

Keeping Pace With A Rapidly Changing Sector: Then And Now David Knapp Energy Intelligence Group

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Energy Intelligence Group

OUTLINE

- How have petroleum markets changed?
- Have data and analysis tools kept pace?
- Are new tools being used effectively?
- How has the audience changed?
 - who's listening?
 - how do they react?
- What needs to be done better?
- Is there enough money, talent and experience?



Then and Now



2008 Versus 1978

- Oil prices are much higher, but a lot of that is inflation.
- We are in a demand-driven sellers' market, earlier price spikes were supply driven.
- Developing countries dominate demand growth and are moving to parity with OECD.
- Non-Opec supply is plateauing, moving the ball into Opec's court.
- National Oil Companies have evolved into a major presence in current oil markets.



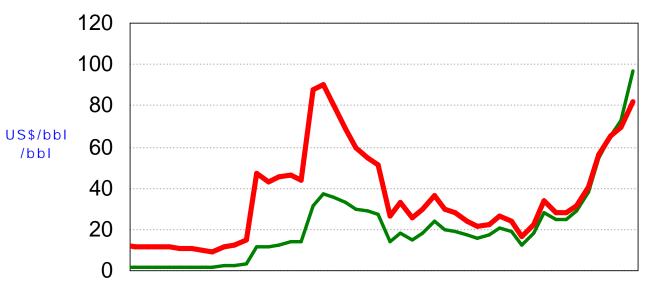
A Durable Sellers' Markets

- Sellers' markets in 1920s, 1940s, 1970s were sudden, brief, unstable and supply-led.
- Post-2000 market was demand-led, emerged gradually and looks more durable.
- 2nd half '07/Q1 '08 not a non-Opec reversal.
- Supply surge not apt to come to the rescue:
 - Post-2008 non-Opec unable;
 - Opec probably unwilling.



Then and Now: The Price Dimension

Inflation Adjusted Crude Oil Price 1963-1Q 2008



1963 1968 1973 1978 1983 1988 1993 1998 2003 2008



1963-1983 Arabian Light, posted at Ras Tanura; 1984-2008 Brent dated. Source: BP, LOR, EIG.

Source: EIG, Energy Intelligence Research, April 2008.



The 6-Year Stairstep to \$100+ Oil

WTI Average Monthly Spot Price



Source: EIG, Oil Market Intelligence.



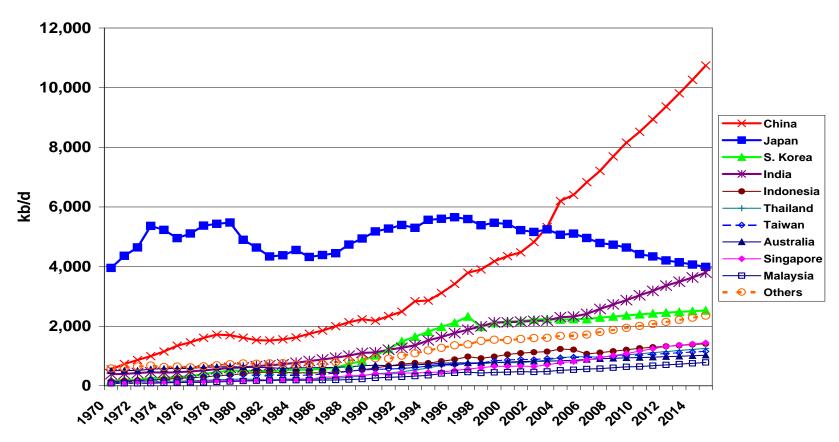
Developing Country Demand Led

- Asia esp. China and Mideast Gulf in the fore
- Developing countries will pass OECD by 2015
- Near-term developing country demand growth is somewhat shielded from US recession
 - non-dollar economies
 - price controls and subsidies
- Were too small to matter in 1978
- Stronger income elasticities, less price effects



Non-OECD Growth Dominates Outlook

Oil Product Demand by Country, 1970-2015



Source: FGEnergy



Headed For A New World Balance

- Non-OECD demand growth will need to be met increasingly by Opec supplies.
- Total demand approaches the 100 million b/d "limit" in 2015.
- Will it be supply constraints or price-driven demand reactions that set limit.
- Non-OECD demand exceeds OECD demand by 2015
- Opec crude & other nearly reaches non-Opec.



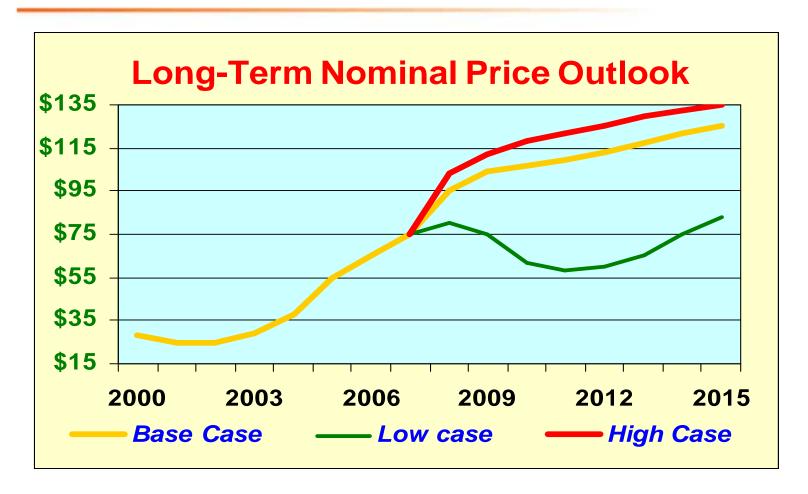
Longer-Term Balances Favor Opec

Global Oil Balances							
million b/d	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2015
Global Demand							
OECD	47.89	49.67	49.34	49.08	48.66	48.86	48.18
Non-OECD	27.93	34.56	35.61	36.95	38.15	41.07	51.18
Total	75.82	84.23	84.95	86.03	86.81	89.92	99.35
Global Supply							
Non-Opec	44.67	48.33	49.25	49.81	50.73	51.88	50.59
Opec Other Liquids	3.06	4.29	4.49	4.75	5.34	5.82	7.08
Opec Crude*	28.91	31.90	31.47	30.87	31.55	33.01	42.13
Total	76.64	84.52	85.20	85.42	87.62	90.71	99.81
Stock Changes	0.82	0.28	0.25	-0.61	0.87	0.79	0.46
*Including Angola and Ecuador.							

Source: Energy Intelligence Research. April 2008.



Alternative Price Outlooks



Source: Energy Intelligence Research, April 2008.



New Tools For A New Market



What's In The New Tool Box

- Massive growth in computing power
- Faster movement of information in general
 - nanoseconds have replaced days or months
 - shelf life of data and analysis greatly diminished
 - timeliness a more critical factor
- New econometrics, new datasets, automation, cointegration techniques
- Crossover from other disciplines/applications
- 30 years of experience with energy markets



How Are New Tools Being Used?

- Not enough, pressure of day-to-day demands for data and analysis overwhelm research.
- Systems have become "brittle" as new demands get "scotch tape" not revamps.
- New "tool-wielders" have skill sets, but not experience, old guys have the reverse.
- Skilled, experienced staff are now well into the retirement window.
- "Generational transfer" has been too slow.



The New Audience: Quicker, Slicker and Pickier

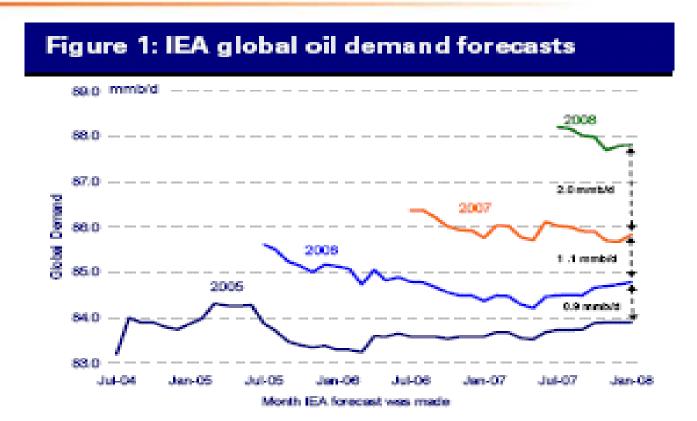


The New Audience

- Paper markets eat data voraciously and very selectively.
- International market uses US as a bellwether.
- US and foreign politicians actively monitor energy data and oil data in particular.
- Other administrative branches are also active users of energy data.
- Industry participants who used to do their own data work don't anymore rely on EIA/IEA, etc.



IEA Near Term Oil Demand Over-Optimism



Source: IEA, DB Global Markets Research

Hurts the credibility of the longer term upside demand case



What Needs To Be Done



What Needs To Be Done

- Gaps in US & international data need to be filled: ethanol, China/Russia, non-OECD stocks.
- Data sources need to be better harmonized between frequencies, between countries.
 - sample frames need to be updated, tested
 - correlations with causative factors need monitoring
- Users should be more actively involved in the data process.
- Shoddy data reporters need to be disciplined.



Conclusion

- Oil markets are fundamentally different than 30 years ago.
- Data and analysis tools have lagged these changes.
- Available tools are not being fully utilized.
- EIA's audience for data and analysis has gotten more sophisticated and more international.
- There needs to be substantive improvements in data collection, analysis and forecasting.
- Considerably more talent, money is needed.





Thank You For Your Attention

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