Energy & Store
Development Conference

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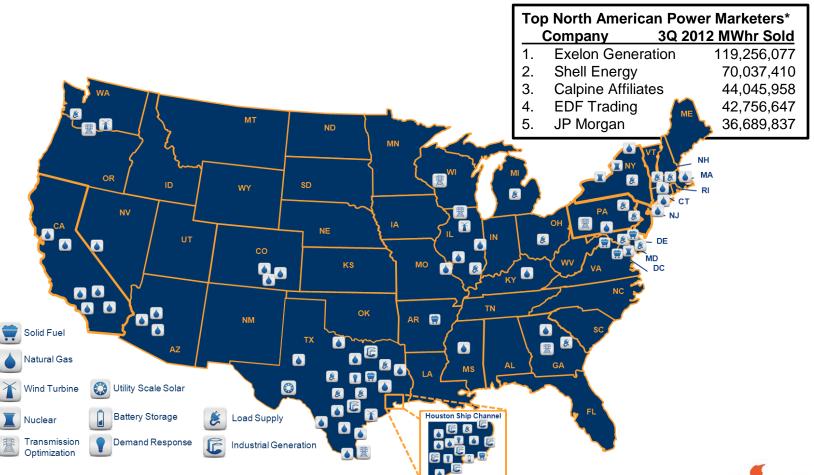
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Energy Market Update: EDF Energy Services





EDF Trading's North American Power Footprint

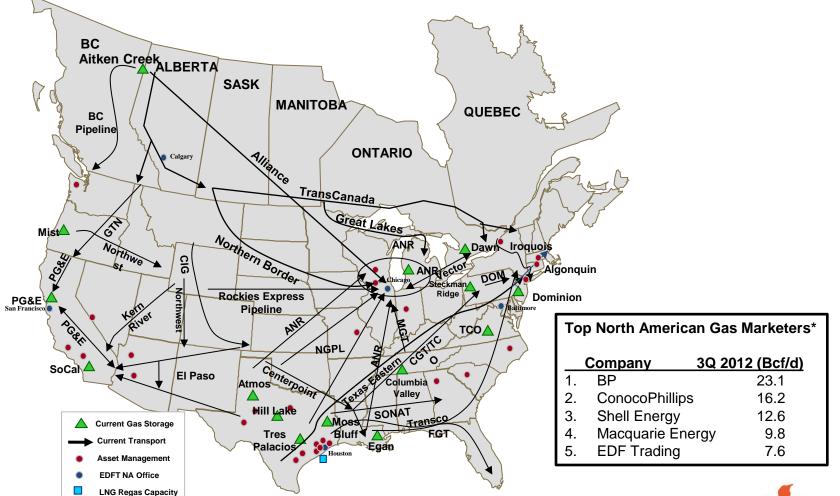








EDF Trading's North American Gas Footprint







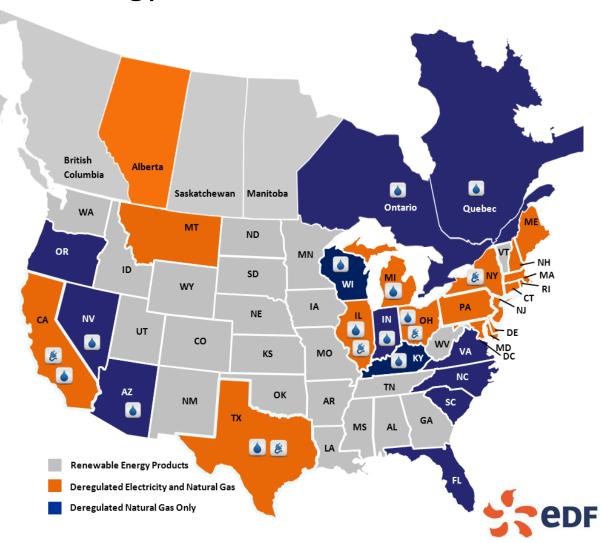
EDF Energy Services

Electricity:

- EDF currently serves 1,600 MWs of large C&I load in the following markets:
 - Texas (ERCOT)
 - Illinois (PJM and MISO)
 - New York (NYISO)
 - California (CAISO)
 - Ohio (PJM)

Natural Gas:

- EDF currently serves clients in twelve states and provinces throughout Canada and the US
- Loads ~ 300,000 mmbtu/d





What are the primary variables affecting energy prices?

- Shale gas/tight oil explosion
- Weak demand
- Coal-to-gas switching
- Renewables
- Demand Response and efficiency
- Resource adequacy and reserve margins
- CSAPR and other regulations

What are the consequences?

- Industrial renaissance in US
- LNG exports
- Low prices fix low prices



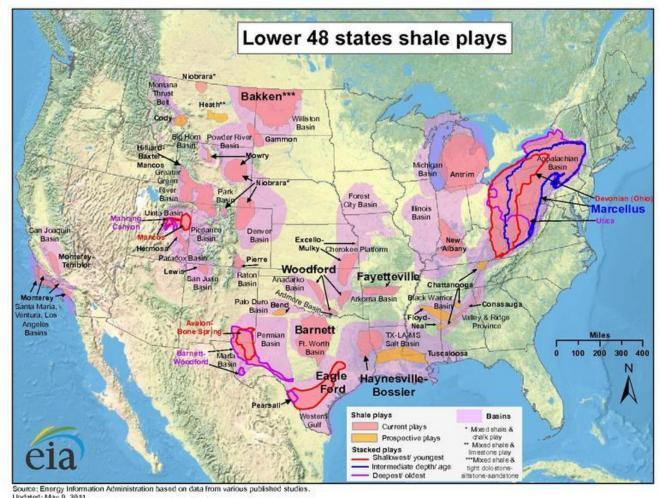


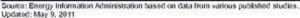
Shale Gas & Tight Oil





Shale Gas has Revolutionized US Energy



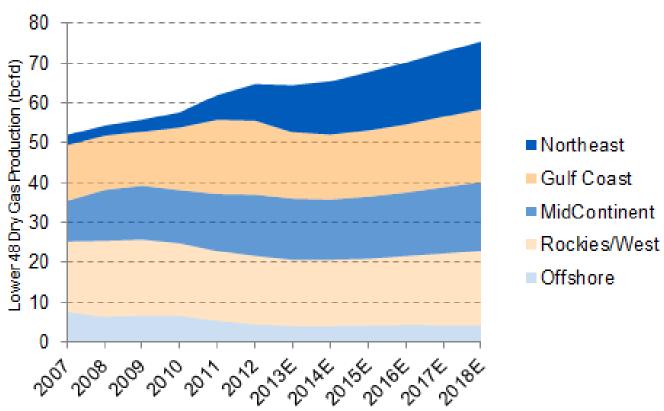








US Shale Gas Boom



Source: EIA, Wood Mackenzie

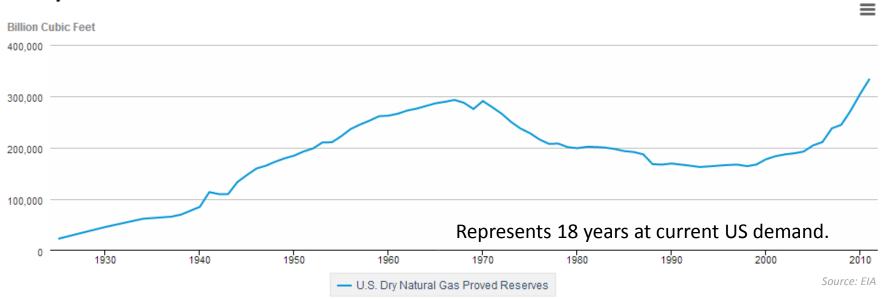






US Shale Gas Boom

U.S. Dry Natural Gas Proved Reserves

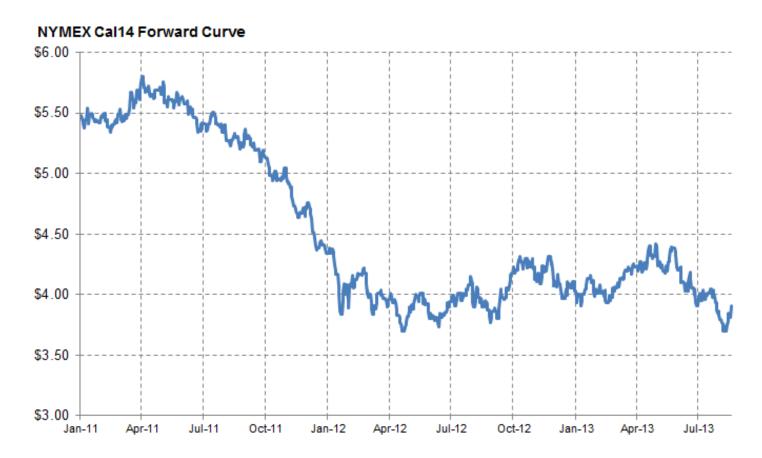




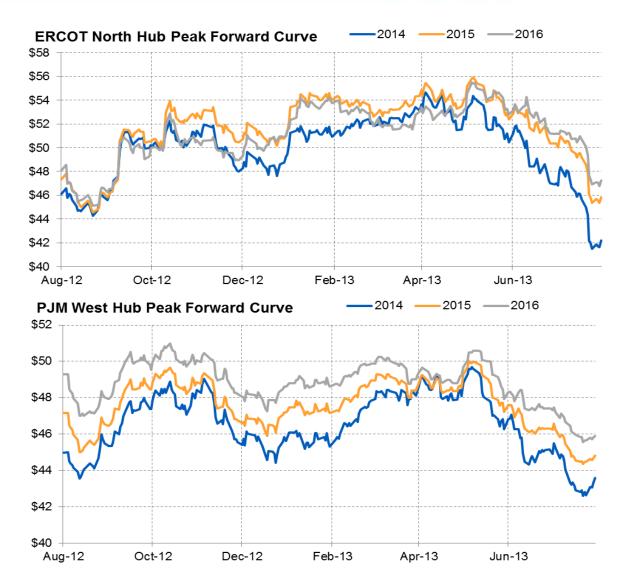




Bearish Price Trend of Natural Gas

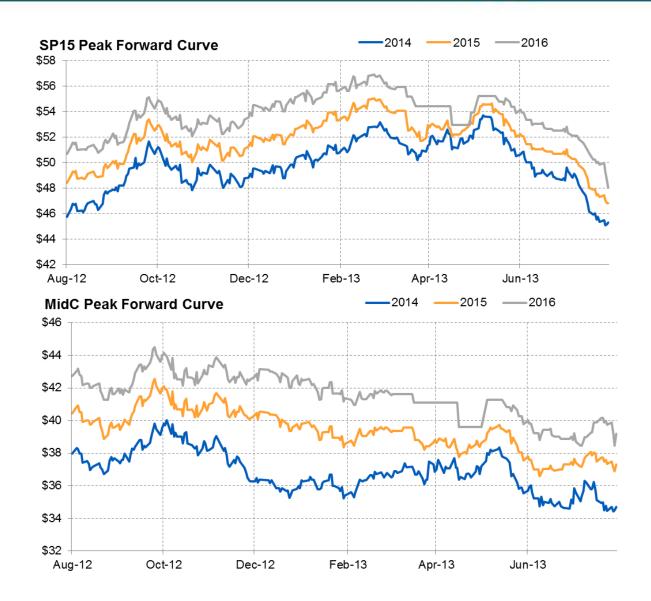










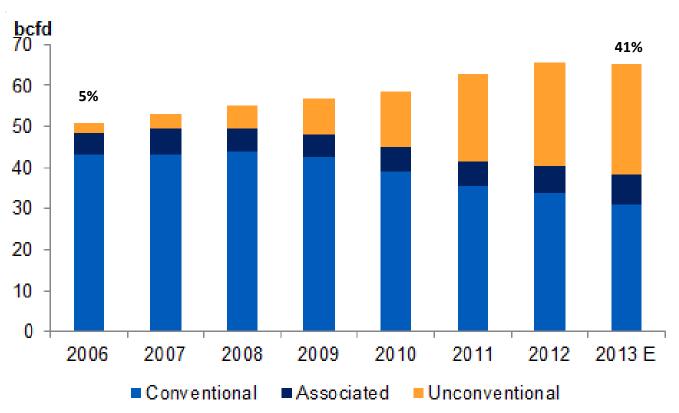








US Gas Production by Source



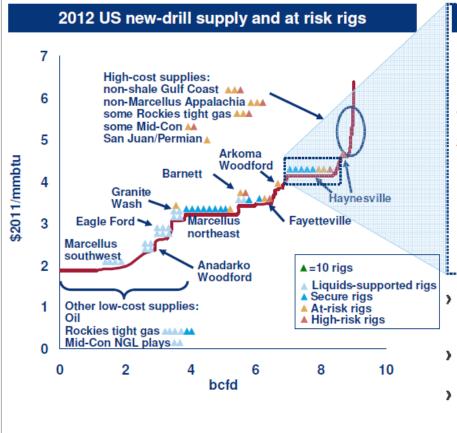
Source: EIA, Wood Mackenzie



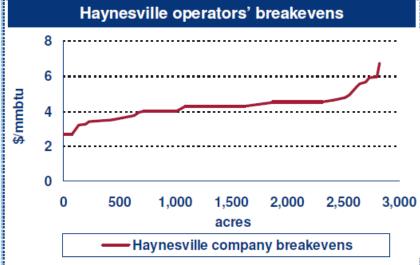


Shale Play Break-evens Cap the Market

In 2012 low-cost gas supply is increasing from associated and rich-gas sources. But average play breakevens only tell part of the story for higher-cost plays



Sources: Wood Mackenzie North America Gas Service, Upstream Service, Company reports



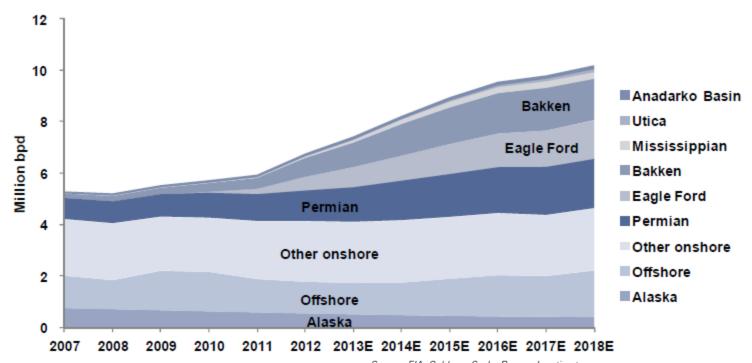
- 45% of new-drilled gas volumes have breakevens below \$3/mmbtu, while 33% of gas rigs operate in plays with breakevens below \$3/mmbtu
- 200 gas rigs operate in plays with average breakevens above \$4/mmbtu, contributing 26% of new-drilled gas volumes
- The cost curve at left shows average breakevens by play, but each play features a range of breakevens—supporting some drilling even in plays with higher costs on average, as illustrated in the Haynesville chart at right





US Oil Boom

Annual US crude oil production, 2007-18E, million barrels per day

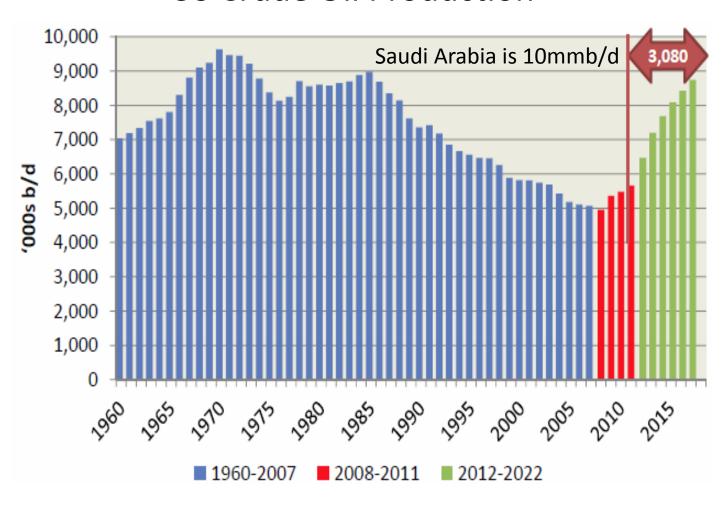


Source: EIA, Goldman Sachs Research estimates





US Crude Oil Production



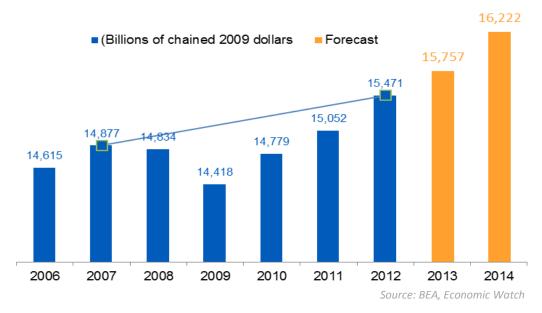


Weak Demand





Weak Demand: .8% Realized GDP Growth '07-'12



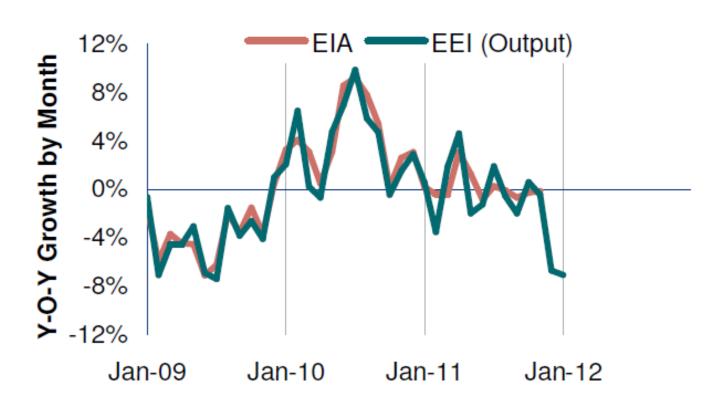
- Structural industrial demand losses due to global recession.
- Structural job losses due to global recession.
- Increase in proportion of economy based on services.
- Increased productivity.
- Demand response and efficiency.







Growth in US Electricity Demand and Output



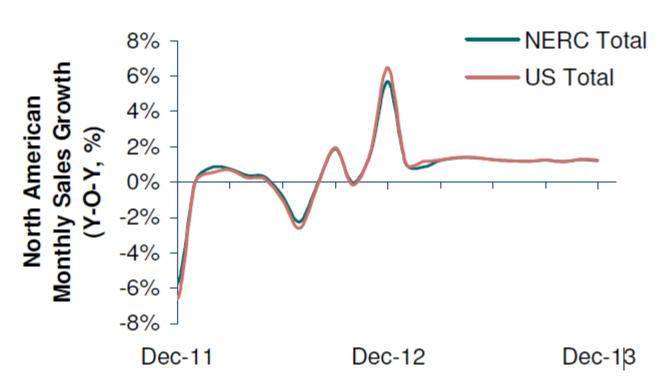
Source: EIA, EEI and Wood Mackenzie North America Power Service







Sales Growth (yoy)



Source: Wood Mackenzie North America Power Service

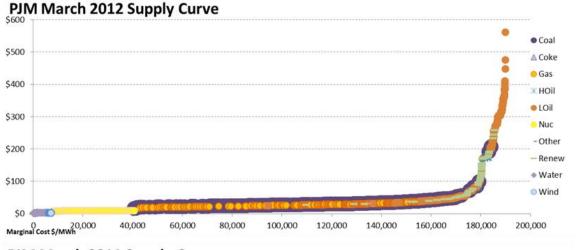


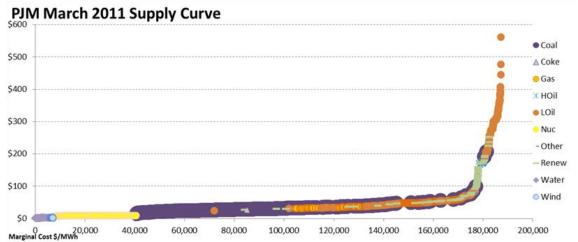


Coal-to-Gas Switching



Coal-to-gas Switching



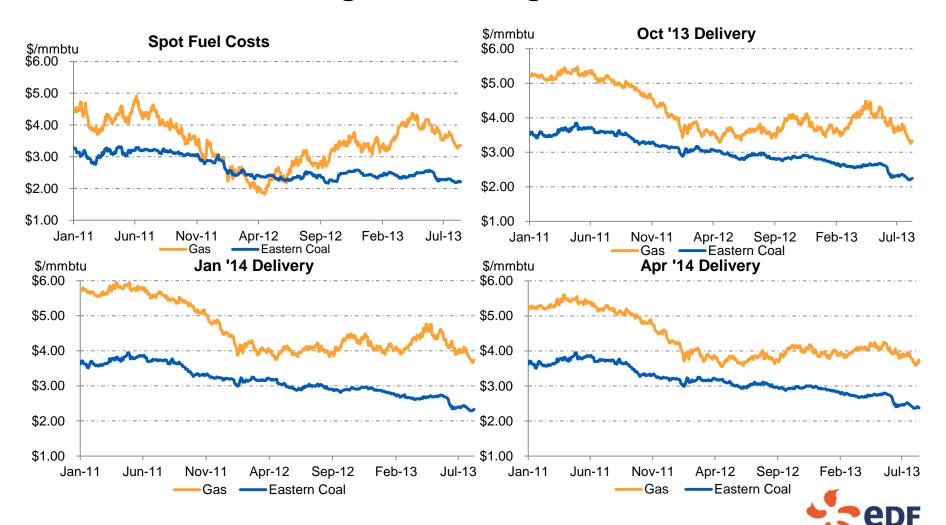


- Natural gas weakness has pushed gas generation below coal generation in the dispatch stack in many regions (SERC, PJM first)
- This switching has grown to the extent that not only CCGTs, but also peakers have begun to displace coal assets
- The extent of switching is a function of the market's ability to adjust to coal on the margin
- Our estimate is that with current forwards, a normal summer will result in
 3.4bcfd switching





Coal-to-gas Switching Economics





Growth of Renewables



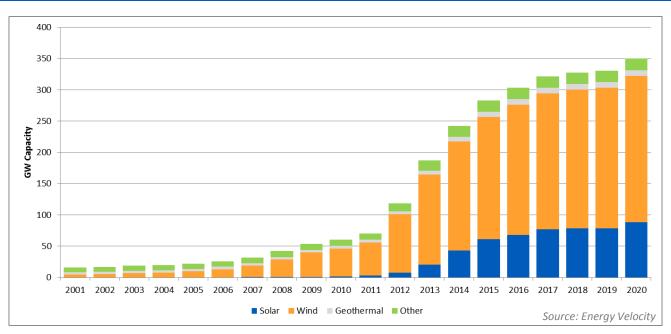


Growth of Renewables

Since 2001 more than 3,000 MW of solar and 50,000 MW of wind have been built across North America, with consequences:

- Increased congestion;
- Increased need for expensive peaking, quick-start and regulation services;
- Dampening of forward curves with consequent affect on new build economics.

United States Renewable Generation and Proposed Generation







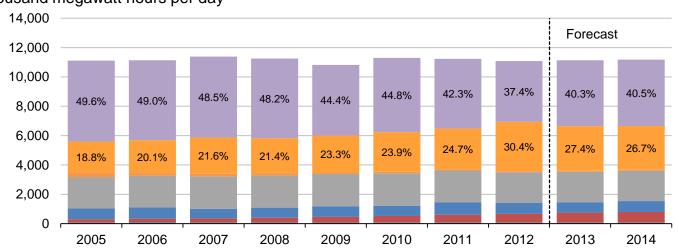
Changing US Generation Mix

- Natural gas' share of total generation has gone from approximately 12% in 2001 to more than 30% in the 2012.
- Non-hydro renewable generation is growing from 5% share in 2012. Wind penetration is already affecting power plant dispatch and prices in ERCOT, MISO and Pacific Northwest.
- The growth in gas and renewable generation has largely come out of coal's share of total generation.

North American Power Generation by Fuel Type

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatt hours per day



Coal
Natural gas
Petroleum
Nuclear
Hydropower
Renewables
Other sources

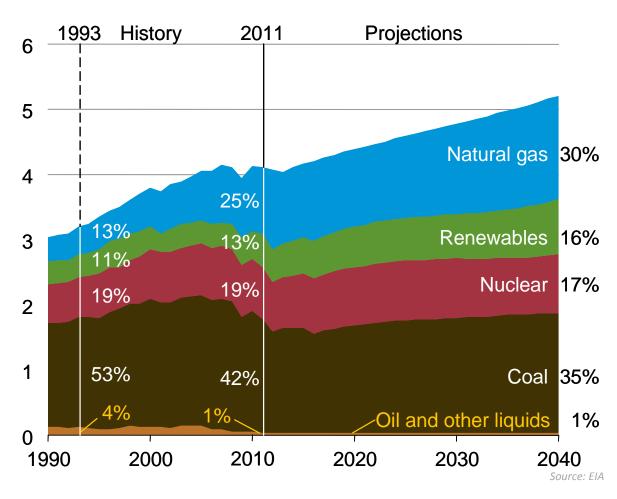
Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.





Changing Fuel Mix

Electricity generation by fuel type ((trillion KWh per year))





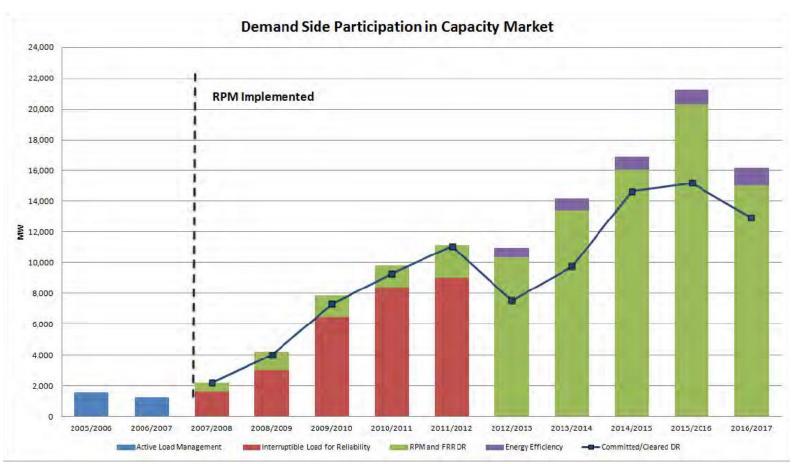


Demand Response & Efficiency





Growth of Demand Response (PJM)



Source: PJM



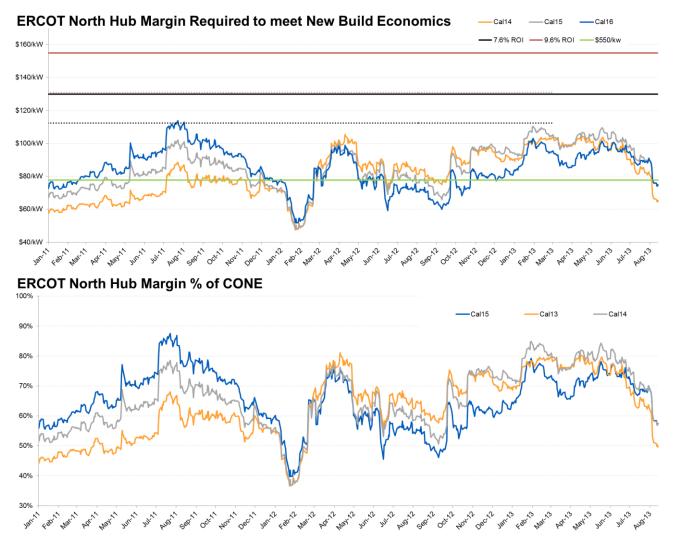


Resource Adequacy





Forward Curves Do Not Support New Build in ERCOT

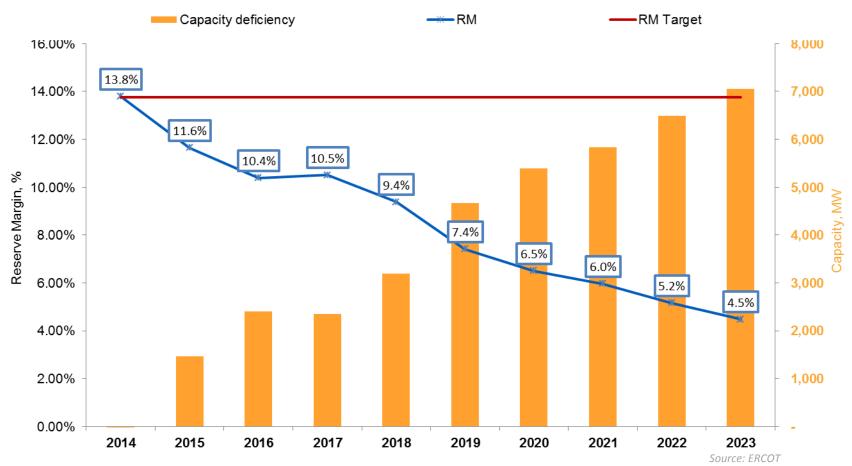








Yet, Reserve Margins (RM) Decline



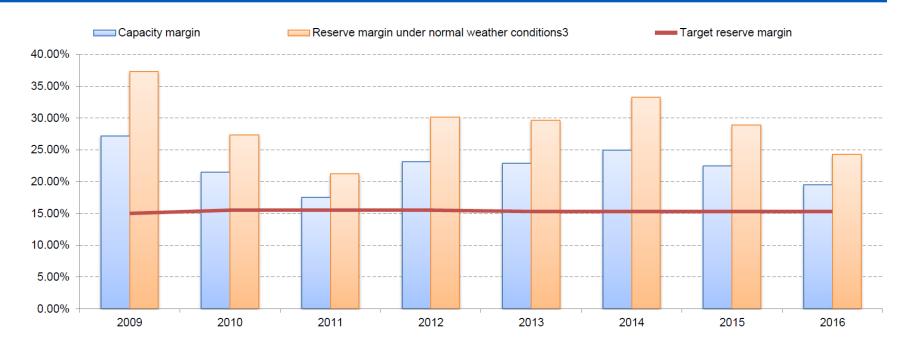






Excess Reserve Margins Persist in East

Summer Peak Demand, Supply, and Capacity and Reserve Margins



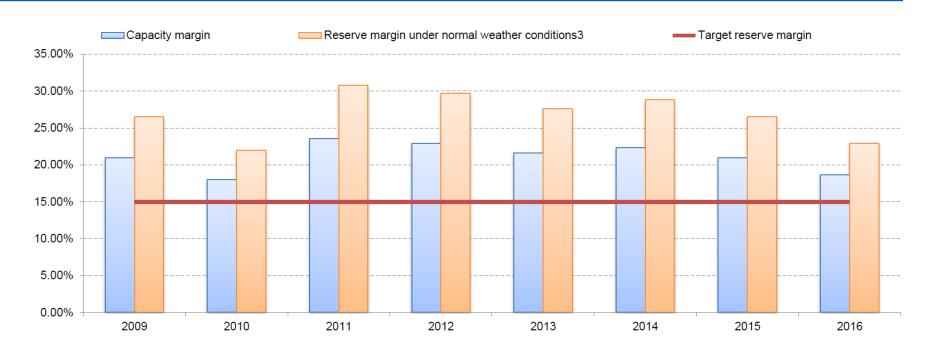






Excess Reserve Margins Persist in West

Summer Peak Demand, Supply, and Capacity and Reserve Margins



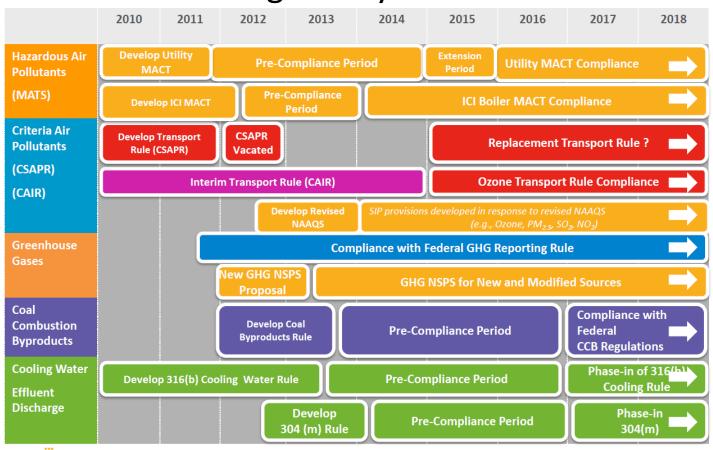




Regulatory Pressure



Regulatory Pressure



Source: PIM; adapted from M. J. Bradley & Associates LLC

new england



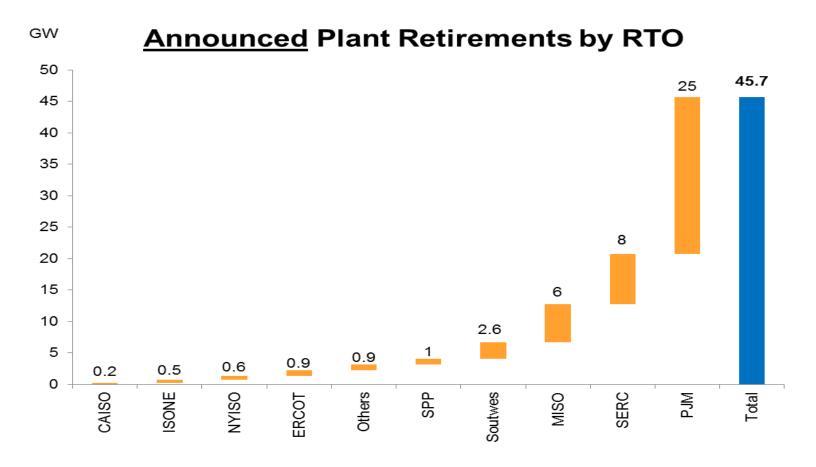








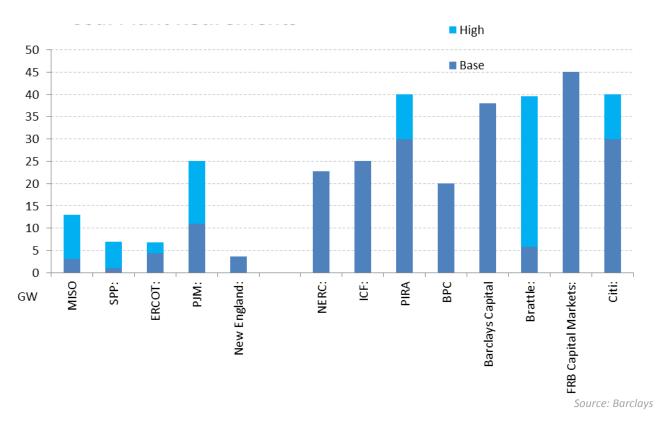
Capacity Reductions Key in Many Regions







Coal Plant Retirements



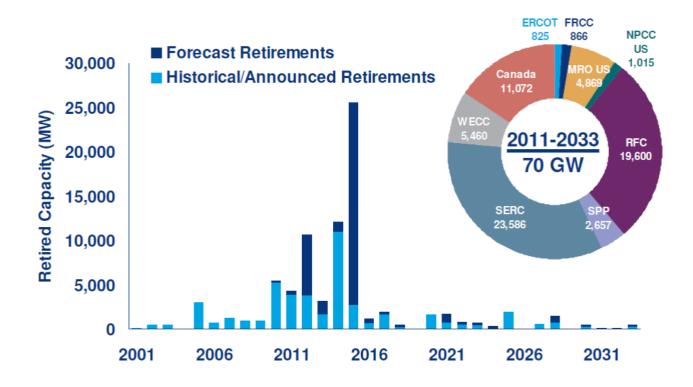
- Retirements from EPA mandates are estimated to be between 20 and 50 gigawatts, with some outliers around 70 gigawatts
- At least 10 gigawatts are already in the process







Coal Plant Retirements



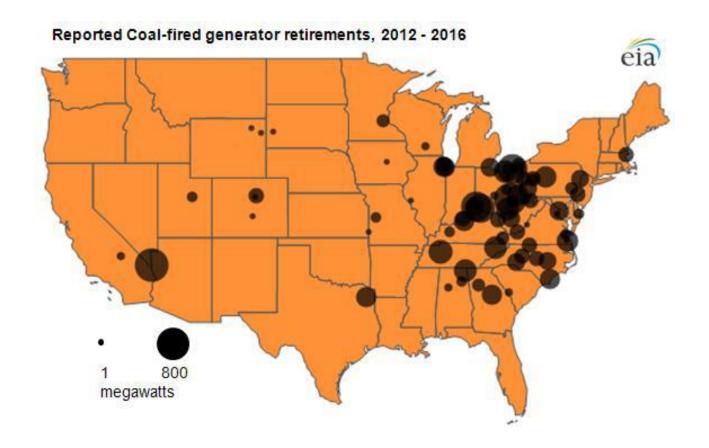








Coal Plant Retirements







LNG Exports



LNG Exports

Fig 1. LNG export applications vs. primary US demand sectors and global LNG market



Source: EDFT, EIA

- First exports in 2015
- DOE assumes a net macroeconomic benefit to the US economy
- 23 applications represent over 29bcf/d of natural gas export capacity (size of current global market)
- Most experts assume 6 to 12 bcf/d of final approved capacity
- Making LNG larger than any other potential form of price shock in the US market
- Also contributes to local congestion
- However, supports domestic production

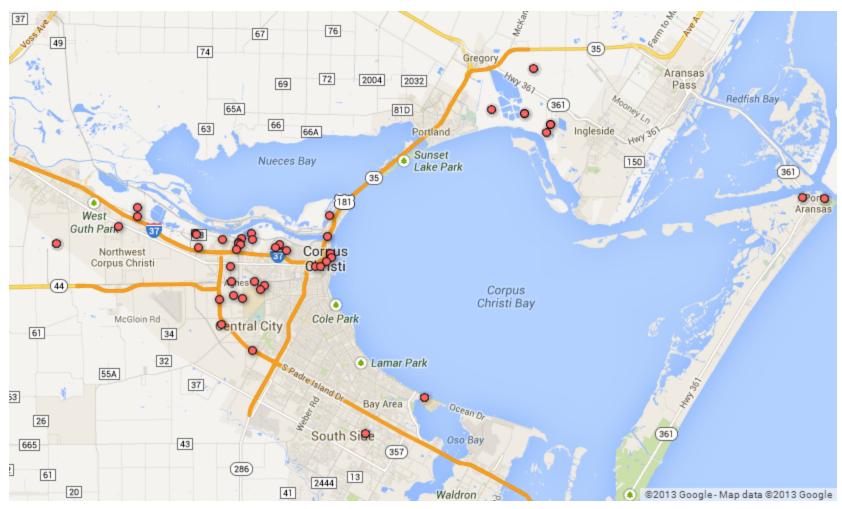


US Industrial Renaissance





US Industrial Renaissance: Led by Shale

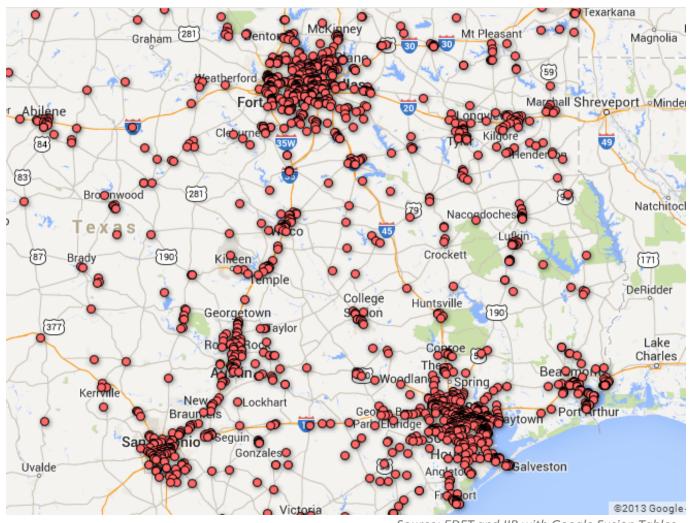


Source: EDFT and IIR with Google Fusion Tables





US Industrial Renaissance: Led by Shale



Source: EDFT and IIR with Google Fusion Tables



Conclusions



Conclusions

- Shale gas/tight oil explosion will not abate
- Weak demand is already recovering, yet with efficiency
- Coal-to-gas switching provides a floor to the market
- Renewables will continue, but with pause for infrastructure build-out and solutions for intermittency
- Demand Response and efficiency will revolutionize consumption
- Resource adequacy and reserve margin challenges will not be easy to fix
- CSAPR and other regulations add real costs, and reduce liquidity in the short run





Battle of the Fundamentals: Manage Risk!

