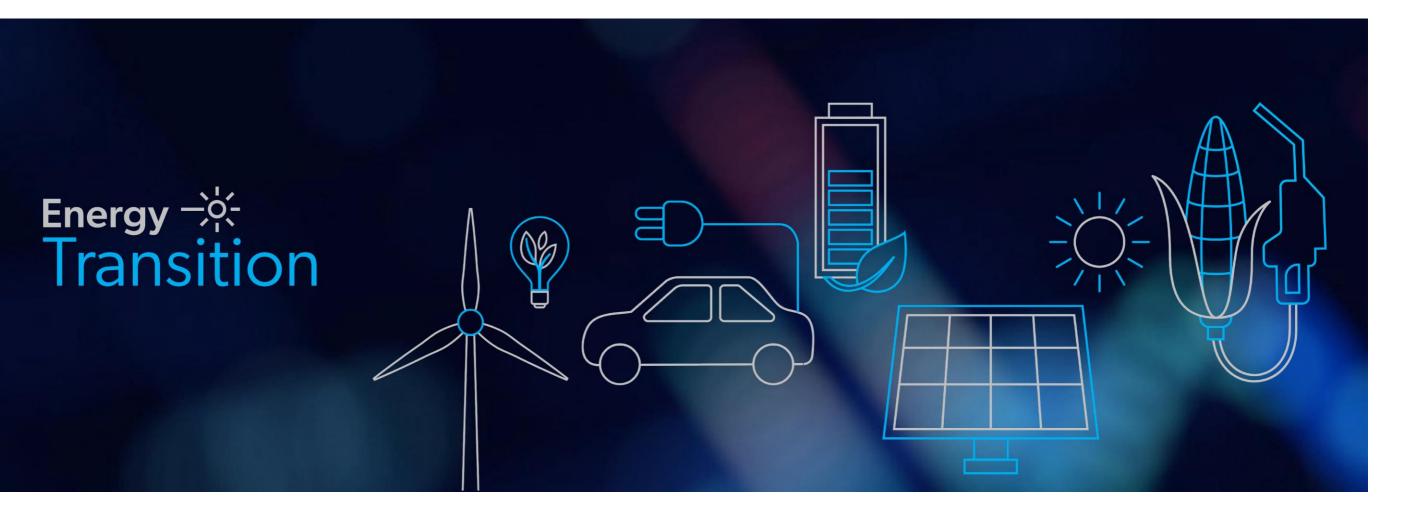


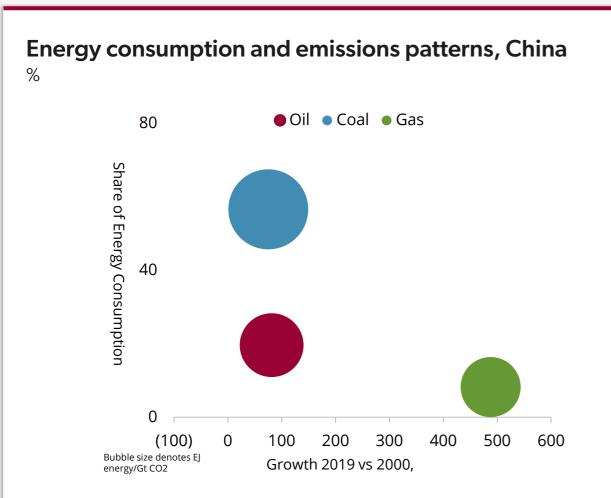
February 2022

Sleepwalking into an energy crisis



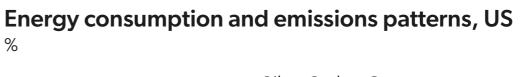


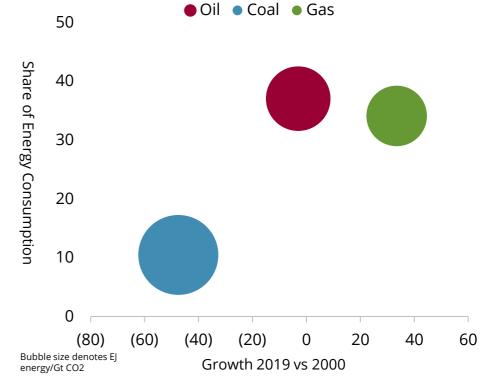
Decarbonisation means different things in different parts of the world



China can stabilise CO_2 emissions by substituting coal in its power generation mix while expanding electricity output.

Source: Global Carbon Project, Energy Aspects





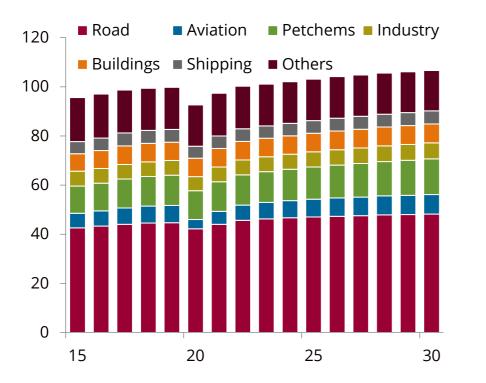
Significant decarbonisation in the US and other Western countries will require a reduction in oil consumption.



A decade of continued (but slowing) oil demand growth to come

Global liquids demand by sector

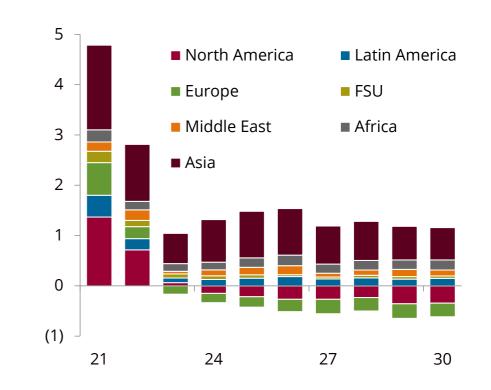
mb/d



Global liquids demand will peak in the early 2030s, supported by persistent gains in petchems and aviation.

Source: Energy Aspects



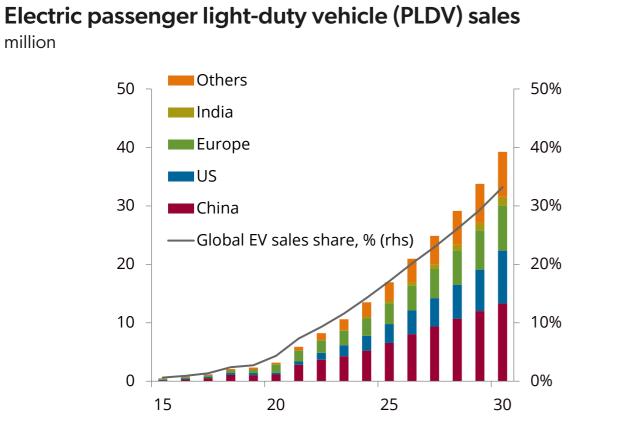


Clear geographical dichotomy, with Asia up by just over 7 mb/d (2021–30) while North America and Europe decline.



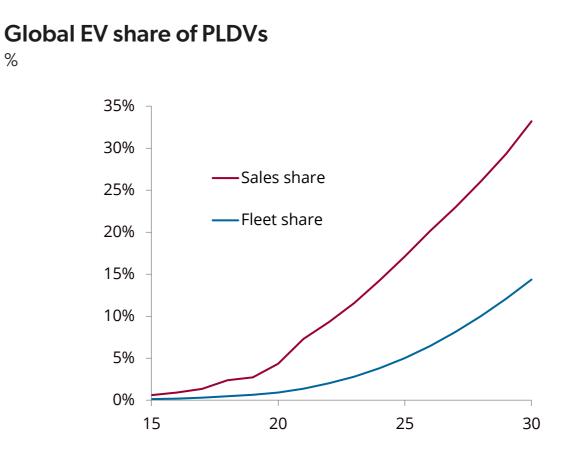
EV sales will surge, but global fleet penetration remains overwhelmingly ICE based

%



Europe will lead a sharp uptick in EV sales, with global EV sales forecast to approach 35% of all PLDV sales by 2030.

Source: Energy Aspects

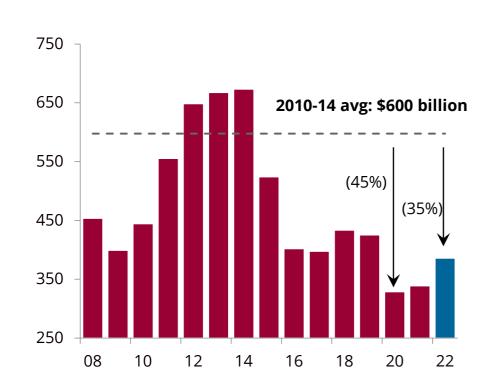


PLDV fleet will take longer to turn significantly electric (near 15% by 2030) as sales are just annual addition to pre-existing stocks.



Global E&P Capex is constrained by ESG mandates

Global E&P spending \$ billion

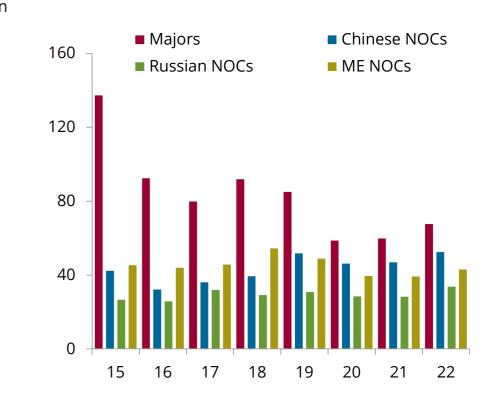


Upstream E&P spending continues to lag, 35% below the average spend from 2010–14 as majors have retreated.

Source: Company reports, Bloomberg, Energy Aspects

E&P investment trends by producer type

\$ billion



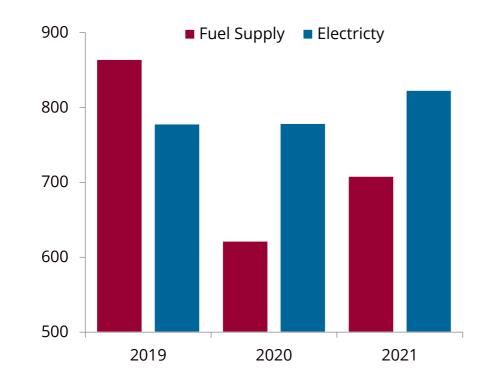
State-owned enterprises have raised investment and will gain market share/pricing power over the medium term.



Energy Capex shifting from fuel supply to electricity generation

Global energy investment

\$ billion

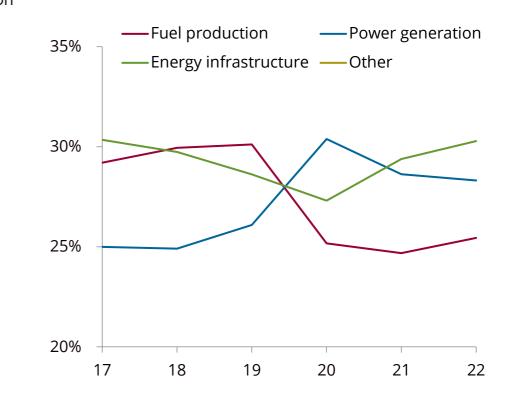


Energy investment has shifted toward the power and end-use sectors and away from fuel production.

Source: IEA, Energy Aspects

Energy investment by type

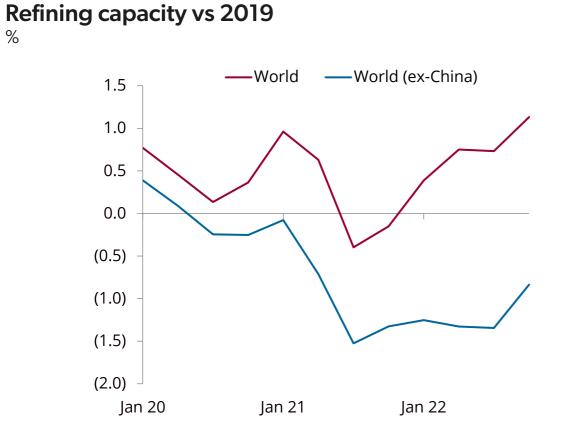
\$ billion



Power generation spending, especially for renewables and supporting infrastructure, is rising; oil and coal supply falling.



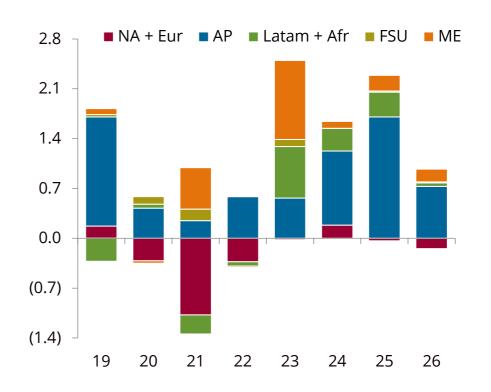
Lack of investment in downstream and curtailed products exports by China



Restrained Chinese product exports push available global capacity below 2019 levels.

Source: Refinitiv, Argus Media Group, Energy Aspects

Firm and probable distillation capacity changes mb/d



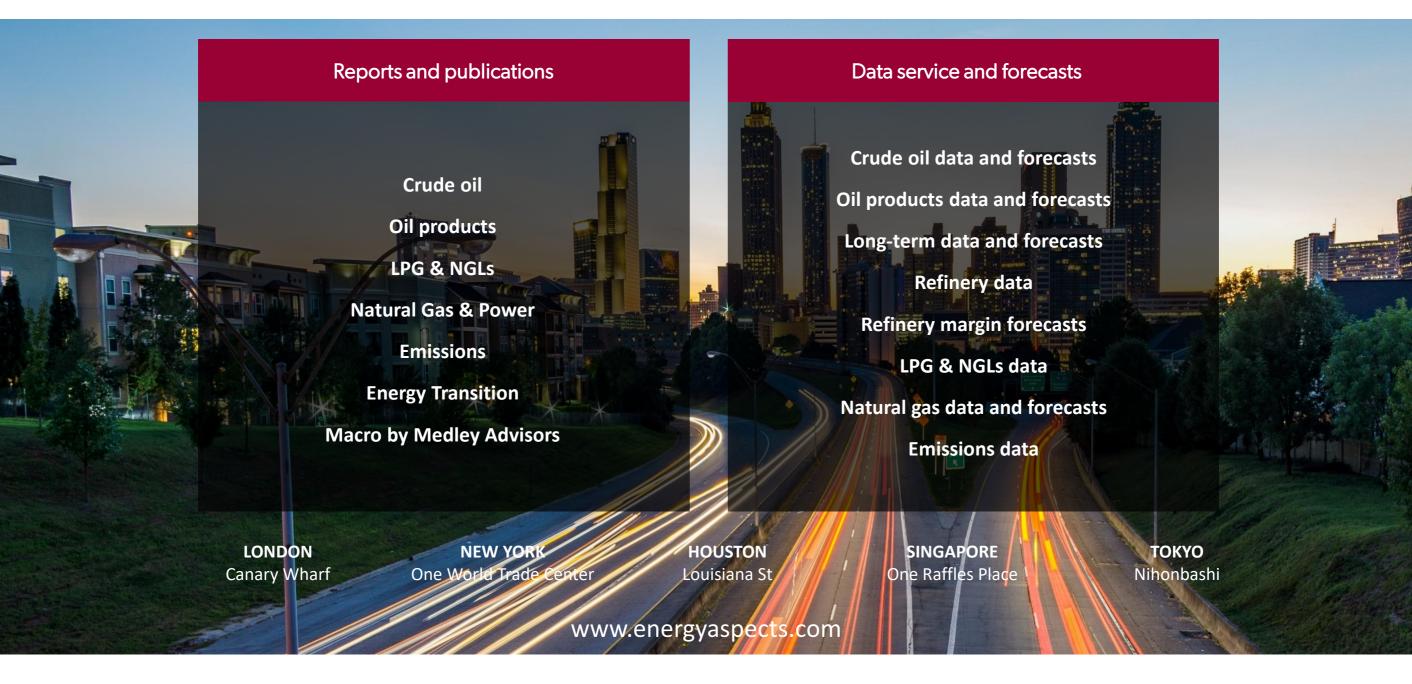
New capacity additions since 2019 have been offset by closures in 2021.



7 Trading the Transition

%

Energy Aspects



Ш

Our general disclaimer ("Disclaimer") is an essential part of this Publication and can be located in <u>www.energyaspects.com/disclaimer</u>

We ask our clients to familiarise themselves with the Disclaimer when reading this Publication.

The current version of the Disclaimer is deemed to be incorporated in this Publication as though it was set out in its entirety herein.

Copyright © 2022 Energy Aspects Ltd. All Rights Reserved NO PART OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN PERMISSION OF ENERGY ASPECTS

Energy Aspects Ltd is registered in England No. 08165711. Registered office: 25 Canada Square, London E14 5LQ, United Kingdom

analysts@energyaspects.com

