

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consists of a grid of overlapping squares in shades of purple and orange, arranged in a stepped pattern that descends from top-left to bottom-right.

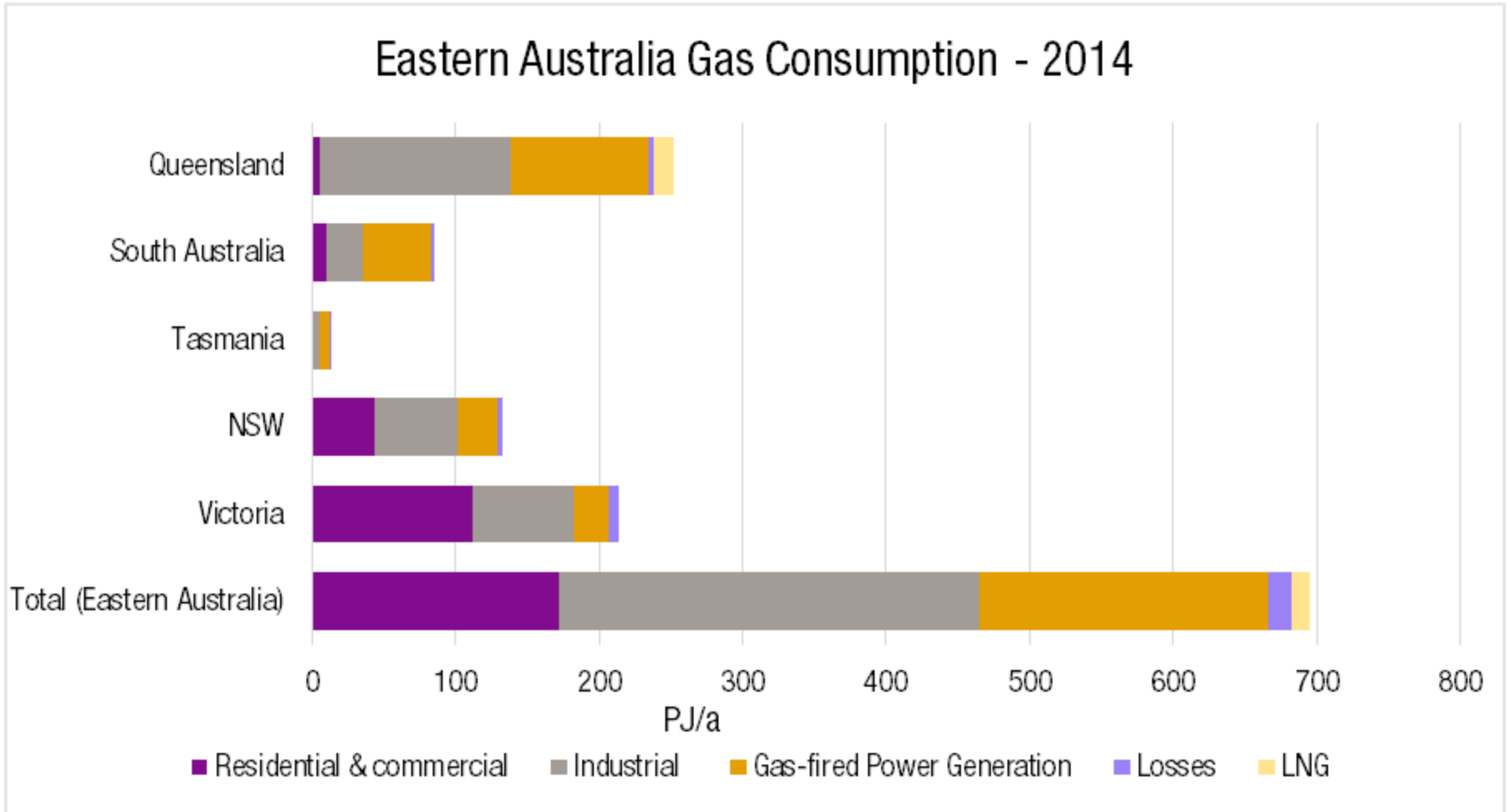
Eastern Australian Gas Demand and Supply Outlook

Gas Market Briefing

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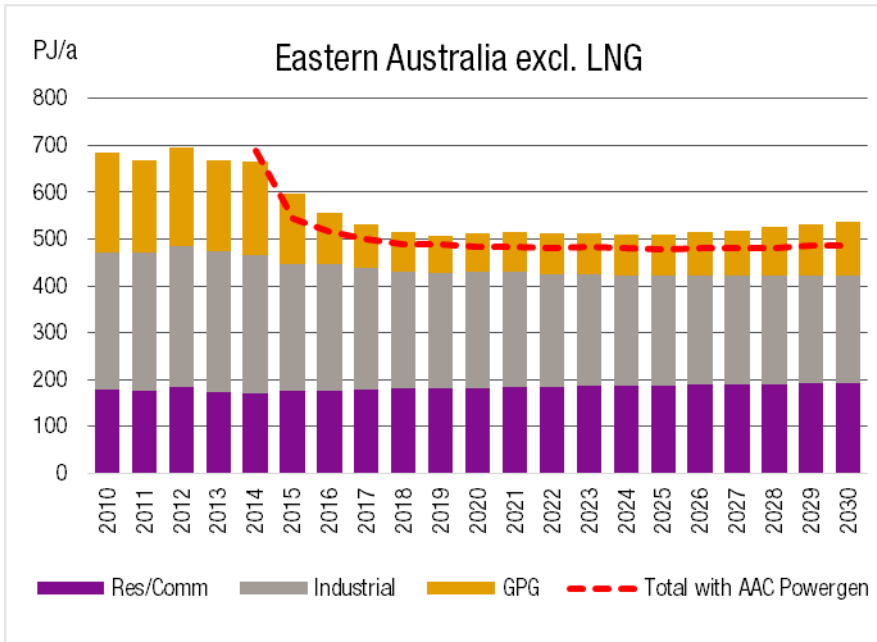
17 August 2015

Eastern Australia: Gas consumption

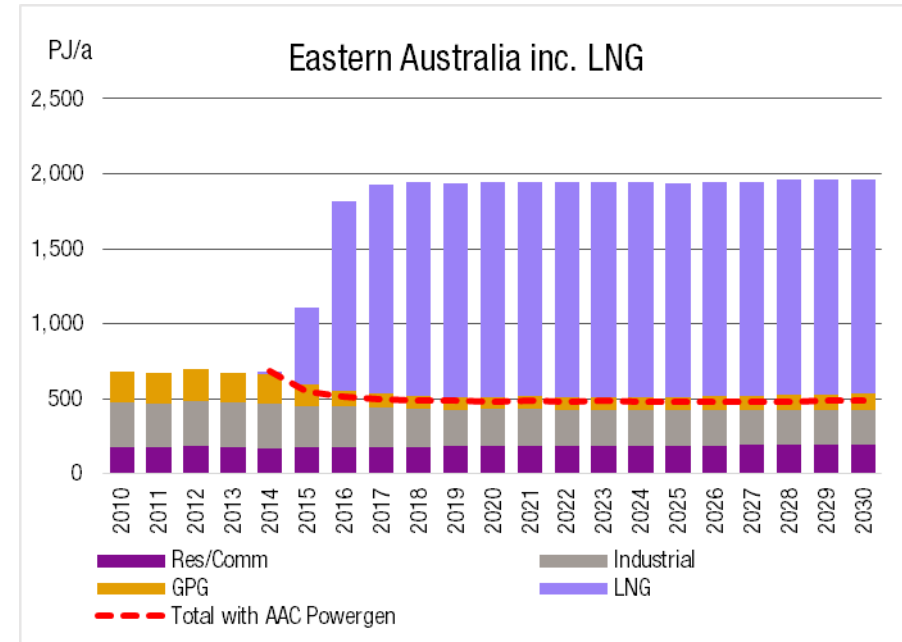


Source: AEMO NGFR 2014

Eastern Australia: forecast consumption



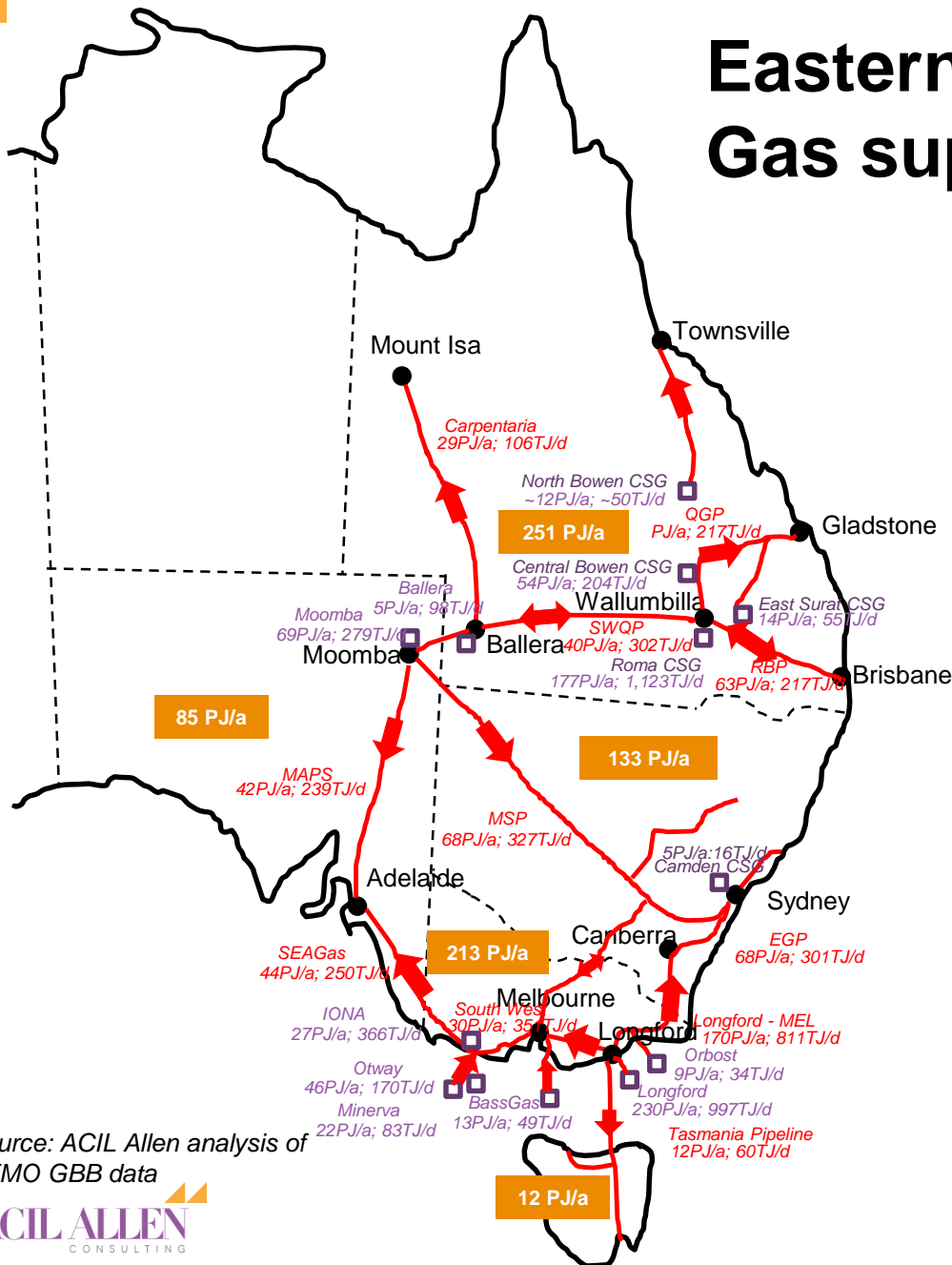
Sources: AEMO NGFR 2014; ACIL Allen Consulting (AAC) modelling



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- Weak growth in residential & commercial consumption
 - Increased customer numbers offset by lower average consumption per connection
- Industrial use contracting
- Sharp drop in gas-fired power generation
- Rapid expansion for LNG exports to ~70% of total consumption

Eastern Australia: Gas supply 2014



- Bowen Surat CSG ramping up: 244PJ produced, combined peak 1,380TJ/d
- Cooper continuing decline: 74PJ produced. CSG displacement – anticipate some rebound
- Bass Strait 347PJ produced; 66% from Longford
 - KTT start-up in 2015 will boost Longford contribution
- Balance of supply will shift toward Bass Strait (supported by Longford expansion) as availability of gas ex Moomba declines

Source: ACIL Allen analysis of AEMO GBB data

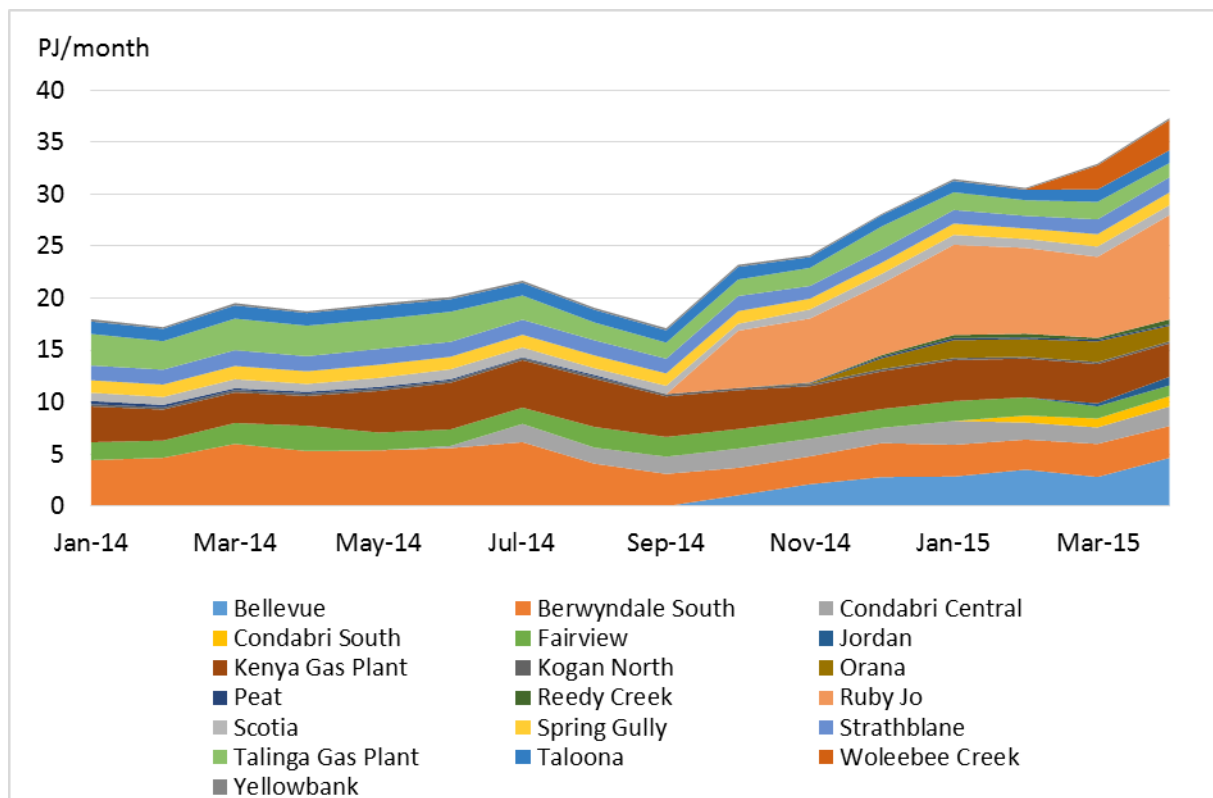
Eastern Australia: Key issues, risks & uncertainties

- Supply & price risk => Demand destruction is already happening
- Policy paralysis in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania
 - Anti-gas lobby is winning
- CSG ramp-up to LNG projects
 - Supply/demand imbalances => short-term price volatility and increased gas transport
 - Shell/BG takeover: Arrow LNG roll-in positive for longer-term supply adequacy
- Oil price impact on LNG projects and upstream development
 - Reduced netback puts squeeze on upstream economics, reduced E&P spend
 - Slower CSG development - spot/portfolio LNG more attractive?

“The Victorian coalition government – traditionally a guardian of energy security and affordability – has gone further than the NSW government and banned onshore gas production outright.” (AFR, 24 Sept 2014)

Ramp-up of CSG production volumes

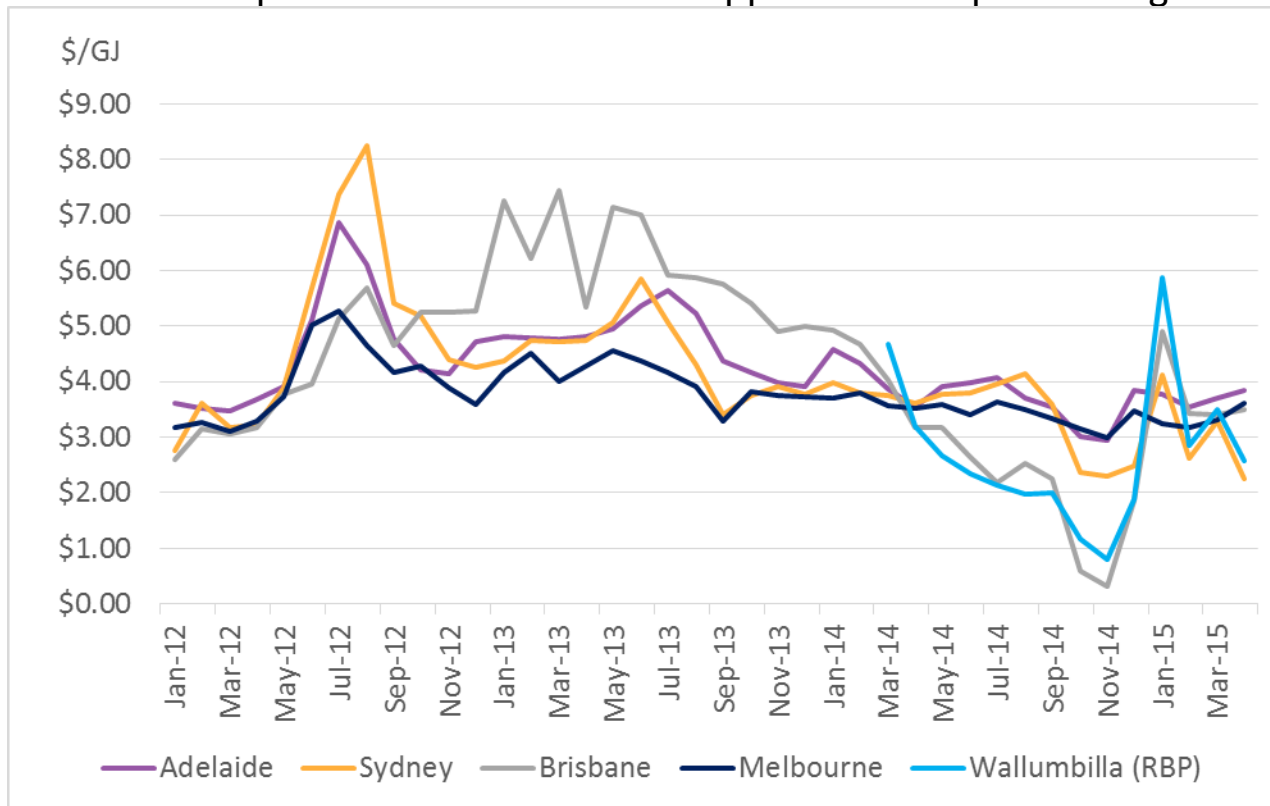
- Queensland CSG production in April 2015 exceeded 37 PJ—annualised rate almost 450 PJ/a—with eight new production facilities coming on line over the past twelve months



Source: ACIL Allen analysis of Gas Bulletin Board data

Prices responses to LNG start up

- Spot prices have responded as expected – up and volatile
- Contract prices – no recent deals; tight supply, high prices persist
- Will EA producers have the same appetite for oil price linkage?



Source: ACIL Allen analysis of AEMO STTM data

Low oil price: implications for Curtis Island LNG Projects

- Lower oil prices mean:
 - Margin squeeze but LNG projects still viable
 - IRR positive to +/- US\$40/bbl
 - Cover variable costs (inc. sustaining upstream capex) to +/- US\$20/bbl
 - Some marginal CSG resource now uneconomic
 - May look to alternatives: 3rd party gas, spot LNG
 - Arrow CSG may contribute if economic
 - Shell takeover of BG raises possibility of QCLNG Train 3 in long term
 - A silver lining?
 - Short-term LNG oversupply & weak spot LNG prices may relieve time/cost pressures on upstream CSG development

Take-away messages

- EA domestic gas consumption will shrink by 30% to around 500 PJ/a by 2020
 - Contraction mainly GPG and Large Industrial Loads
- New supply developments outside established production areas look problematic
 - Policy settings, public opinion and falling oil prices are major obstacles
 - Significant cost challenges
- Lower oil price offers little if any price relief for domestic gas customers
 - Spot prices will be volatile; long-term supply tight and high-priced
 - Curtis Island LNG Projects will continue to attract gas at relatively high prices