

Energy Transition: Impact on MENA

Dr Leila R Benali, IEF Chief Economist | Thursday 17 June 2021

Lower for longer E&P capex while cost curves and decline rates steepening

Historical & Expected Upstream Capex

Capex (\$billion)



Source: IEF, IEF BCG Oil and Gas Investment in the New Risk Environment (Dec 2020)



At time of unprecedented uncertainty on demand risks and policy trajectories



Source: IEF, IEA, OPEC, IRENA, GECF, BP, Equinor



Access to capital, materiality, profitability, cash flow & production uplift key for future

NOCs Large US Independents \$30 45% **Global Integrated** 40% \$25 35% \$20 30% 25% \$15 20% \$10 15% 10% \$5 5% \$0 0% Exton Mobil Apache Petrobras Falimor shell Repsol CMPC sinopec Rosnett \$ri cheveron 10tal Decidental phillips Aranco CNOOC Ecopetrol જ Lifting cost (@6:1) \$ per boe Return on avgerage capital employed (ROACE), % Source: IHS Markit, IEF The Global Home of RNATIONAL

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Lifting Costs (2018) and Returns Lifting cost (@6:1) \$ per boe | ROACE %



Gas investments under higher pressure while upscaling RE require more than just funding

Levelized cost for load-following power plants financed in 2030



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: SMR is small modular nuclear reactor, CCS is carbon capture and storage, H2 is green hydrogen-fired turbine, FOAK if first-of-a-kind project. Assumes a 55% capacity factor, typical of a load-following plant. Includes a carbon price in Europe and China. CCS does not include CO2 transportation and sequestration costs. In this analysis, we use the term 'load-following plants' to describe power plants operating flexibly with a annual capacity factor of 55%.



Role for international Cooperation: Methane reduction, tradable carbon intensity

Global Methane Emissions by Source



Source: IEF, Energy Futures Initiative, IEA





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