

The big oil picture: We're not running out, but that doesn't mean we'll have enough

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September 2009

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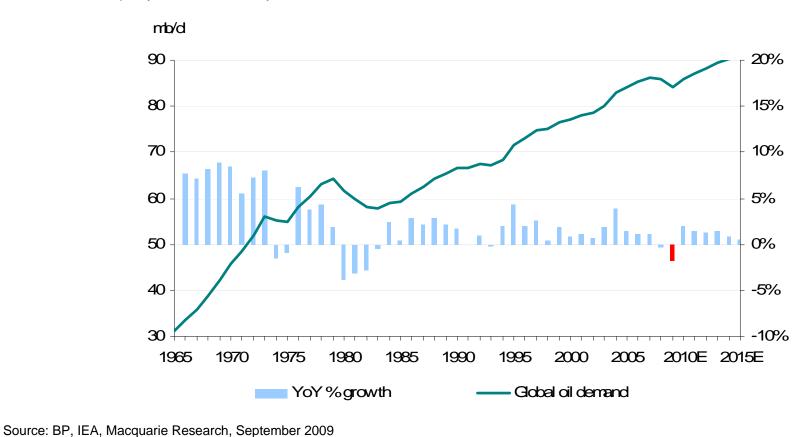
Oil prices are a story of fundamentals & trends

- → Global oil s/d balances will tighten up materially, but not until next year
- → As the *Great Recession* recedes, oil demand is already poised to rebound
- → ... and global demand declined no more than 3% (which is a lot to oil economists but a rounding error to most everyone else)
- → So there is no end in sight to the rising trend in global oil demand
- → On the supply side, the industry is not using the opportunity to add to capacity structurally
- → OPEC cannot do much more either (although Saudi Arabia faces choices)
- → Longer term, we expect to see demand constrained by supply again
- → But that scarcity is not necessarily going to last ...



50 years of global oil demand

OECD oil demand propelled global totals in the 1960s and much of the 70s. A deep retrenchment in the early-1980s took years and enormous political drive to achieve. Then, emerging economies join the party in the 1990s. By 2015, the OECD economies should use less oil than EM.

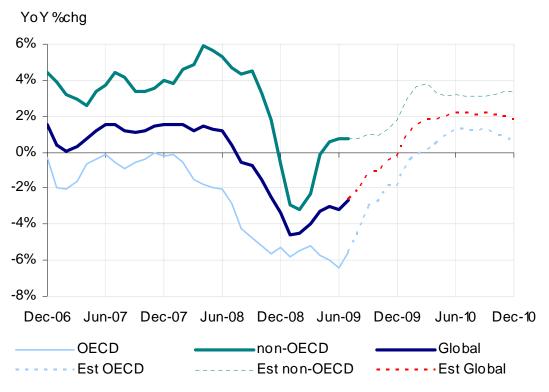


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Our oil demand outlook plots V, W, L and U recoveries in key economies

Emerging markets oil demand growth collapsed in 4Q08. Earlier, the US had begun to drag down OECD oil use. While oil demand in emerging markets has begun to bounce back, oil demand in the OECD is still tracking along the bottom of a trough. Nonetheless, as industrial production begins to grow sequentially and emerging market growth gains traction, we may be forecasting too little of a recovery.



Source: Bloomberg, IEA, Macquarie Research, September 2009



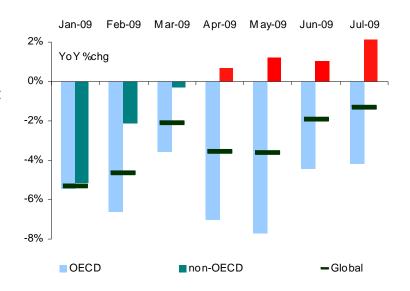
Oil demand growth emerges

When we put this year's contraction of global oil demand in numbers (by region), things appear to be getting less bad.

In fact, oil demand in emerging markets began to grow in April and accelerated through July, but growth is lumpy, not very robust outside Asia, nor evenly distributed. We see +4% by 4Q for EM.

In the OECD, however, total declines are still more than twice as big as aggregate EM growth.

y/y 1,000 b/d	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Global	-4,660	-4,100	-1,820	-3,130	-3,130	-1,660	-1,160
OECD	-2,690	-3,300	-1,720	-3,390	-3,610	-2,060	-1,980
NA	-1,320	-1,580	-1,240	-1,580	-1,920	-1,290	-1,200
Europe	-790	-610	40	-1,100	-970	-520	-700
Asia-Pac	-570	-1,110	-520	-710	-720	-250	-90
EM	-1,970	-800	-110	270	480	410	830
Lat Am	-30	-240	80	-20	-140	60	90
Asia	-1,060	-60	360	380	510	530	780
Mideast	-160	110	-120	140	530	260	280
FSU	-730	-630	-370	-110	-460	-460	-360



Source: International Energy Agency, US Department of Energy, national statistical agencies, national oil companies, BP's Statistical Review of World Energy, Reuters, Bloomberg, Macquarie Research, September 2009



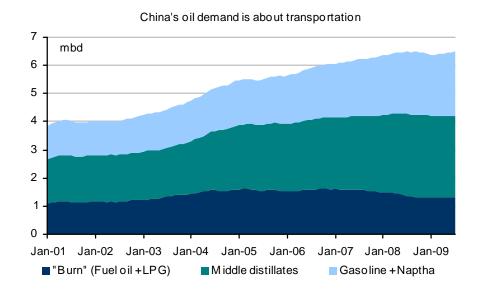
China's growth is real

China's oil product demand adjusted for gasoline and diesel inventory shifts

			Yo Y change					
(1,000 bbls/d)	2008	ytd'09	July*	2008	ytd'09	July		
Gasoline	1,428	1,624	1,596	10.5%	13.6%	10.0%		
Kerosene	267	294	316	4.3%	10.1%	26.2%		
Diesel	2,662	2,640	2,800	8.2%	-3.0%	-0.2%		
MD	2,928	2,934	3,116	7.8%	-1.8%	2.0%		
Fueloil	657	710	717	-18.5%	-1.2%	1.5%		
LPG	651	684	671	-6.6%	4.9%	5.4%		
Naptha	764	790	871	-6.2%	-4.5%	11.1%		
"Drive"	4,356	4,558	4,712	8.7%	3.2%	4.6%		
"Burn"	2,071	2,184	2,259	-10.6%	-0.7%	6.2%		
Total	6,427	6,742	6,971	1.6%	1.9%	5.1%		

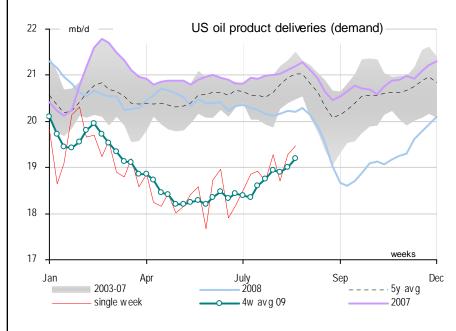
 $[\]hbox{* three month rolling average. $"Drive" = gasoline + diesel + kerosine}$

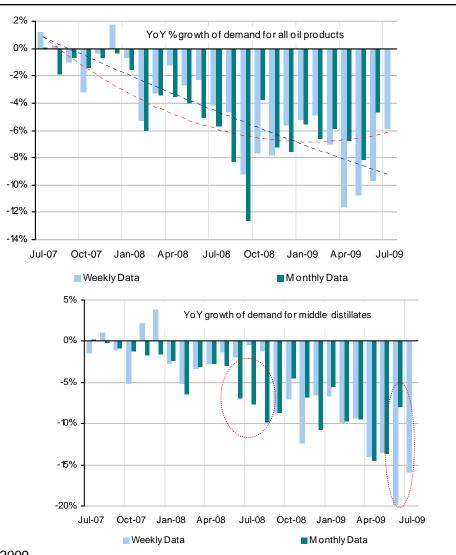
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Macquarie Research, September 2009





Demand is in dire straits in the world's biggest oil market





Source: US Department of Energy, IEA, Macquarie Research, September 2009

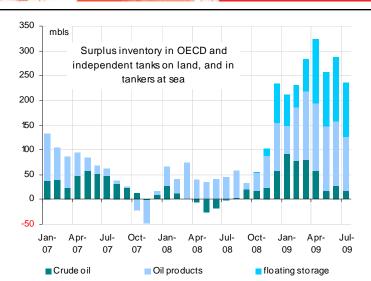


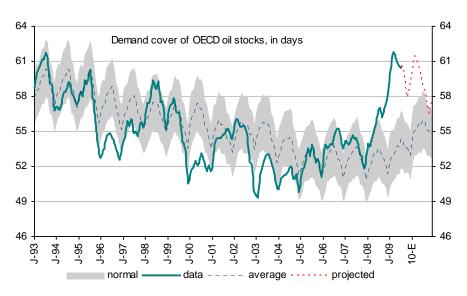
OECD oil inventories

Oil inventories across the OECD regions

	V	/olume		Jul	y surpl	us/def	icit	Jun	е
End month	May	Jun	Jul	Yo	Υ	5	yr	YoY	5yr
OECD	mbls	mbls	mbls	mbls	%	mbls	%	mbls	mbls
Crude oil	990	988	977	26	+2.7	17	+1.8	50	27
Products	1,751	1,756	1,772	67	+4.0	82	+4.9	88	106
All oil	2,740	2,745	2,749	93	+3.5	100	+3.8	138	133
N America	May	Jun	Jul	Y	ρY	5	yr	YoY	5yr
Crude oil	503	487	492	54	+12.3	51	+11.5	51	37
Products	865	886	899	82	+10.1	72	+8.8	82	80
All oil	1,368	1,373	1,391	136	+10.9	123	+9.7	133	117
Europe	May	Jun	Jul	Y	οY	5	/r	YoY	5yr
Crude oil	331	344	341	-4	-1.1	0	+0.0	9	7
Products	644	640	633	-3	-0.4	26	+4.4	16	43
All oil	975	984	973	-7	-0.7	26	+2.8	26	50
						_			
Asia Pacific	May	Jun	Jul	Yo	PΥ	5	yr	YoY	5yr
Crude oil	156	157	145	-25	-14.5	-33	-18.8	-11	-18
Products	242	230	241	-12	-4.8	-16	-6.4	-10	-17
All oil	397	387	386	-37	-8.7	-50	-11.5	-20	-35

Source: International Energy Agency, US Department of Energy, OPEC, national statistical agencies, national oil companies, BP's Statistical Review of World Energy, Reuters, Bloomberg, Macquarie Research, September 2009







Supply side: Not your average peak oil theory

- → There is no lack of oil reserves
- → But there are problems of access, technology and risk

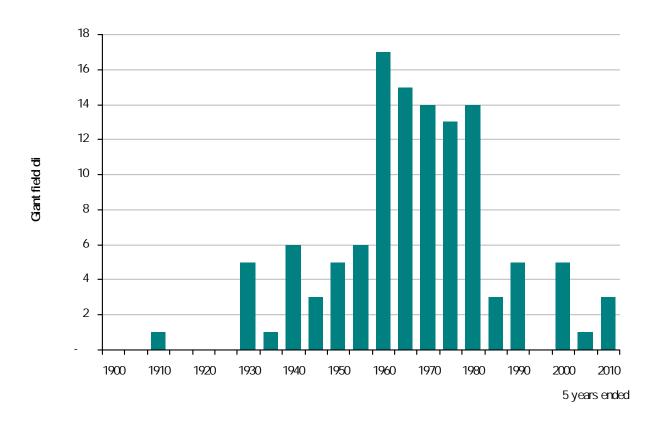
Three recent mini-trends:

- → Resource nationalism, eg, Brazil
- → New reservoirs where the industry does have access tend to involve pushing technology envelopes, and thus much higher operational risks
- → In general, more promising 'easy oil' is in less stable places (eg, Nigeria)



Oil supply is the weak link

A familiar and critically significant story about not discovering as many big oil fields and growing declines in mature fields



Source: EIA, IEA, Macquarie Research, September 2009



Feverish development activity much of this decade has little to show for it

We track total non-Opec oil supply every month. Here is its history (including Angola and Ecuador).

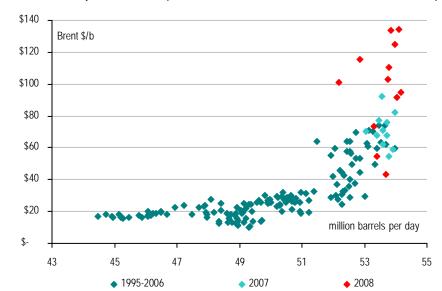


Source: IEA, Macquarie Research, September 2009

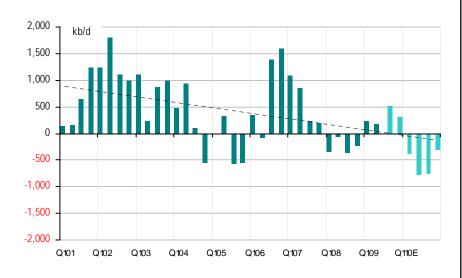


Non-OPEC supply should fall

Crude oil production (ex Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Mexico)



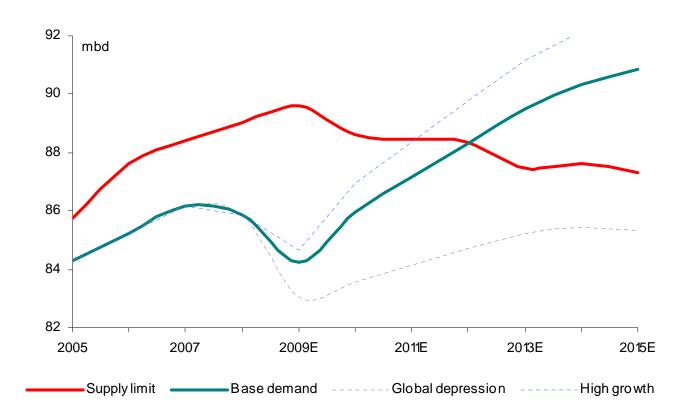
YoY change in all non-OPEC oil production



Source: IEA, Macquarie Research, September 2009



Global oil production limits are in sight, demand should again become constrained, oil sands et al will be needed



Source: Macquarie Research, September 2009



Our medium-term global oil balance does not balance post 2013 ...

million barrels a day Demand	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	
OECD America	24.6	25.4	25.6	25.4	25.5	24.2	23.3	23.8	23.9	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.3	Last in the OEOD
OECD Europe	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.3	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.3	NA (US) oil demand
OECD Asia Pac	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	peaks in 2007
OECD	48.7	49.5	49.8	49.5	49.2	47.6	45.6	46.0	46.1	46.2	46.2	45.9	45.3	•
FSU	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	
China	5.7	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.9) Real demand
Other Asia	8.1	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	growth limited to
South America	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	China, emerging
Mideast	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.2	market Asia, South
Africa	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	America & Africa
Non-OECD	31.3	33.6	34.5	35.7	37.0	38.3	38.6	40.0	41.0	42.2	43.3	44.4	45.5	
Total	79.9	83.1	84.3	85.2	86.2	85.8	84.2	85.9	87.2	88.3	89.5	90.3	90.9	
Supply														
Americas	18.2	17.6	17.3	18.0	18.1	17.9	18.2	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.4	Non-Opec ail
Europe	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	peaks are behind
FSU	10.4	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.7	us already,
Africa	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	except for some growth &
Mideast	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	potential in the
Asia	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0	FSU&Asia
Non-Opec Supply	47.0	47.3	47.1	47.9	48.5	48.2	48.5	48.0	47.3	47.0	46.3	46.1	45.9	
Opec Crude Oil	27.7	29.9	30.8	31.3	31.1	31.8	29.2	30.6	32.1	33.5	34.6	34.7	34.5	
Opec 11	26.2	27.8	29.0	29.4	29.1	29.5	26.8	28.1	29.3	30.5	31.2	30.8	30.2	
Opec non-crude	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	
Processing Gain	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	
Total	79.9	83.0	84.1	85.6	86.1	86.5	84.4	85.7	87.0	88.4	89.0	89.1	88.8	
TVIEMO:	02.4	04.5	05.0	87.6	00.4	00.0	00.7	00.7	00 F	88.4	87.5	07./	87.3	~
Capacity	83.4	84.5	85.8		88.4	89.0	89.6	88.6	88.5		87.5	87.6	87.3	Global capacity
Spare	3.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	5.2	2.9	1.5	0.0				peaks in 2009
Relative To Relative			2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	6.2%	3.3%	1.7%	0.0%				
To Balance	0.0	01	0.2	.0.2	0.1	.0.7	.0.2	0.2	01	.01	07	10	21	No more balance
Implied stock change	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.3	-0.1	+0.7	+0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.6	-1.2	-21	

Source: Macquarie Research, September 2009



Our medium-term global oil balance, YoY change of demand and supply

Demand	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	
OECD America	1.8%	3.4%	0.7%	-0.8%	0.4%	-5.1%	-3.8%	2.2%	0.5%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.4%	The critical shift of
OECD Europe	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	-2.1%	-0.1%	-4.5%	-1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.7%	-0.7%	US demand trends
OECD Asia Pac	1.7%	-1.3%	0.8%	-1.6%	-1.0%	-3.6%	-4.8%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	
OECD	1.5%	1.7%	0.7%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-3.3%	-4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-1.0%	
FSU	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	5.3%	-4.3%	3.8%	-7.6%	7.4%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%	Dow nside risk
China	9.3%	16.6%	1.9%	5.8%	5.1%	2.7%	6.2%	5.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.9%	5.1%	5.4%)
Other Asia	1.7%	7.1%	1.7%	1.3%	3.6%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	Biggest up-side risk
South America	-1.6%	5.9%	2.1%	3.6%	5.8%	3.6%	0.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	J
Mideast	2.0%	7.3%	5.4%	5.9%	5.0%	7.3%	2.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	Dow nside
Africa	2.5%	3.8%	4.6%	0.0%	3.5%	4.7%	0.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%	
Non-OECD	2.5%	7.4%	2.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	1.0%	3.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	
TOTAL DEMAND	1.9%	3.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	-0.4%	-1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	More balanced risk
Global GDP growth	3.7%	4.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.8%	4.0%	-1.4%	2.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%	
Supply														
Americas	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0)
Europe	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	Geological, credit,
FSU	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	execution as well as
Africa	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	some political risk
Mideast	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
Asia	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	,
Non-Opec Supply	0.8	0.2	-0.2	8.0	0.6	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	-1.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	
Opec Crude Oil	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.6	-2.6	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	-0.2	Political & execution
Opec 10	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.4	-0.3	0.4	-2.7	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.6	risks dominate
Opec non-crude	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	J
Processing Gain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
TOTAL SUPPLY	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	-2.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	-0.3	Downside risk mostly

Source: Macquarie Research, September 2009



Conclusion: Keep your eye on the big trends

- → Global demand for oil is much more resilient than one would think
- → Adding sufficient productive capacity on time is nearly impossible
- → Episodes with higher prices are an obvious consequence

But nothing lasts forever

- → If US\$50/b is the low end of the range, what's the ceiling, US\$150/b?
- → Political and technological wild cards
- → One of our favorite observations is still: "The stone-age did not end because we ran out of rocks."



Markets are useful in clearing information. This is the one we watch.

Here are daily settlement prices of the New York oil futures contracts for delivery of WTI two years out and its average price in 2006/07 (US\$71/bbl), a range and a rolling 200-day moving average

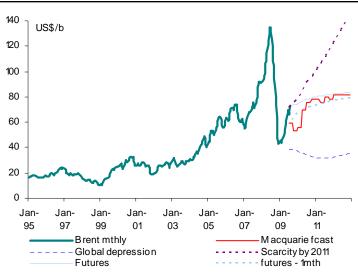
US\$/b 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 Jan/04 Jan/05 Jul/05 Jan/06 Jul/06 Jan/08 Jul/04 Jul/03 Jan/07 Jul/07 Jul/08 Jan/09 Jul/09 Source: Bloomberg, Macquarie Research, September 2009

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Macquarie's oil price forecast

Source: Bloomberg, Macquarie Research, September 2009



Source: Bloomberg, Macquarie Research, September 2009

Brent	2008A	Q109A	Q209A	Q309E	Q409E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	Long Run
US\$	98.52	45.72	59.90	59.00	53.00	54.41	70.00	78.00	82.00	73.00
Futures				73.65	74.25	63.89	78.18	81.96	83.47	92.02
WTI										
US\$	99.75	43.31	59.79	58.00	52.00	53.28	71.00	80.00	84.00	75.00
Sell-side	consens	us		63.06	65.26	57.03	68.86	75.52		
Tapis										
US\$	104.14	47.94	61.44	62.00	56.00	56.84	73.00	82.00	82.00	77.00
Dubai										
US\$	92.32	44.60	59.09	57.00	51.00	52.92	67.50	75.50	79.00	70.00
Note: Futur	res are 10-c	lay averag	es on 25 A	ugust						

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Important disclosures:

Recommendation definitions

Macquarie - Australia/New Zealand

Outperform – return > 5% in excess of benchmark return Neutral – return within 5% of benchmark return Underperform – return > 5% below benchmark return

Macquarie - Asia

Outperform – expected return >+10%

Neutral – expected return from -10% to +10%

Underperform – expected <-10%

Macquarie First South - South Africa

Outperform – return > 10% in excess of benchmark return Neutral – return within 10% of benchmark return Underperform – return > 10% below benchmark return

Macquarie - Canada

Outperform – return > 5% in excess of benchmark return Neutral – return within 5% of benchmark return Underperform – return > 5% below benchmark return

Macquarie - USA

Outperform (Buy) – return > 5% in excess of benchmark return Neutral (Hold) – return within 5% of benchmark return Underperform (Sell) – return > 5% below benchmark return

Recommendation – 12 months

Note: Quant recommendations may differ from Fundamental Analyst recommendations

Volatility index definition*

This is calculated from the volatility of historic price movements.

Very high-highest risk – Stock should be expected to move up or down 60-100% in a year – investors should be aware this stock is highly speculative.

High – stock should be expected to move up or down at least 40-60% in a year – investors should be aware this stock could be speculative.

Medium – stock should be expected to move up or down at least 30-40% in a year.

Low-medium – stock should be expected to move up or down at least 25-30% in a year.

Low – stock should be expected to move up or down at least 15-25% in a year.

* Applicable to Australian/NZ stocks only

Financial definitions

All "Adjusted" data items have had the following adjustments made:

Added back: goodwill amortisation, provision for catastrophe reserves, IFRS derivatives & hedging, IFRS impairments & IFRS interest expense

Excluded: non recurring items, asset revals, property revals, appraisal value uplift, preference dividends & minority interests

EPS = adjusted net profit /efpowa*

ROA = adjusted ebit / average total assets

ROA Banks/Insurance = adjusted net profit /average total assets

ROE = adjusted net profit / average shareholders funds

Gross cashflow = adjusted net profit + depreciation

*equivalent fully paid ordinary weighted average number of shares

All Reported numbers for Australian/NZ listed stocks are modelled under IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards).

Recommendation proportions - For quarter ending 30 June 2009

	AU/NZ	Asia	RSA	USA	CA	EUR	
Outperform	40.38%	48.53%	40.00%	44.02%	57.42%	20% (for US coverage by N	MCUSA, 1.54*% of stocks followed are investment banking clients)
Neutral	39.25%	17.08%	45.00%	37.45%	32.90%	21% (for US coverage by N	MCUSA, 1.16% of stocks followed are investment banking clients)
Underperform	20.38%	34.40%	15.00%	18.53%	9.68%	59% (for US coverage by N	MCUSA, 0.77% of stocks followed are investment banking clients)



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