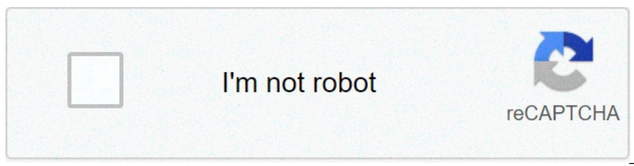

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Eia report nepal

The EIA publishes reserve data for the USA, usually in December of the following year – so that the figures presented here are for 2019. Only proved category reserves are shown and the numbers are based on companies' annual reports and 10-k or 20-f filings (so that last year's numbers are now being addressed as most companies have filed). Not every company is included, otherwise the net acquisitions and dispersals (the yellow bars) would surely have to sum to zero, but most are and all the big players. Net adjustments include revisions (which may be technical or economic) and other adjustments, which are fiddle factors to make the numbers add up but are usually zero or small; improved recovery is here included as discoveries and extensions. The yellow dashed line shows the net change. Most of the non-producing reserve (shown as open diamonds for the last four years) is proved, undeveloped (PUD) but some may be proved, developed, nonproducing (PDNP), such as wells awaiting a work-over or completion. The percentage for oil and gas is about the same at 26 to 28%. There is also not much difference between the US as a whole, which is mostly unconventional reserves, and the GoM (see below), which is conventional, although ultra-deep reserves are sometimes alternatively categorised. I found this a bit surprising as one is built around many low-flow, rapidly depleting wells and the other on fewer, high flowing wells, often with long plateau periods. Net additions of reserves peaked in 2018 for oil and gas, and total remaining reserves peaked in 2018 for gas and will in 2019 for oil (whether locally or globally time will tell). This rear is likely to show downgrades at least as big as those in the 2015 price collapse. Whether a recovery as seen in 2017 will happen depends on the economy, but the oil companies' shareholders must be getting a bit wary of committing development capital when prices have been so volatile, much of LTO production is at best marginally profitable, and the politics of climate change is becoming increasingly important. The R/P (reserves over production) values have been normalized to fit on the left hand scale. Oil was at a maximum in 2013 and natural gas in 2018. Both are have been declining quickly in recent years, which implies production has been maintained at higher levels than the reserve base, however fast it has grown, can support over the long term. EIA GoM Reserve Estimates The boost to crude reserves from ultra-deep fields looks to have run its course starting in 2017/2018. R/P values have been falling since 2012 as production has increased as discoveries have fallen, although it is likely to rise in 2020 as produced took a big drop from the effects of the pandemic, the largest annual impact from hurricanes and natural decline because of a hiatus in new start ups. Note that the EIA discoveries are not backdated so they will include any projects reaching FID for the given year. Actual discoveries have dropped far lower in recent years than shown (see previous posts on GoM reserves). The BOEM curve shows remaining reserves backdated to original discovery date, which explains some of the difference between the curves. They are converging but as the EIA estimates include only proved reserves but are higher than those from BOEM that include proved and probable something else is going on. BOEM figures are only through 2018 but are likely to show a decline for 2019 and more for 2020 – very few new field discoveries are recorded in the BOEM database in the last five years and are much outnumbered by new lease start ups (i.e. most have been smaller, near field tie-backs following infrastructure led exploration). For natural gas the proved estimates from the EIA pretty much coincide with the proved plus probability estimates from the BOEM, which is to be expected in a basin approaching exhaustion. It also appears that the larger companies are divesting their assets to leaner players, as they have been doing in the North Sea. Super-Major Reserves The largest IOCs (with the I variously standing for integrated, international or independent) are Chevron, ExxonMobil, BP and Shell, which can have various and changing rankings depending on market worth, reserve holdings or production. Here I've just shown them alphabetically. Total Oil is often included as fifth super-major but it has not yet reported for 2020, though anecdotally, I think it has had better reserves replacement numbers, especially for gas, than the others. BP BP oil production has held up well and still the reserve to production (R/P) ratio has been increasing so discovery or acquisitions have also been doing well. In common with all the companies here the R/P for gas has been declining noticeably faster and even as production has dropped (similarly for the others except Chevron). Organic reserve replacement ratios (R-R) include all revisions, adjustments, discoveries and extensions (i.e. it reflects the effectiveness of the companies reservoir and development teams compared to production depletion) while the total figures include net acquisitions (sometimes called drilling on Wall Street). BP has kept oil R-R stable at around 100% but hasn't done so well with gas. BP had some oil sands holdings but never produced them and sold up in 2017, so I haven't included them. BP does more transfer of assets with other companies than the other three companies but overall the net result is about even. Chevron Chevron has recently increased gas production, through LNG projects, well ahead of any reserve gains. Oil production has fallen slightly Overall, though, it's production and reserve holdings have been least affected by this centuries price swings than the other three companies presented here. Before 2009 oil sands production (bitumen and synthetic crude) was included in the C&C numbers and, from what I can see, reserves were not counted anywhere. Shell and ExxonMobil provided enough information in earlier years to be able to back out the numbers but Chevron does not so the added reserves appear as a sudden upward revision from zero in 2009. Chevron left the oil sands business in 2017. Chevron had been fairly successful at maintaining a healthy replacement ratio without reverting to the chequebook, but reserves started to drop in 2017, possibly explaining it's interest in buying Anadarko, where it dodged a bullet, but it made a big purchase of Noble assets last year, which only slowed rather than reversed the decline. ExxonMobil ExxonMobil has done well on the crude side for production, R/P and R-R but has the worst performance of the four (maybe equal to Shell) for gas. The latest downgrade to ExxonMobil's oil sands reserves mean that little of that remaining is profitable at 2020 prices with R/P now at only around four years. For oil sands, especially mining based, production does not fall off as reserves deplete, so I guess unless prices rise and stay high the operation would have to be shut down by mid decade. The assets were massively downgraded in 2016, restored in 2018 and then cut by even more in 2020. Replacement ratios are off scale but oscillated between 3000% and -3000%. In such volatility it is difficult to see how shareholders will allow any future capital development. Like the other super-majors ExxonMobil has kept crude replacement ratio at almost 100% (but now falling) but for natural gas discoveries have been much lower and falling faster and last year showed a notable write down, mainly in shale gas. There's a theory that countries and companies build their biggest skyscrapers at a peak just before a collapse (e.g. the Empire State building preceding the Great Depression). ExxonMobil opened a huge central campus north of Houston in 2013/2014 (not a skyscraper but low rise buildings over a large area), which corresponded with its recent peak in proved reserves. Reserves are likely to be further depleted by divestment of holdings in mature basins like the GoM and the North Sea. Shell Shell has managed to maintain production but R/P numbers are now falling quite rapidly, although maybe less so for crude. Organic replacement ratios have all been falling steadily and for crude and natural gas have consistently averaged below 100%, and last year both were negative. Overall Shell's reserves seem in the worst shape of the super-majors (although ExxonMobil's impairments in 2020 after years of stonewalling were pretty dramatic) and have shown accelerating decline since 2016, and I think it is still in the mood to clear debt through dispositions. This possibly explains why it has been so keen to switch to renewables and promote peak oil expectations. Last year it wrote off gas assets as economic revisions but also had some disappointing results from new fields in the GoM. It's oil sands reserves were little affected because much had been sold off and the rest had been downgraded after the 2015 crash and never reinstated (I'd guess because of the pervading price volatility). Combined Reserves and Production The reserves shown are the current annual remaining reserves plus all production since 2006. As assets reach end off life these would normally show creaming behaviour (i.e. tending towards an asymptote) but since 2018 the combined value has been falling due to impairments and sales by the four companies. To put this in context the production shown at 5 Gboe is around 8 to 9% of the global total. Total hydrocarbon production had risen slightly over the period until 2019 before falling last year. A constant production with falling reserves results in accelerating decline in R/P and in a short time something has to give. Either the reserves have to increase through some large discoveries (unlikely given their recent dearth and current drilling demobilisation) or reserve revisions (requiring prolonged high and stable oil prices as necessary but probably not sufficient) or production is going to drop. Possible future posts SEC filings are now required to be available as Excel files and in the past most majors and large US companies have opted to do so, which makes extracting and manipulating their data relatively straightforward. However that is not the case for smaller firms in the US and non-majors oversees, especially non-European and non-Canadian, so I'm not sure how much of the following I'll be able to do. Canadian firms are interesting because they publish figures for probable reserves, although much of their reserves are bitumen and have different characteristics than conventional oil and gas; and the frac'ing companies' responses to the price crash are worth scrutiny (plus the EIA issues reserve data for each basin). If nothing else I'll be able to show overall changes to the developed and undeveloped reserves for the last decade for the largest IOCs and independents. Part II – Reserves for Canada Part III – Reserves for Shale Oil and Gas Part IV – Reserves for Other IOCs and Large Independents Off Topic Finish: Recommended Media Consumption I have just finished reading a couple of weighty tomes with similar themes: Dark Money by Jane Mayer is about how some nominally right-wing libertarian sociopaths, (i.e. the Kochs and their coterie) seek to control American politics through various 'charitable' think tanks and stealth infiltration of top ranked universities; and The Age of Surveillance Capitalism by Shoshana Zuboff, which is about how some nominally left-wing(ish) libertarian whiz kid sociopaths seek to control the whole world through social media. My main take away is that libertarian ideology is just shorthand for narcissistic entitlement and psychopathic greed. There is an open access book: Health of People,Health of Planet and Our Responsibility, which is about our various environmental challenges, in particular their direct effects on health, with proposed solutions. Each chapter is contributed by pre-eminent scientists in each subject. As would be expected the real science is excellently presented and care has been taken to make it easily accessible and understood, but as far as overcoming the psychological and political barriers and huge, complex technical, social and economic intricacies required for accomplishing their solutions I think they are in cloud cuckoo land. It often reads like some combination of whistling past the graveyard, a final plea for help to a higher power and nuanced propaganda to get people to do something, anything. I can't believe any of them are as naively optimistic as they are portraying themselves. Another open access book, just out so I haven't read it yet, is from Tom Murphy, of 'Do the math', which he appears to be restarting: Energy and Human Ambitions on a Finite Planet. Mark Lynas's heavily revised version of Six Degrees (now titled Our Final Warning: Six Degrees of Climate Emergency) is just out in paperback. It is one of the best books on possible future paths under different climate scenarios, I think the way it's basic structure is based around an appreciation of implicit probabilities (however qualitative) is especially cogent. Like most writers in the field, maybe most everyone except economists and politicians, he has become significantly more pessimistic (realistic?) over the past decade. At the moment I am reading Arrival of the Fittest by Andreas Wagner, which describes how processes at the molecular level can take short cuts to accelerate evolution. It is very well written. Here are a few recent articles, podcasts and videos that sum up Surplus Energy Economics by Tim Morgan (especially No. 193); The Consciousness of Sheep by Tim Watkins (always good and now you can get it read out to you if you so wish); Peter Turchin (Cliodynamics); The Climate Question (BBC); Ashes-Ashes; Not Cool: A Climate Podcast; Drilled (Critical Frequency); Radio Ecoshock; IEEFA; Scientists Warning Foundation and Climate Literacy(a primer course on climate science). eia report of hydropower in nepal. eia report of road project in nepal

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