Prepared for House Labor & Commerce Committee Juneau, Alaska > February 26, 2014

Janak Mayer, Partner > <u>janak.mayer@enalytica.info</u> Nikos Tsafos, Partner > nikos.tsafos@enalytica.info

http://enalytica.info

# PRESENTERS Janak Mayer > Nikos Tsafos



JANAK MAYER PARTNER

*en*alytica

JANAK.MAYER@ENALYTICA.INFO

Before co-founding *en*alytica, Janak led the Upstream Analytics team at PFC Energy, focusing on fiscal terms analysis and project economic and financial evaluation, data management and data visualization.

Janak has modeled upstream fiscal terms in all of the world's major hydrocarbon regions, and has built economic and financial models to value prospective acquisition targets and develop strategic portfolio options for a wide range of international and national oil company clients. He has advised Alaska State Legislature for multiple years on reform of oil and gas taxation, providing many hours of expert testimony to Alaska's Senate and House Finance and Resources Committees.

Prior to his work as an energy consultant, Janak advised major minerals industry clients on a range of controversial environmental and social risk issues, from uranium mining through to human rights and climate change. He has advised bankers at Citigroup and policy-makers at the US Treasury Department on the management and mitigation of environmental and social impacts in major projects around the world, and has undertaken macroeconomic research with senior development economists at the World Bank and the Peterson Institute for International Economics.

Janak holds an MA with distinction in international relations and economics from from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), and a BA with first-class honors from the University of Adelaide, Australia.

# PRESENTERS Janak Mayer > Nikos Tsafos



NIKOS TSAFOS PARTNER

*en*alytica

NIKOS.TSAFOS@ENALYTICA.INFO

Nikos Tsafos has a diverse background in the private, public and non-profit sectors. He is currently a founding partner at *en*alytica. In his 7 ½ years with PFC Energy, Nikos advised the world's largest oil and gas companies on some of their most complex and challenging projects; he also played a pivotal role in turning the firm into one of the top natural gas consultancies in the world, with responsibilities that included product design, business development, consulting oversight and research direction.

Prior to PFC Energy, Nikos was at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, DC where he covered political, economic, and military issues in the Gulf, focused on oil wealth, regime stability and foreign affairs. Before CSIS, he was in the Greek Air Force, and prior to his military service, Nikos worked on channeling investment from Greek ship-owners to Chinese shipyards.

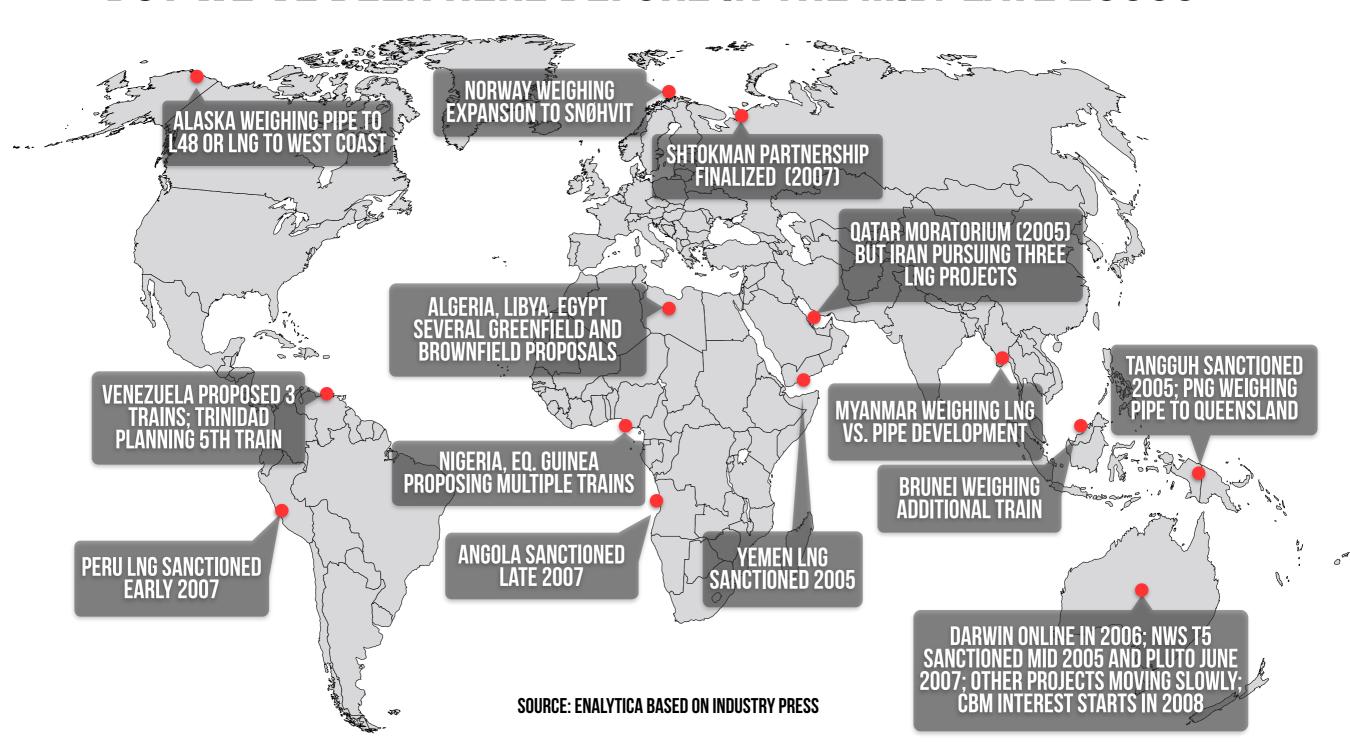
Nikos has also written extensively on the domestic and international dimensions of the Greek debt crisis. His blog (Greek Default Watch) was listed as one of "Europe's Top Economic Blogs" by the Social Europe Journal, and his book "Beyond Debt: The Greek Crisis in Context" was published in March 2013.

Nikos holds a BA with distinction in international relations and economics from Boston University and an MA with distinction in international relations from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS).

# AK LNG IS COMPETING IN A WORLD WITH MANY CHOICES



## BUT WE'VE BEEN HERE BEFORE IN THE MID/LATE 2000S



## LNG PROJECTS EVOLVE: QC LNG (AUSTRALIA) CASE STUDY

JANUARY 2014	FID (OCTOBER 2010)	<b>FEED (JULY 2008)</b>	
Two trains 8.5 mmtpa	Two trains 8.5 mmtpa	One train: 3-4 mmtpa Expandable to 12 mmtpa	Size
Gas from AP LNG; Same as FID plus CNOOC 25% in Surat and Bowen Basin	All BG except CNOOC 5% and Tokyo Gas 1.25% in parts of Surat Basin	BG owned 9.9% of QGC and 20% of QGC's coal-bed methane in Surat Basin	Upstream
T1: BG 50%, CNOOC 50% T2: BG 97.5%, Tokyo Gas 2.5% T3: CNOOC option for 25%	T1: BG 90%, CN00C 10% T2: BG 97.5%, Tokyo Gas 2.5%	T1: BG 70%, QGC 30%	Liquefaction
CNOOC: 8.6 mmtpa* Tokyo Gas: 1.2 mmtpa* Chubu Electric: ~0.6 mmtpa*	CNOOC: 3.6 mmtpa* Tokyo Gas: 1.2 mmtpa* BG Group: balance	BG Group: 100%	Off-take*
JBIC: 175 mn to Tokyo Gas US EX-IM: \$1.8 billion			External Financing

<sup>\*</sup> Off-take is supplemented by BG's global portfolio—not all LNG will come from Australia

SOURCE: BG GROUP DATABOOK 2008—2013 EDITIONS, INDUSTRY PRESS

LNG projects evolve: case study > where are we now? > SOA options

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Project Stage	Pre	-FEED		FEED			C	onstruc	tion			Online	
Project Milestones	Move	to FEED		FID								bottlene expansio	-
Marketing		J/HOA N Plan		HOA/SP Soa Pia			SPAs fo	or any u	nsold LN	G			
Financing	Initia	al talks		ining te gning lo		P	Possible :	addition	al financ	cing		Refinanc	e
Project Structure & Ownership		e initial ıcture		w partn fine owr		New	partner	s / rede	efine owr	nership	New p	artners <sub> </sub>	ossible
Investment (Project)		-\$500 nm	\$1,50	0-\$2,0 (Equity	00 mm ()			15–65 b bt and e			Met	0&M from cas	h flow
Investment (SOA)	•	-\$125 nm	\$20	00-\$50 (Equity				6–\$15 bi bt and e			Met	0&M from cas	h flow

LNG projects evolve: case study > where are we now? > SOA options

		<u>System</u>	SOA ownership percent			System SOA ownership percent SOA share of CAPEX & OPEX				SOA cash c	<u>commitments</u>
		Value / Kind	Upstream	GTP & Pipe	LNG	Upstream	GTP & Pipe	LNG	Debt	Tariffs	
,	Status Quo	in value	0%	0%	0%	Indirect (taxes)	0%	0%	No debt	Tariff matters for valuation	
	HOA	in kind	0%	25%	25%	Indirect (taxes)	25%	<b>25</b> %	Principal and interest	Tariff only notional	
	MOU Option 1	in kind	0%	10% (40% x 25%)	<b>25</b> %	Indirect (taxes)	10% (40% x 25%)	<b>25</b> %	Principal and interest	Tariff payable to T/C	
	MOU Option 2	in kind	0%	0%	25%	Indirect (taxes)	0%	<b>25</b> %	Principal and interest	Tariff payable to T/C	



oil netback > oil vs. gas prices > oil vs. gas midstream > LNG netback > LNG with lower oil price > LNG with higher costs > conclusion

FY 2015 PRODUCTION TAX ESTIMATE USING	INCOME STA	TEMENT FORMAT		OIL VALUE CHAIN
	Price	Barrels	Value	OIL VALUE OHAIN
Avg ANS Oil Price (\$/bbl) & Daily Production	\$105.06	(Thousands) 498	(\$ million) \$52.4	
AVY AND UII FIIGE (3/ DDI) & DAIIY FIUUUGUUII	\$103.00	430	<b>ŞJZ.4</b>	
Annual Production				
Total		181,912	\$19,111.7	0il~\$105/bbl
Royalty, Federal & other barrels		(23,301)	(\$2,448.0)	OII VIOO/ BBI
Taxable bbls from companies w/ tax liability		158,611	\$16,663.7	
				Midstream costs ~\$10/bbl
Downstream (Transportation) Costs (\$/bbl)				MIN2(169III CA2(2 \$10\ NNI
ANS Marine Transporation	(\$3.46)			
TAPS Tariff	(\$6.18)			
Other	(\$0.40)			
Total Transportation Costs	(\$10.03)	158,611	(\$1,591.0)	Lacca avnandituras ČAC /bbl
				Lease expenditures \$46/bbl
Deductable Lease Expenditures				
Deductible Operating Expenditures	(\$17.91)		(\$2,840.3)	
Deductible Capital Expenditures	(\$28.08)		(\$4,453.4)	
Total Lease Expenditures	(\$45.99)	158,611	(\$7,293.7)	
				Production tax on $\sim$ \$49/bbl netback
Production Tax				
Gross Value Reduction			(\$63.8)	
Production Tax Value (PTV)	\$48.64		\$7,715.2	
Base Tax (35%*PTV)			\$2,700.3	
Total Tax before credits			\$2,700.3	

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, REVENUE SOURCES BOOK, FALL 2013, P. 106

oil netback > oil vs. gas prices > oil vs. gas midstream > LNG netback > LNG with lower oil price > LNG with higher costs > conclusion

FY 2015 PRODUCTION TAX ESTIMATE USING	INCOME STAT		Valua	PRICE FOR ALASKAN GAS WILL BE:
	Price	Barrels (Thousands)	Value (\$ million)	
Avg ANS Oil Price (\$/bbl) & Daily Production	\$105.06	498	\$52.4	
Annual Production Total Royalty, Federal & other barrels Taxable bbls from companies w/ tax liability		181,912 (23,301) 158,611	\$19,111.7 (\$2,448.0) \$16,663.7	Less transparent no readily available published price like ANS WC
Downstream (Transportation) Costs (\$/bbl) ANS Marine Transporation TAPS Tariff Other	(\$3.46) (\$6.18) (\$0.40)	,	,	Less consistent by destination  contract-by-contract differences can be large  Likely link to Japan Crude Oil Cocktail, JCC
Total Transportation Costs  Deductable Lease Expenditures	(\$10.03)	158,611	(\$1,591.0)	in 2004-2013, JCC traded at \$0.22/bbl discount to ANS Lower value vs. oil (thermal equivalency)
Deductible Operating Expenditures Deductible Capital Expenditures	(\$17.91) (\$28.08)		(\$2,840.3) (\$4,453.4)	e.g. $$100/bbl \neq $100/boe$ of LNG
Total Lease Expenditures	(\$45.99)	158,611	(\$7,293.7)	\$100/bbl = \$78-\$90/boe (13%-15% "slope")
Production Tax Gross Value Reduction Production Tax Value (PTV) Base Tax (35%*PTV) Total Tax before credits	\$48.64		(\$63.8) \$7,715.2 \$2,700.3 \$2,700.3	

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, REVENUE SOURCES BOOK, FALL 2013, P. 106

oil netback > oil vs. gas prices > oil vs. gas midstream > LNG netback > LNG with lower oil price > LNG with higher costs > conclusion

FY 2015 PRODUCTION TAX ESTIMATE USING	INCOME STA		MIDSTREAM COSTS WILL BE:	
	Price	Barrels (Thousands)	Value (\$ million)	WIIDOTTILAWI GOGTO WILL DL.
Avg ANS Oil Price (\$/bbl) & Daily Production	\$105.06	498	\$52.4	
Annual Production				
Total		181,912	\$19,111.7	
Royalty, Federal & other barrels		(23,301)	(\$2,448.0)	
Taxable bbls from companies w/ tax liability		158,611	\$16,663.7	
Downstream (Transportation) Costs (\$/bbl)				
ANS Marine Transporation	(\$3.46)			
TAPS Tariff	(\$6.18)			
Other	(\$0.40)			
Total Transportation Costs	(\$10.03)	158,611	(\$1,591.0)	
				Order of magnitude higher
Deductable Lease Expenditures				
Deductible Operating Expenditures	(\$17.91)		(\$2,840.3)	Gas is significantly more expensive to transport
Deductible Capital Expenditures	(\$28.08)		(\$4,453.4)	Tariff not regulated by FERC
Total Lease Expenditures	(\$45.99)	158,611	(\$7,293.7)	
				FERC will regulate permitting, not rate-setting
Production Tax				Tariff highly sensitive to capital structure
Gross Value Reduction			(\$63.8)	rariir inginy sonsitivo to capital structuro
Production Tax Value (PTV)	\$48.64		\$7,715.2	return on equity and /or assumed debt/equity ratio
Base Tax (35%*PTV)			\$2,700.3	
Total Tax before credits			\$2,700.3	

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, REVENUE SOURCES BOOK, FALL 2013, P. 106

oil netback > oil vs. gas prices > oil vs. gas midstream > LNG netback > LNG with lower oil price > LNG with higher costs > conclusion

INDICATIVE TAX BEFORE CREDITS FOR ALAS	KA LNG PROJE	INDICATIVE LNG CHAIN: \$100/BBL		
	Price	Barrels (They sends)	Value (Comilian)	INDIOATIVE ENG OTIAIN. Q 1007 DDE
Avg LNG Price (\$/boe) & Daily Production	\$81.00	(Thousands) 384	(\$ million) \$31.1	
Annual Production				
Total		140,306	\$11,364.8	At \$100/bbl, LNG price ~\$81/boe (13.5%)
Royalty, Federal & other barrels		(19,643)	(\$1,591.1)	אנ אָנועט אָטוּן, בווע אָנועט אָטוּן אָטנּ (וֹט.טייּוּ)
Taxable bbls from companies w/ tax liability		120,664	\$9,773.8	
Downstream (Transportation) Costs (\$/boe)				Midstream ~\$66/boe
Marine Transporation	(\$6.00)		(\$724.0)	
Pipeline & GTP Tariff	(\$24.18)		(\$2,917.6)	
Liquefaction Tariff	(\$36.00)		(\$4,343.9)	
Total Transportation Costs	(\$66.18)	120,664	(\$7,985.5)	
-				Upstream ~\$6/boe
Deductable Lease Expenditures				
Deductible Operating Expenditures	(\$3.00)		(\$362.0)	
Deductible Capital Expenditures	(\$3.00)		(\$362.0)	
Total Lease Expenditures	(\$6.00)	120,664	(\$724.0)	
				Limited netback to tax (less than \$9/boe)
Production Tax				,
Gross Value Reduction			\$0.0	
Production Tax Value (PTV)	\$8.82		\$1,064.3	
Base Tax (35%*PTV)			\$372.5	
Total Tax before credits			\$372.5	

SOURCE: ENALYTICA ANAL OF REVENUE, REVENUE SOURCES BOOK, FALL 2013, P. 106

oil netback > oil vs. gas prices > oil vs. gas midstream > LNG netback > LNG with lower oil price > LNG with higher costs > conclusion

INDICATIVE TAX BEFORE CREDITS FOR ALASKA LNG PROJECT @ ANS									
	Price								
Avg LNG Price (\$/boe) & Daily Production	\$72.18	(Thousands) 384	(\$ million) \$27.7						
Annual Production									
Total		140,306	\$10,127.3						
Royalty, Federal & other barrels		(19,643)	(\$1,417.8)						
Taxable bbls from companies w/ tax liability		120,664	\$8,709.5						
Downstream (Transportation) Costs (\$/boe)									
Marine Transporation	(\$6.00)		(\$724.0)						
Pipeline & GTP Tariff	(\$24.18)		(\$2,917.6)						
Liquefaction Tariff	(\$36.00)		(\$4,343.9)						
Total Transportation Costs	(\$66.18)	120,664	(\$7,985.5)						
Deductable Lease Expenditures									
Deductible Operating Expenditures	(\$3.00)		(\$362.0)						
Deductible Capital Expenditures	(\$3.00)		(\$362.0)						
Total Lease Expenditures	(\$6.00)	120,664	(\$724.0)						
Production Tax									
Gross Value Reduction			\$0.0						
Production Tax Value (PTV)	\$0.00		\$0.0						
Base Tax (35%*PTV)	70.00		\$0.0						
Total Tax before credits			\$0.0						

#### **INDICATIVE LNG CHAIN: \$89/BBL ANS**



... wipes out any production tax value



oil netback > oil vs. gas prices > oil vs. gas midstream > LNG netback > LNG with lower oil price > LNG with higher costs > conclusion

INDICATIVE TAX BEFORE CREDITS FOR ALAS	KA LNG PROJI	INDICATIVE LNG CHAIN: HIGHER COSTS			
	Price	Barrels (Thousands)	Value (\$ million)	INDIGATIVE LING OTTAIN. ITIOTIETI 00010	
Avg LNG Price (\$/boe) & Daily Production	\$81.00	384	\$31.1		
Annual Production					
Total		140,306	\$11,364.8		
Royalty, Federal & other barrels		(19,643)	(\$1,591.1)		
Taxable bbls from companies w/ tax liability		120,664	\$9,773.8		
Downstream (Transportation) Costs (\$/boe)					
Marine Transporation	(\$6.73)		(\$812.4)		
Pipeline & GTP Tariff	(\$27.13)		(\$3,274.2)		
Liquefaction Tariff	(\$40.40)		(\$4,874.7)		
Total Transportation Costs	(\$74.27)	120,664	(\$8,961.3)		
				A 12.2% hike in costs / tariffs	
Deductable Lease Expenditures					
Deductible Operating Expenditures	(\$3.37)		(\$406.2)		
Deductible Capital Expenditures	(\$3.37)		(\$406.2)		
Total Lease Expenditures	(\$6.73)	120,664	(\$812.4)		
				wipes out any production tax value	
Production Tax					
Gross Value Reduction			\$0.0		
Production Tax Value (PTV)	\$0.00		\$0.0		
Base Tax (35%*PTV)			\$0.0		
Total Tax before credits			\$0.0		

oil netback > oil vs. gas prices > oil vs. gas midstream > LNG netback > LNG with lower oil price > LNG with higher costs > conclusion

INDICATIVE TAX BEFORE CREDITS FOR ALAS	IMPLICATIONS FOR STATE OF ALASKA			
	Price Barrels		Value (A. :::: )	INII LIOATIONO I OII OTATE OF ALAONA
Avg LNG Price (\$/boe) & Daily Production	\$81.00	(Thousands) 384	(\$ million) \$31.1	
7118 =114 1 1100 (47, 2007 of 2411) 1 1044011011	Ψσσσ		<b>Y•</b>	
Annual Production				
Total		140,306	\$11,364.8	Fair market price critical for top line
Royalty, Federal & other barrels		(19,643)	(\$1,591.1)	
Taxable bbls from companies w/ tax liability		120,664	\$9,773.8	
Downstroom (Transportation) Costs (¢/has)				Midstream, midstream, midstream
Downstream (Transportation) Costs (\$/boe)	/ዕብ በበነ		/¢70.4.0\	A A
Marine Transporation	(\$6.00)		(\$724.0)	
Pipeline & GTP Tariff	(\$24.18)		(\$2,917.6)	
Liquefaction Tariff	(\$36.00)		(\$4,343.9)	
Total Transportation Costs	(\$66.18)	120,664	(\$7,985.5)	Upstream secondary to midstream
<b>.</b>				opstream secondary to midstream
Deductable Lease Expenditures	***		******	
Deductible Operating Expenditures	(\$3.00)		(\$362.0)	
Deductible Capital Expenditures	(\$3.00)		(\$362.0)	
Total Lease Expenditures	(\$6.00)	120,664	(\$724.0)	Wellhead insufficient to drive state take
<b>.</b>				Weillican Illonillelell to alle state take
Production Tax			44.5	
Gross Value Reduction	.		\$0.0	
Production Tax Value (PTV)	\$8.82		\$1,064.3	
Base Tax (35%*PTV)			\$372.5	
Total Tax before credits			\$372.5	

project structure > midstream options > state interests > producer-only > producer + SOA > proposed MOU > new bid > assessment

	<u>System</u>	SOA ownership percent			SOA sh	are of CAPEX 8	OPEX .	SOA cash o	<u>commitments</u>
	Value / Kind	Upstream GTP & Pipe LNG			Upstream	GTP & Pipe	LNG	Debt	Tariffs
Status Quo	in value	0%	0%	0%	Indirect (taxes)	0%	0%	No debt	Tariff matters for valuation
НОА	in kind	0%	25%	25%	Indirect (taxes)	<b>25</b> %	<b>25</b> %	Principal and interest	Tariff only notional
MOU Option 1	in kind	0%	10% (40% x 25%)	<b>25</b> %	Indirect (taxes)	10% (40% x 25%)	<b>25</b> %	Principal and interest	Tariff payable to T/C
MOU Option 2	in kind	0%	0%	<b>25</b> %	Indirect (taxes)	0%	<b>25</b> %	Principal and interest	Tariff payable to T/C



project structure > midstream options > state interests > producer-only > producer + SOA > proposed MOU > new bid > assessment

## HOW COULD ALASKA STRUCTURE THE MIDSTREAM?



### PATH OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)



project structure > midstream options > state interests > producer-only > producer + SOA > proposed MOU > new bid > assessment

PRODUCER-SOA ALIGNMENT Minimize disputes over where value is allocated

Tariffs reflect value maximization across the entire chain

THIRD-PARTY EXPANSION

Midstream becomes an enabler for further exploration and development Expansion principles favor development of additional transportation capacity

IN-STATE DELIVERIES

Alaskan consumers receive cost at the lowest cost possible (given adequate returns on investment)

**EXECUTION** 

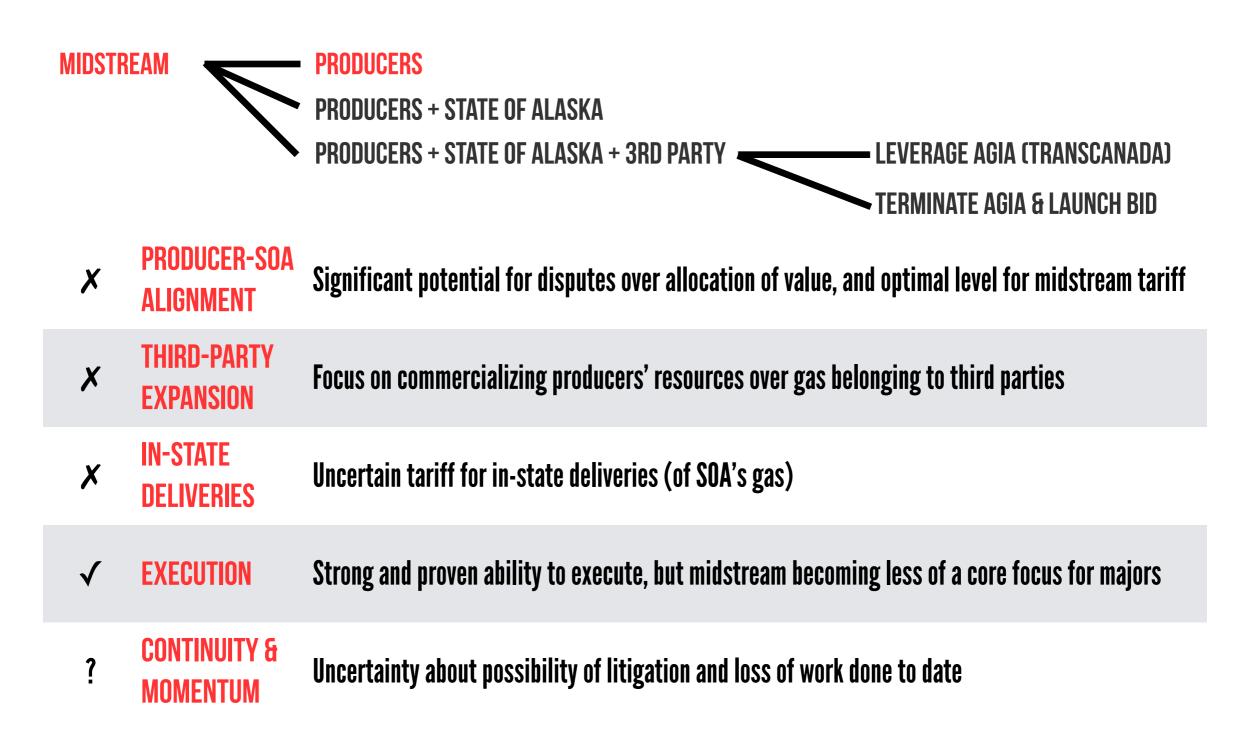
Pipeline is delivered on time and at the lowest possible cost

CONTINUITY & MOMENTUM

Project maintains and accelerates current investment interest Project leverages work to date and is not delayed by possible litigation

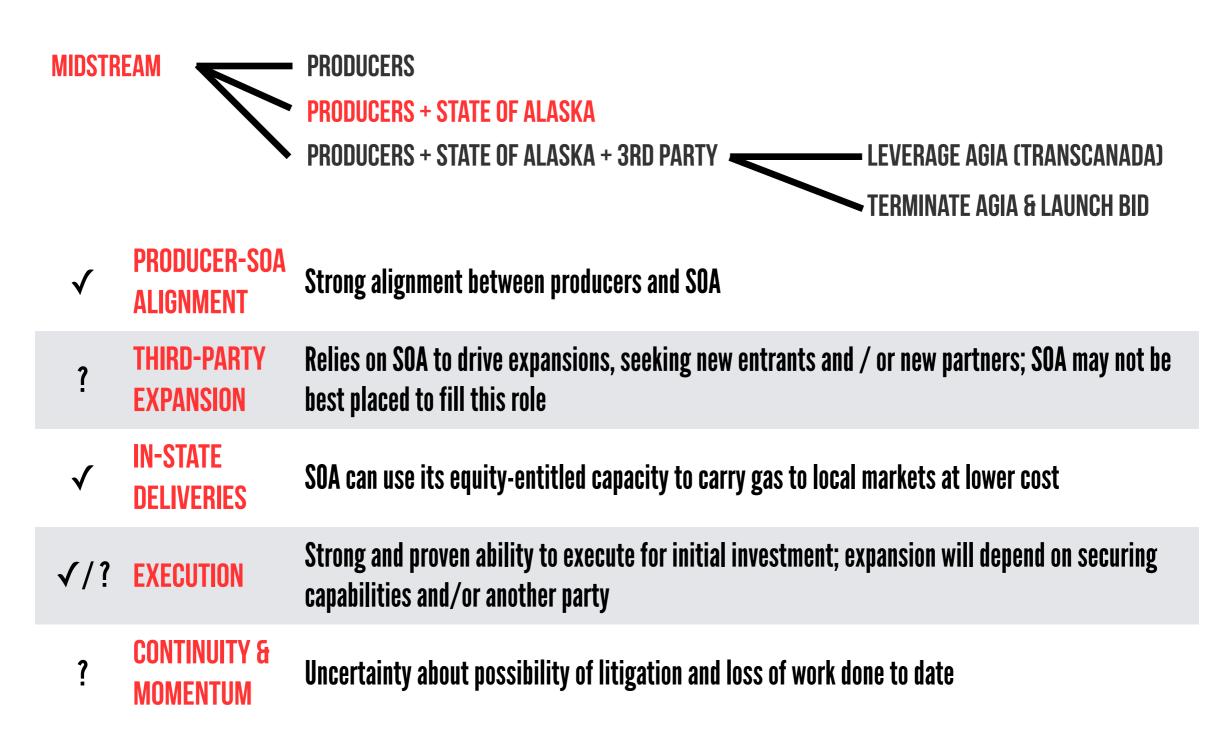
project structure > midstream options > state interests > producer-only > producer + SOA > proposed MOU > new bid > assessment

## PRODUCER ONLY: ALIGNMENT / EXPANSION WEAK POINTS



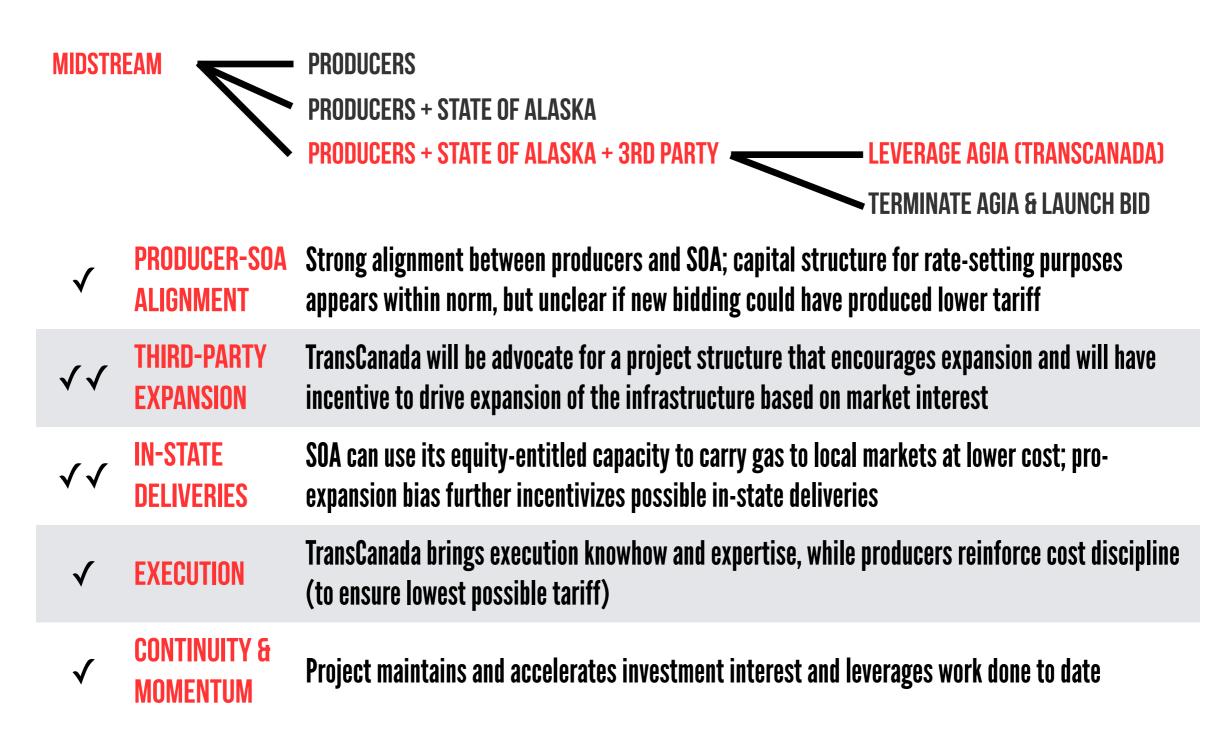
project structure > midstream options > state interests > producer-only > producer + SOA > proposed MOU > new bid > assessment

## SOA EQUITY: MORE EXPANSION BIAS BUT BURDEN ON SOA



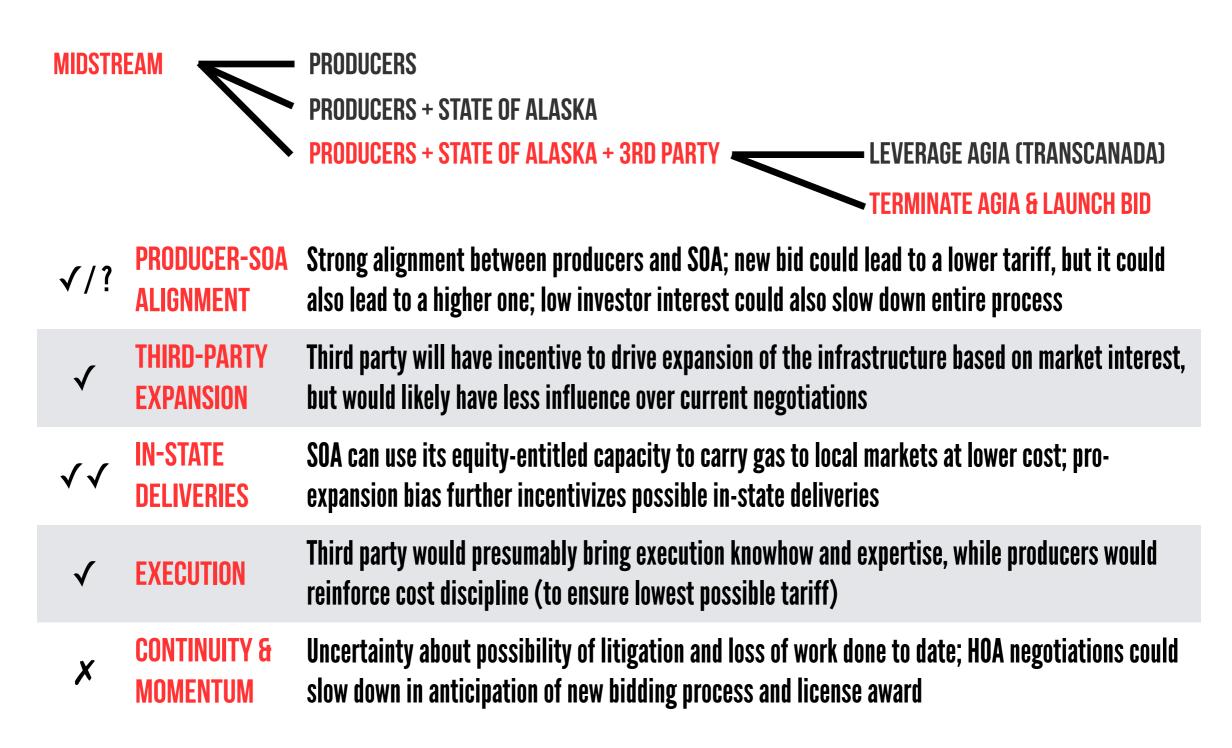
## COMPETITIVENESS > PROJECT PATHWAY > ALIGNMENT > MIDSTREAM OPTIONS project structure > midstream options > state interests > producer-only > producer + SOA > proposed MOU > new bid > assessment

## MOU: EXPANSION BIAS & MOMENTUM; BUT BEST DEAL?



project structure > midstream options > state interests > producer-only > producer + SOA > proposed MOU > new bid > assessment

## BID: WILL REWARD COMPENSATE FOR COST IN TIME AND \$?



## SOA NEEDS TO CAREFULLY WEIGH KEY QUESTIONS

What compensation might the SOA have to pay and what intellectual property will Alaska LNG retain?

Will the HOA process slow down if the midstream is tied in litigation?

What are the odds that a new selection process will deliver better terms than those available today?

To what extent was the AGIA process representative of the industry's interest in an Alaskan pipeline?

Would a new tariff offset absence from negotiating table; reduced momentum; cost to dissolve AGIA?

	PRODUCERS	PRODUCERS + State of Alaska	PRODUCERS + STATE OF ALASKA + TRANSCANADA	PRODUCERS + STATE OF ALASKA + 3RD PARTY
PRODUCER-SOA ALIGNMENT	X	✓	✓	√/?
<b>THIRD-PARTY EXPANSION</b>	X	?	<b>√</b> √	$\checkmark$
IN-STATE DELIVERIES	X	✓	<b>√</b> √	<b>√</b> √
EXECUTION	✓	√/?	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
CONTINUITY & MOMENTUM	?	?	✓	X

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