Construction Clients Group



The Impact of Oil Supply Constraints on Capital Investment Strategy

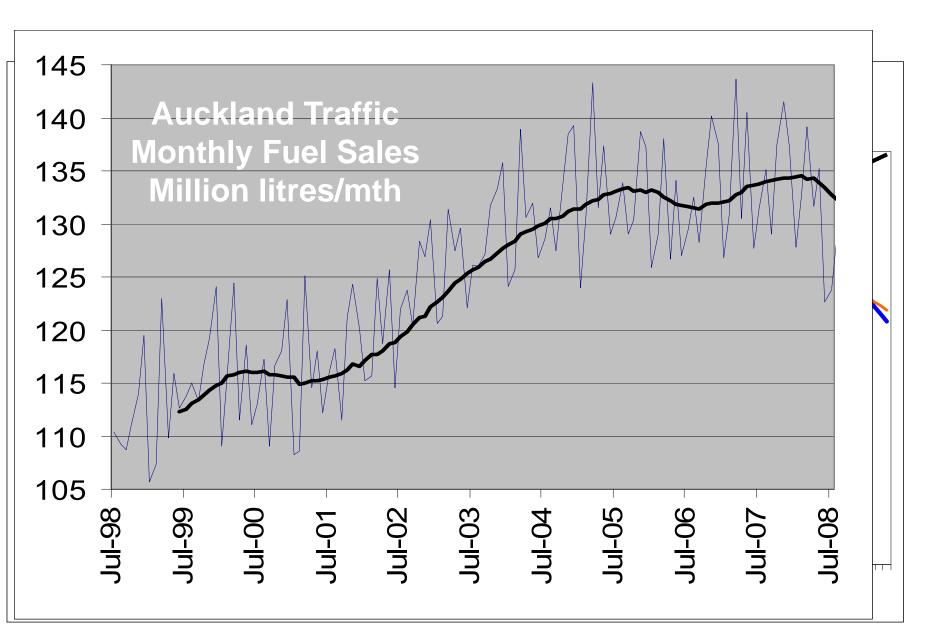


If Only That Was So

Recent Events Demonstrate the System Dynamics

- Supply & Demand Now Finely Balanced
- Rising Demand Drove Prices Through the Roof
- High Fuel Prices Destroyed Demand after a while
- Falling Demand Caused Rapid Fall in Prices
- Volatility Will Continue to Keep the Balance
- High Fuel Prices Made the Collapse Worse ??
- All Previous Price Spikes Linked to Recessions

What Happened to the Traffic ?



If Only That Was So

All we Need is Recession to Keep Prices Down ??

- Supply may be in Still Rising Very Slowly
- Or in the Plateau Stage Now
- But After "Peak" Oil Supply will Start Falling
- Slowly at first then maybe Faster
- The Only Way to Exit Recession & Settle Volatility ??
- **Proactively Lower Demand Ahead of Falling Supply**

This is Oil Depletion – this is the Energy Descent

What is Oil Depletion ?

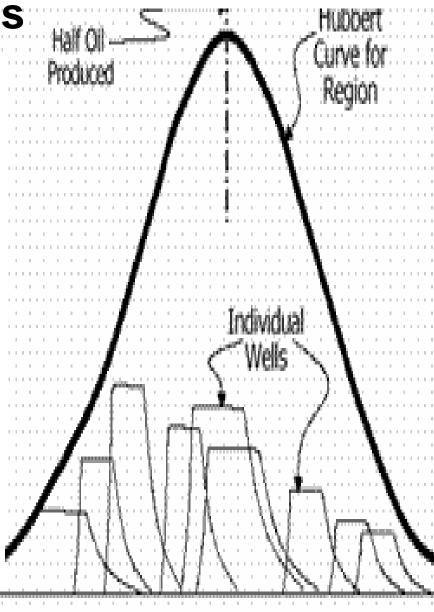
WE ARE NOT RUNNING OUT OF OIL

- But there will be Max Rate of
 Production Peak Oil
- Now 86 m bbl/day = 31.4 bn bbl/yr
- After Peak Oil rate of production will start to decline
- But demand continues to grow
- Example: Chindia phenomenon
- So, A Growing Supply/ Demand Gap
- Unmet demand = High Prices



Peak Oil Rules : It's a Game of Two Halves

- 1. Production rate increases with added wells to max geological yield
- 2. Max production rate @ half way thru & can never return
- 3. The first half of the oil resource is higher quality & easier to extract
- 4. After Peak
- production will decline
- quality will decline
- Risk profile will decline



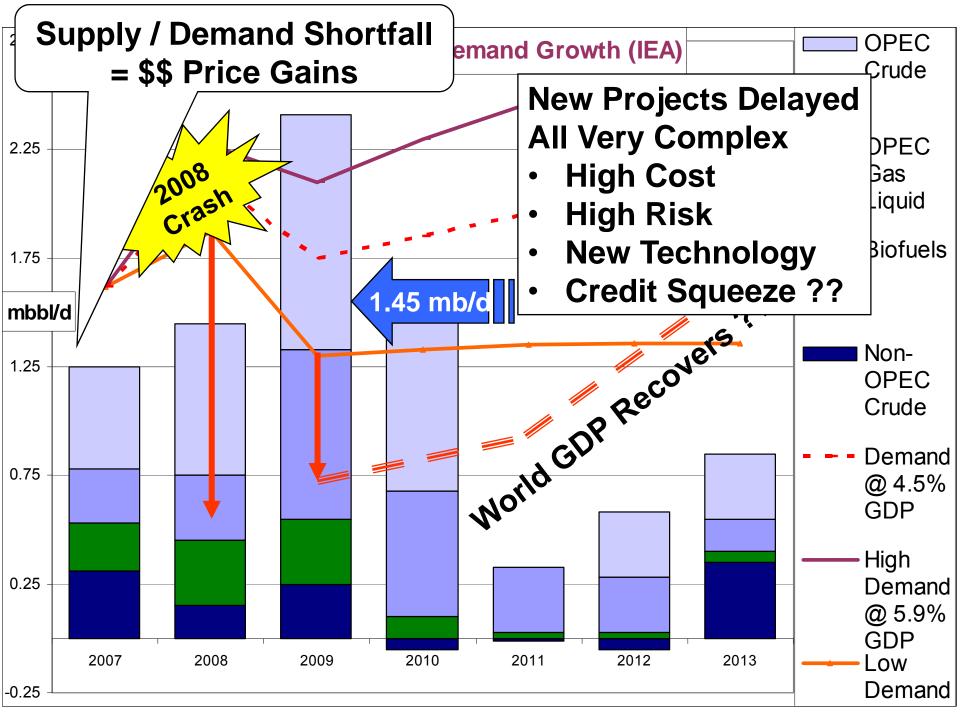
Players in the Theatre of Peak Debate

- Denialists
 - Cornucopeans
 - Abiotic Oil
 - Conspiracy
 - Not yet Proven
 - Drill, Baby Drill
- "Doomers"
 - External Locus of Control
 - Catastrophic Collapse
 - End of Times
 - Armageddon
 - Head for the Hills

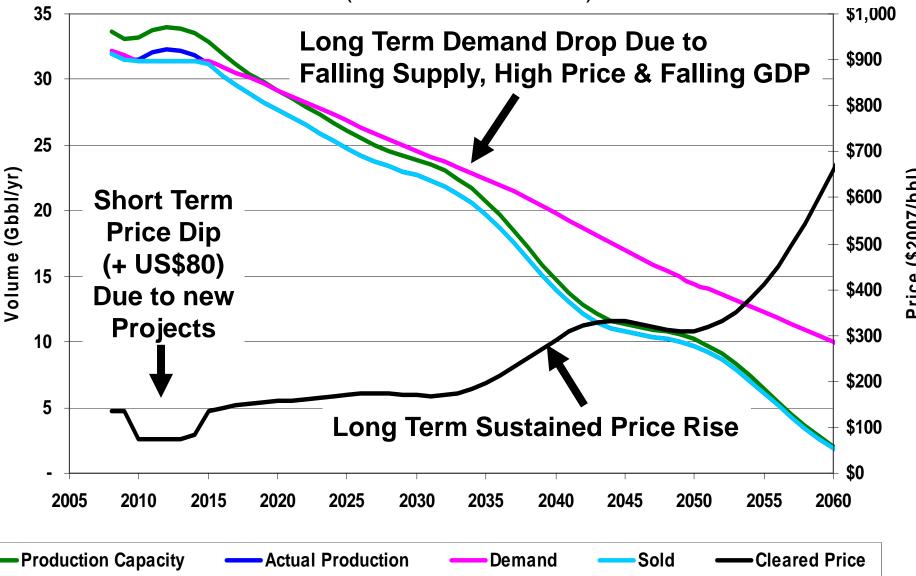
- PollyAnnas
 - Petro Prozac
 - Techno Mirage
 - Market Mystic
 - Climate Change ? Will Reduce CO2
- Life Boats
 - Internal Locus of Control
 - Catabolic Collapse
 - Managed Depletion
 - Energy Descenders
 - Transition Townies

Forecasts of Supply, Demand & World GDP International Energy Agency (IEA)

- Set up by OECD countries (includes NZ) in 1970s
- Agent for oil management
- Annual, semi-annual and monthly reports
- Focus on Supply and Demand related to world GDP
- Many others, including
 - Energy Information Administration EIA US Dept of Energy
 - Oil Drum
 - ASPO

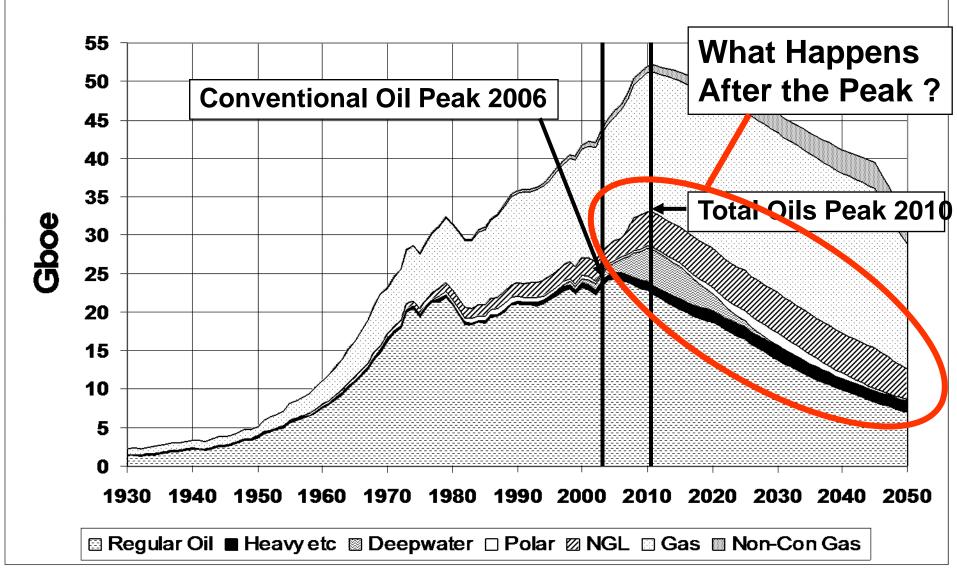


Draft ARC Study of Future Oil Prices (July 2008) (McCormack Rankin)



Price (\$2007/bbl)

WORLD **JIL & GAS PRODUCTION PROFILES 2006 Base Case** (Excludes Biofuels)



What Happens After the Production Peak ? SOME SCENARIOS TO EVALUATE "WHAT IF ?"

- Portland, Oregon (2007) approx 2.5% pa (50% by '32)
- Average long term World Decline 4%
- Scenario for War or Disaster not considered
- 1. Risk & Probability Scenario (+ IEA Reduction stages)
- 2. Scenario "Progressive 2+4+8"
- 3. Electric Vehicle Replacement Scenario

Portland Plan to reduce by 50% In 25 Years



Many Other Cities incl London, Hamilton, Ontario, Ventura, Calif have similar initiatives

Descending the Oil Peak: Navigating the Transition from Oil and Natural Gas

Final report 7th March 2007

Report of the City of Portland Peak Oll Task Force

PUBLIC COMMENT DRAFT January 18, 2007

Risk & Probability Approach to Energy Descent Meta Forecasts & IEA Fuel Reduction targets (Dantas, Krumdieck)

Risk Appetite with p =	50% => Allow 10 years preparation =>					
SCENARIOS	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Peak Production	0%	37.8%	79.2%	94.9%	99.0%	100%

What Happens After the Production Peak ?

- Scenario "Progressive 2+4+8" Assumes
 - Supply/Demand Squeeze from 2012 (IEA date)
 - Initially 2% only decline (new fields still added)
 - 2007 IEA 4% net annual decline
 - Then Avge 8% (>10% OECD & some national limit)
 - Result is 70% decline by 2032

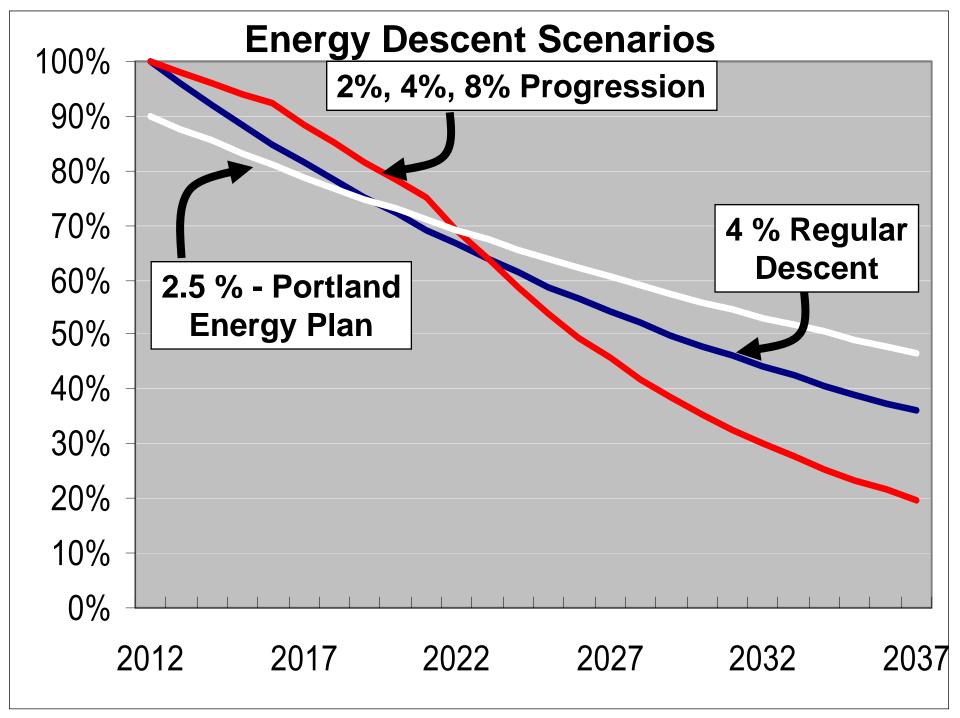
(Graph Shows %age daily Oil Production rate remaining)

Why the Steep Production Decline Later ? mb/d 2008 forecast 2008-2013 2007 forecast 2007-2012 30.020.04% implied 10.0Getting Worse 0.0-10.0 -20.0Non-OPEC OPEC. 5% implied -30.0Implied Gross Net Implied Net Gross Additions Change Decline Additions Change Decline

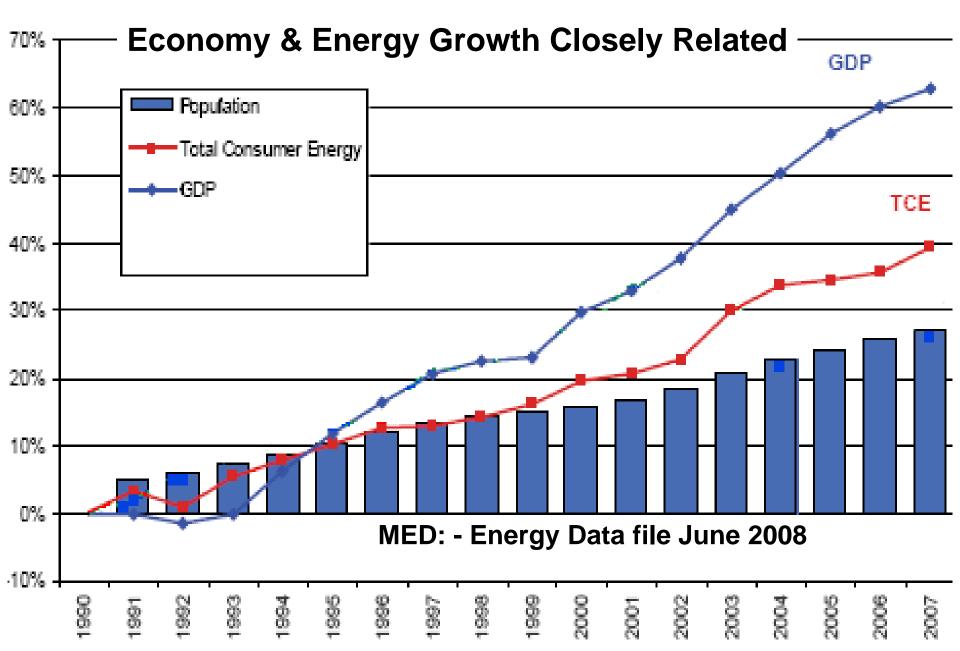
Global net decline 5% pa for 2008-2013

Need > 3.5mb/d new start-ups every year to stand still OECD facing mature field decline >10% pa

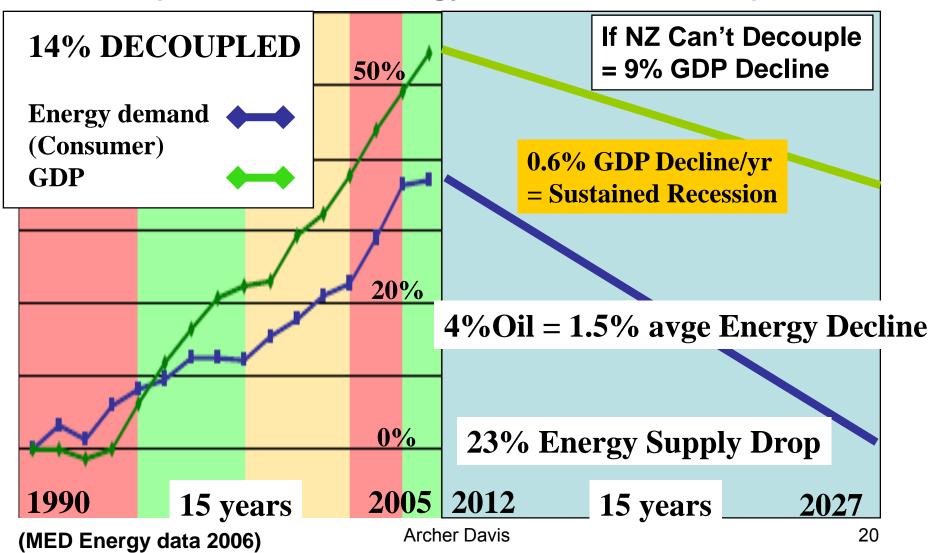
> Archer Davis International Energy Agency MTOMR Sept 2008



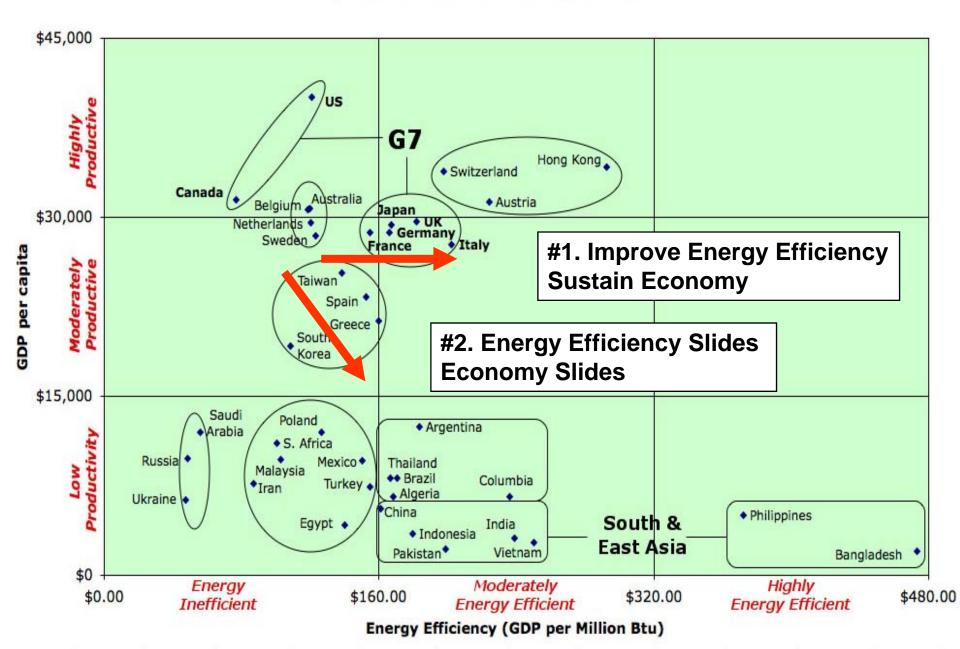
The Economic Effects of Energy Descent in NZ

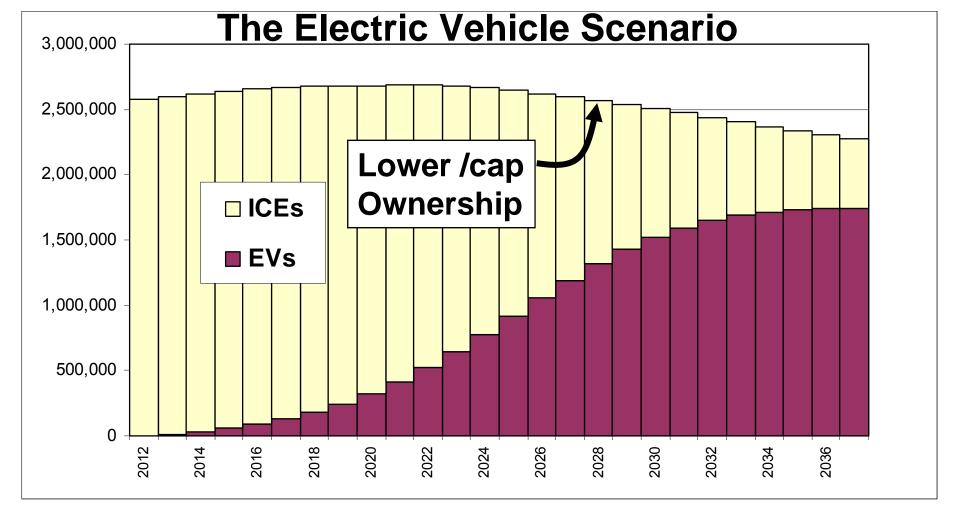


Energy Use & GDP Are Tightly Coupled governments try to "uncouple" GDP & Energy (In NZ 50% of energy is from Oil in 2007)



GDP vs. Energy Efficiency (Top 40 Economies by GDP)

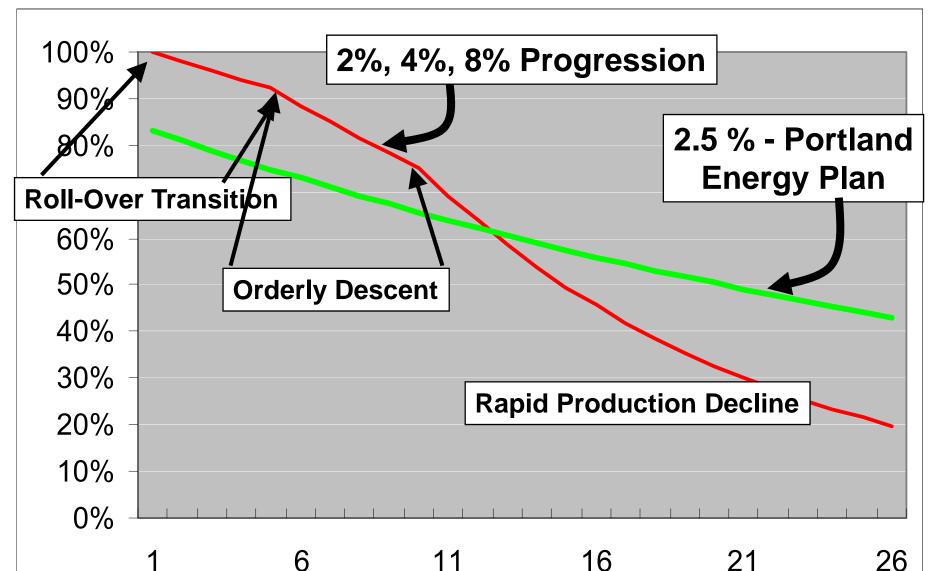




BEV replacement can be achieved But:

- **New Vehicles vs Second Hand Imports**
- Cost 2 3 times
- Break even with ICE not before \$4 / litre Archer Davis Probably Recession Conditions

Planning to Decouple in Progressive Energy Descent Scenario



How to Decouple ? Reverse Transport & Land Use Hierarchies Link Land Use & Transport Planning

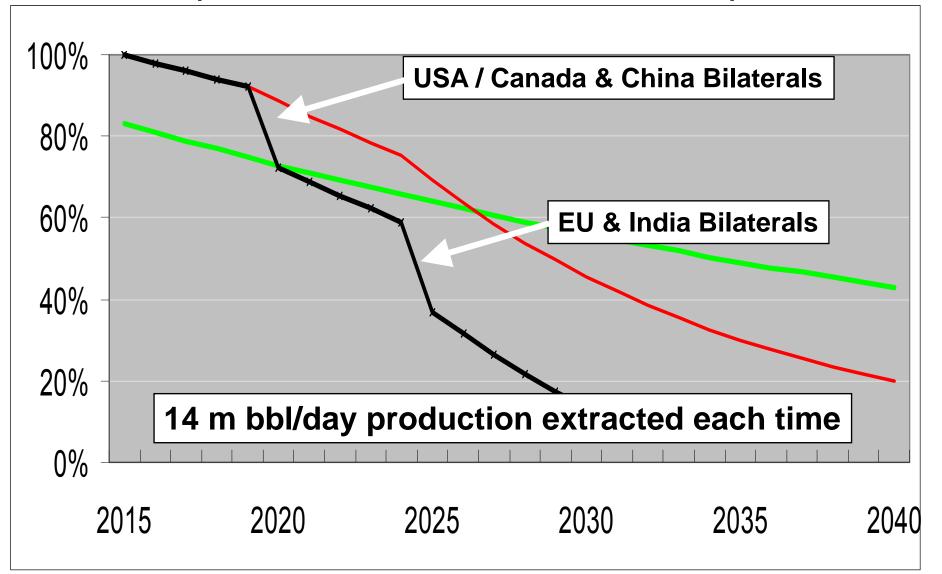
Short to Medium term

- 2016 2022
- No More Subsidy for Personal Car infrastructure
- Stop & Withdraw Free Parking
- Invest in PT include operations, e.g. frequency
- Convert PT to Electric Rail Trolley buses Trams
- Safety, Amenity for Vulnerable Modes
 - Walking Cycles Motorcycles
- Freight Management Strategy with Business
- Focus on Small town Centres Counter "Big Box"
- Energy Sensitivity in Planning Shorter Travel
- More Mixed Use & TOD with Mixed Use
- Defend MUL & Avoid Distant Dormitory Cities

A Vision of Transport in Rapid Descent Period Medium to Long Term - Progressive 2022 - 2038

- Liquid Fuels Expensive, Rationed
- Private Cars Electric, HOV, Workshop, PT
- Electric PT Backbone & Feeders Electric Rail, Trolley Buses & Trams, CNG Buses
- Electric Rail to North Shore with Freight Capacity
- Convert Arterial lanes for Trams & Trolleys
- Convert Motorway Lanes to Trolley Bus & Light Rail
- Freight using Trolley network & CNG distribution
- Road Maintenance Cost Crisis: Abandon No Exits / Minor Roads, Preserve Footpaths for Cycles, Carts

What About That Rapid Descent Scenario ? (Portland Chose not to Plan for this)

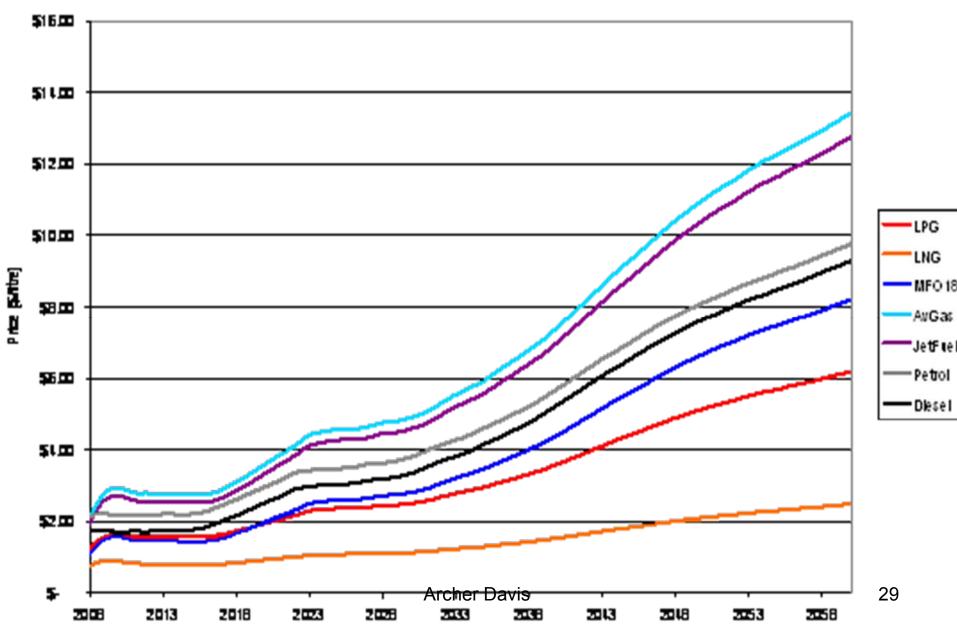


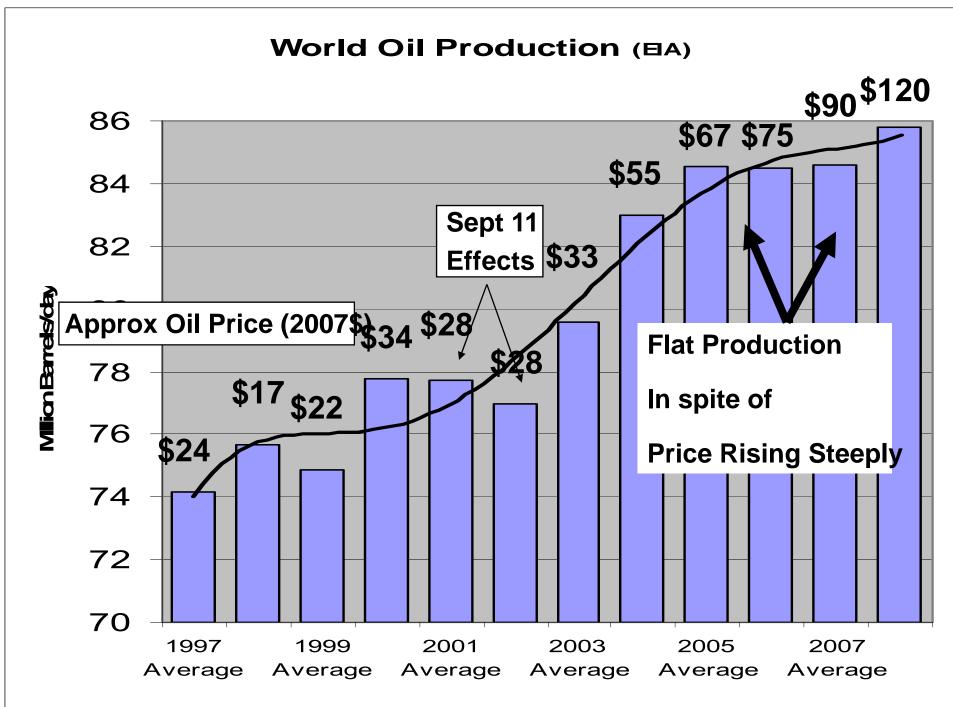
- Oil is a Limited Resource It Will Run Out
- Oil won't Suddenly End It Will Gradually Deplete
- The Peak Moment is Uncertain, but not Far Away
- Oil = Transport = Economic Activity
- Energy and Economy Are Closely Linked
- Energy Descent Could Mean Economic Descent
- Risks of "Inaction" Higher than "Action" to Decouple
- Transport Infrastructure Must Change to Decouple
- City Structure Must Change to Decouple
- How Does Your Client's Business Fit the Challenge ?

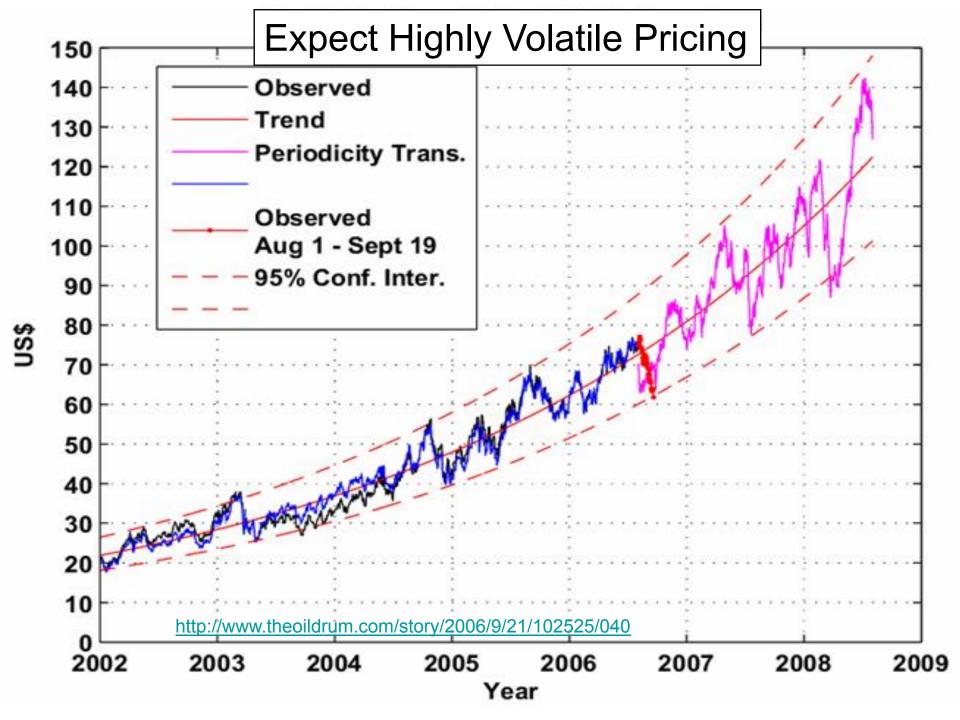
Thank You !

Any Questions ??

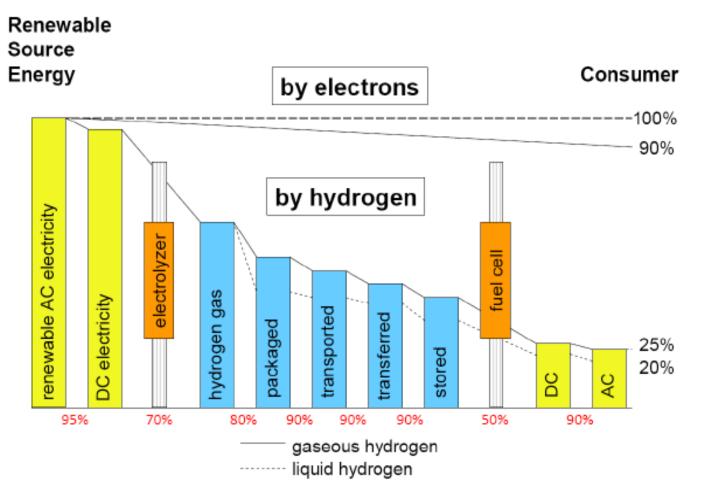
ARC Research on Fuel Price





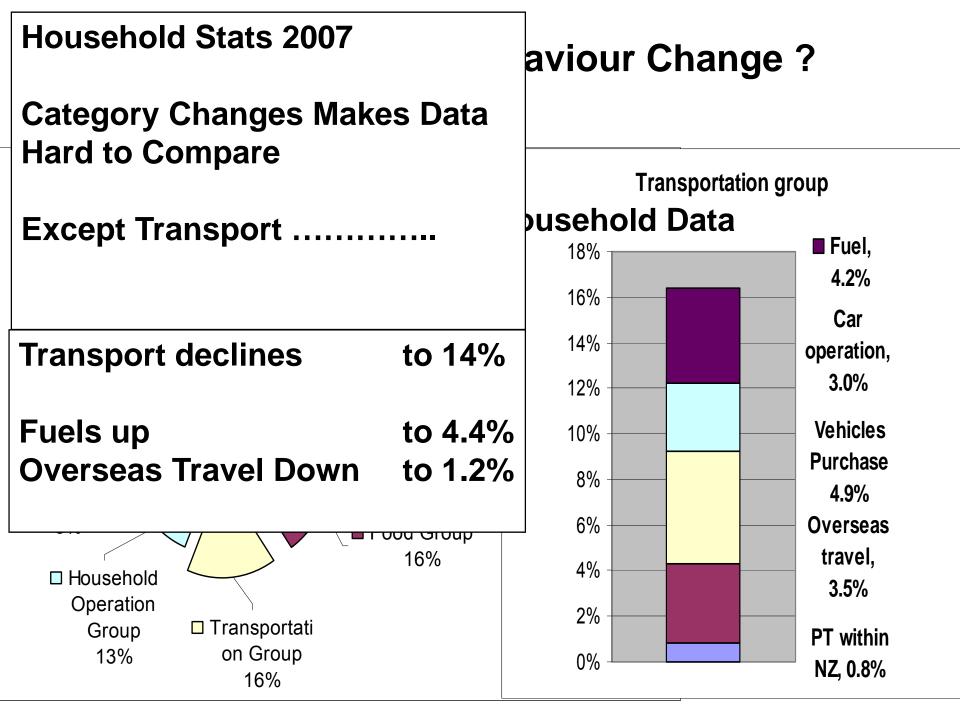


Why the hydrogen fuel cell future won't work (but grid-connected vehicles will)



Source: Bossel (2005)

Transport revolutions: Gilbert & Perl



Summary of Forecasts & Resource Estimates

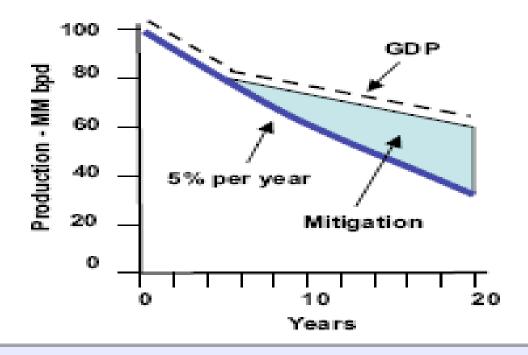
Low Estimate 2 – 2.4 t bbl Peak 2006 – 2010

Median Estimate 3 – 3.6 t bbl Peak 2010 - 2020

High Estimate 4 t bbl Peak 2030 - 2050

All these dates are relevant in the life of a City

Potential Impacts On World GDP



What will the world oil decline rate be?

How closely will GDP decline follow oil shortages?

Robert L. Hirsch, Ph.D., Senior Energy Advisor, MISI, Clean Technology 2008 Conference, June 4, 2008 "Peaking Of World Oil Production: Impacts, Mitigation, & Risk Management" at SAIGeforaldSA DoE, Feb 2005