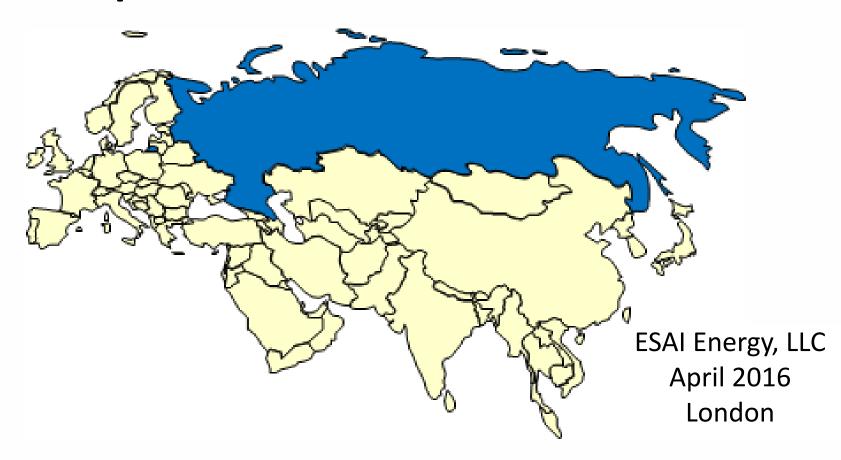


Russia Flexes Muscles: Implications for the Oil Markets





ESAI Energy, LLC

- Energy Research and Forecasting Firm located just outside of Boston
- 30 years of Global Energy Market Analysis and Forecasting: Crude, Petroleum Products, Petrochemicals, E + P, Refining, Natural Gas, NGLs Alternative Fuels, Vehicle Technology, Geopolitics of Energy
- Clients include Majors, NOCs, Midstream/Logistics, Refiners, Traders, End Use Consumers, Automakers, Financial Institutions, National Governments
- ESAI Energy provides independent, holistic market analysis and does not advocate for particular groups
- Empirical Source Global Supply/Demand/Refining database by country, dating back to January 1978
- Global Expertise in Policy/Regulation, Asset Valuation, Refining/Petchem Investment feasibility, Expert Witness in Arbitration



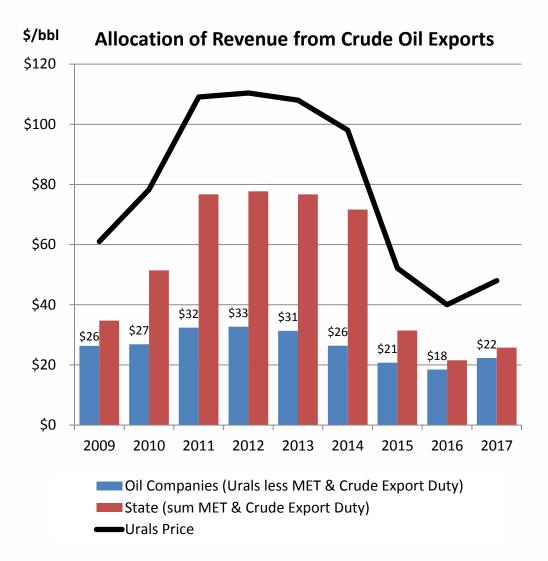
Taxes cushion impact of price changes on producer revenue

Ruble devaluation led to decrease in lifting and transport costs, has positive impact on production economics

West Siberian producer pays \$8 in lifting and transport costs, leaves \$10 to cover capital costs and profit



Production economics are viable





Production in chart reflects 4 mln b/d West Siberian output, 35% Russia total

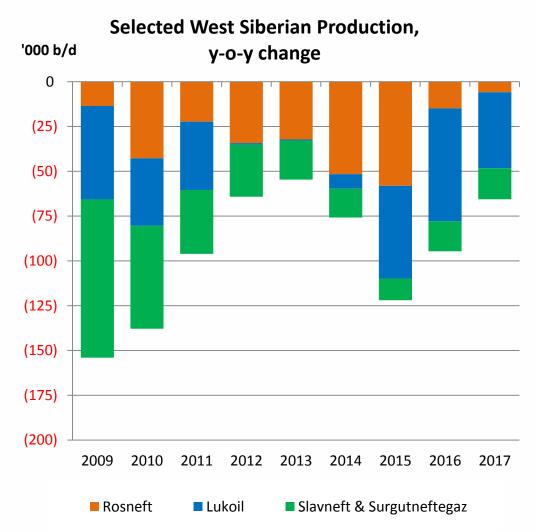
Rosneft: Yuganskneftegaz halted declines and plans growth, Samotlor decline has decelerated

Slavneft & SNG: Decline rates are slower than historically

Lukoil: Response to low prices is accelerated declines at mature fields



No production collapse: Rosneft & state intent on sustaining output despite weaker economics





2009-2013: Growth concentrated at high profile projects like Vankor linked to ESPO Pipeline (900,000 b/d in 5 yrs)

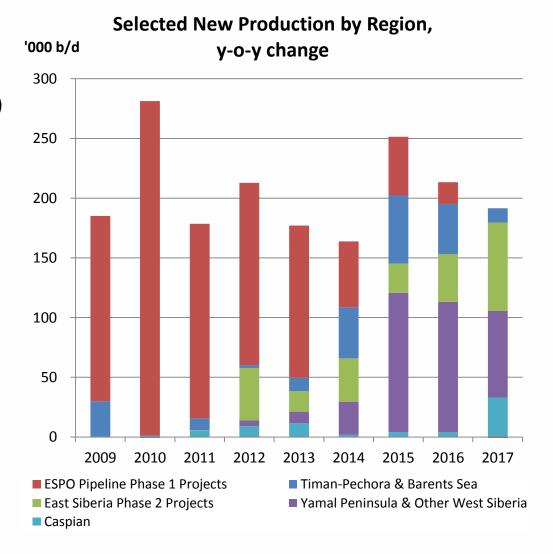
Recent & anticipated growth more scattered and less high profile

End-2016: Zapolyare-Purpe-Samotlor pipeline links enable production growth at key fields

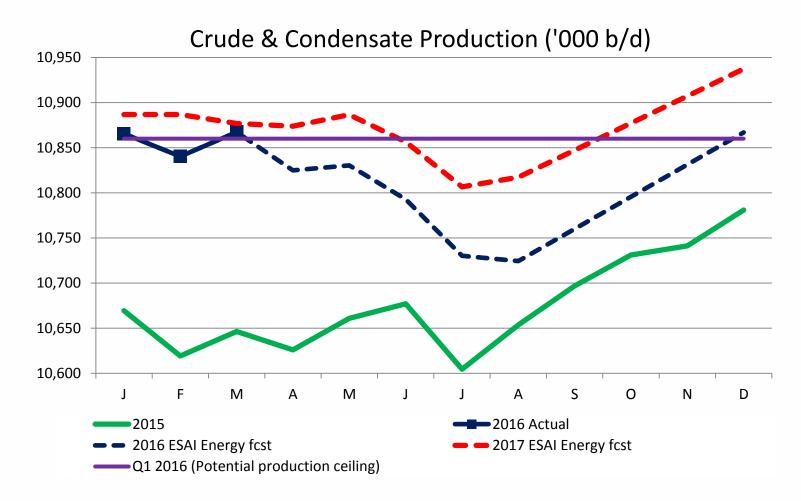
Tax breaks and Rosneft ownership boost prospects for many projects



Plenty of New Growth







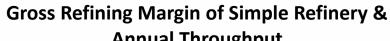
2016-2017: Annual increases of 135,000 b/d and 60,000 b/d

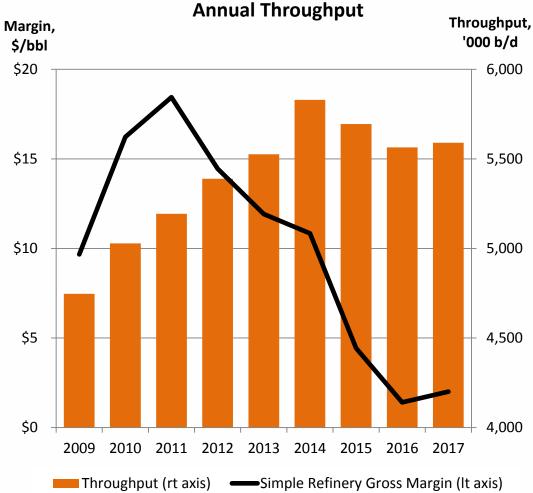
2016 annual output will fall short of ceiling discussed in context of production freeze



Until 2014: High refining margins stimulated throughput

From 2015: Low crude price and export duty revisions weakened refining profitability, throughput



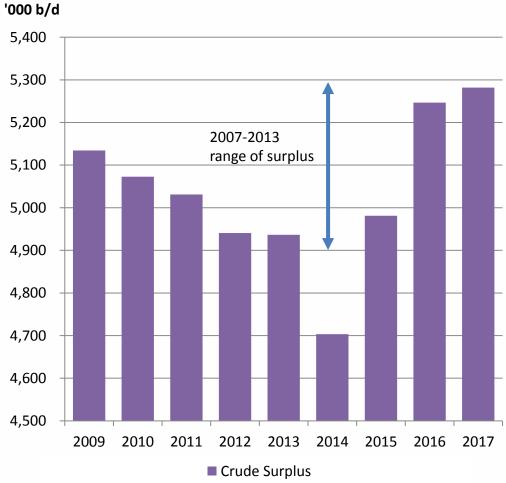




Until 2014: Throughput grew with production, kept **exports stable**

From 2015: Low crude price and export duty revisions weakened refining profitability, **exports increase**







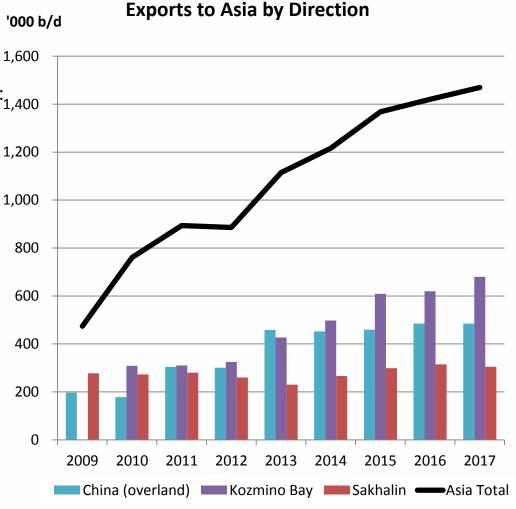
Exports

Asian Exports

ESPO Blend exports from Kozmino Bay:_{1,400} capacity increases 120,000 b/d to 730,000 b/d by end 2017, only 1,200 significant addition to export capacity

Almost no increase in overland deliveries to China in 2017/2015

Asia total to increase from 1.37 mln b/d in 2015 to 1.47 mln b/d in 2017

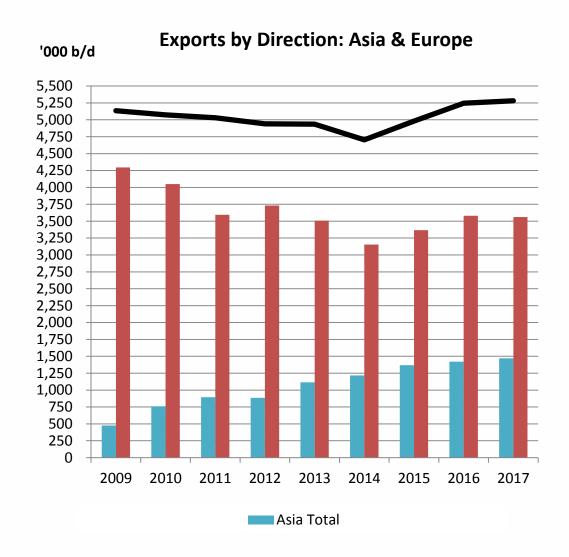




Asia-Europe Split

2014: Shift to Asia and smaller surplus caused big withdrawal of exports from Europe

2015-2016: Bigger surplus & small growth of Asian exports results in higher outflows from Europe



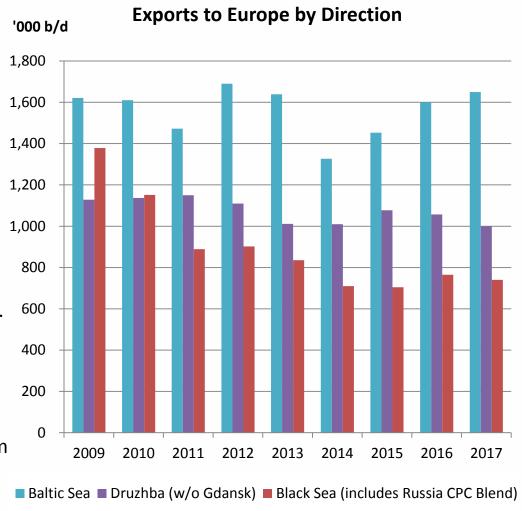


Europe Exports

Baltic Pipeline System: 2nd priority after Asia, more than 2 million b/d capacity – exports to recover to 1.6 million b/d or more

Pipeline: No dramatic decrease in Druzhba to Central Europe. Recovery of crude deliveries to Ukraine unlikely.

Black Sea: Once Russia's main seaborne export route. Volume to stabilize at 700,000 b/d with shift from Urals to CPC Blend





Oil Trade with Europe

- Crude Oil trade with Europe
- Positioned to retain market share in Northwest Europe, less so in Med
- Intermediate products less fuel oil exports but some VGO
- Competition in clean product markets
- Continued clean diesel exports, watch out for gasoline exports



Thank you!

Questions?

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