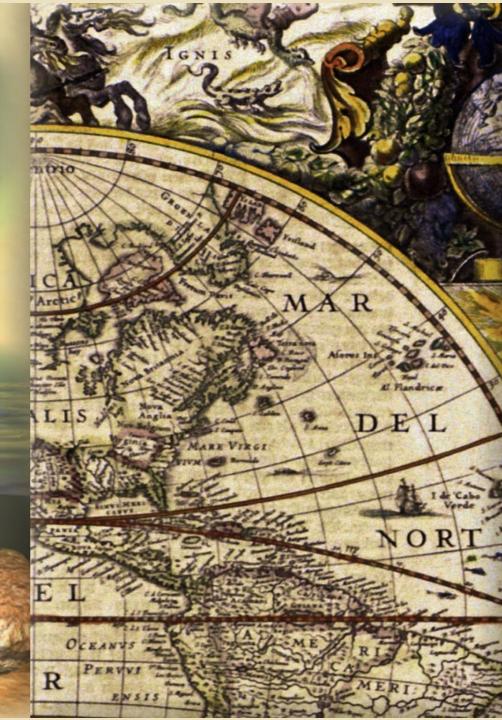


Michael J. Economides



# The Continuous Energy Crisis of the 21st Century

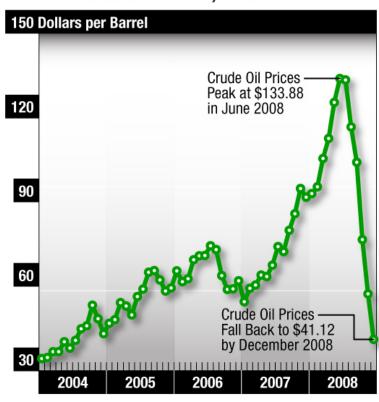
- ✓Oil went over \$100 again
- ✓ We predicted it in March 2010. Middle East is the exclamation mark! \$100 is the new norm
- ✓ Again gas pumps prices and politics



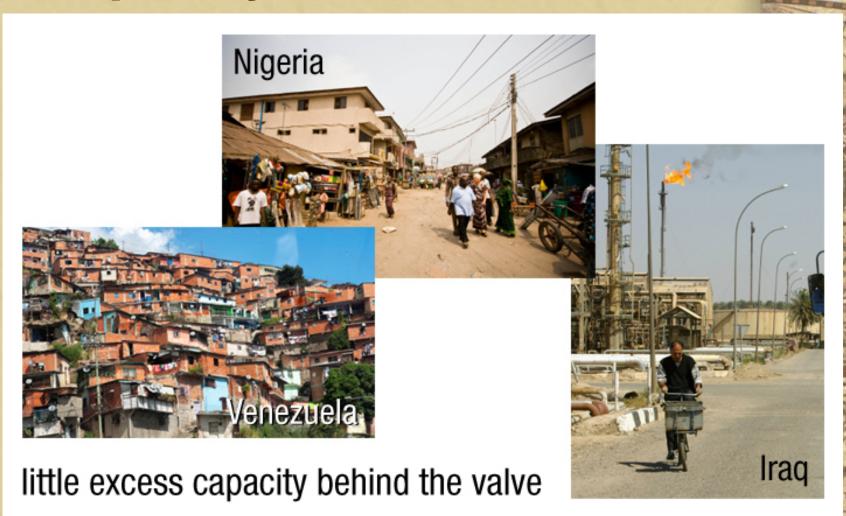


Oil went to almost \$150 and then collapsed to \$40





# OPEC Little Excess Capacity Behind the Valve



### China Has Gone Berserk



# \$100 OIL



# \$40 OIL



#### **Natural Gas**

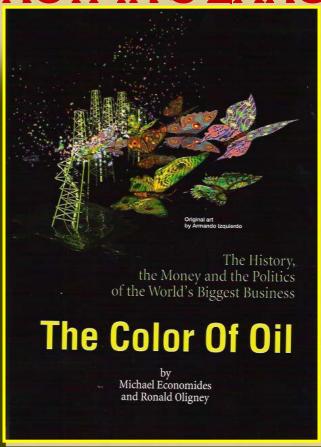
- ✓ International demand destruction was larger than was anticipated
- ✓ Because of LNG developments in Qatar, Egypt and Sakhalin 2, there could be 10 Bcf/d excess supply. Considerable impact on gas prices in Europe and the United States – Cheniere LNG
- √ \$5 gas for two to three years? Impact of US shale gas

#### **Future Oil and Gas Prices**

- ✓ Major BTU disparity lasting decade(s)
- ✓ Because of technology challenges (and not just resource availability) and transportation robustness and homogeneity prices the world over will equalize
- √ \$8 for natural gas in three years adinfinitum, \$100+ for oil

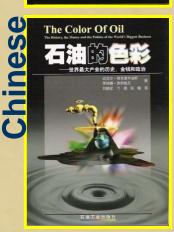
# The Color Of Oil

#### **NOW IN 5 LANGUAGES**

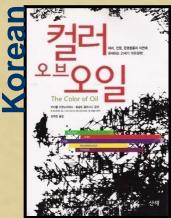


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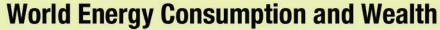


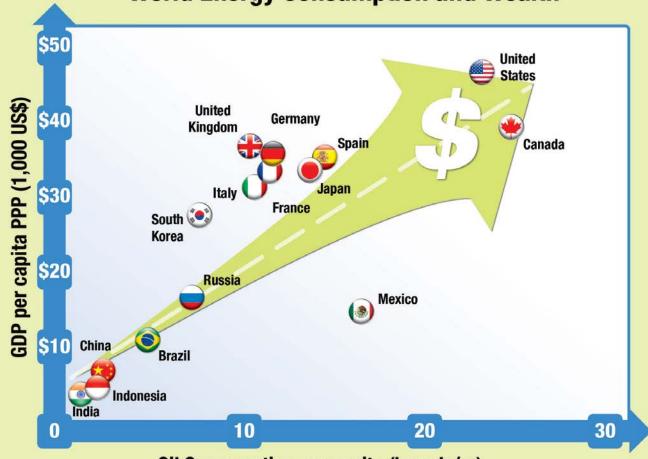






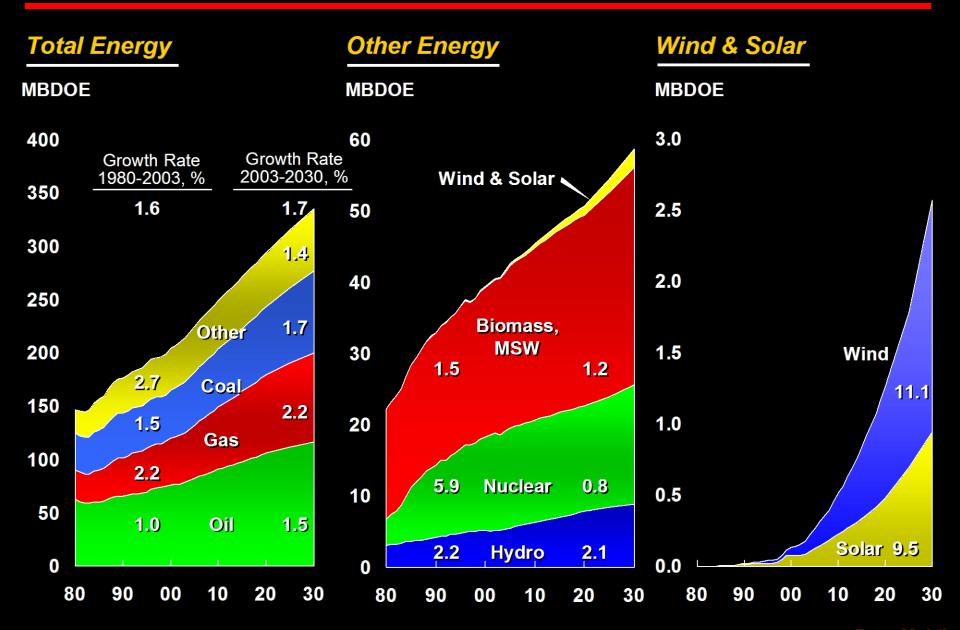
#### Wealth and Oil Consumption

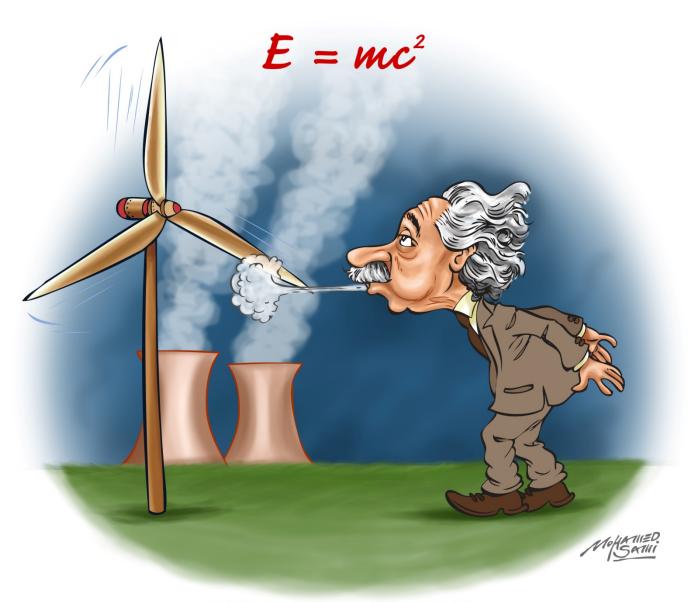




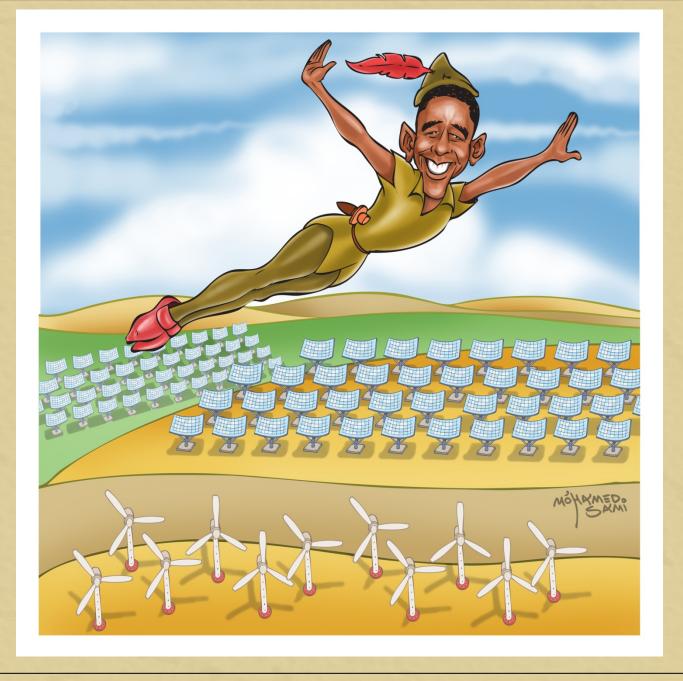
Oil Consumption per capita (barrels/yr)

#### Oil & Gas Remain as Primary Energy Sources





This just doesn't make it

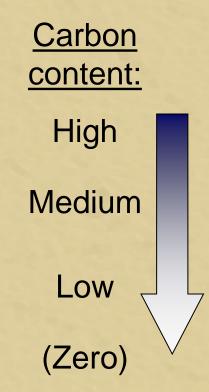


### **Energy Wars**

- ✓ Keystone Pipeline: "Chasm between the sides in America's civil war."
- √ Solar ("Solyndra")
- ✓ Advanced biofuels: "These venture capitalists are basically venture socialists... "They're looking to socialize the costs of their efforts, but keep private the profits." (e.g., Vinod Khosla)

### The New Energy Economy

- Wood (1800s)
- Coal
- Oil
- Natural Gas
- Hydrogen (envisioned)



#### **Increasingly:**

- Clean
- Energy intensive
- Technologically sophisticated
- Distributed

#### **Energy**

## Renewable hydrogen may be 'grown'

**Bloomberg News** 

LONDON — A clean, low-cost and renewable source of energy may be generated by making hydrogen fuel from plant material, a study in last week's edition of the journal Nature says.

The process converts sugar from plant materials like corn into hydrogen that could power energy-intensive consumer needs, according to study author Jim Dumesic, a chemical engineer at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Hydrogen is a power source for fuel cells, batterylike devices that convert hydrogen and oxygen directly into electrical energy with little or no waste. Hydrogen production is energy intensive, making fuel cells expensive to operate. Dumesic said.

"Right now, most of the hydrogen from fuel cells comes from petroleum." he said. "We're looking at making hydrogen from renewable resources, like corn stalks."

If it works, it would be possible to get large amounts of a clean. energy-rich fuel from waste plant

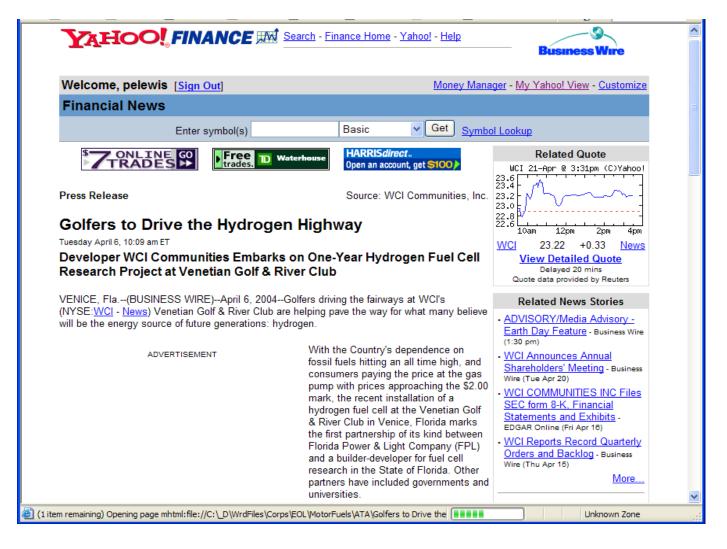
products, such as tons of leftover sugar cane, weeds and wood, and even from such animal byprod-

Dumesic and his colleagues have devised a way of getting hydrogen from vegetable matter by heating it to about 437 degrees, CONTRACTOR BANCE MICH CIT. rent methods of hydrogen produc-

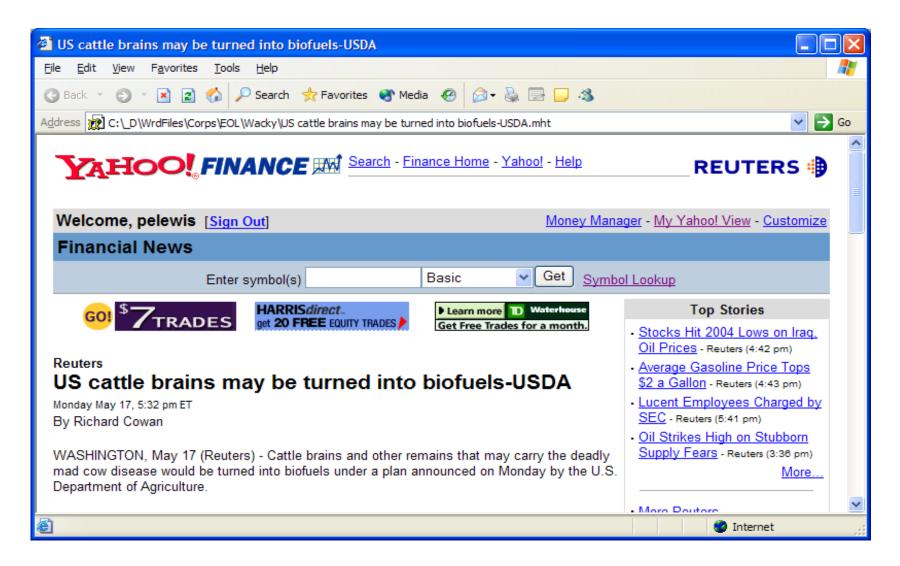
tion. The process produces only small amounts of carbon monoxide, which degrades fuel cells Dumesic said

A number of automakers have built or are planning prototypes powered by fuel cells

### Golfing for Hydrogen



#### Bovine Brain Power > Mad Car Disease?







Joe Klein: How Al Gore Could Save The Democrats



Hillary Clinton On Why She Won't Quit



R.E.M. Rises from The Dead

# The Clean Energy Myth

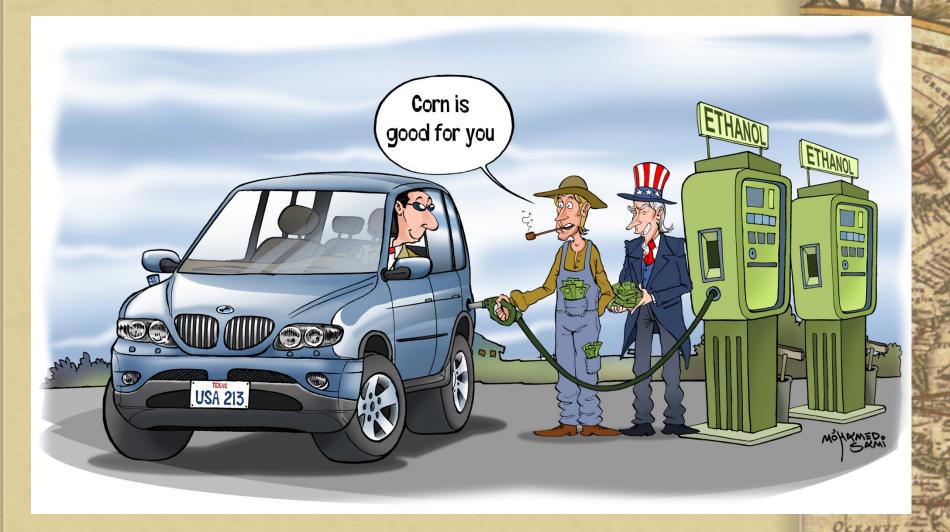
Politicians and Big Business are pushing biofuels like corn-based ethanol as alternatives to oil. All they're really doing is driving up food prices and making global warming worse and you're paying for it

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11611 HABERSHAM LN .TX 77024-6405 HOUSTON



### **The Ethanol Scam**



#### **Ethanol from Coal or Gas**

- ✓ Celanese Corp. announced on Nov. 10, 2010 an "innovative technology to extract ethanol from hydrocarbon feedstocks" such as coal, natural gas and pet coke
- ✓ This should kill corn based ethanol. It is both logical and necessary
- American ingenuity at its best

# Wind Power Exposed: Expensive, Unreliable and Won't Save Natural Gas



UK Ofgem: wind "grossly distorting the market" 29.7% of cost for 1.3% of electric supply Load factor: 27.4%. Gas demand goes up

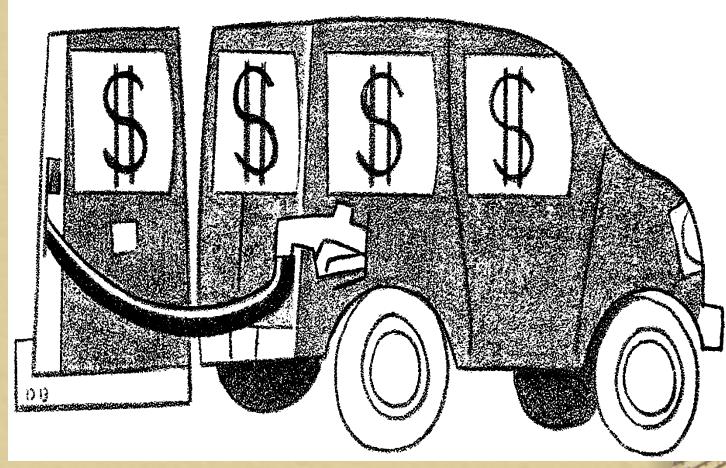


Thursday, June 22, 2000

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#### **Outlook**

Items on this page do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Houston Chronicle



#### Keep driving those SUVs — the oil will be there

By MICHAEL J. ECONOMIDES and RONALD E. OLIGNEY

HE Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countires has announced a 700,000-barrels-per-day increase in production. This amounts to little more

Economides and Oligney are professors at the University of Houston, advisers to Fortune 500 companies, and authors of The Color Of Oil: The History, the Money and the Politics of the World's Biggest Business.

they play. Third the primary OPEC commodity is press, Daimler Chrysler and Dell all have this in common.

In the energy business, arguably the most essential element of the emerging modern world, new-economy companies include the newly merged El Paso, Enron, Burlington Resources, Schlumberger and

the revamped Halliburton. Those companies understand the new

## **Gwyneth Paltrow**

Energy Expert



Energy



#### GREEN CENTURY

l inside each ing. Because are all elecwn as "drive the mechannstead, drivdgrip to act to brake. providing esign they out, rather compromise Christopher r of "design

" at GM.



Americans' appetite for fast, powerful cars and roomy sport-utility vehicles (suvs) makes it unlikely that they will ever settle for a two-seater the size of a golf cart that takes 17 sec. to go from zero to 60 m.p.h. (about twice as long as the typical car sold in the U.S.). Hence Detroit's preoccupation with fuel cells, which could ultimately clean up even the most monstrous suv.

Making personal transport less damaging to the planet means looking beyond cars as well. "If you could wave a magic wand and make



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### What Climate Change?

- Three points:
  - Highly politicized.... What to do about it? Can anything be done? At what cost?
  - Confusion (at times deliberate) between "global warming" and man-made effects
  - Preposterous: "science all in". My offer: \$10,000 for ONE peer-reviewed paper showing causality between CO<sub>2</sub> and increased temperature. None exists



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# ENERGY AND CLIMATE WARS

How Naive Politicians, Green Ideologues, and Media Elites are Undermining the Truth About Energy and Climate



PETER C. GLOVER and MICHAEL J. ECONOMIDES





# **Energy Geopolitics**

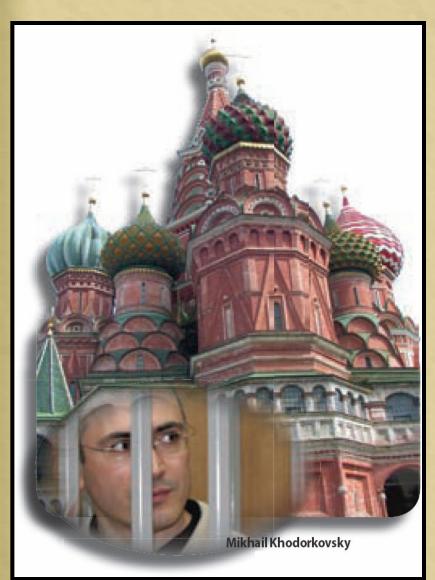
**The Axis of Energy Militants** 

- •Iran
- Venezuela
- Russia under Putin
- The quagmire that is Iraq
- •China



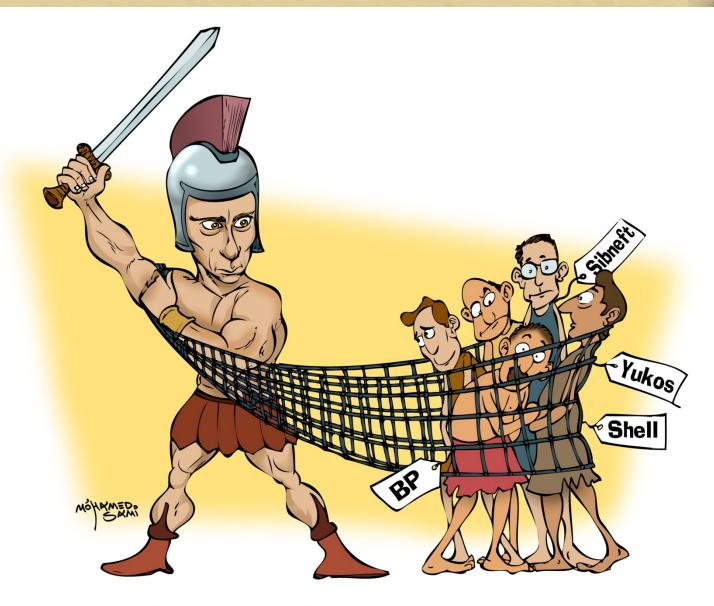






#### Russia under Putin

- Bright spot in oil is gone
- •Re-Sovietization
- Corruption
- Total control of press
- Investment climate has cooled down
- Production is bound to decline



**RUSSIAN ENERGY RE-CENTRALIZATION** 

RUSSIA

#### Messy Road to Energy Dominance

By Michael J. Economides AND RONALD E. OLIGNEY

OSCOW - As Americans worry about Middle East oil supplies, a much bigger energy drama is playing out in Russia. That country now produces about as much oil as Saudi Arabia, exports about 4 million barrels a day and is unabashedly moving toward increasing production. When this is considered alongside Russia's probable dominance in the natural gas market over the coming decades. it becomes apparent that the most radical energy realignment in the world since the creation of OPEC and the 1973 Arab oil embargo is under-

But the road to energy dominance is not proving an easy one. Late last month, the government of President Vladimir V. Putin arrested oil magnate Mikhail Khodorkovsky on charges of fraud and tax evasion. Last week, the government impounded his shares -- some 44% of the total -- in the country's largest oil company. Yu-

\$8 billion and labeled by some as "Russia's Bill Gates," Khodorkovsky was allowed during the Boris Yeltsin era to purchase Yukos for a relatively small sum in a controversial 1996 privatization deal. In recent months, ExxonMobil and ChevronTexaco have been among the U.S. oil companies

Michael J. Economides is a professor at the University of Houston and is chief technology officer of the Texas Energy Center, Ronald E. Oligney is director of the center. They are co-authors of "The Color of Oil: The History, the Money and the Politics of the World's Biggest Business."

Speculation is rampant about the government's motivation in arresting Khodorkovsky. The Yukos chief had made his interest in reforming Russia's political structure apparent. He donated large sums to opposition parties, and he has been mentioned as a possible presidential candidate. One theory is that it was these political actions that prompted his arrest.

part of a government bid to renationalize the energy industry.

Whatever the reason, the Khodorkovsky arrest complicates Russia's energy future. The country's ascendancy in the energy world has been an important counterbalance to the power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Many in the West hoped it would also point

Others speculate that the move is the way to a new-style Russian economy and society.

Two decades ago, the Soviet Union's overreliance on oil revenues for foreign currency contributed to its demise. The oil price collapse of the mid-1980s, following deliberate overproduction by Saudi Arabia, caused many internal fractures in the Soviet regime to become gaping holes, in part because of the country's almost

exclusive dependence on oil revenues for hard currency. Some have worried that, in the wake of a collapse in the industrial sector after the fall of communism, Russia is now more dependent than ever on oil. But oil is only half of the story. The bigger Russian future is natural gas.

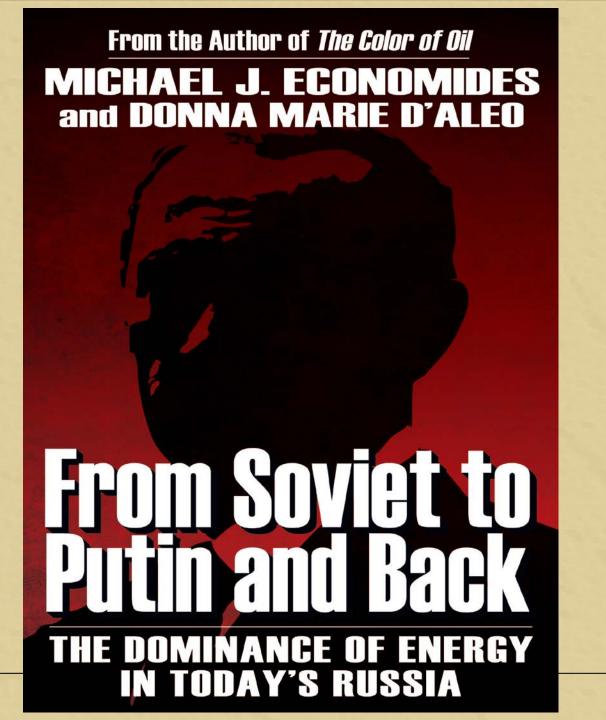
Gradually, over the last 15 years, the world - led by the United States - has moved toward making natural gas its fuel of choice. This is proving to be a revolutionary, though technologically disruptive, transition. But the benefits will prove considerable. Natural gas is a far more efficient and cleaner fuel that lends itself to the miniaturization of the engines it powers. It has a large role to play as we attempt to wean ourselves from carbon

There are many signs of this shift, the most obvious being that nearly all of the power plants planned or under construction in the United States will run on natural gas. There is little chance that renewable energy like wind and solar power will play a significant role for decades, and perhaps not even then. Consequently, the United States will soon become a massive importer of natural gas in the form of liquefied natural

With by far the world's largest reserves, perhaps as much as 40% of the recoverable natural gas on the planet, Russia will be in the driver's seat for generations to come. China, conveniently on Russia's border, has increased its energy demand by an astonishing 110% in the last decade,

 All of this adds up to one thing: Russia's dominance in energy. That is why the world will be watching closely as Putin moves forward - both with his prosecution of Khodorkovsky and with his country's move to exploit its









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# There Goes Libyan Oil

By Andrés Cala

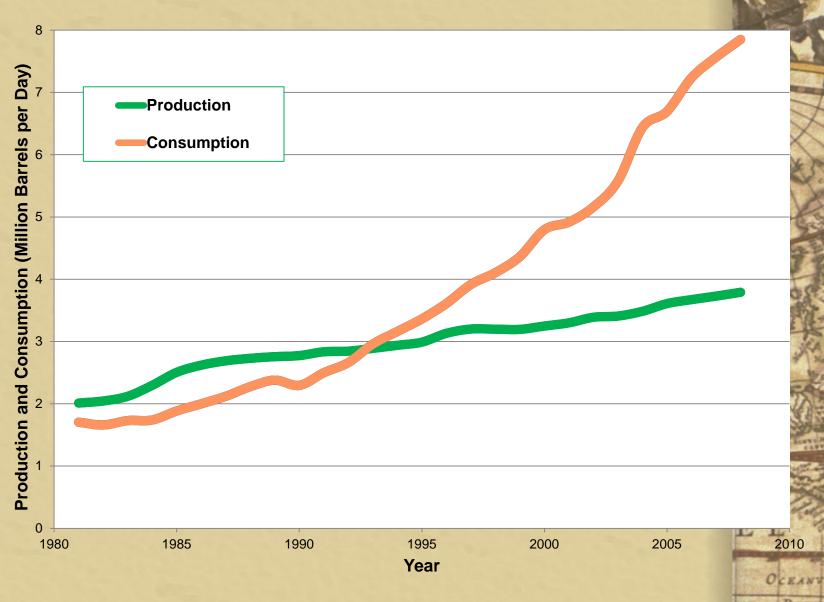




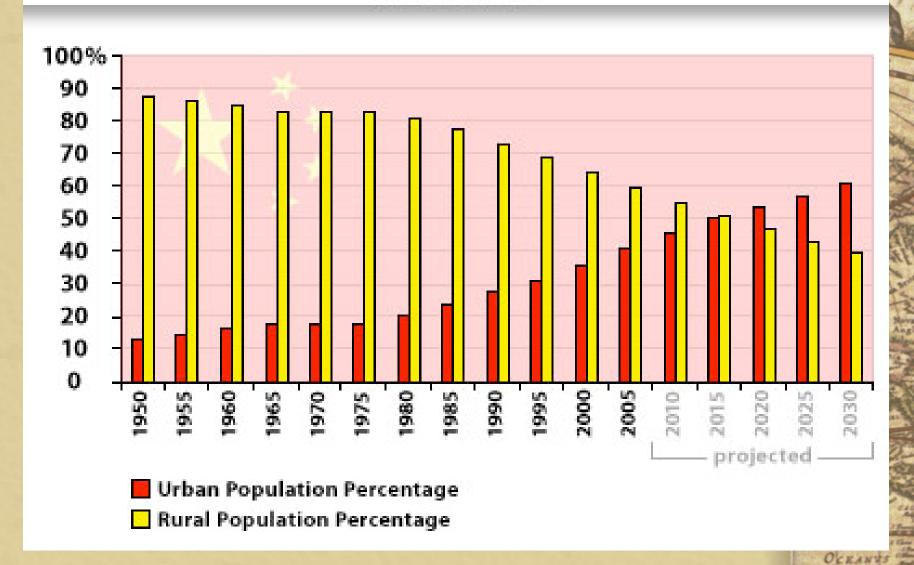
#### **Energy: China's Choke Point**



#### **China's Oil Production and Consumption**



#### CHINA URBAN/RURAL POPULATION GROWTH 1950-2030



From Stratfor, 2009

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## **China Seeking Energy**

- Energy will be China's choke point
- Has become recently very assertive, if not belligerent.
  - Sudan, Nigeria
  - Canada
  - Argentina, Venezuela
- China's energy future passes through Russia....



CNPC – 40% in Junin 4 block of Orinoco (400,000 bpd).

Sinopec – 40% in Junin 1 and 8 blocks (each 200,000 bpd).

Sinopec – To build a refinery with 200,000 bpd capacity to process heavy crude in Venezuela.

Sinopec – \$2.5 billion to Occidental for its Argentina assets.

CNOOC – 50% of Argentina's Bridas for \$3.1 billion. Next Bridas pays \$7.1 billion to BP for 60% of Pan American Energy.

China's Latin America (2010) \$60 billion



#### Russia and China





### Russia, China and Japan





### 胜利油田水平井压裂技术研修班合影2012.1





## China will probably lead



