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The Shale Oil Revolution

The Shale Revolution is Real

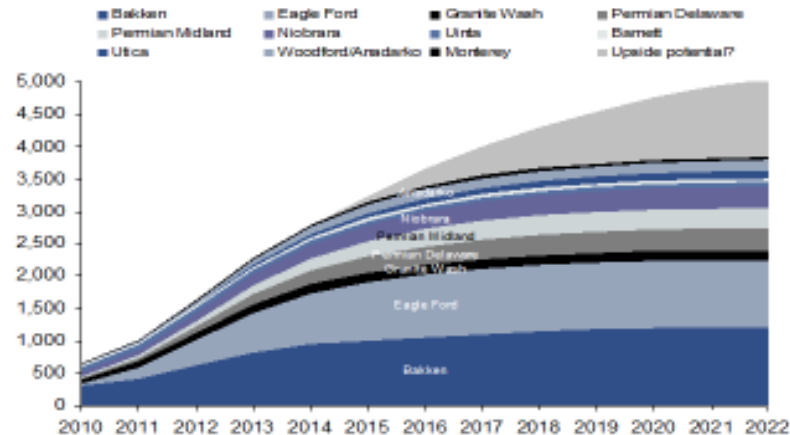
- *Investment in Tight Oil Prospects in North America Has Quadrupled Since 2010; Expected to Reach \$80 Billion by 2015*
- *Producing from source rock is a new game changing paradigm*

US 2020: Shale and tight oil

The shale revolution which has driven massive gains in natural gas production is now doing the same for oil, with potential shale liquids production growth of +3.8-m b/d by 2020

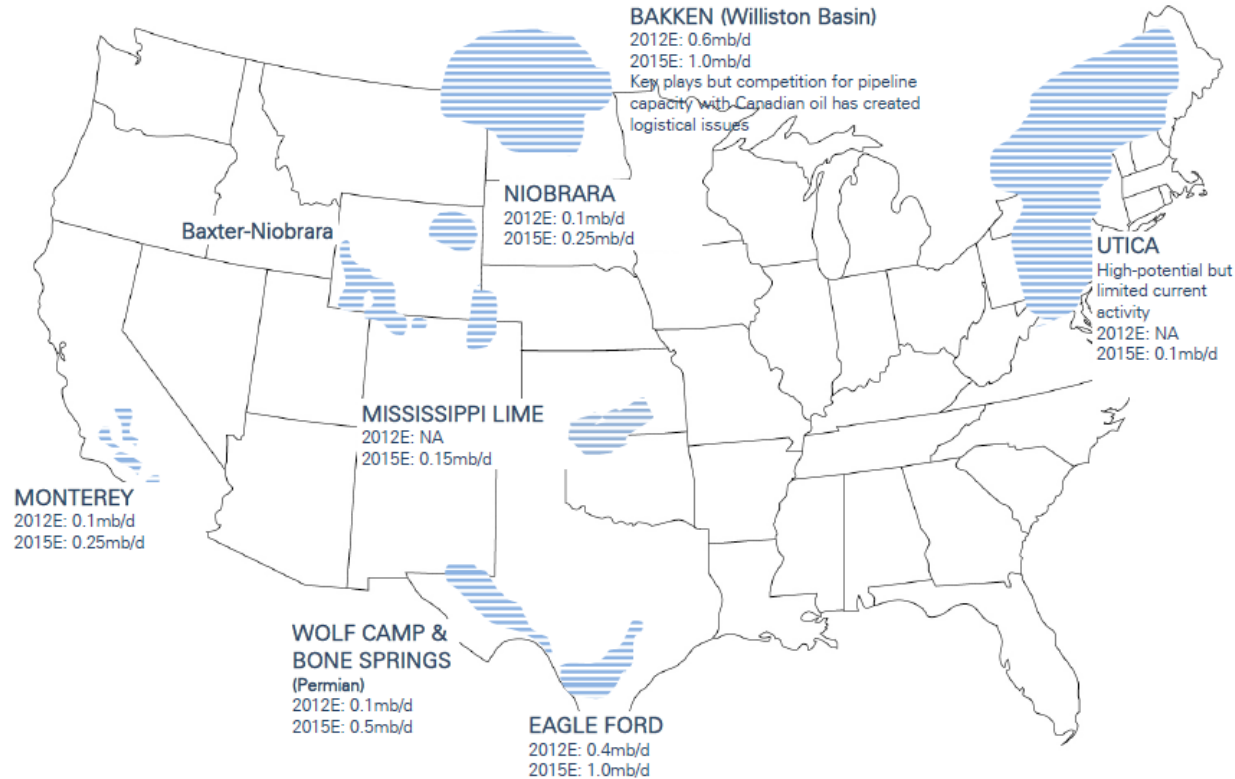
- *Forecasts vary but mainly on size of supply bubble*

US shale liquids projections could see +3.8-m b/d of growth by 2020



Source: CIRA

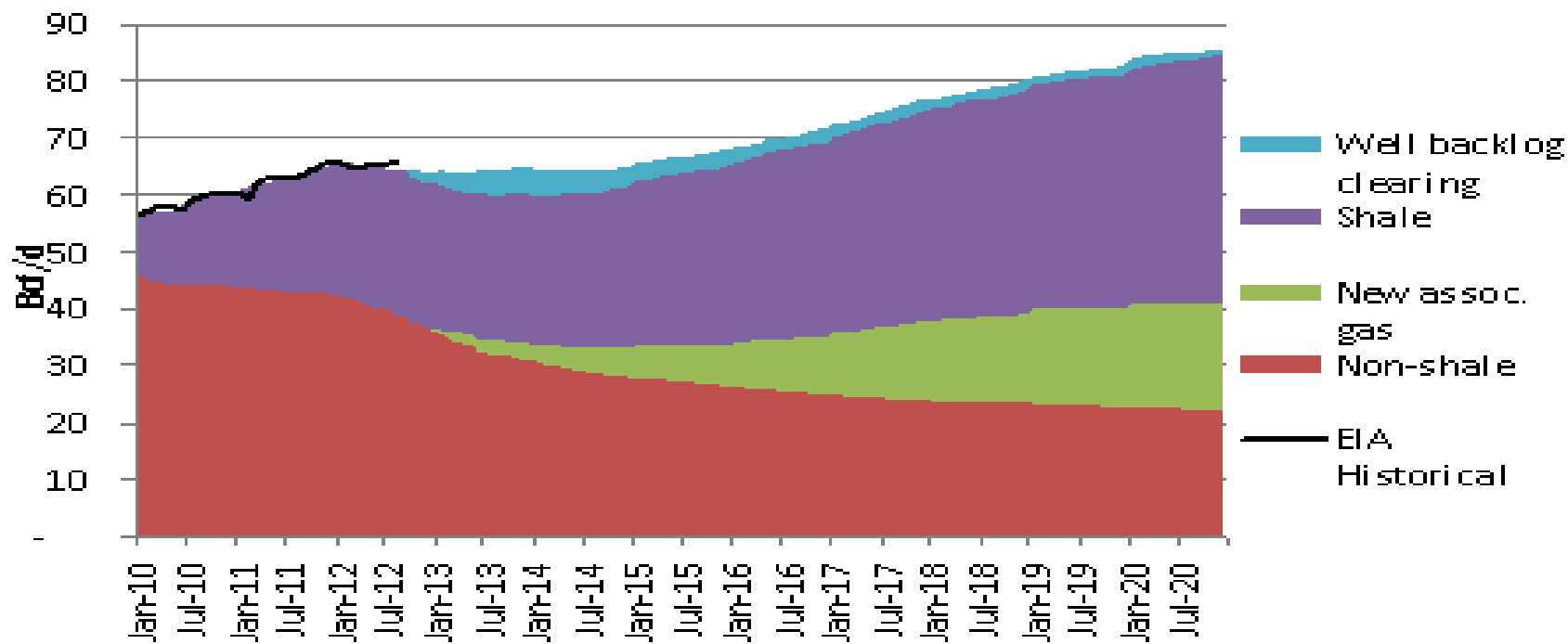
Over ten U.S. shale plays have high liquids potential



Source: Deutsche Bank, Integrated Oils: Oil & Gas for Beginners

- U.S. shale oil and gas potential is widely distributed geographically
- Technical and cost challenges rapidly being overcome through experience and innovation; Production increases can be expected for the next several years

U.S. Natural Gas Production Profile Remains Robust through 2020 and beyond



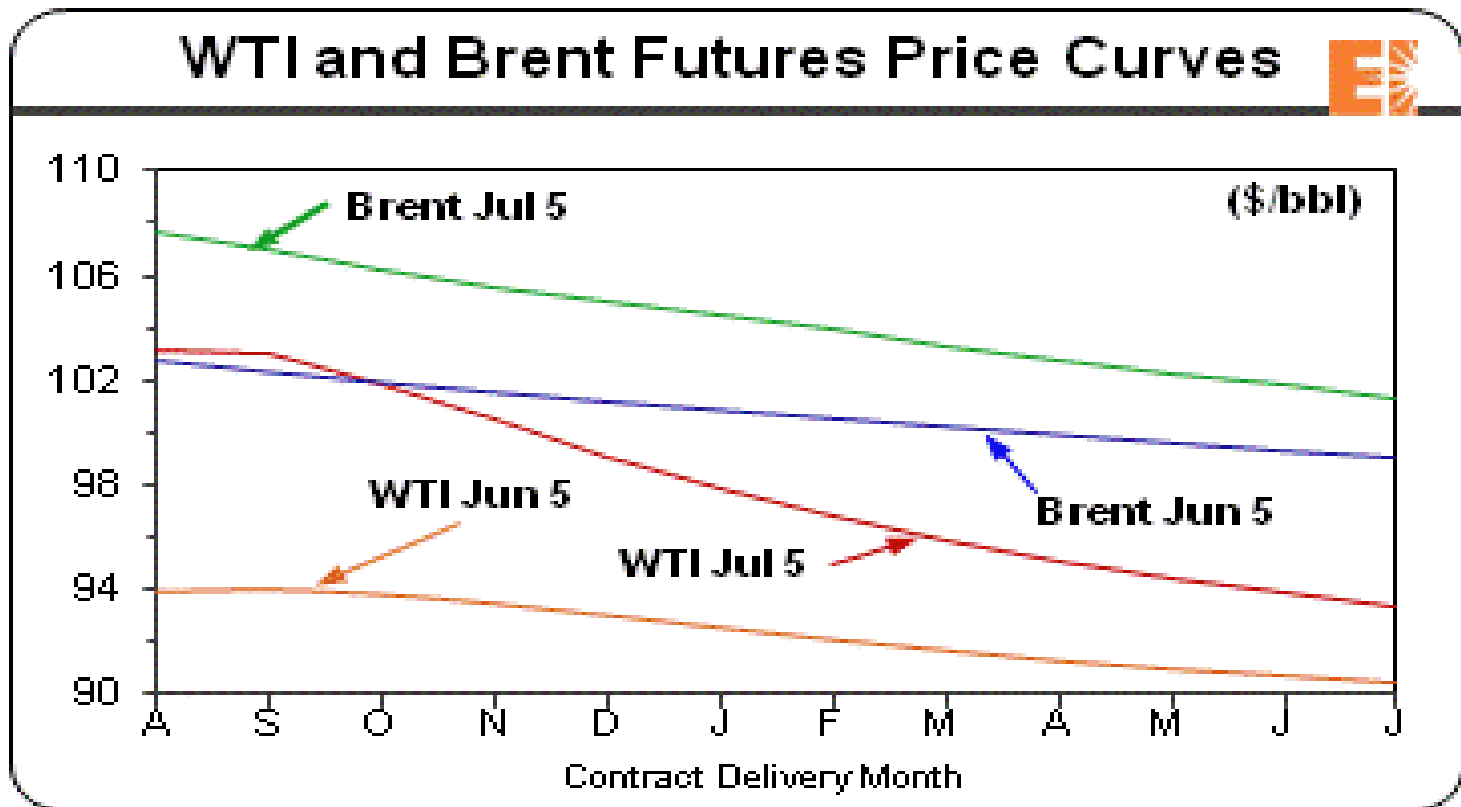
Source: Citi

- Large resources available at breakeven costs between \$2 per mcf to \$3.50 per mcf in 2013-2014 time frame given a backlog of drilled wells and rising Marcellus output
- Longer term, modeling simulations indicate U.S. domestic supplies can keep up with rising demand and limited US LNG exports without pulling prices out of the \$4 to \$6 range, drawing on higher cost dry gas reserves

Geopolitics, not long term supply fundamentals, are holding up the price of oil

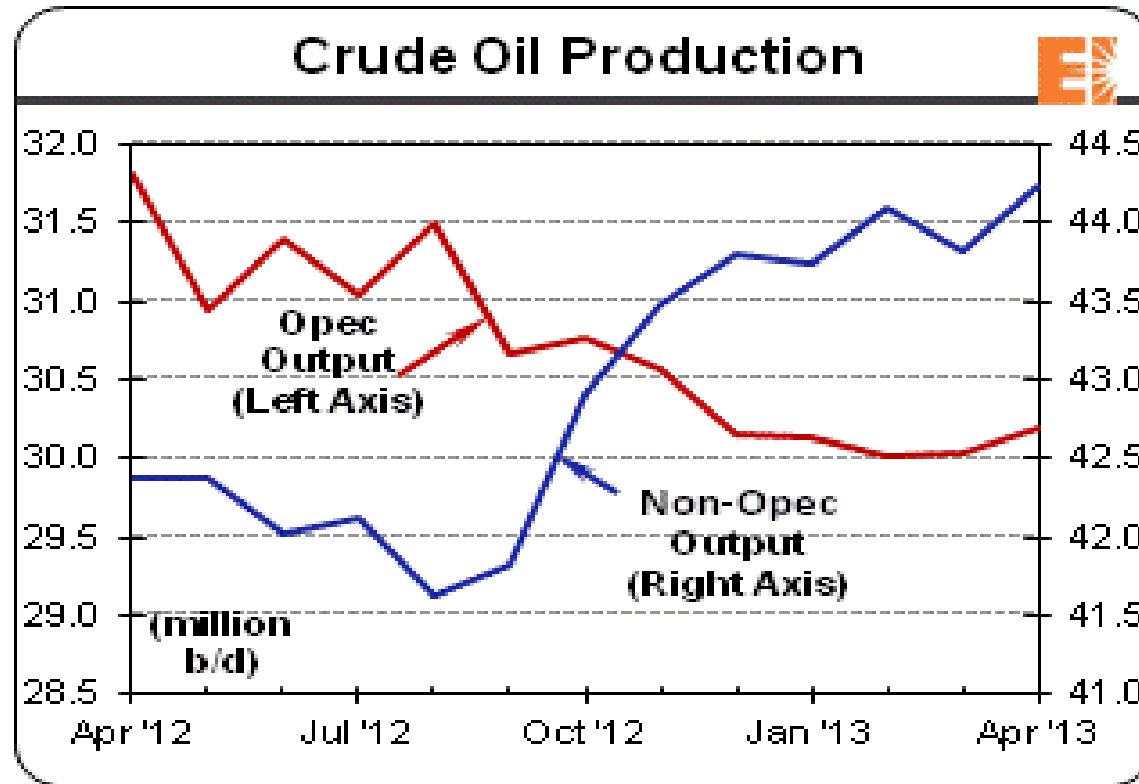


Oil futures seeing discounts in forward months



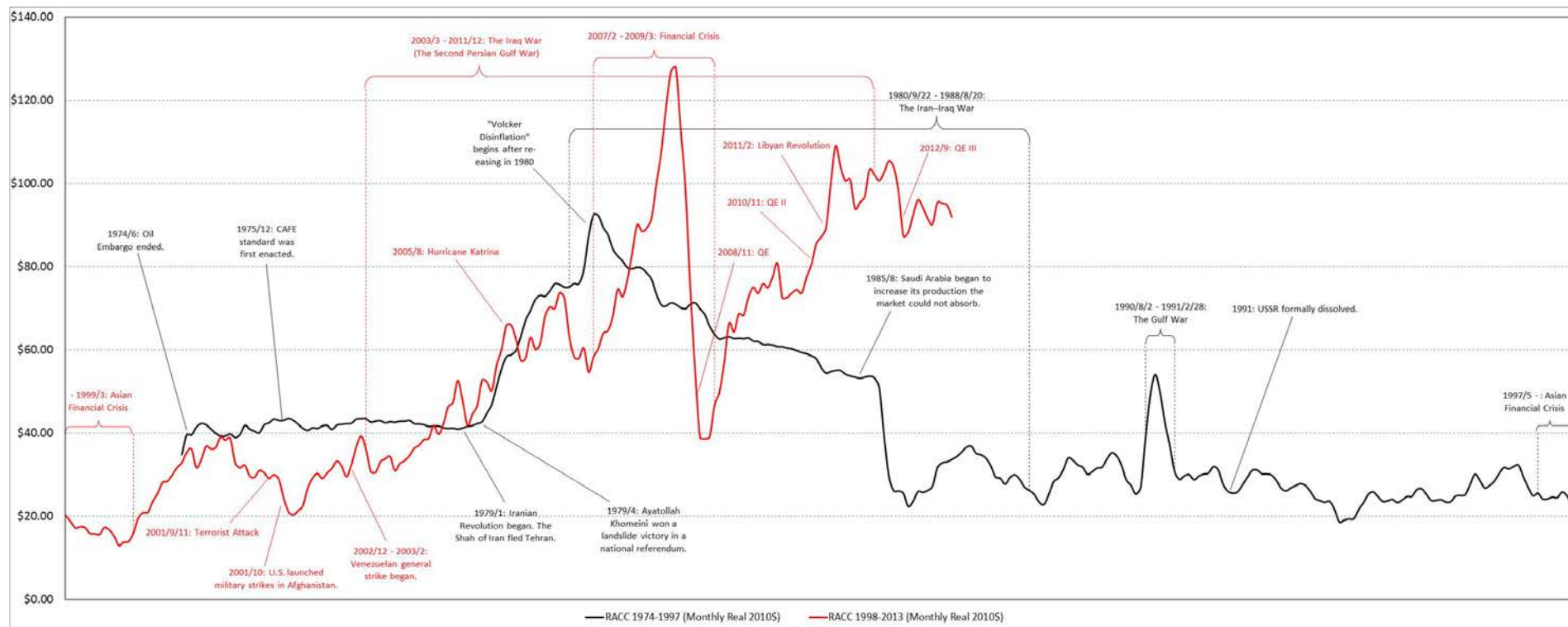
Optimism about “long” oil price is fading.

Non-OPEC gaining market share reminiscent of early 1980s



Tight oil is the new North Sea. OPEC will be under new pressure to defend either prices or marketshare. Chances are OPEC can do neither.

Repeating Boom and Bust Cycles Characterize Oil.



Source: Medlock, K.B., Amy Jaffe, "The price of crude oil: deja vu all over again?" (2013), EIA

- High oil prices usher in demand destruction through conservation, efficiency gains, and substitution
- High oil prices stimulate drilling innovations, which over time can lead to supply bubbles.

Conclusions

- Oil scarcity will not be the force driving a shift to alternative energy
- Climate and energy policy initiatives will have to take into consideration the possibility of oil and gas surpluses and lower fossil fuel prices