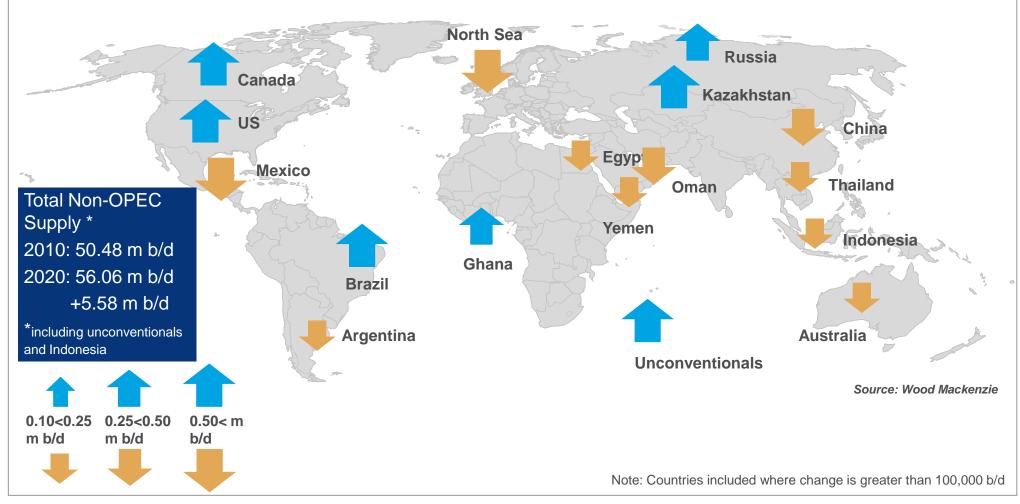




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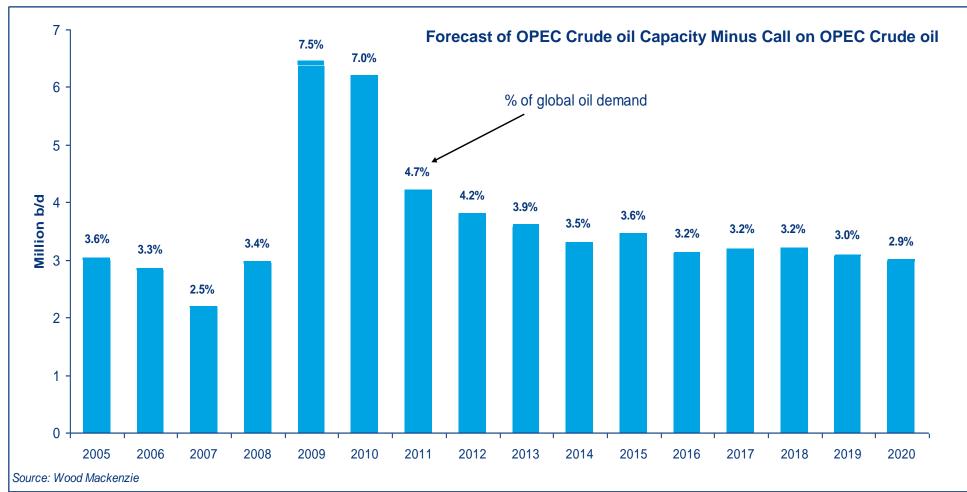


Oil supply, outside OPEC increases markedly





OPEC spare crude oil capacity ensures demand can be met



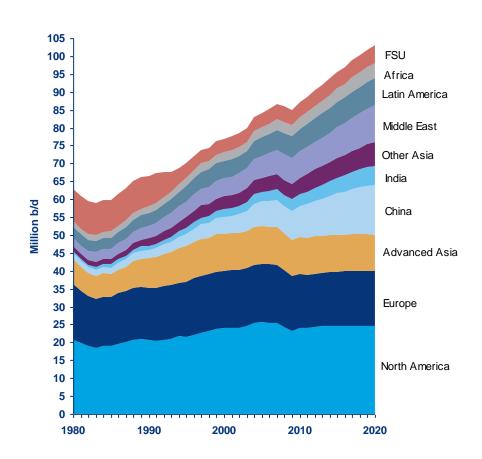
*Call on OPEC crude oil is world oil demand forecast compared with our forecasts for non-OPEC production, OPEC and non-OPEC natural gas liquids, world refining processing gains, and our definition of unconventionals (consisting of biofuels, CTL,GTL, and shale oil).

Source: Wood Mackenzie



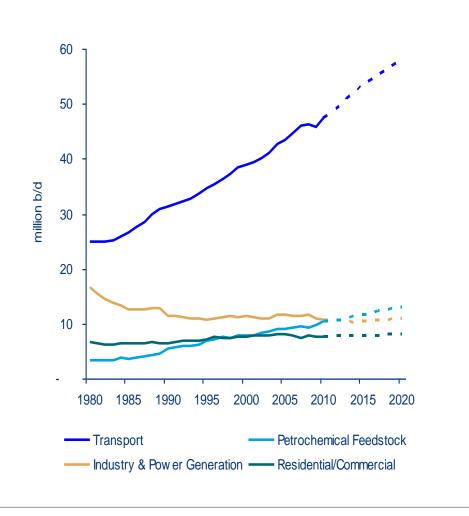
World oil demand forecast shows strong growth

Demand by Region



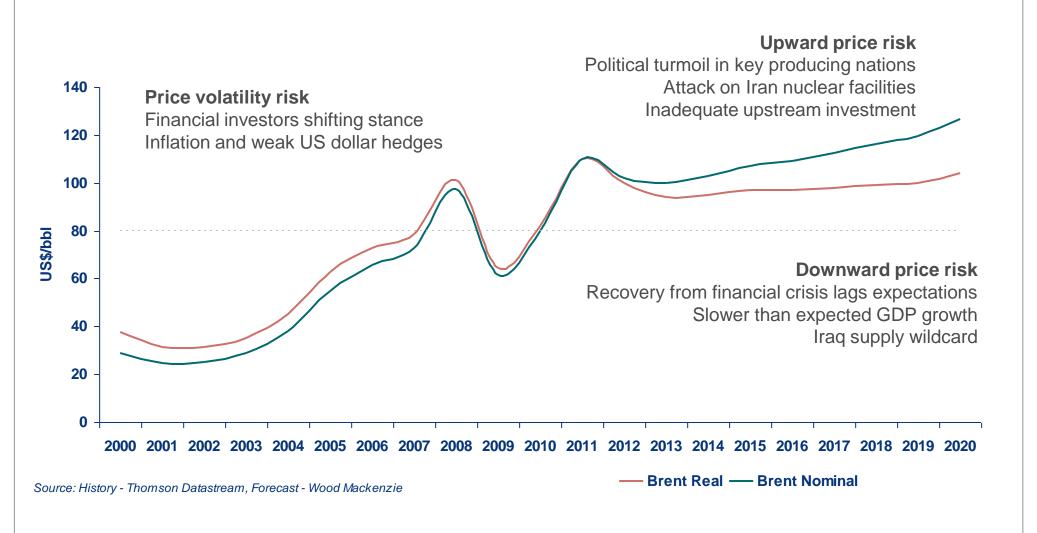
Source: History-IEA, EIA; Forecast-Wood Mackenzie

Demand by Major Sectors





Brent price forecast to 2020 shows increase from about \$100





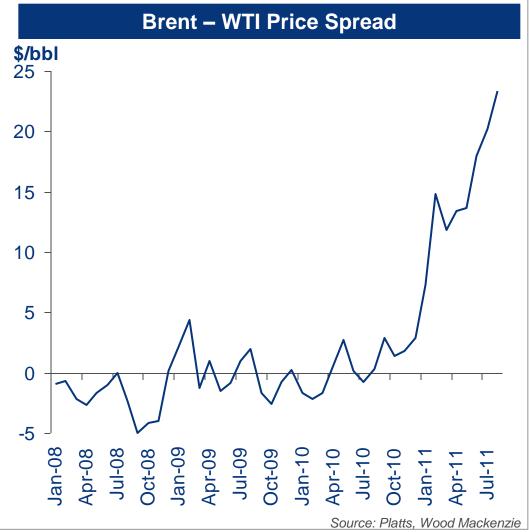
COCKTAIL PARTY ISSUE #1: What's up with WTI? Cushing constraints dislocate WTI from global oil markets

> Brent - WTI spread has multiple drivers

- Rising North America light crude production (WTI ↓)
- US refineries re-positioning (WTI ↓)
- Strong Asian oil demand growth (Brent ↑)
- Libya production off-line (Brent ↑)

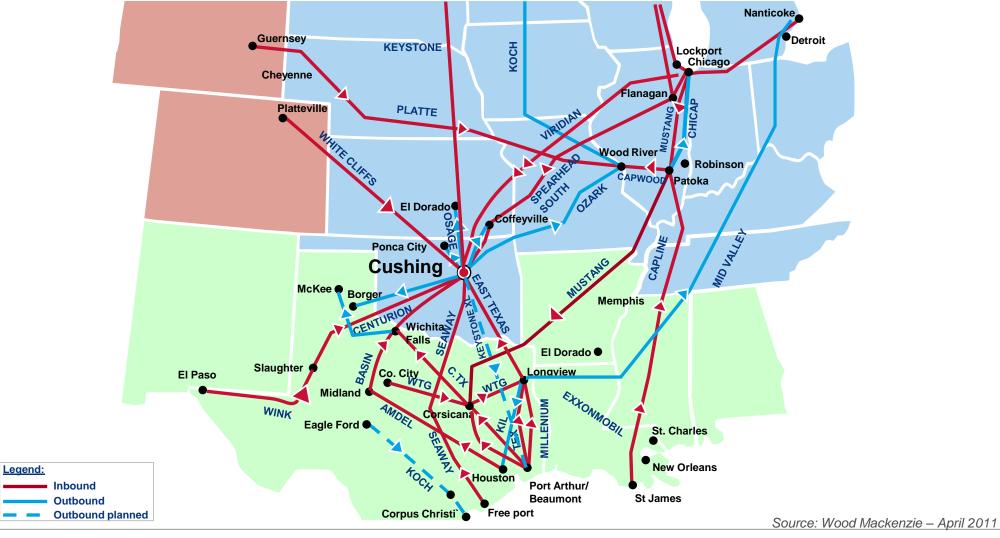
> Widening spread helps inland refiners

- Buy crude on a WTI basis
- Product import competition (from USGC) indexed off Brent





USGC connectivity is primarily inbound to Cushing impacting the WTI - Brent differential

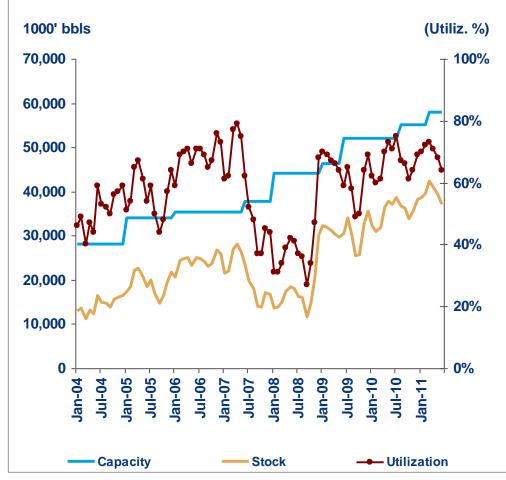


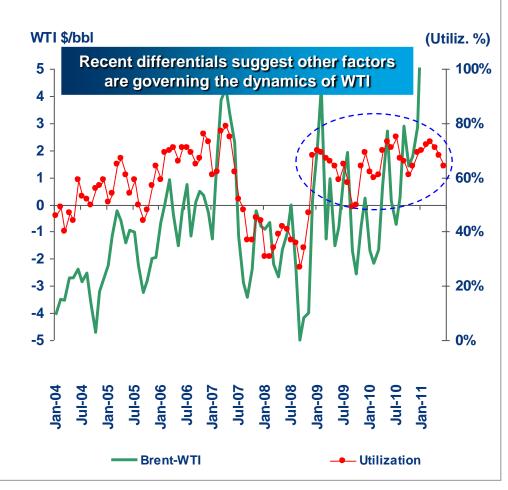


Cushing storage utilizations influence the price dynamics of Brent – WTI differentials



4-2010) Brent – WTI diff vs. Storage utilization (2004-2010)



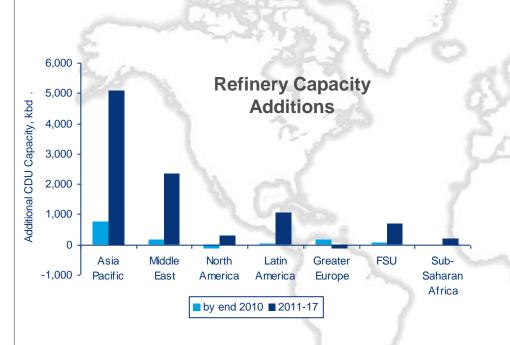


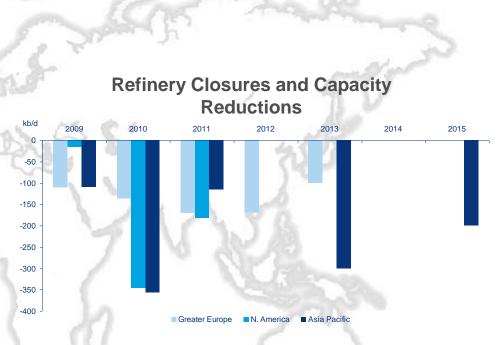


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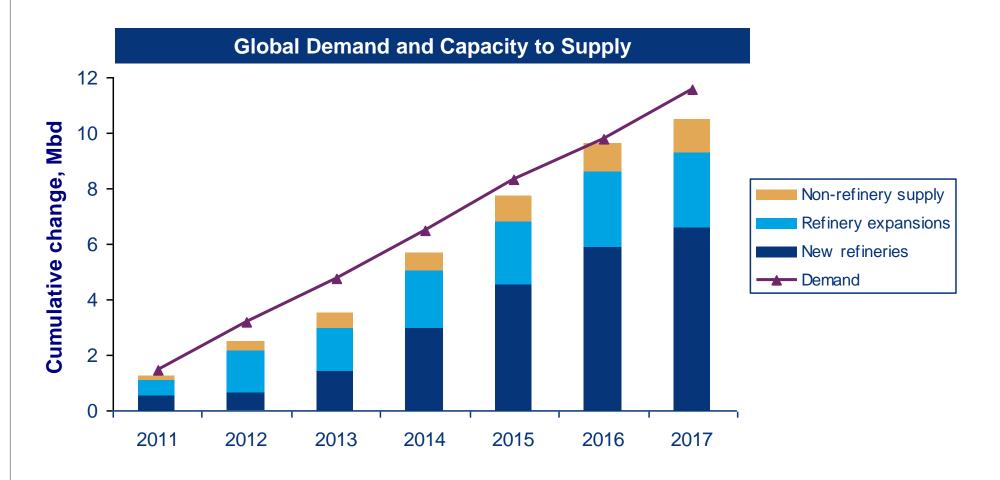
Global capacity additions are concentrated in emerging Asia and the Middle East, with closures in the developed world







On a cumulative basis demand just outpaces capacity growth



Excludes capacity creep and utilisation rate changes

Source: Wood Mackenzie Product Markets Service



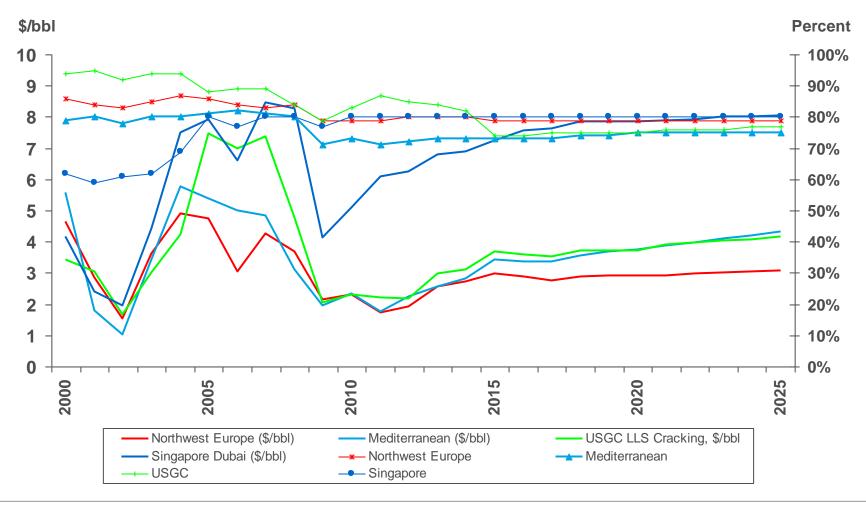
North American Oil Product Demand shows decreased Gasoline and Naphtha Demand

Million barrels per day	2005	2010	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030
United States							
LPG (excl C2)	1.37	1.26	1.25	1.21	1.16	1.16	1.15
Naphtha	0.40	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18
Gasoline	9.16	9.03	9.03	9.11	8.79	8.27	7.75
Jet/Other Kero	1.75	1.44	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.60	1.63
Gas/Diesel Oil	4.12	3.79	3.90	4.16	4.20	4.23	4.22
Fuel Oil	0.92	0.55	0.53	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.33
Other	3.09	2.80	2.92	3.14	3.23	3.23	3.20
US-50 Total	20.80	19.15	19.32	19.73	19.51	19.03	18.46

Sources: EIA & IEA (history), WM (forecast)

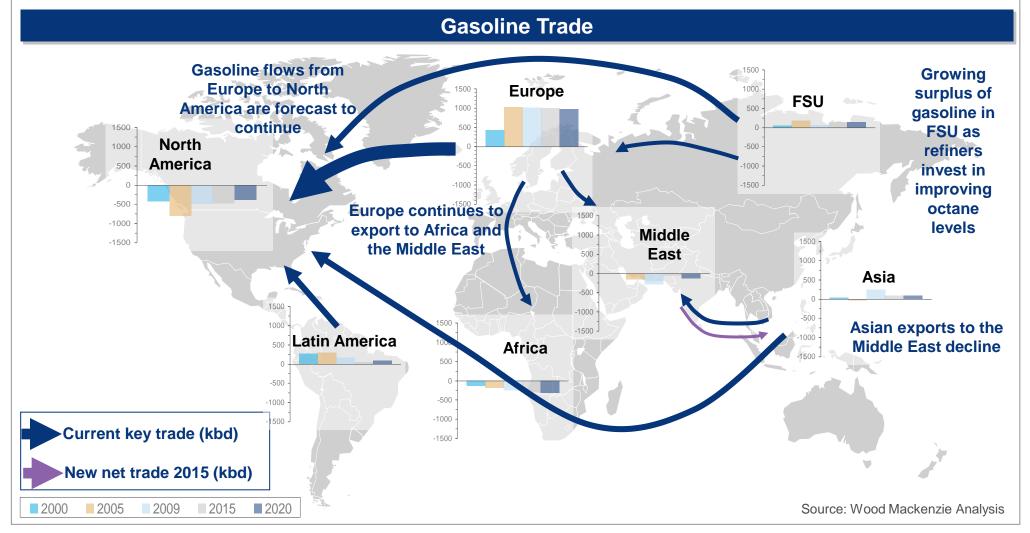


Global capacity utilization equalizes, but margins improve in Asia, where oil demand is growing



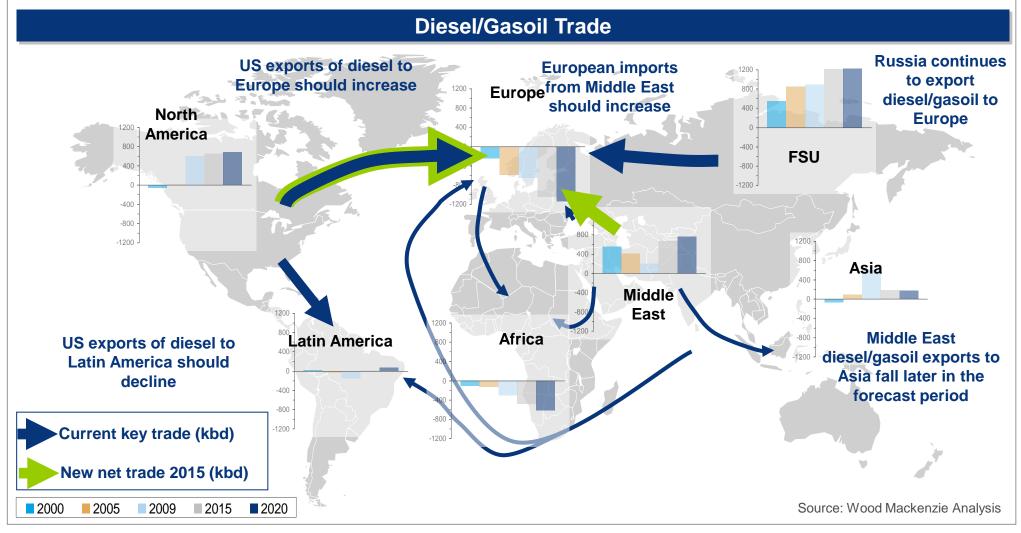


CP ISSUE #2: What is happening on USEC refining? USEC continues to suffer from global competition





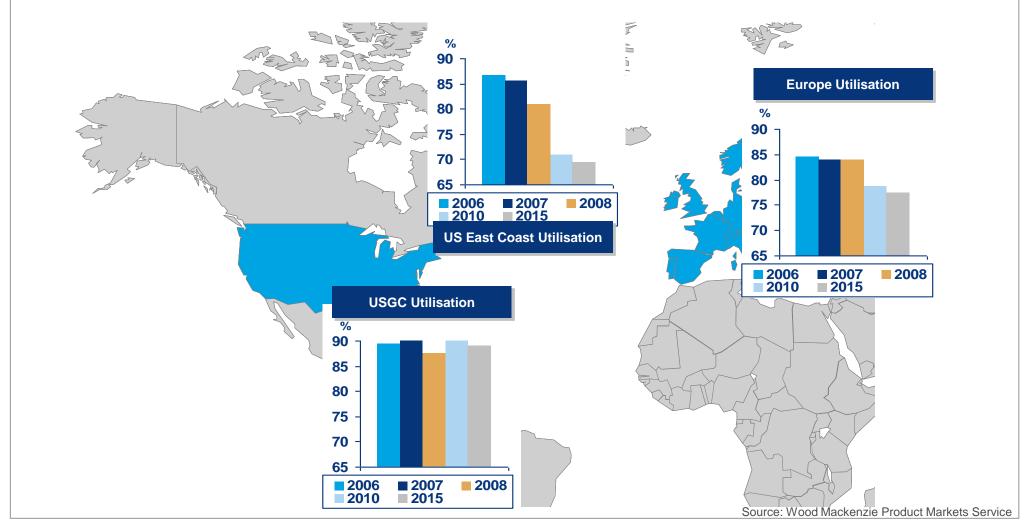
Opportunity may be for USEC players to play a larger role in supplying diesel/gasoil to Europe



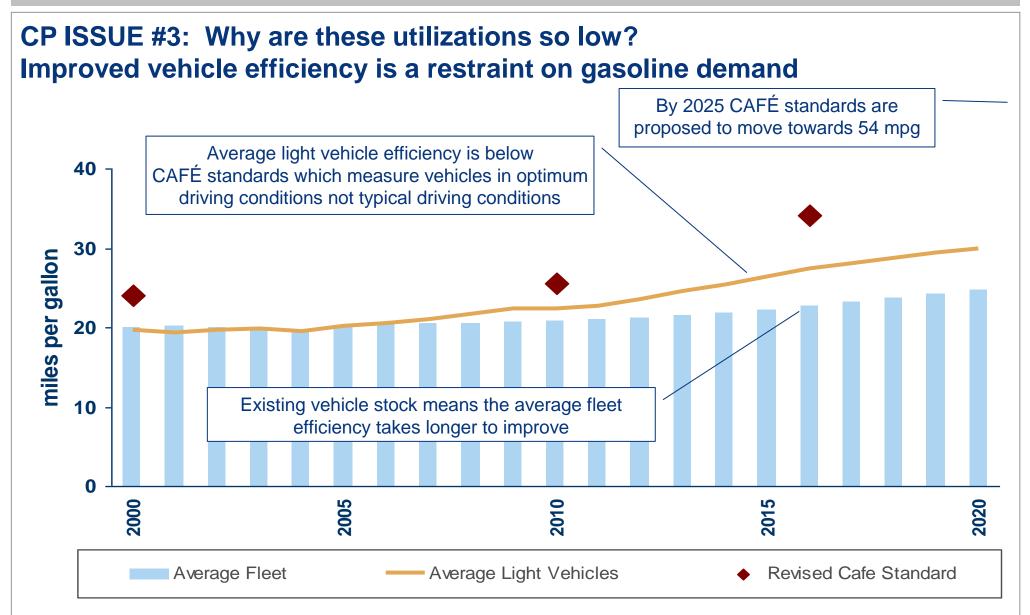


Run cut losers are in the Atlantic Basin

USGC utilisations manage to stay fairly constant



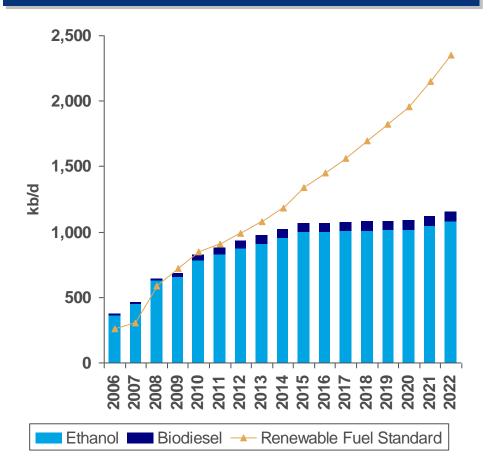




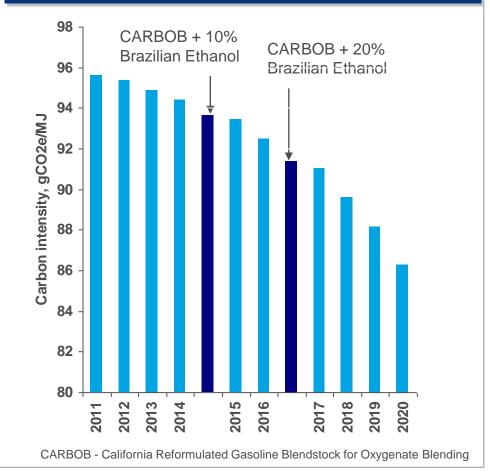


Compliance with RFS and LCFS regulation substitutes with Ethanol





The Californian LCFS Carbon Intensity Requirements vs Two Gasoline Ethanol Blends





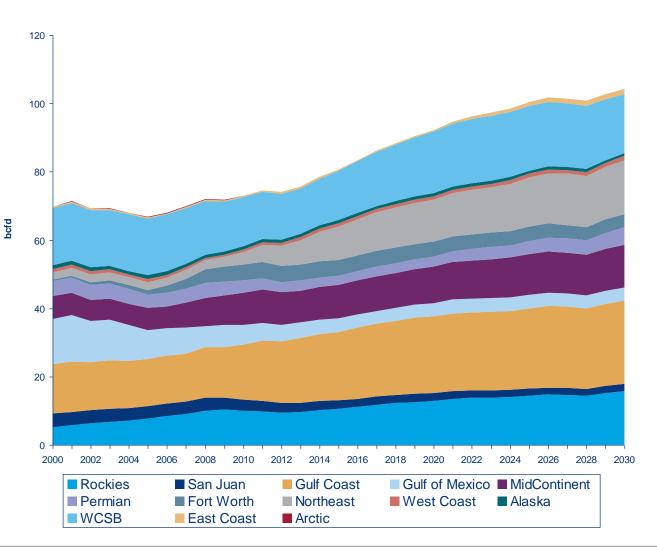
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Natural gas supply anticipated to grow

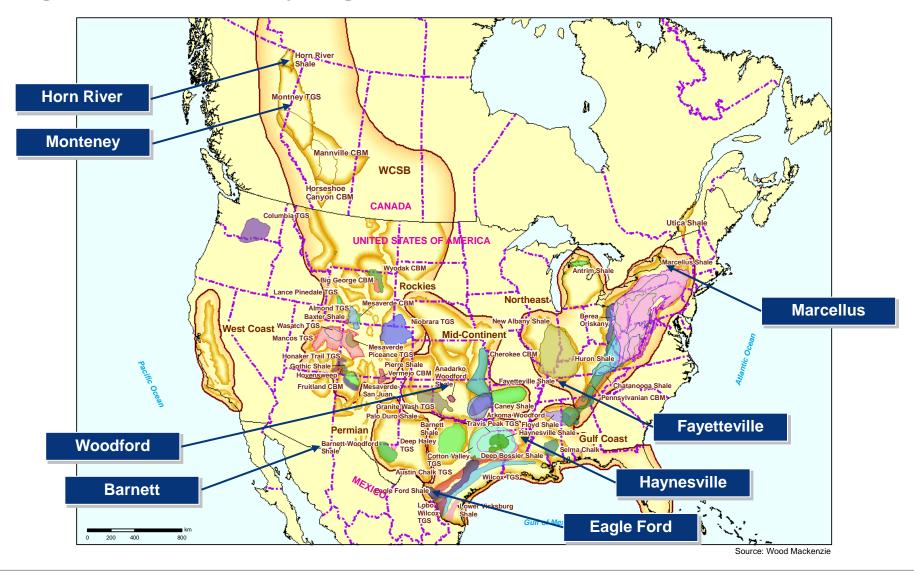
(Bcfd, dry)

- Supply overall increases by 27 Bcfd ir the US 2010-2030.
- > The largest increases are in the Gulf Coast and the Northeast.





Shale gas reserves are key to growth

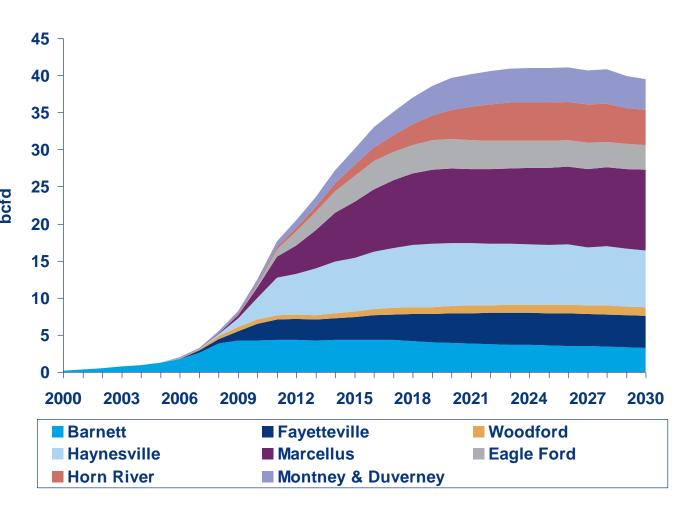




CP ISSUE #4: Will we be allowed to get to it? The supply mix depends on shales, and hydraulic fracturing

Close to 50% of supply longer term will be affected by regulations on hydraulic fracturing.

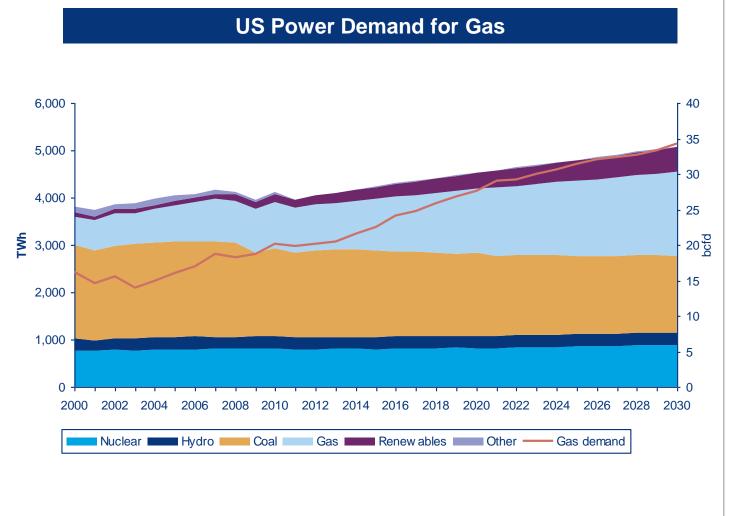
 Still, strong growth potential - 28.5
 Bcfd in the known shale plays by 2025!





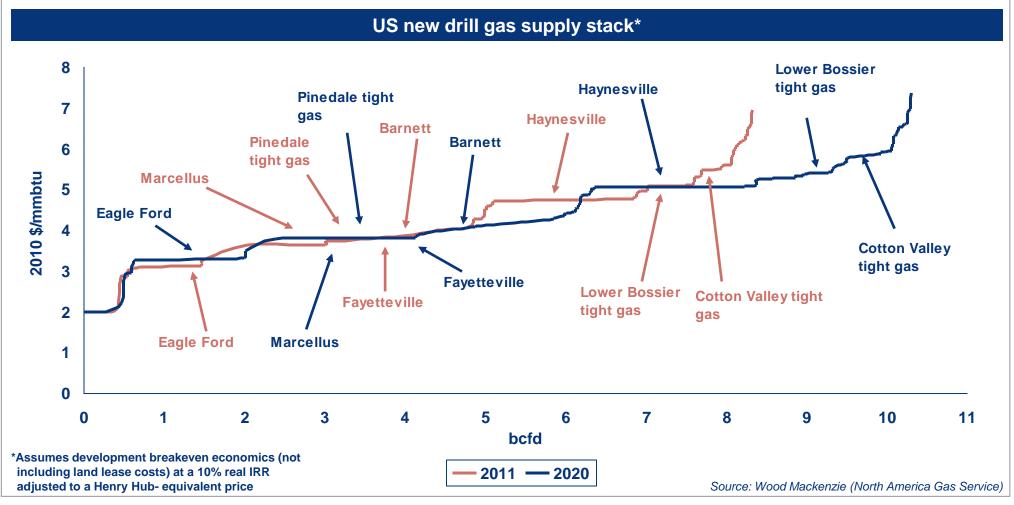
Power is still the largest and a growing use of natural gas in the US Initially, rapid growth, but a longer term slowing

- Coal retirements, a resumption of economic growth drive 1.5 Bcfd growth annually through 2020
- Post 2020, efficiencies and renewables reduce growth to < 1 Bcfd yearly.





New-drill cost curves indicate higher long-term Henry Hub price requirement, but well below recent years

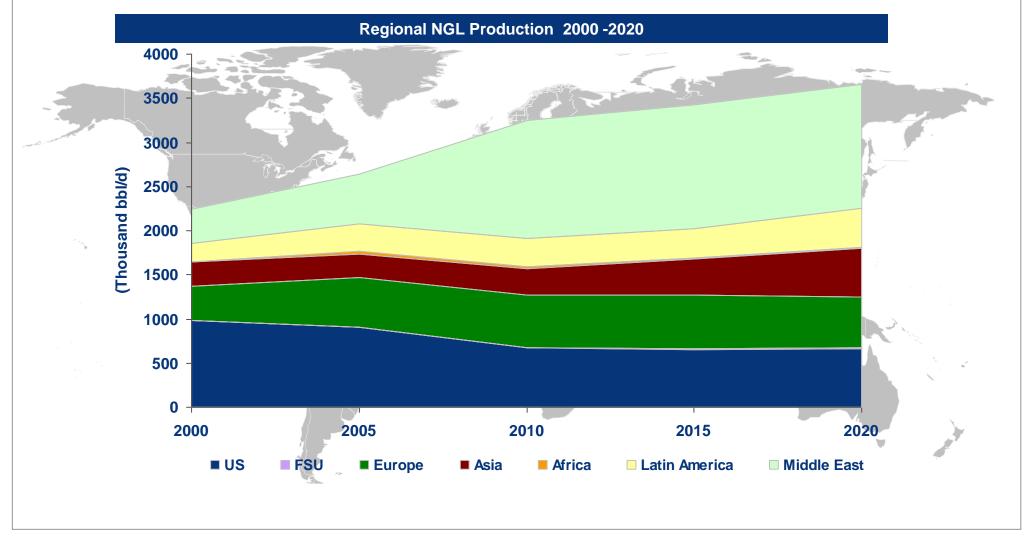




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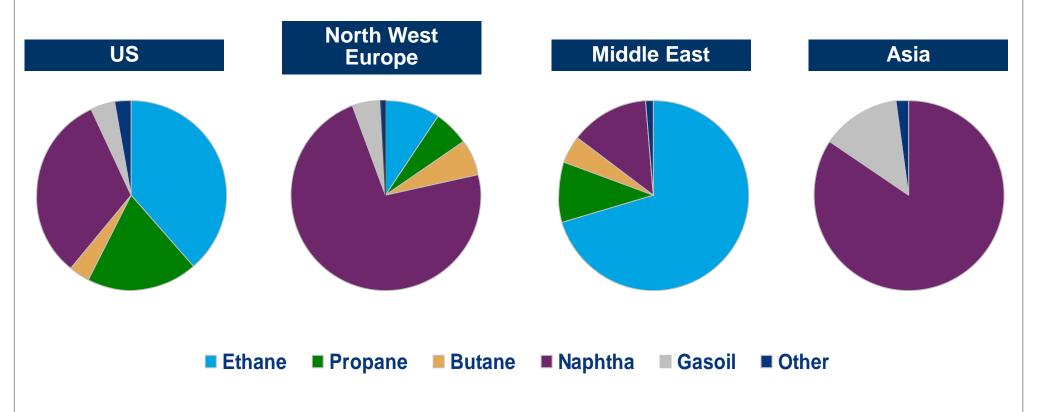


Middle East continues to dominate the LPG production – while the US supply remains steady



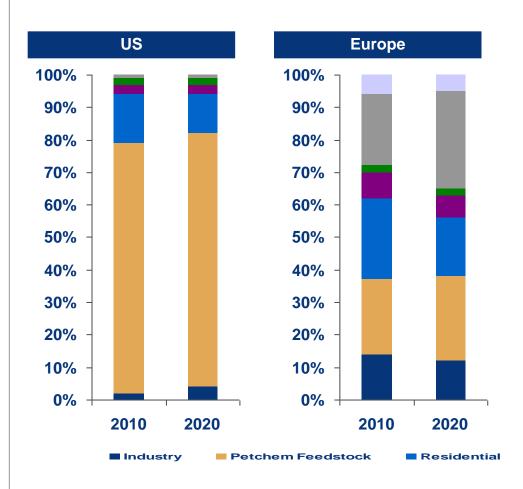


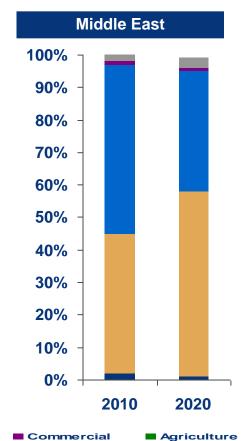
Given the infrastructure of regional demand, the USGC is the hub for Propane and Butane for Chemical use

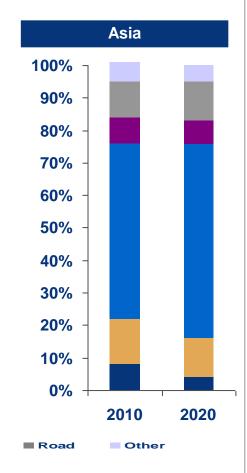




LPG petchem demand expected to increase in the Middle East while other regions' demand profile remains nearly unchanged



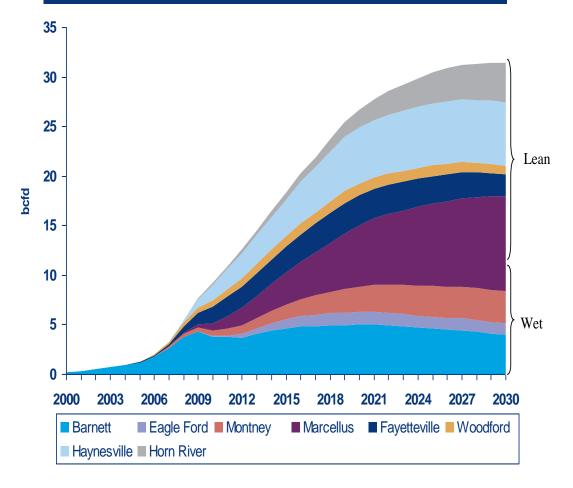




CP ISSUE #5: Why is everybody's talking about Ethane? With all these shales NGL content ("richness") is a key driver

- > High oil-gas price differential has increased the attractiveness of liquids-rich shale gas plays...
 - Increased focus on "wetter" shale plays in 2010/11
 - Shifting upstream strategies and capital allocation across independents

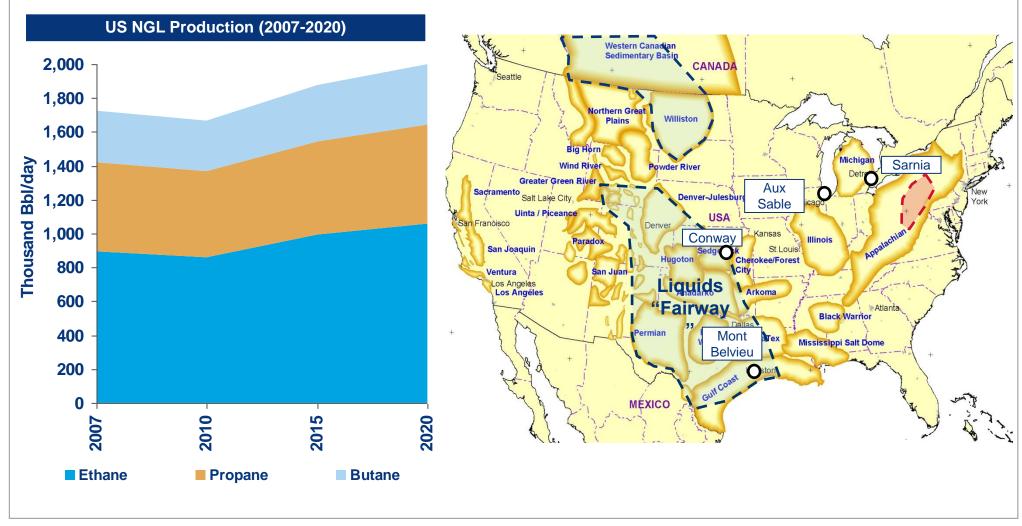
US Shale Gas Production by Play



Source: Wood Mackenzie Unconventional Gas Service

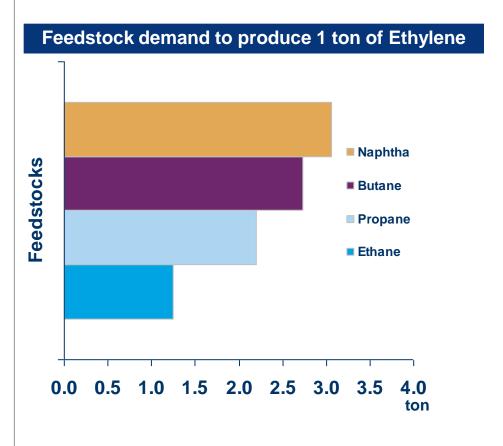


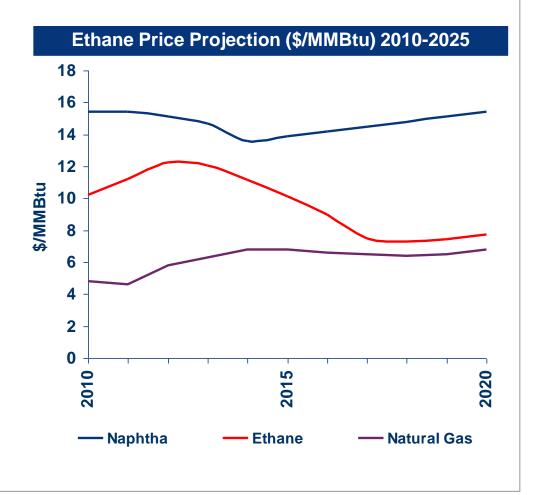
North America's "Liquids Fairway" unveils an "ethane supply" story





USGC petchems may focus on maximizing Ethane feedstock







In summary, how do the broader trends in the energy industry impact the E&C business?

Macro-Fundamentals

- Oil supply is stable and more from non-OPEC sources
- > Gasoline demand declining
 - Overall demand
 - CAFÉ
 - RFS/LCFS
- Natural gas volumes increased with (wet) shale plays
- NGL supply stable, but ethane will grow significantly

E&C Impact

- Mega projects in the upstream remain in the mix (Brazil deepwater and Canada)
- Infrastructure plays become the more important in future
- Refining projects to be smaller more geared to regulatory compliance vs. profitability
- Gas fired power plants win the day
- > Ethylene units may already have too many announced



THANKS

Any Questions?



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