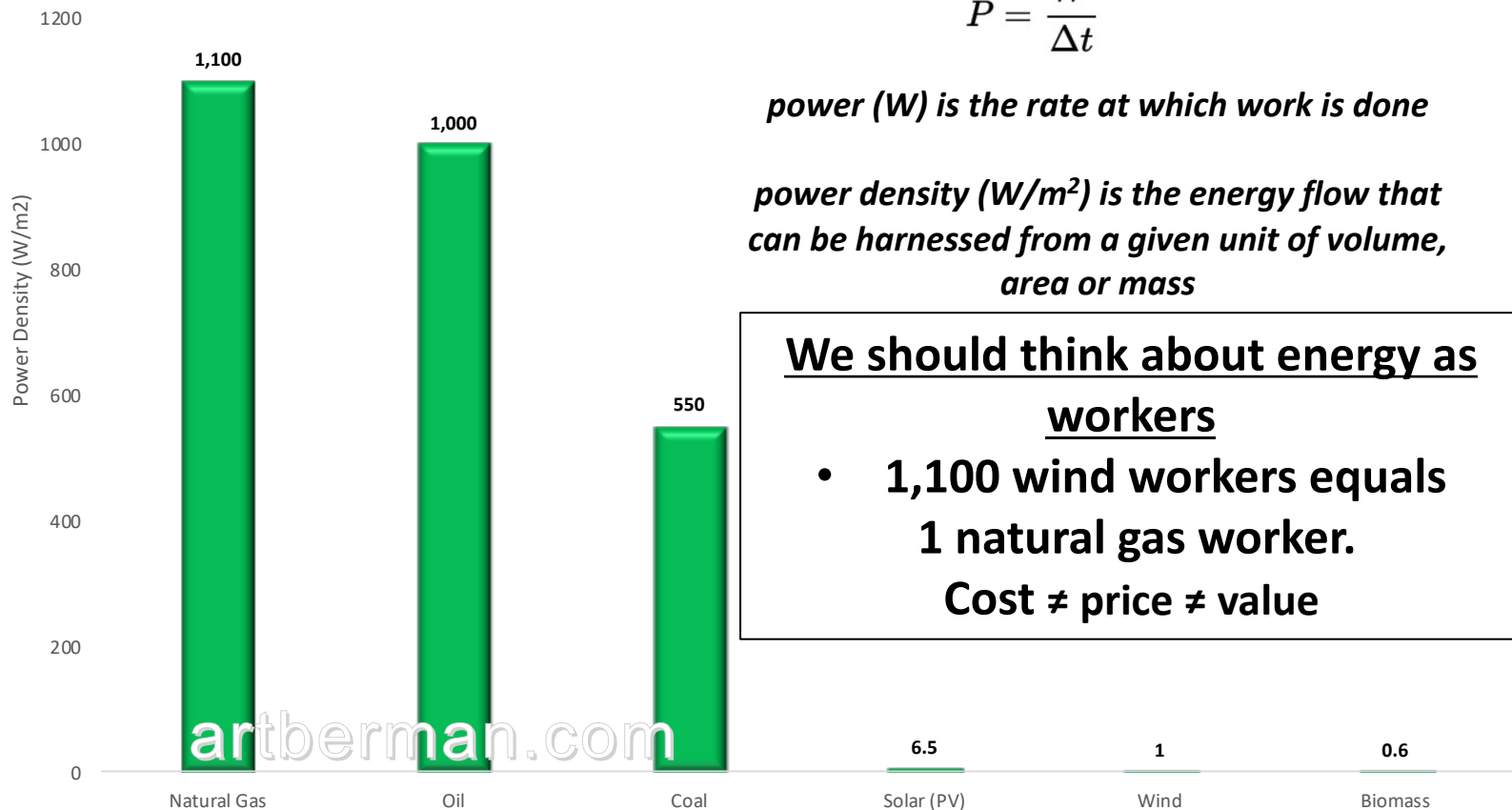
Natural gas has 200 times more power density than solar and 1000 times more power density than wind

Solar PV has 0.6% the power density of natural gas and wind has 0.1%
Solar requires 200 times larger source area to deliver the same power as gas
Wind requires 1000 times larger source area to deliver the same power as gas

$$P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$$

power (W) is the rate at which work is done

power density (W/m²) is the energy flow that can be harnessed from a given unit of volume, area or mass



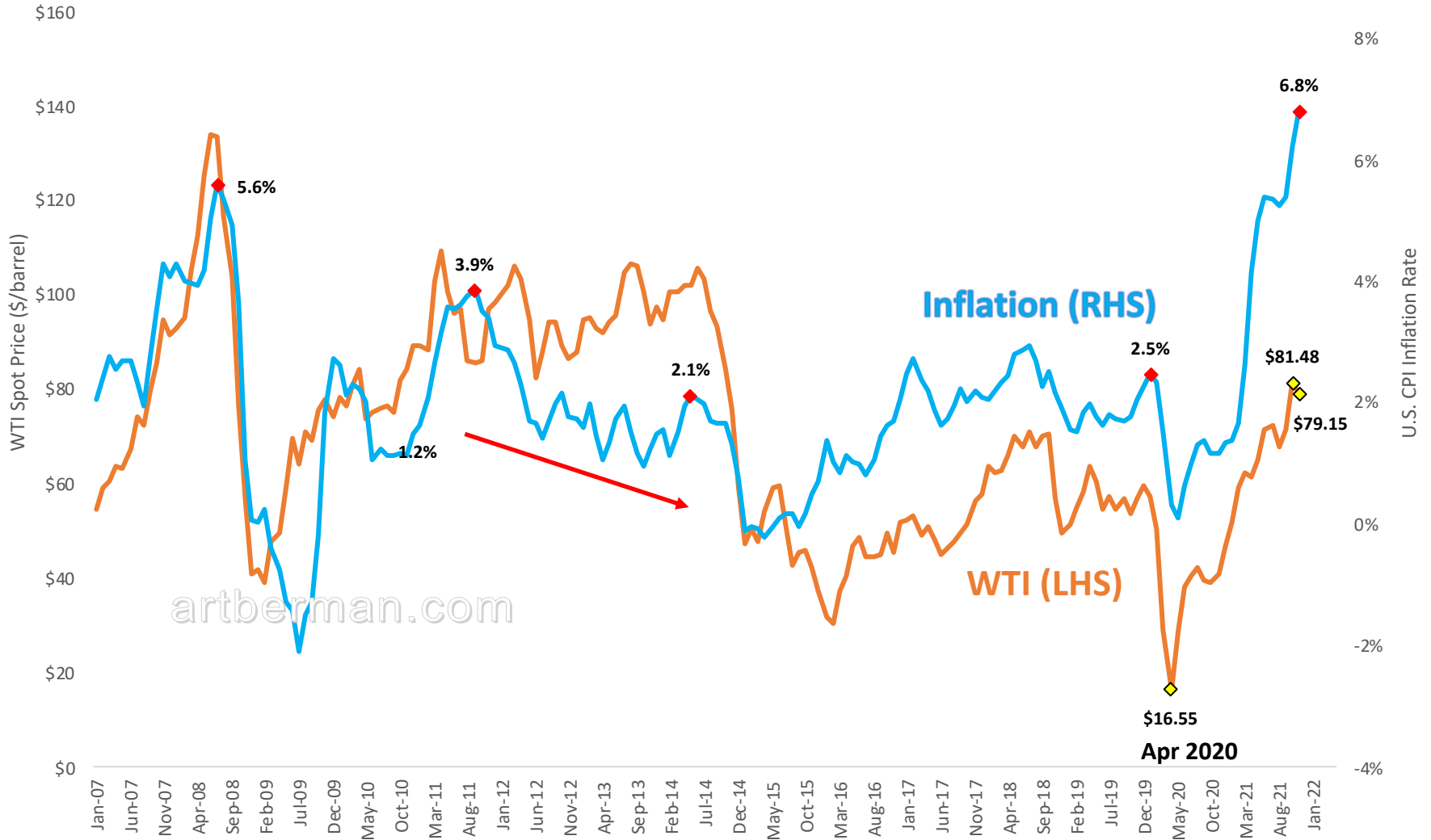
We should think about energy as workers

- **1,100 wind workers equals 1 natural gas worker.**
Cost ≠ price ≠ value

Source: Smil (2011), Layton (2008) & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

EIA/Energy Density/Energy Density Comparison

Higher oil price is the leading cause of inflation
November U.S. inflation rose from 6.2% to 6.8%
WTI price decreased slightly from \$81.48 to \$79.15

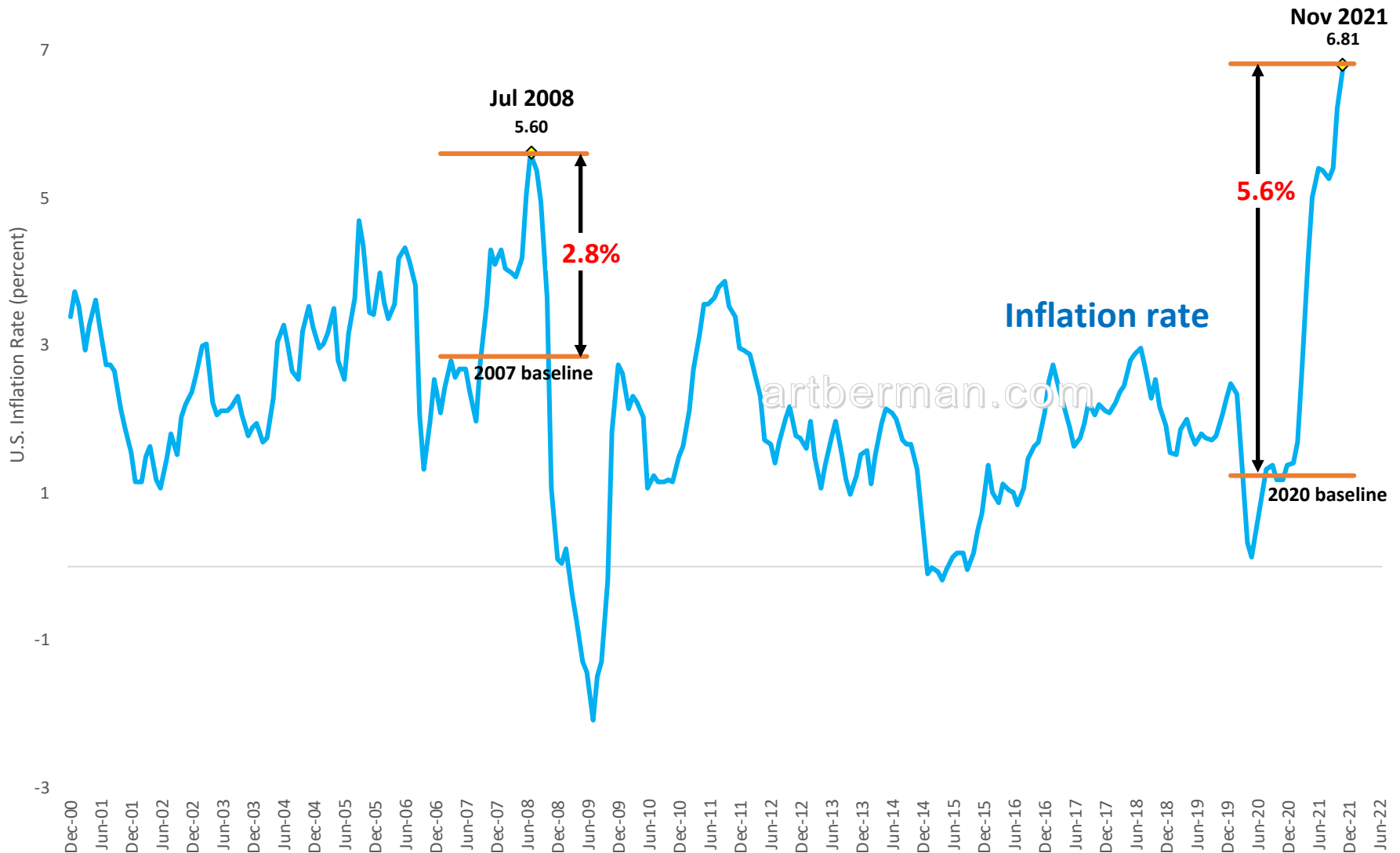


Source: OECD, EIA & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc

Oil & Gas General/CPI INFLATION OECD_DP_LIVE

November U.S. inflation rate of 6.8% was +5.6% more than 2020 baseline

July 2008 rate of 5.6% was 2.8% more than 2007 baseline

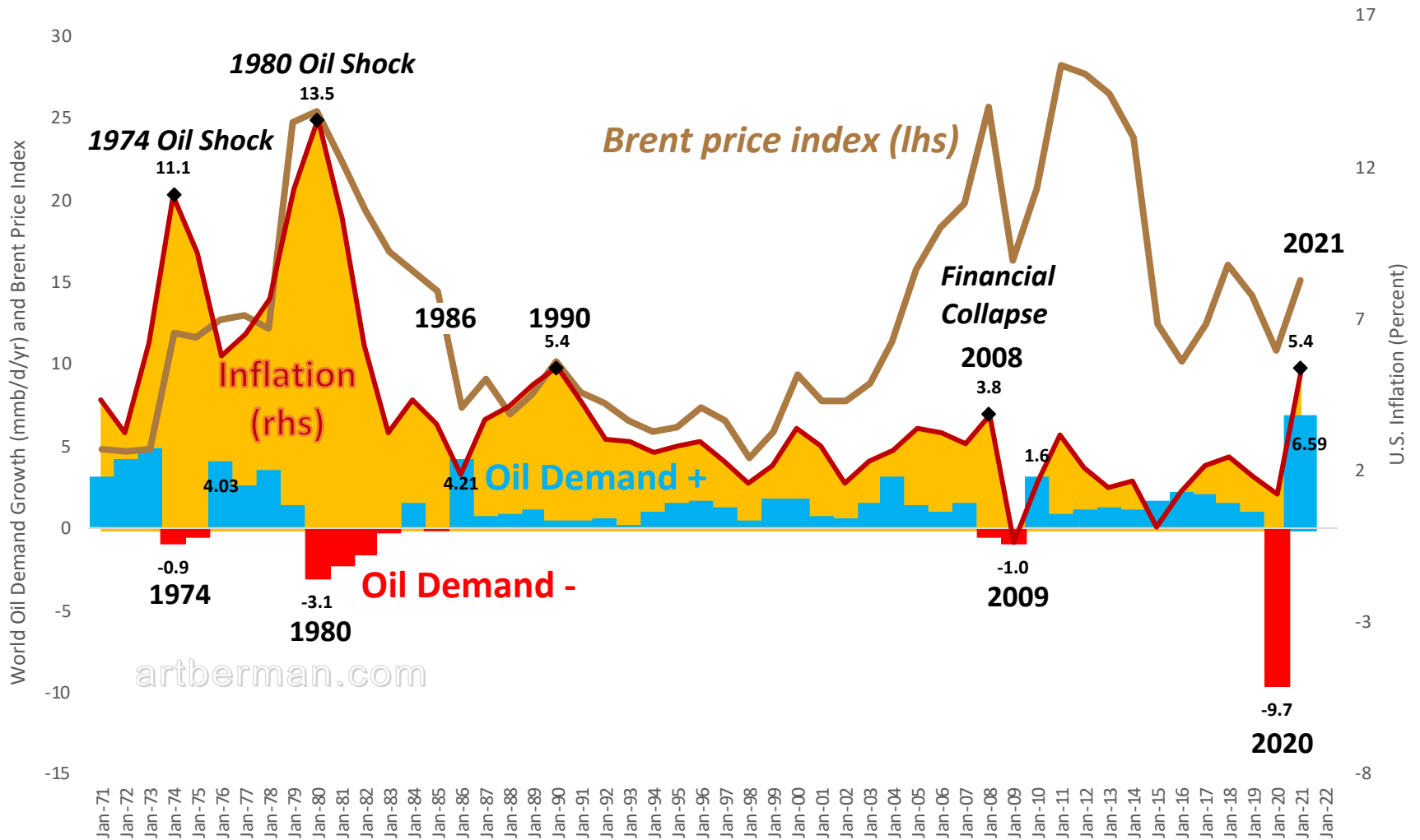


Source: OECD & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

Oil & Gas General/DP_LIVE_OECD_

Factors causing oil demand destruction are poorly understood

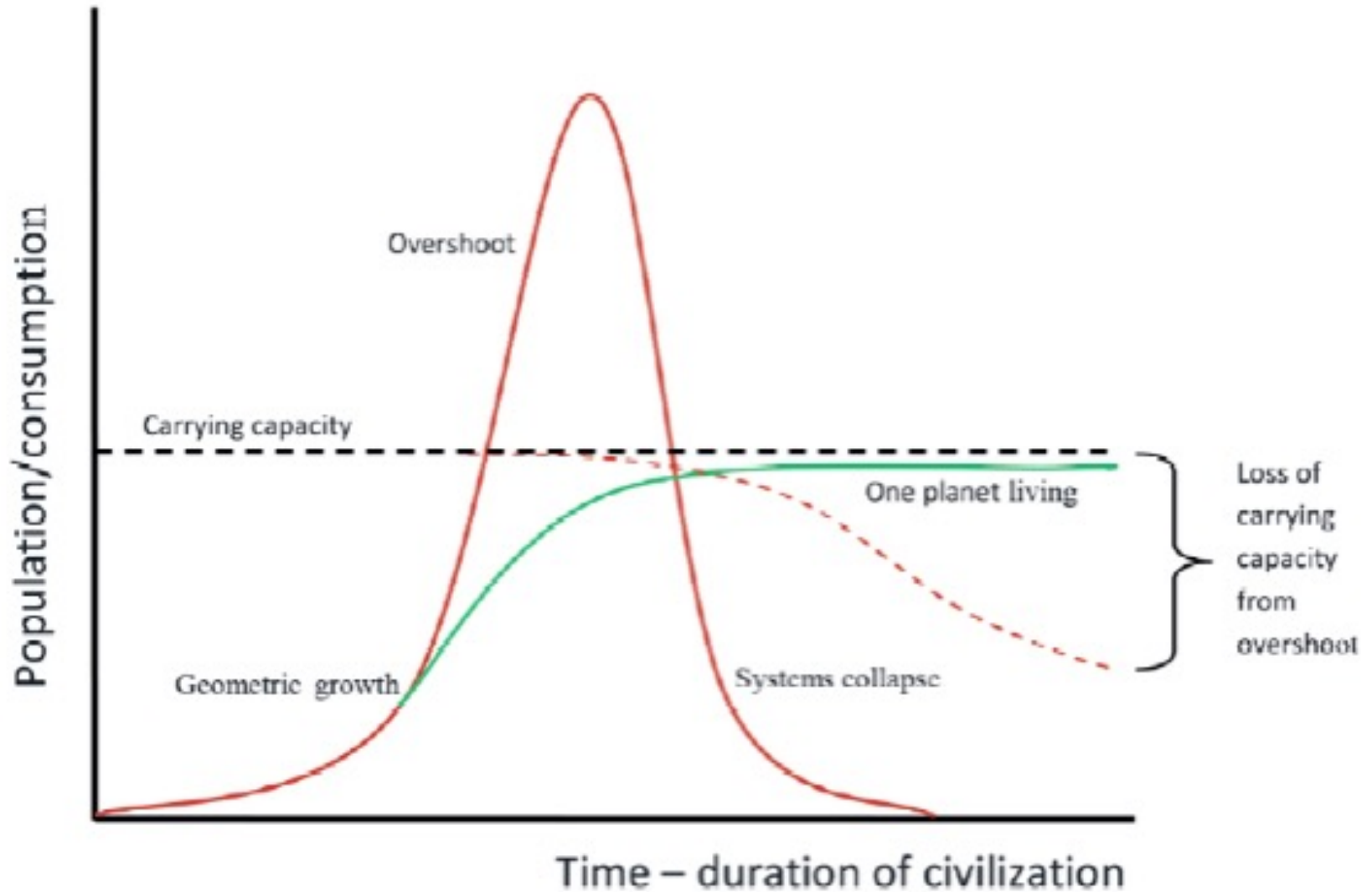
2021 oil demand growth is highest ever and annual inflation rate is highest since 1990



Source: IEA, OPEC, US Federal Reserve Bank, & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc

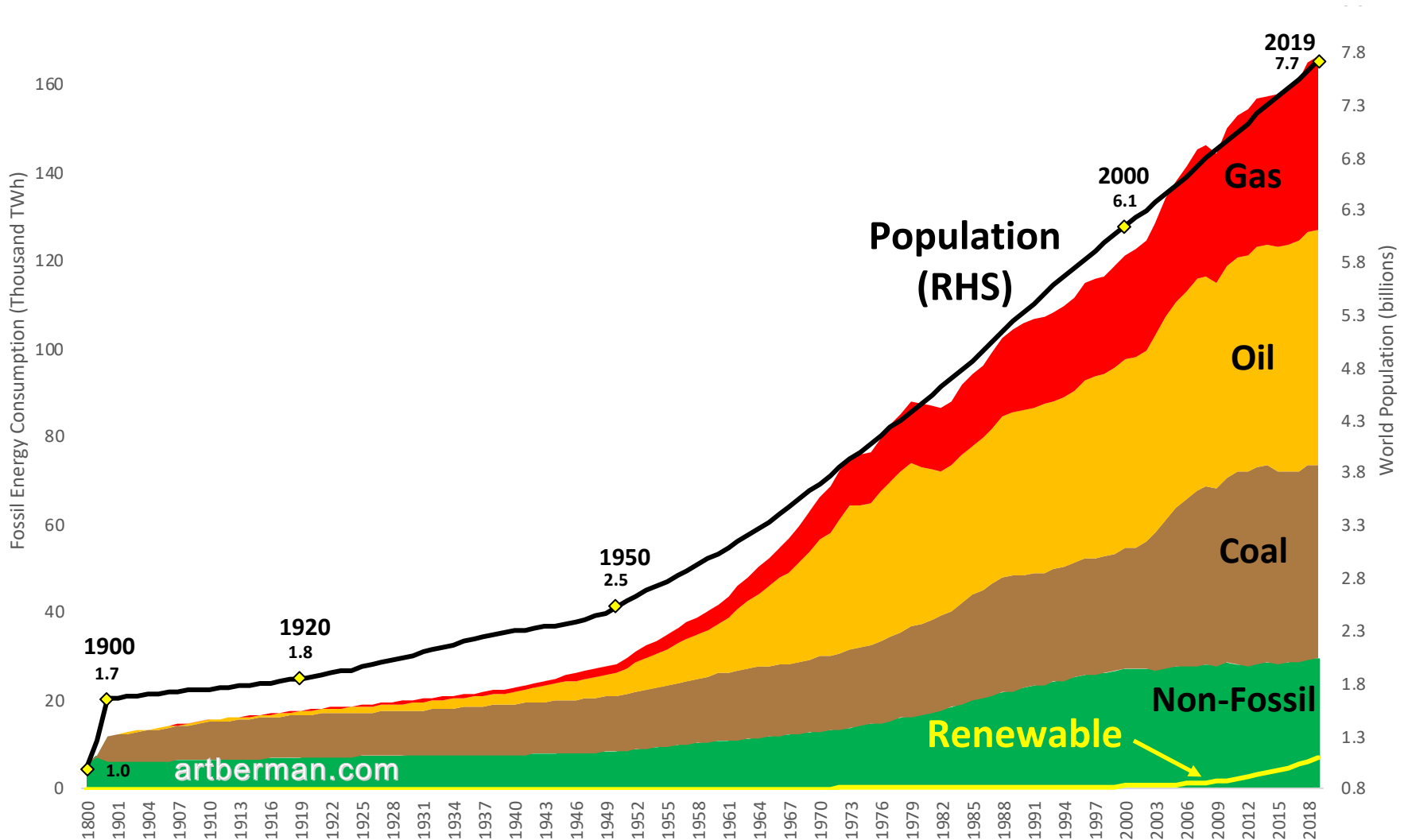
Oil & Gas General/Inflation Annual Master

Renewable energy promoters claim that we can replace our energy needs without fossil fuels but that does not address ecological overshoot



Overshoot: we are destroying the biophysical basis of our own existence

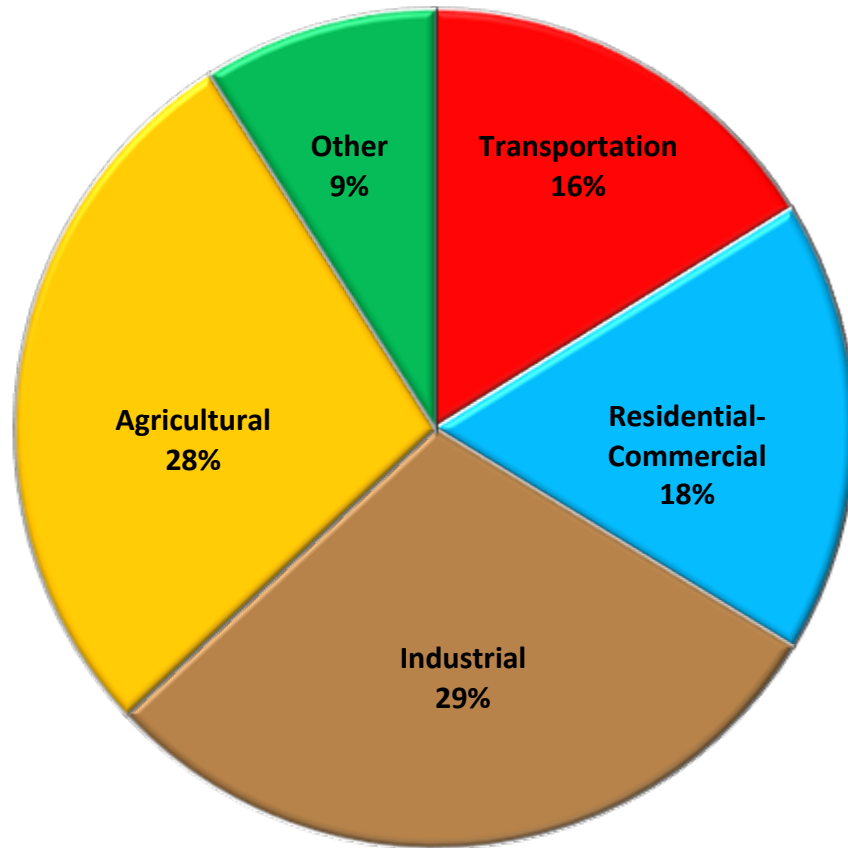
Non-fossil energy sources only capable of supporting population of ~2 billion today Tripling that capacity only supports ~6.0 of 9.8 billion projected 2050 population



Source: Our World in Data, UN & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

Labyrinth/Climate Change/World Population since 10000 BCE

Electric vehicles will reduce emissions much less than expected

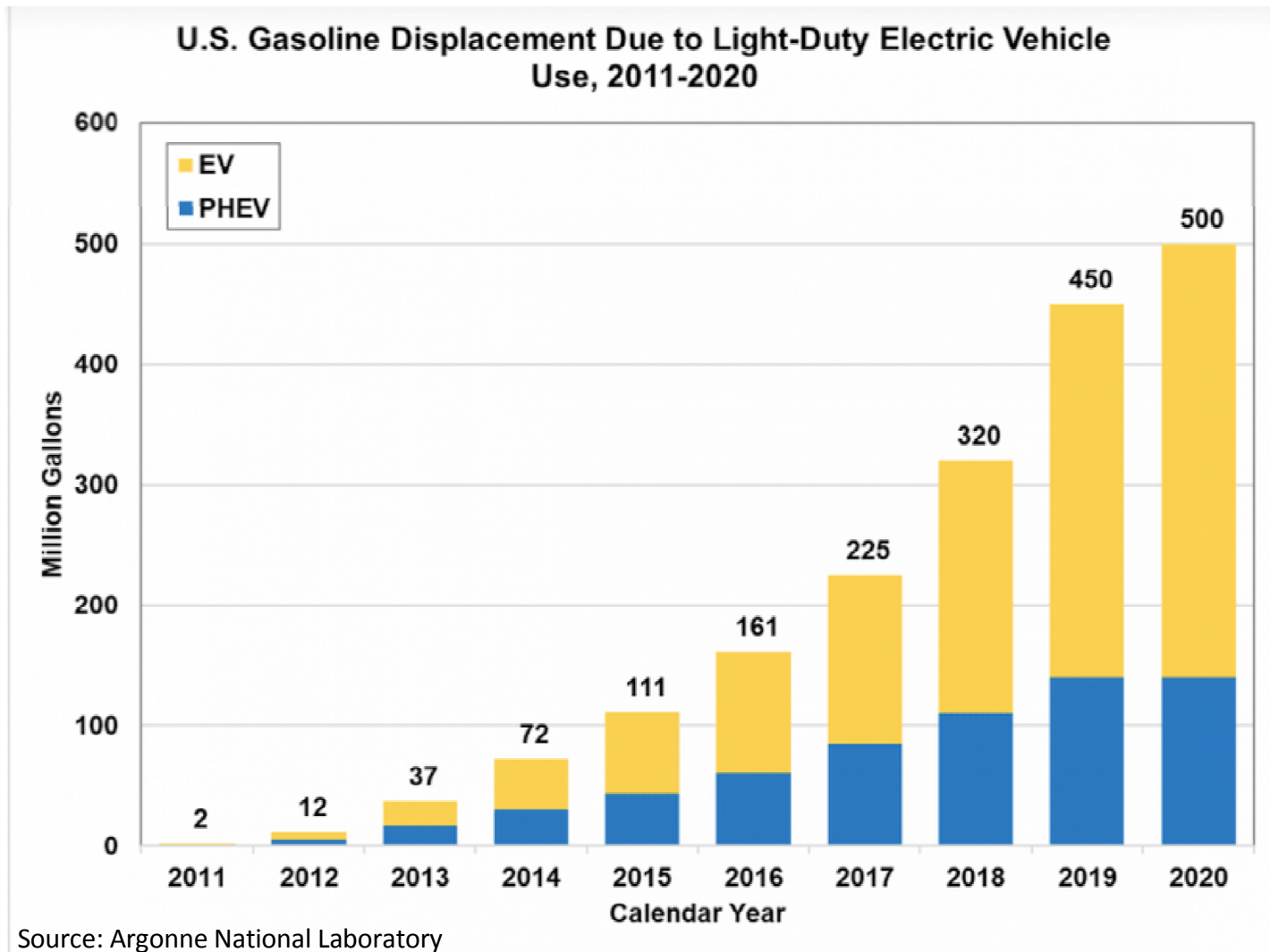


- Transportation sector accounted for only 16% of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2020.
- Less than half of ICEs (78 mm) were for automotive use. Agriculture, manufacturing, power generation, forestry and construction accounted for the other 53%.

Source: World Resources Institute, Our World in Data & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

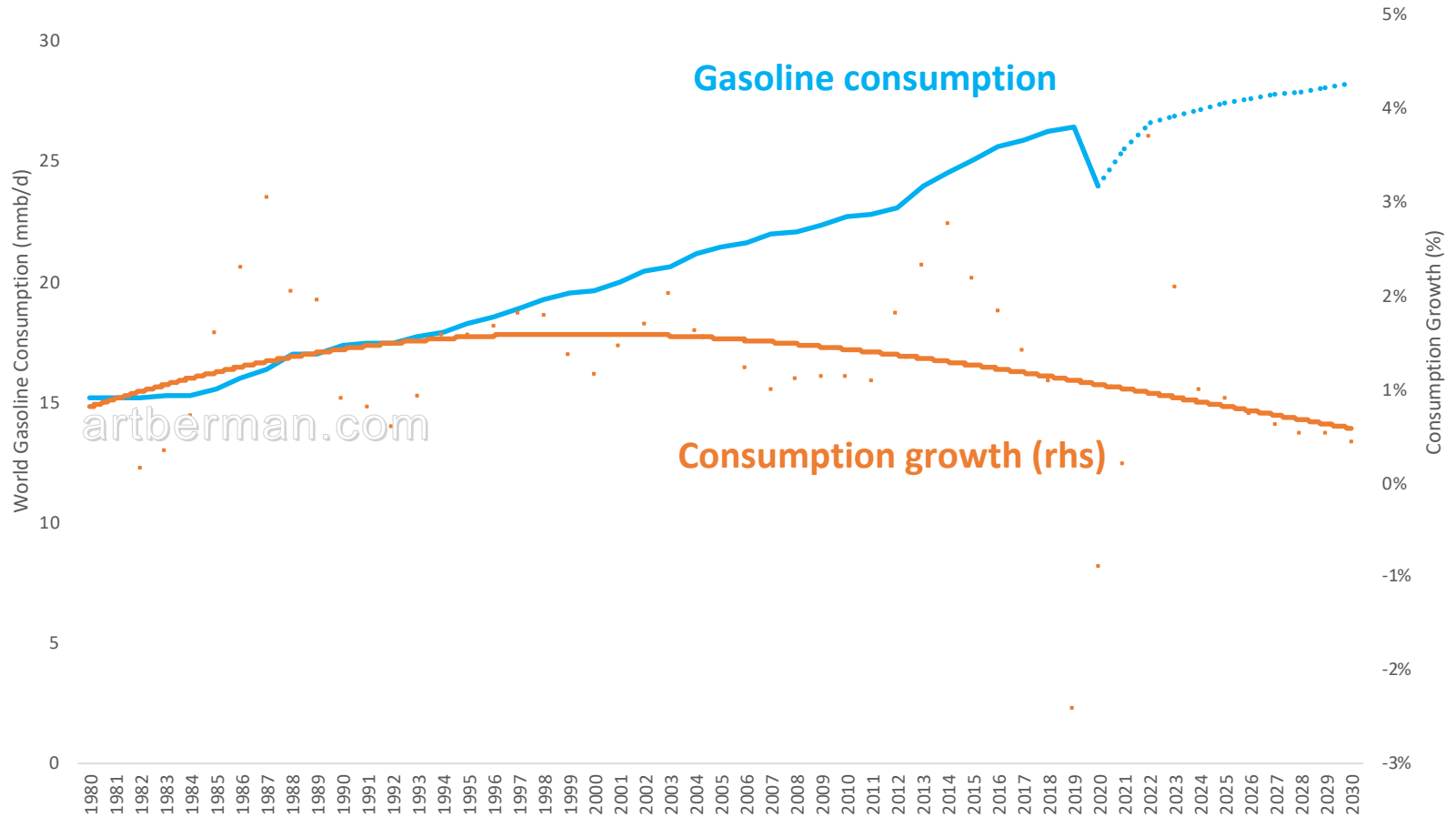
Labyrinth/Climate Change/Global GHG Emissions by Sector

Experts believe that electric vehicles have reduced consumption of gasoline by 500 million gallons per year



Gasoline consumption decline began long before electric vehicles

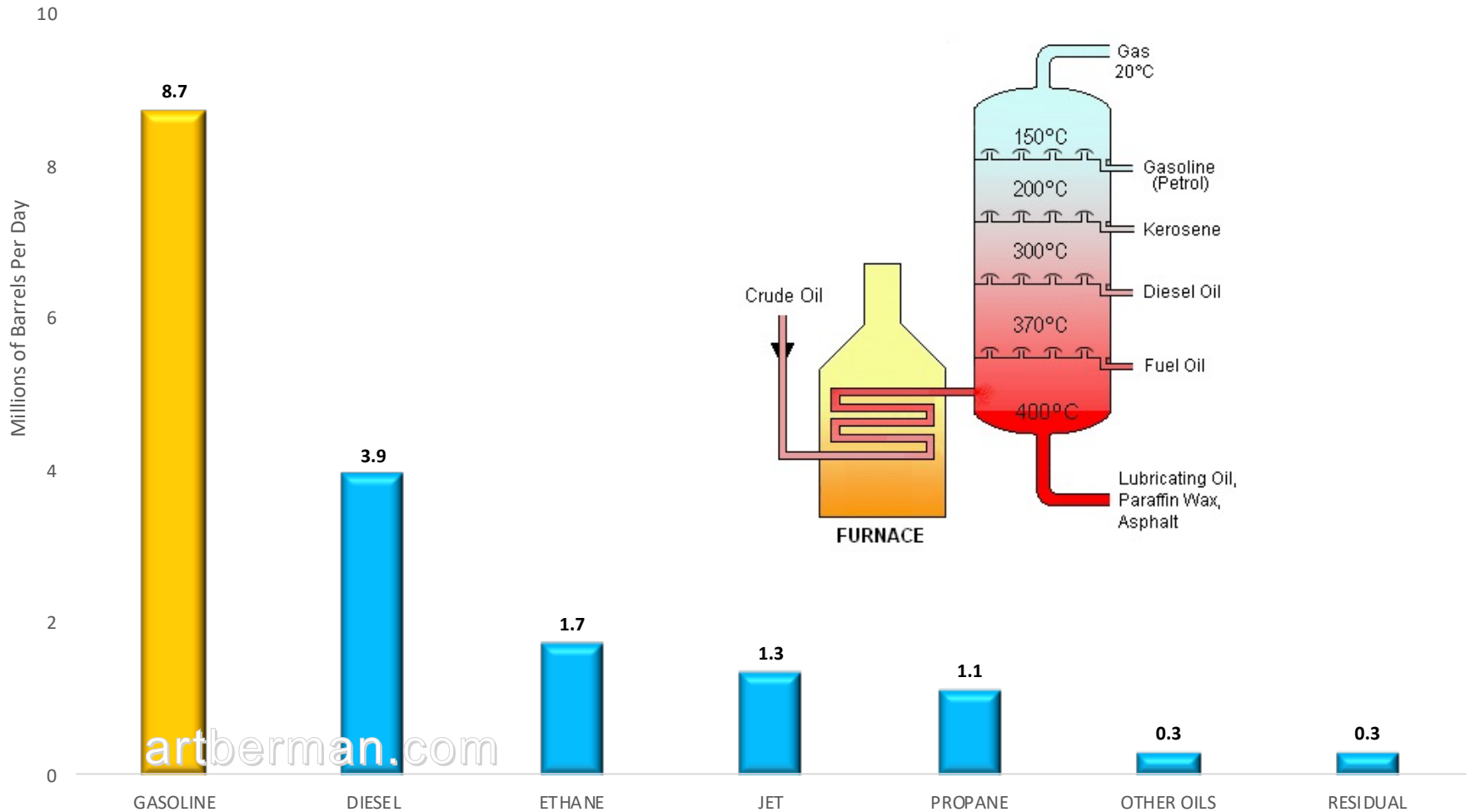
Claims that EVs have reduced world gasoline consumption are hard to demonstrate
Decline in world gasoline consumption growth began long before EVs
and gasoline must be produced to refine diesel, jet fuel, ethane for plastics, etc.



Source: EIA & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

EIA International/International Consumption

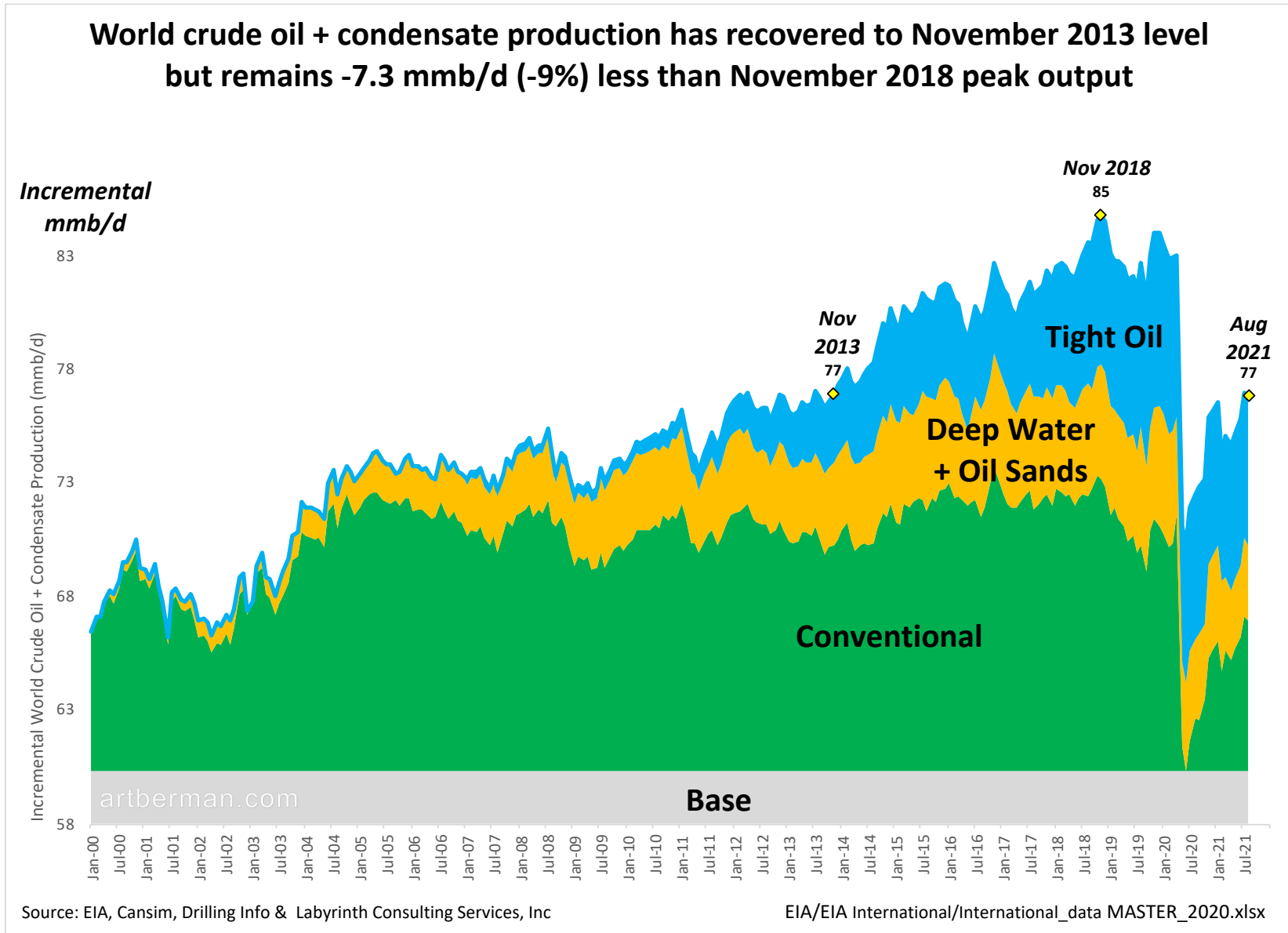
Gasoline accounts for 45% of U.S. refined products in 2021
If U.S. consumes less gasoline because of EVs, it will still be produced
Cannot produce diesel, jet fuel, ethane or propane without also producing gasoline



Source: EIA & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

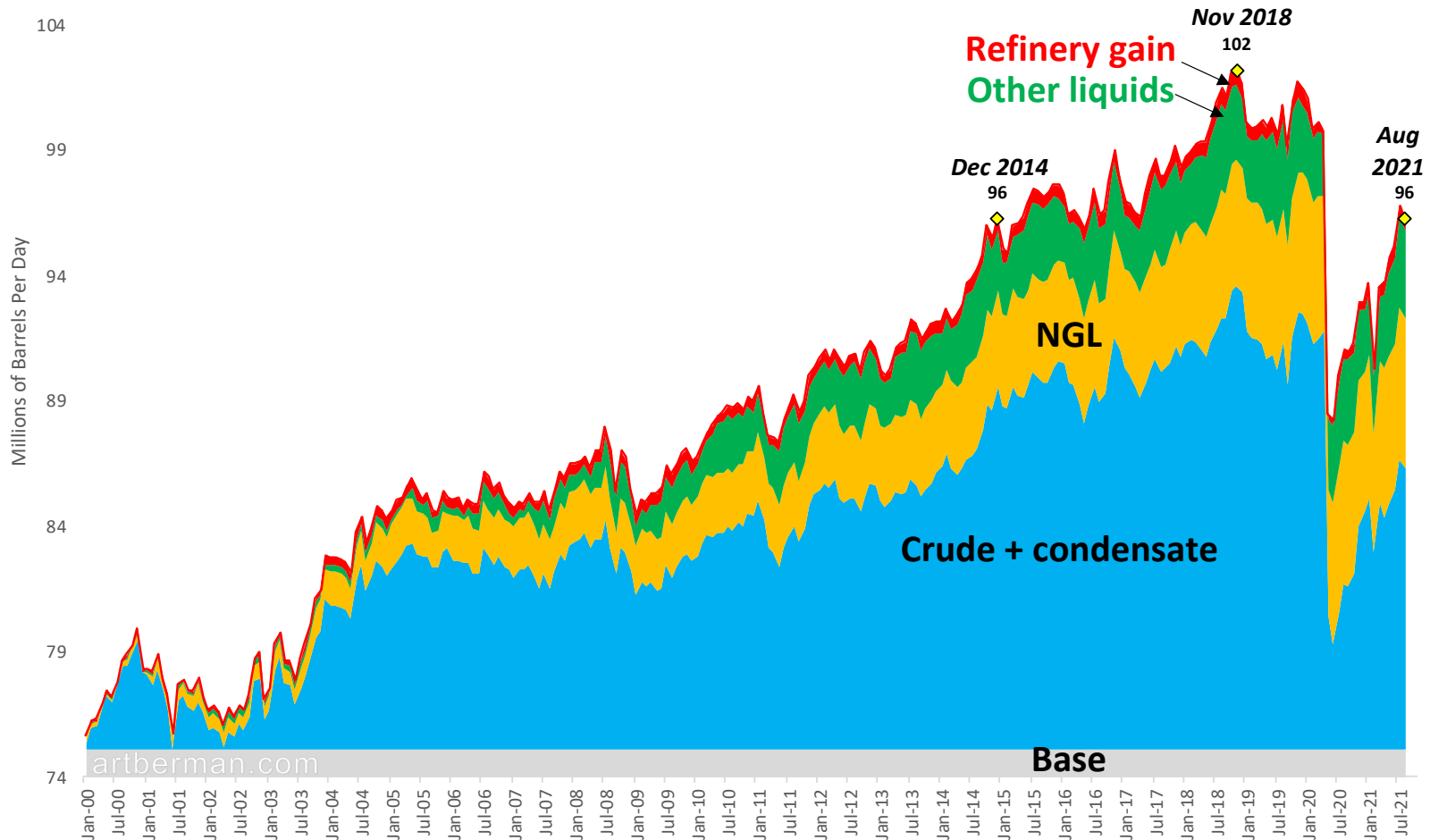
EIA Current/Monthly Updates/U.S. Product Supplied Master

World crude + condensate production is 9% less than 2018 peak level



World liquids production is 6% less than 2018 peak level

World total liquids production has recovered to December 2014 level but remains -5.9 mmb/d (-6%) less than November 2018 peak output



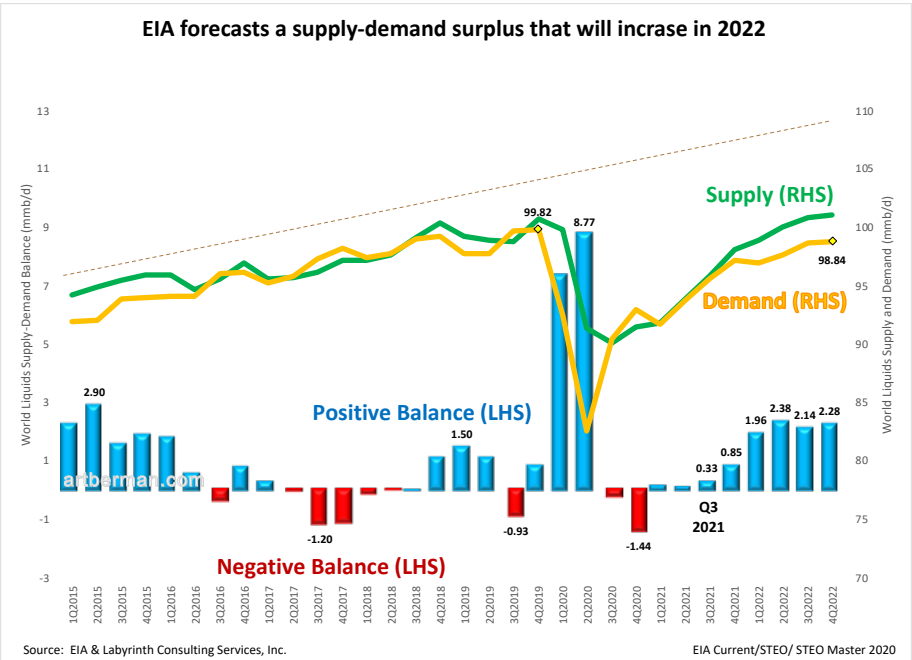
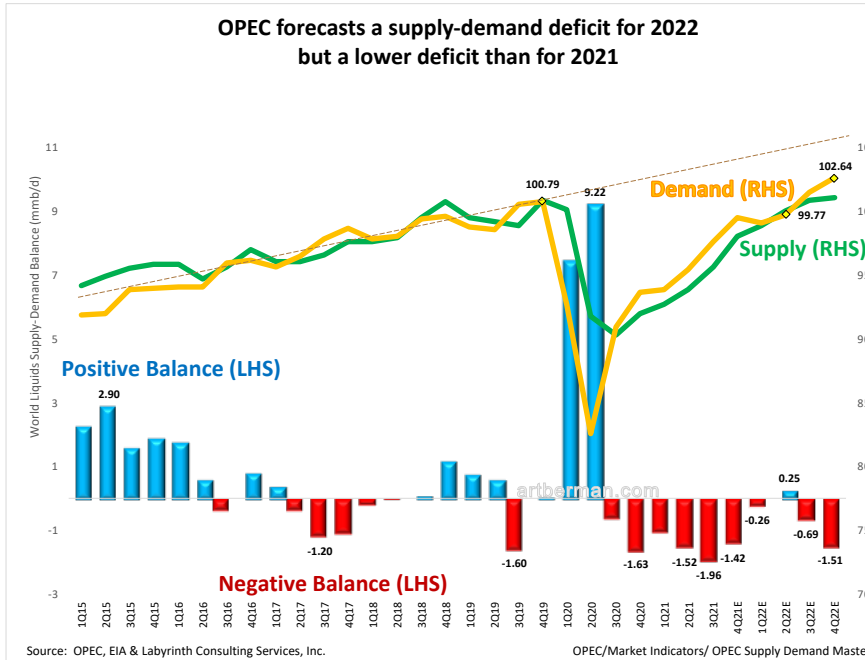
Source: EIA, Cansim, Enverus & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc

EIA/EIA International/International_data MASTER_2020.xlsx

Concerns about a supply shortfall may be misplaced

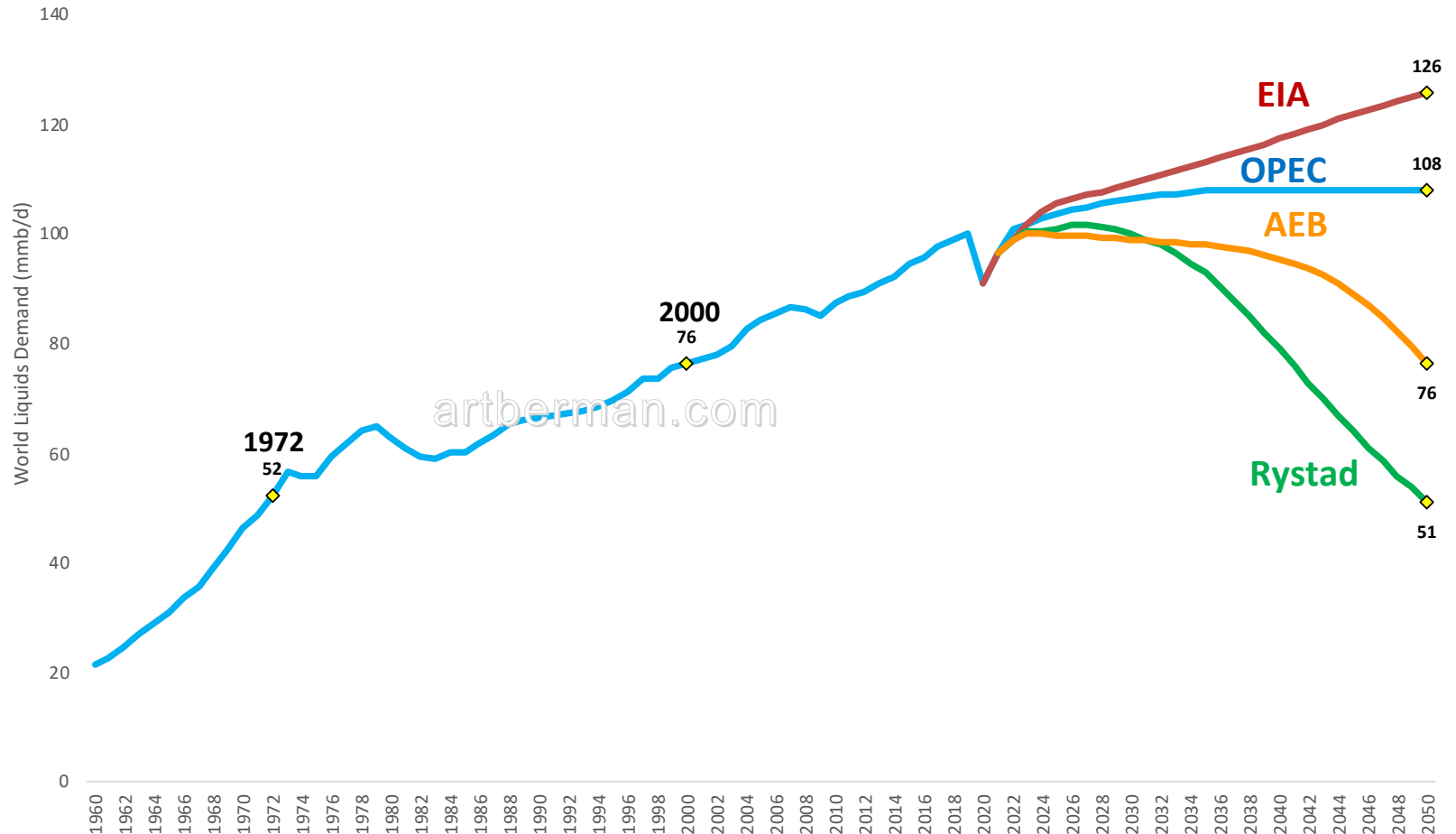
Demand growth has shifted downward from long-term trend

Pessimistic supply forecasts still project lower S-D deficits than in 2021



Peak demand forecasts apparently not a factor for those calling for structural supply deficits

Four forecasts for future oil demand show range of uncertainty
EIA is unrealistic for continuous growth & OPEC for flat trajectory
AEB puts 2050 demand back to 2000 level, Rystad to 1972



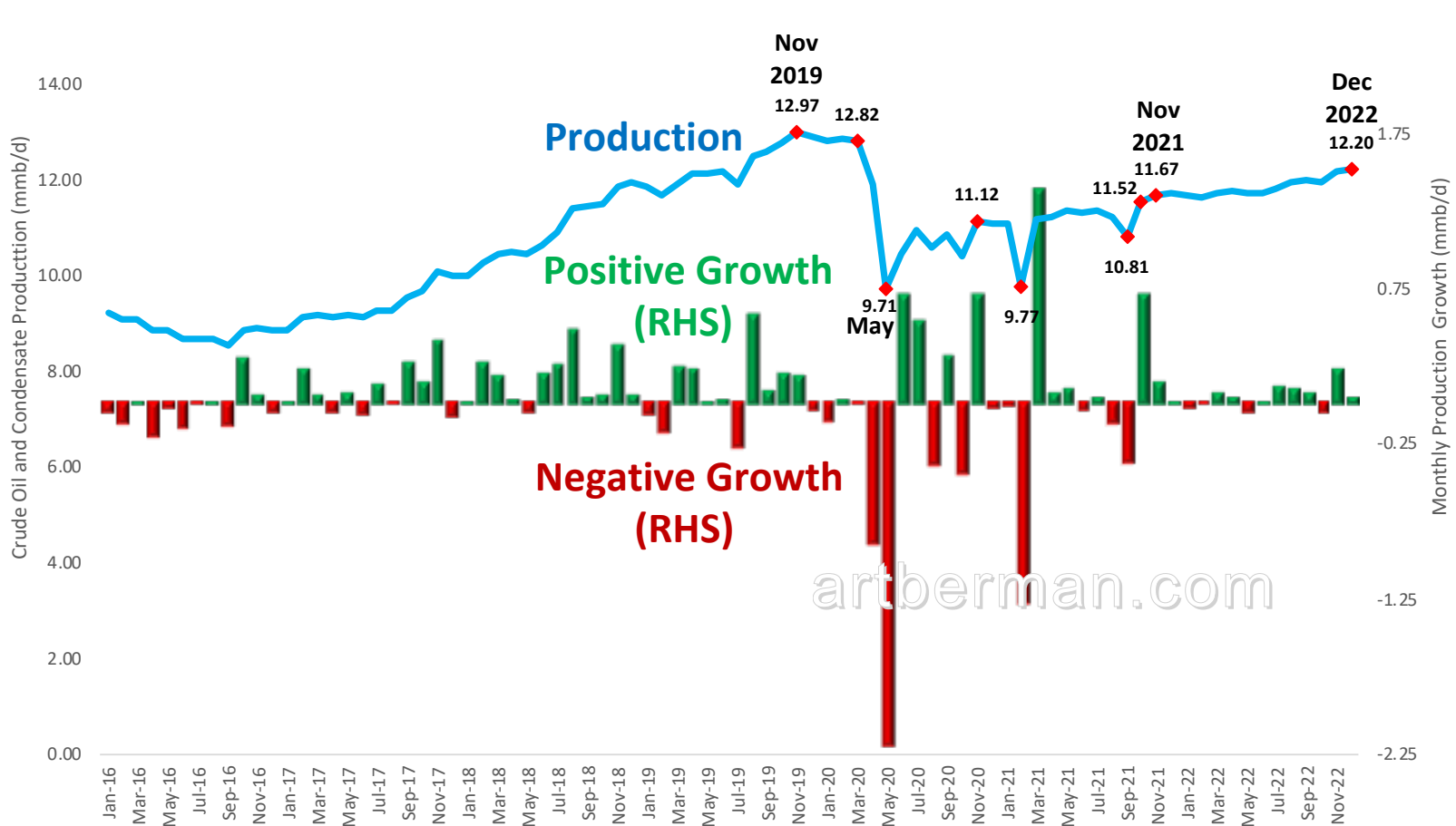
Source: OPEC, EIA, Rystad Energy & Labyrinth Consulting Services,

OPEC/Annual Statistical Bulletin 2021/ASB2021_all/T47 ANNUAL DEMAND & FORECAST

U.S. production peaked in 2019

Forecasts do not suggest return to that level by late 2022

U.S. oil output reached almost 13 mmb/d in late 2019
and is not expected to reach that level in 2022



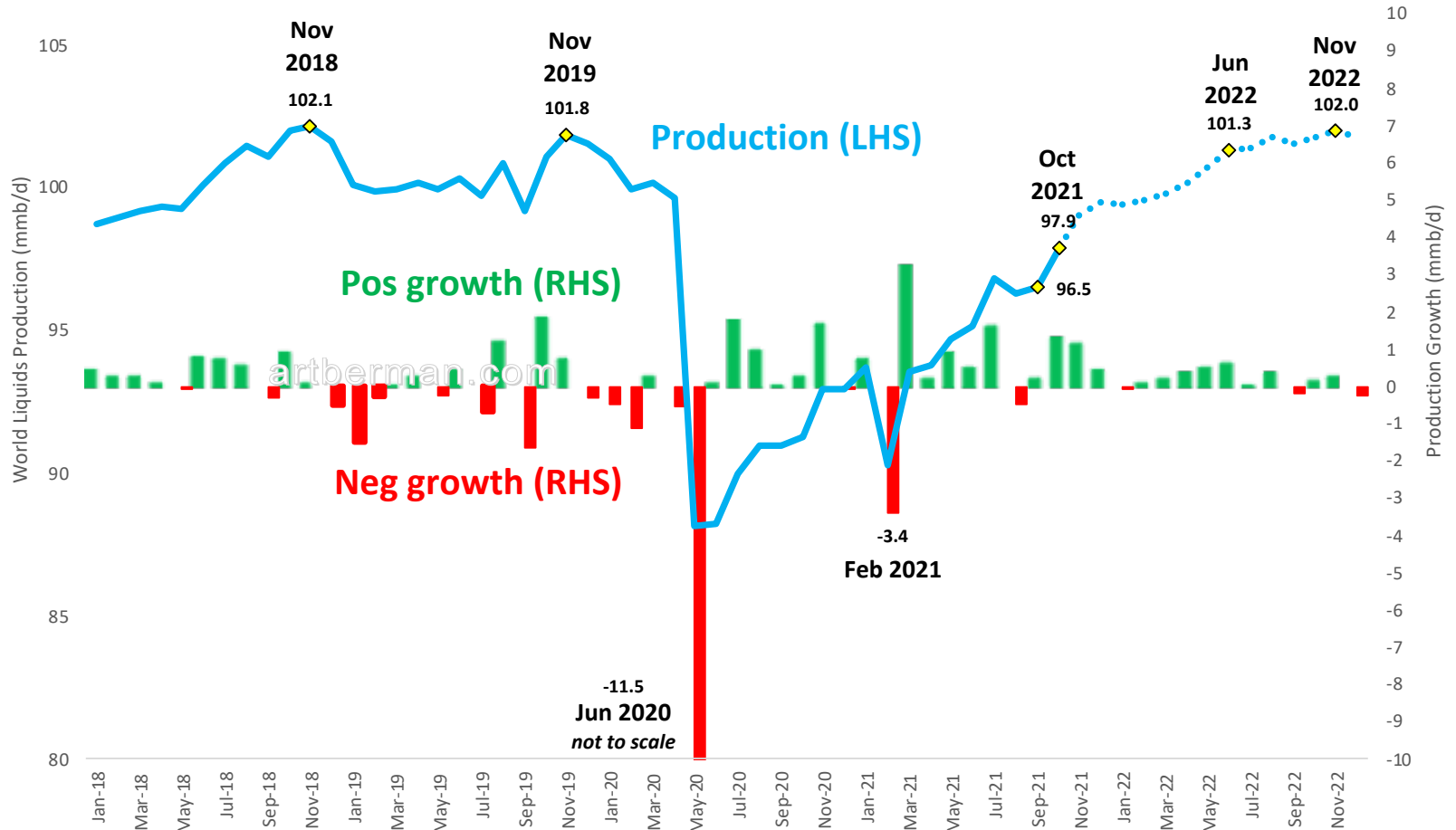
Source: EIA STEO & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

EIA Current/STEO/STEO Master 2020

artberman.com

World production peaked in 2018 but some forecasts suggest return to that level by late 2022

**World production reached a peak in late 2018
and is expected to reach that level again by late 2022**

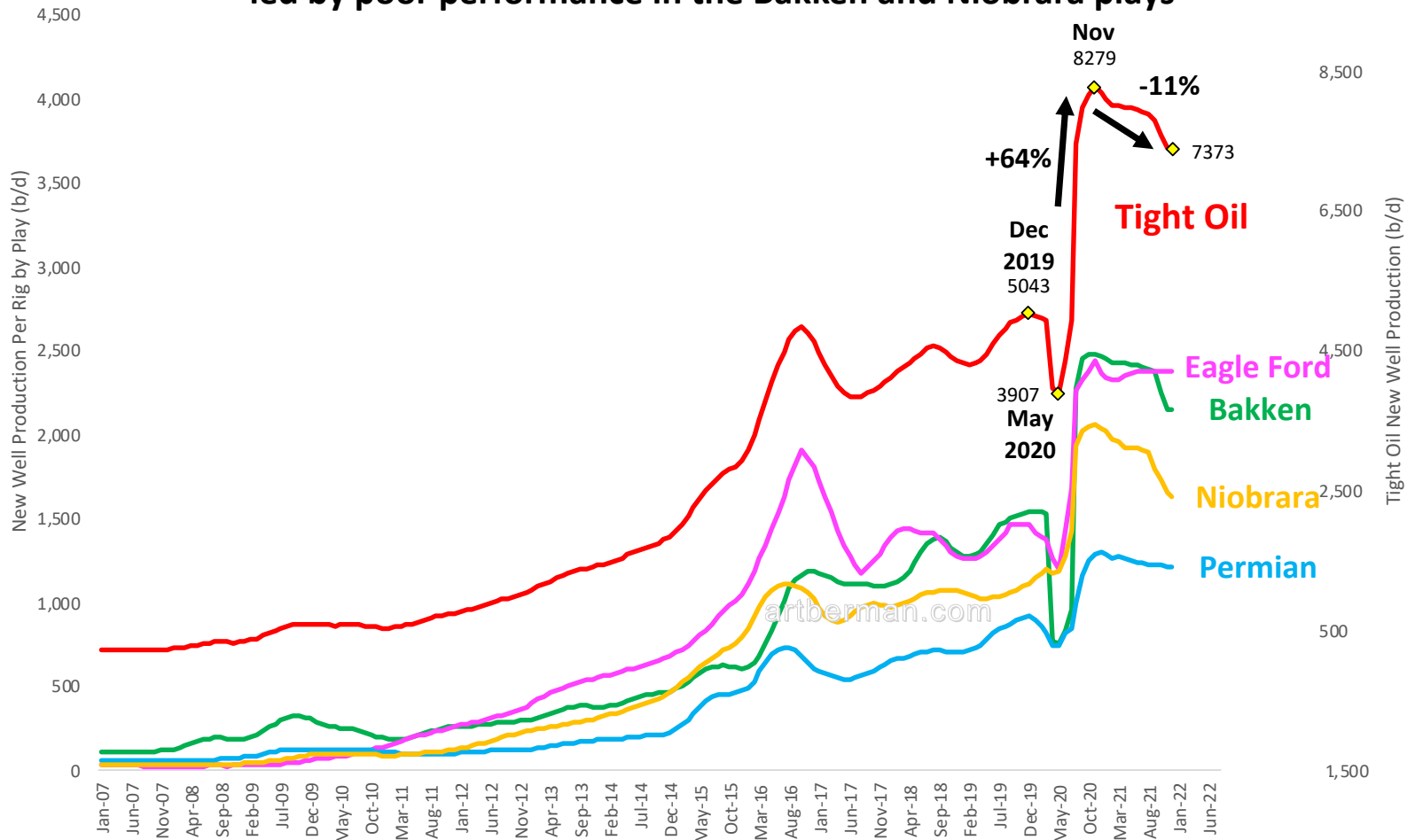


Source: EIA STEO & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

EIA Current/STEO/STEO Master 2020

Oil producers have found ways of improving efficiency with technology

Tight oil producers increased rig-time efficiency ~64% in 2020
Productivity gains have declined about -11% in 2021
led by poor performance in the Bakken and Niobrara plays



Source: EIA & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

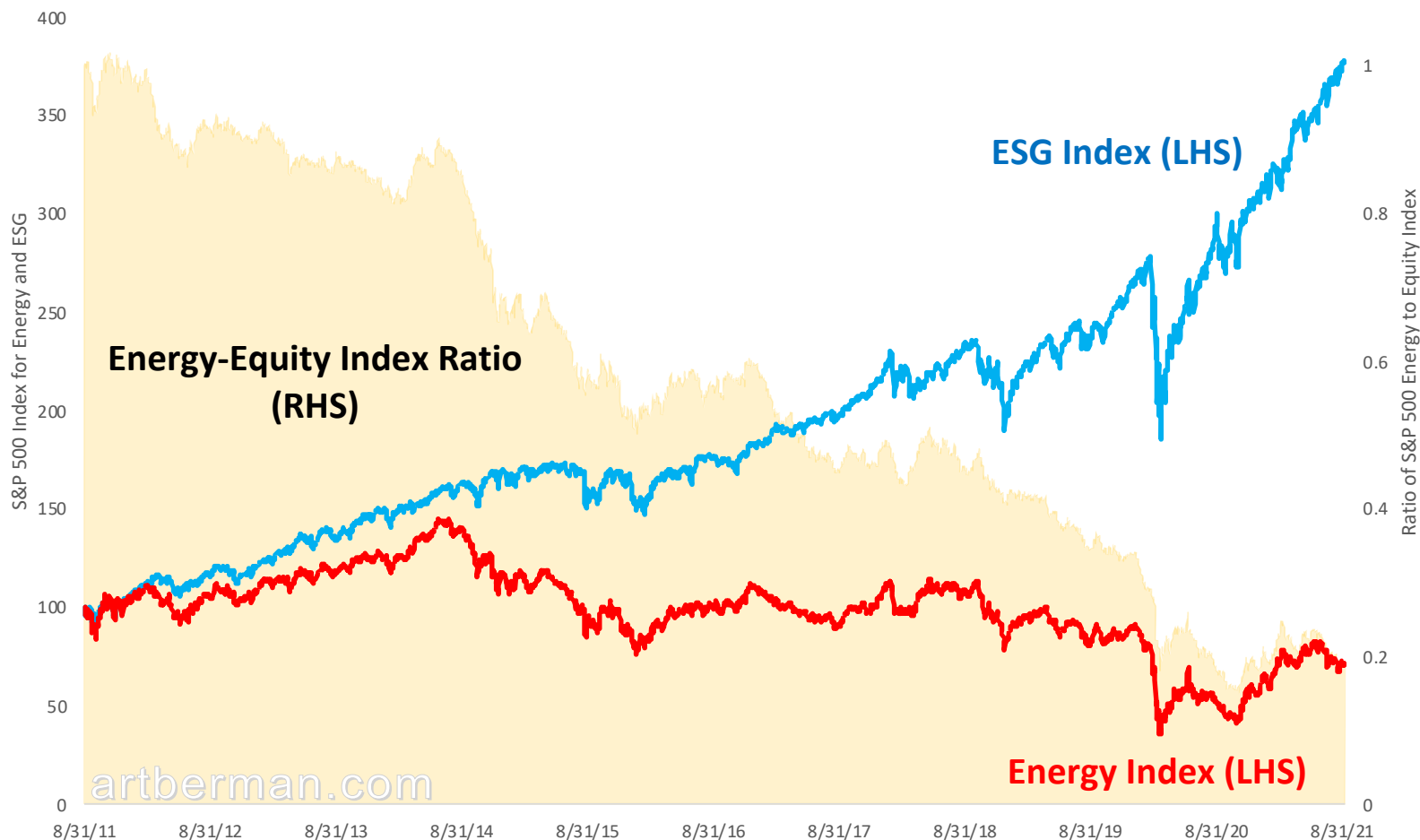
EIA Current/DUC-DPR/dpr-data_MASTER

Investors and Credit Markets Are Shorting Energy

Investors believe there are better returns outside of energy

Energy sector performance has fallen by about 50% since 2014
while ESG sector performance has increased 140%

ESG has out-performed equities by about 1.5% while energy has under-performed



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

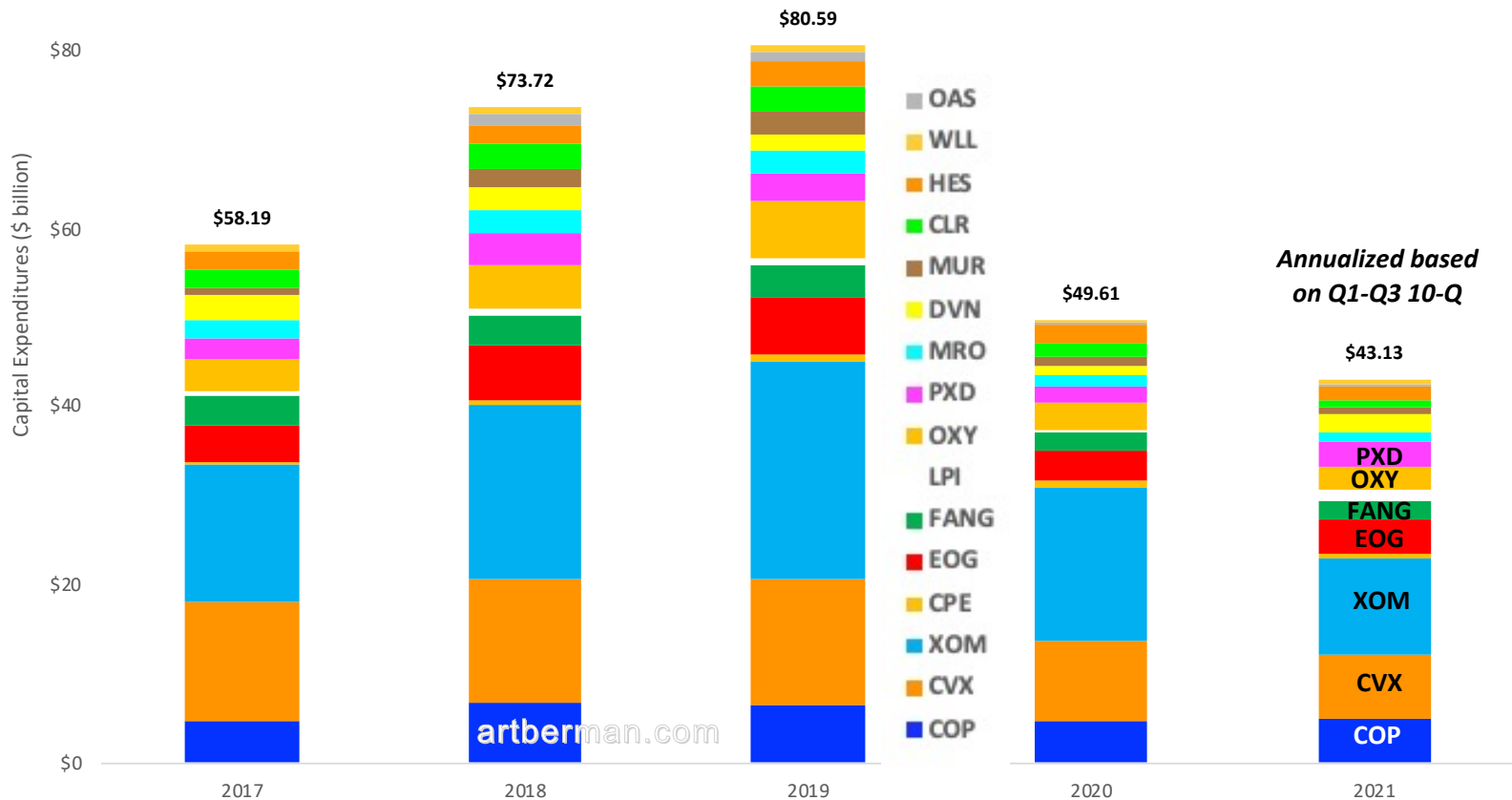
Oil and Gas General/S&P 500 Energy_ESG_Total S&P PerformanceComparison

Shale companies have free cash flow for the first time in the history of tight oil plays



That is largely because they aren't spending much capex

2021 sampled E&P capex -13% less than in 2020 & -46% less than in 2019
2021-2019: COP -24%, CVX -49%, XOM -56%, EOG -41%, FANG -46%, OXY -59%, CLR -75%

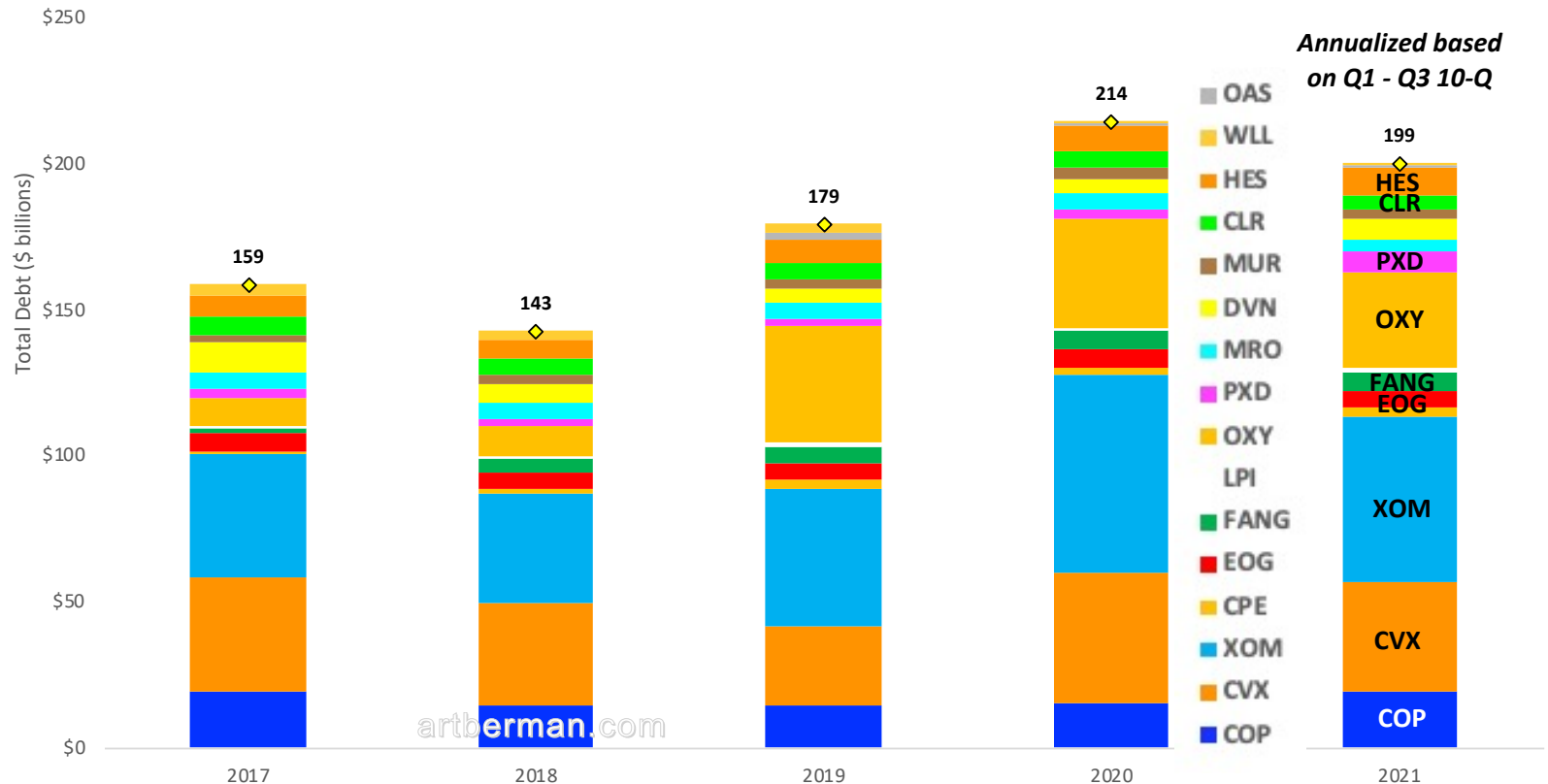


Source: Yahoo Finance & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

Oil & Gas Supply/Sampled E&Ps/Sampled E&Ps FINANCIAL

Debt remains high but is more acceptable because of cash flow

**Debt has fallen about -7% in 2021 from record 2020 levels
but is +11% more than in 2019 and +39% more than in 2018
COP, FANG, PXD and DVN took on substantial debt for acquisitions in 2020-2021**



Source: Yahoo Finance, EIA & Labyrinth Consulting Services, Inc.

Oil & Gas Supply/Sampled E&Ps/Sampled E&Ps FINANCIAL