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 China Institute of International Studies

Fossil fuels: what future?

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-Problems of wording leading to bad misunderstandings

Petroleum = *an oily flammable bituminous liquid in upper strata of the earth*

Oil = *any of numerous unctuous combustible substances that are liquid*

Oil is an ambiguous term and includes biofuels (olive oil) and alcohols

Oil should not be confused with petroleum or hydrocarbons

-Reporting data

-publishing data is a political act and depends upon the image the author wants to give (rich in front of a banker or for quotas, poor in front of a tax collector).

-OPEC productions are ruled by quotas, but because OPEC members were cheating on quotas, OPEC oil productions are flawed and unreliable. Real data on oil transported by tankers have to be bought from spy companies (Petrologistics in Geneva).

-oil field reserves are confidential except in UK, Norway and US federal lands.

-words such as **energy, oil, reserves, resources, conventional, proved, probable, light, heavy, reasonable, sustainable, dangerous** are badly or not defined on purpose

-reporting any data with more than 2 significant digits shows that the author is incompetent

USDOE/EIA **proved reserves as end of 2005** posted 5 Oct. 2006

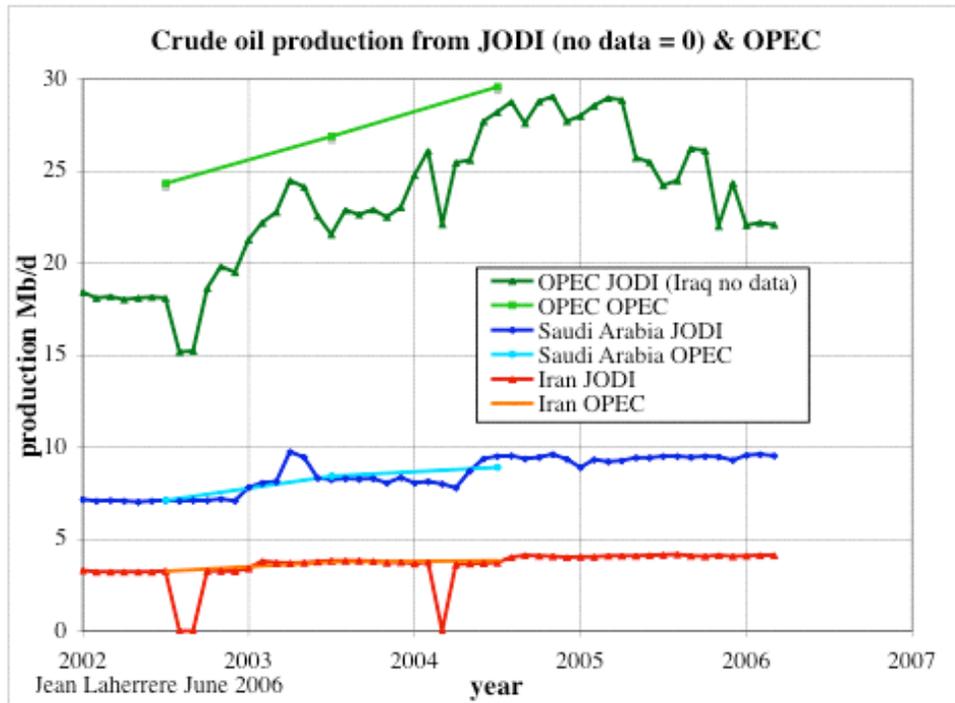
Oil Gb	OGJ	BP	WO	(WO Sept.2006)
World	1 292.935 5	1 201.331 538 509 4	1 119.615 3	1 119.058 3
Russia	60.000	74.436 476 05	74.4	
Norway	7.705	9.691 349	8.033	
Canada	178.7924	16.500	12.025	
China	18.25	16.038 12	16.188 5	
Gas Tcf	OGJ	BP	WO	WO Sept.2006 Cedigaz
World	6 124.016	6 359.172	6 226.554 6	6 215.219 6 6 380.625
Russia	1 680000	1 688.046	1 688.748 9	1 688.763 3
Norway	84.26	84.896 5	83.272 1	109.759 02
Canada	56.577	55.950 5	53.700	55.974 275
China	53.325	82.955	55.606 1	82.99025

-JODI

Transparency is claimed to be the goal of many but unfortunately the JODI (Joint Oil Data Initiative) gathering seven international agencies under the UN since 2000, provides only some incomplete production data.

JODI reports monthly data (www.jodidata.org) for a certain number of countries and the total for OPEC or for the top 30 producers without bothering, when adding, to check that no data does not mean a zero value! It means that JODI totals are wrong!

Figure 1: crude oil monthly production from JODI 2002-2006



JODI database for oil production is presently worthless as incomplete and incorrect additions. JODI, being the official worldwide organisation dealing with oil data, should first make the inventory of the world oil databases and comment the discrepancies in order to make them more homogeneous. The main goal should be to know exactly what is reported and to ask for better definitions.

-Reserves

Reserves represent the expected cumulative production to be recovered at the end when the field is abandoned.

There is no consensus on how to assess reserves and there is no world organisation to impose one. The oil industry has issued some rules (SPE/WPC 1997), but they are used only in internal estimates.

UN Framework Classifications (1997, 2004) were completely ignored by the industry.

Reserves estimates are uncertain (except when the field is abandoned), but many definitions, as the SEC (US Securities and Exchange Commission) 1977 obsolete rules (coming from very old SPE rules), deal with "reasonable certainty" and refuse the probabilistic approach because the risk aversion of bankers and shareholders.

Russian oil reserves are a State secret (disclosure = 7 years jail) .

Field reserves are confidential because competition in exploration in most countries, except Norway, UK and US federal lands. It is surprising to see so many countries where oil belongs to the country accepting that field data is kept confidential (as in France!).

Reserves represent what will be recovered in future, in a probabilistic approach it has to be the expected value, but it is better to give a range (mini, mean, maxi) or (low, best, high)

Resource is what is in the ground; reserves are only a small part of resource.

There are several reserve definitions in use:

-US = all companies listed on the US Stock Market are obliged to report only **proved = 1P** ≈ assumed to be the minimum?, but SEC rules = reasonable certainty: what is reasonable?: probability of 51 or 99 %?

-FSU classification = **maximum theoretical recovery** \approx proven + probable +possible = **3P** \approx maximum

-Rest of the world = SPE/WPC 1997 rules (I was a member of the task force) = **proven +probable = 2P** \approx expected value (should be the mean \approx P40, when given as the median P50, but often confused with the mode (most likely) \approx P65); range 1P=90%, 3P=10%

Proved reserves (1P) tell bankers that the company could not be bankrupted, but development decisions are taken on mean reserves (2P).

It is interesting to notice that the US is different with the rest of the world for reserves, but also for units, US industry is not using the SI of units (as Liberia and Bangladesh) when the rest of the world uses it (US federal agencies are obliged to use the SI, but practically they do not). Oil barrel has no legal definition and the US DOE is obliged to add after barrel 42 US gallons.

All the attempts to improve the data have failed, despite all the claims of good will by governments and agencies, in particular the JODI (Joint Oil Data Initiative) gathering seven international agencies under the UN since 2000, providing only some incomplete production data.

The conversion volume-weight is also badly managed.

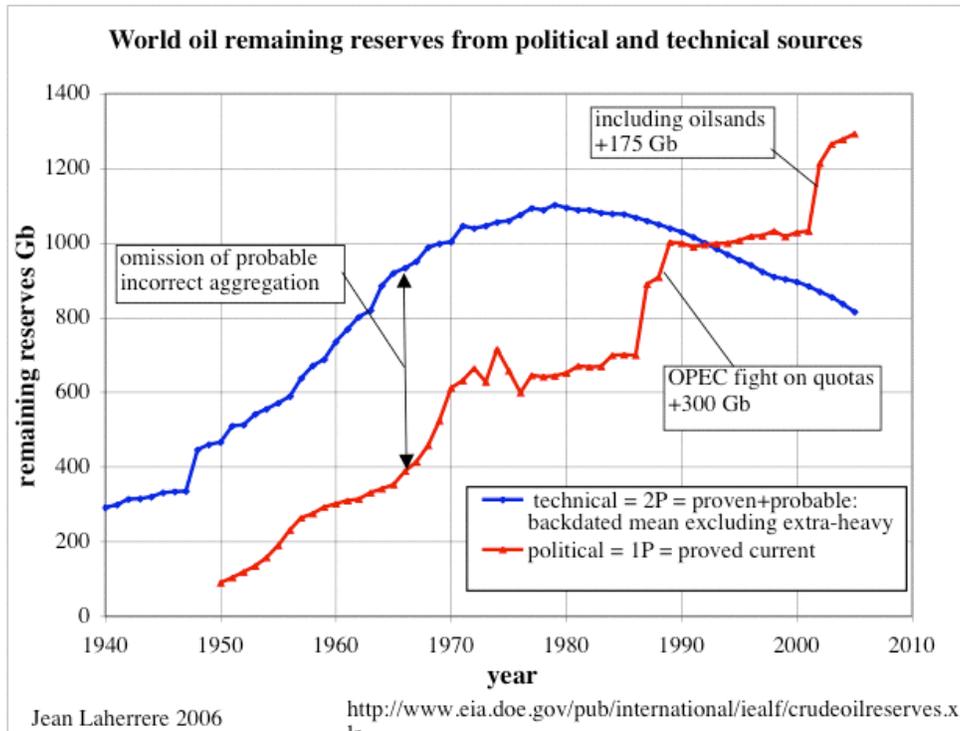
Reserve growth occurs when reserves are reported as the minimum (proved), but does not occur statistically when reported as mean (expected) value.

-Political and technical data

Oil remaining reserves (known discoveries minus cumulative production) can be compared from political sources giving current proved values and from technical sources after correction of US Lower 48 and FSU to obtain the backdated mean (expected) crude oil (less extra-heavy) value.

The following graph display my technical data, which is the compilation of several heterogeneous databases, corrected to best represent the world mean field reserves, backdated to the year discovery. The best way should be to backdate to the year where investment are made but it is impossible to obtain it worldwide by lack of data.

Figure 2: **World remaining conventional oil & gas reserves from political and technical sources**

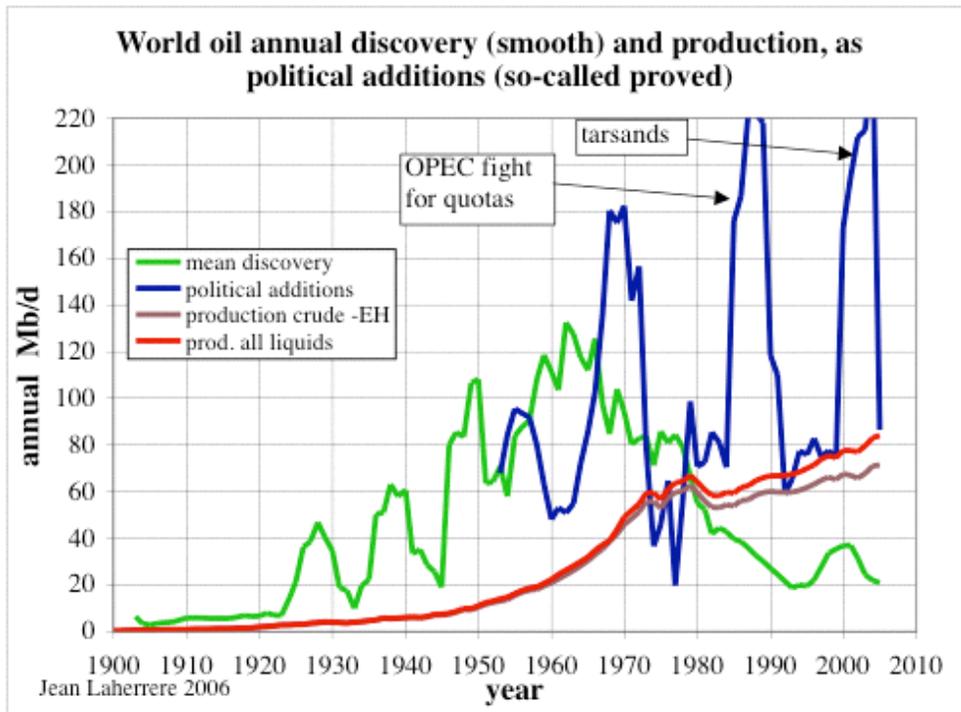


Political data is always rising from 1950 to now, when from the technical sources, oil remaining reserves has peaked in 1980! It is well recognized by almost every IOC that, since 1980, oil discovery is less than oil production

From 1950 to 1979 (oil shock) proved reserves were roughly half of the mean value, the difference representing the omission of the probable reserves and the incorrect aggregation.

The same data **annually** shows very well the artefacts of political reporting, compared to the truth, which is that finding new reserves is a nightmare for oil companies (Scaroni 2006) and that since 1980 the world oil production is much higher than oil discovery.

Figure 3: **World annual crude oil (less extra-heavy) mean discovery & production and political additions (so-called proved)**



Every study based only on the so-called proved reserves should be discarded as useless following the principle GIGO: **Garbage In, Garbage Out.**

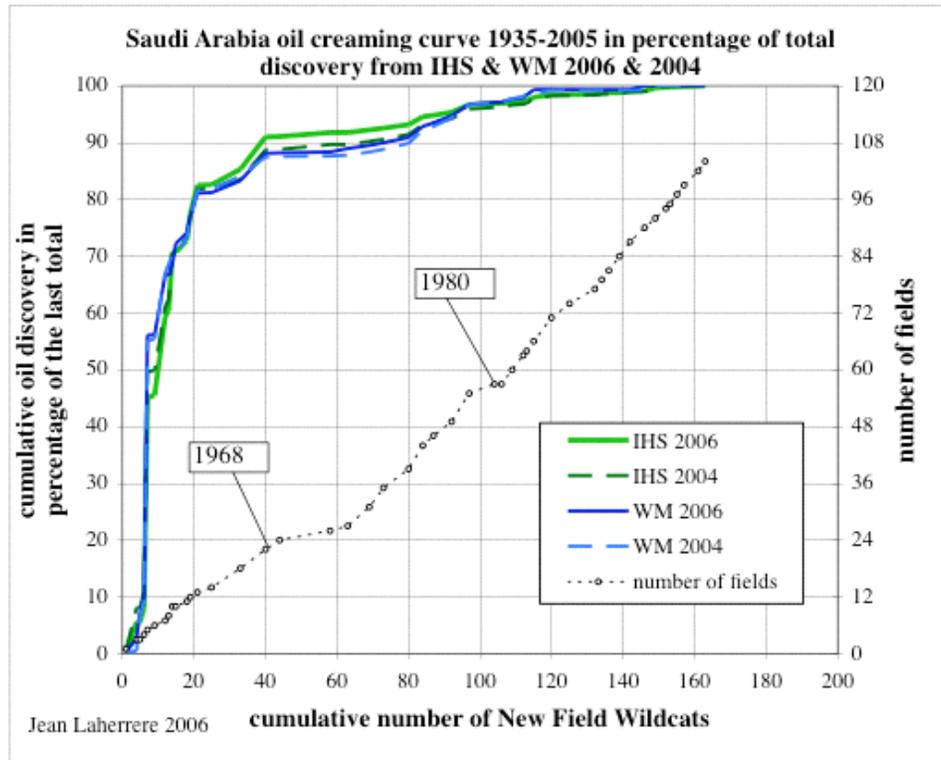
-Myths to be rejected

To prevent showing decline, all means are used, in particular myths.

-Myth 1: Middle East is under explored

Saudi Arabia has found 80% of the present discoveries with the first 20 NFW (new field wildcat) from 1935 to 1965 within 12 fields and only 1% with the last 20 NFW from 1997 to 2005 within 16 fields.

Figure 4: **Saudi Arabia cumulative oil discovery from IHS and WM in percentage of the last cumulative versus cumulative number of New Field Wildcats**



Saudi Arabia is not under explored, it is finding more fields, but much smaller fields.

-Myth 2: oil recovery factor (RF) is about 35% in the world and 50% in North Sea, so world reserves can be increased widely

Recovery factor being the ratio in percentage of the reserves versus the volume in place depends upon the definition of reserves, which can be either the proved 1P or proven+provable 2P. The most detailed database of IHS reports for 2006 about 11500 oilfields for the world outside the US onshore with 2P oil recovery factor ranging from 0,1% to 98 % with an average (by number) of 27%. For gasfields, 8560 fields are reported in 2006 with RF with an average of 61%. Very often round values are used or fraction, showing that this ratio is more a guess than a serious estimate. Some 2P RF estimates look wild guesses as in Saudi Arabia for Ghawar and close by Abqaiq, with odd variations:

	Roadifer	IHS	IHS	IHS	IHS	Aramco 2P
	1986	1997	2004	2005	2006	2004
Ghawar	44	60	60	70	65	65
Abqaiq	73	60	72	60	60	
Manifa	52	52	52	70	70	
Saudi Arabia		48	51	60	59	56

In modern fields reserves are estimated by simulating the entire life of the fields from known data (exploratory wells, tests and seismic) and the planned infrastructure (injectors and producers) detailing the field in millions of cells. The simulation is run with Monte Carlo and the cumulative production at the end represents the reserves. This simulation does not care about recovery factor. There is no indication from the statistics that recovery factor increases with time as suggested by many.

In World Oil December 2005, CEO Statoil T.Overvik stated that Statfjord has recovered **64 % of 8 Gb oil in place (OIP)**, compared to 48 % in 1979, hoping to reach 70% in the future. But in WO December 2004 Overvik stated having produced **63 % of 6 Gb OIP**. Is the change of OIP a typing mistake or is OIP a wild guess? IHS reported, in 1998, an OIP of 6.3 Gb with oil+condensate (O+C) 2P= 4,60 Gb giving a recovery factor of 73 % and, in 2005, an OIP of 6.1 Gb with O+C 2P=4,36 Gb giving a RF of 72 %. IHS does not see any improvement in recovery factor, being already very high in 1998!

Oilfield recovery factors are mainly unreliable guesses and statistical averages are useless.

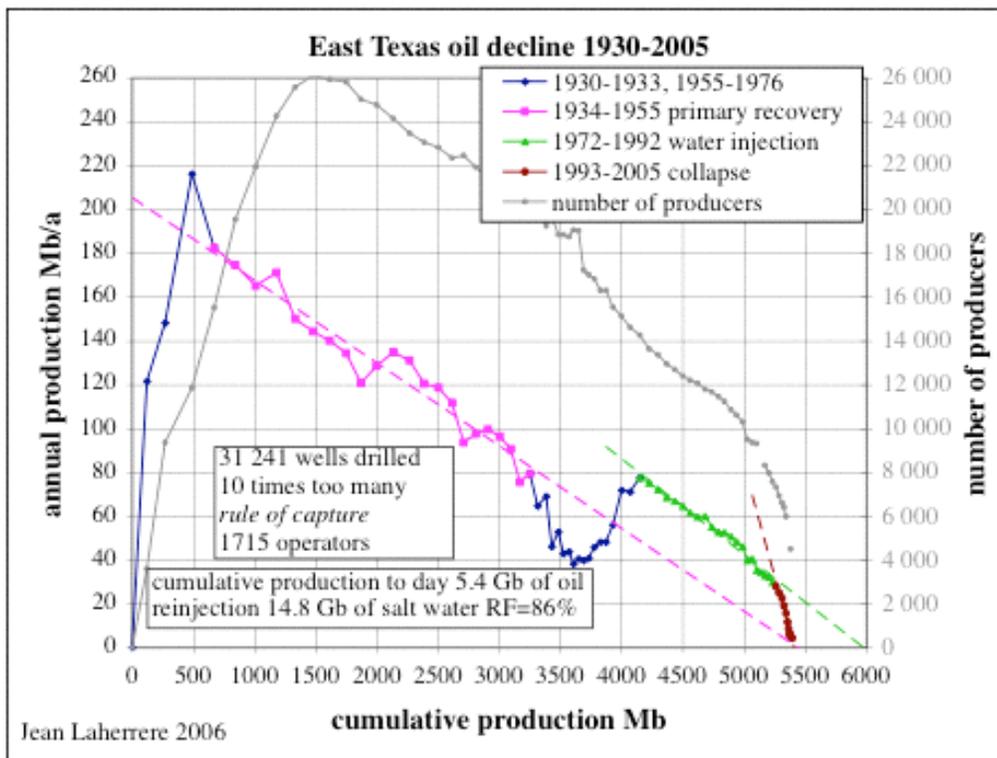
-Myth 3: technology increases reserves

Reserve growth is claimed by USGS (Geological Survey) 2000 report extrapolating the current proved reserve growth in the US old fields to the backdated proven+probable reserve in the rest of the world. It is a non-scientific extrapolation as there are two completely different objects. It is as comparing the temperature in Paris with those in New York without bothering to mention that the first is in Celsius and the second in Fahrenheit. Previous USGS assessments (Masters) denied reserve growth when using inferred estimates.

Field reserve growth due to technology should be seen on the oil production decline versus cumulative production.

Field reserve growth is often negative at the end, contrary to genuine expectations before, as the largest oilfield in the US Lower 48, East Texas, which was estimated for a long time to hold 6 Gb when decline was only 5%/a, but now, with decline increase to 10%/a, near exhaustion, ultimate recovery is only 5.4 Gb, with a negative reserve growth of -10%.

Figure 5: **Oil decline of East Texas, largest US L48 oilfield 1930-2005**



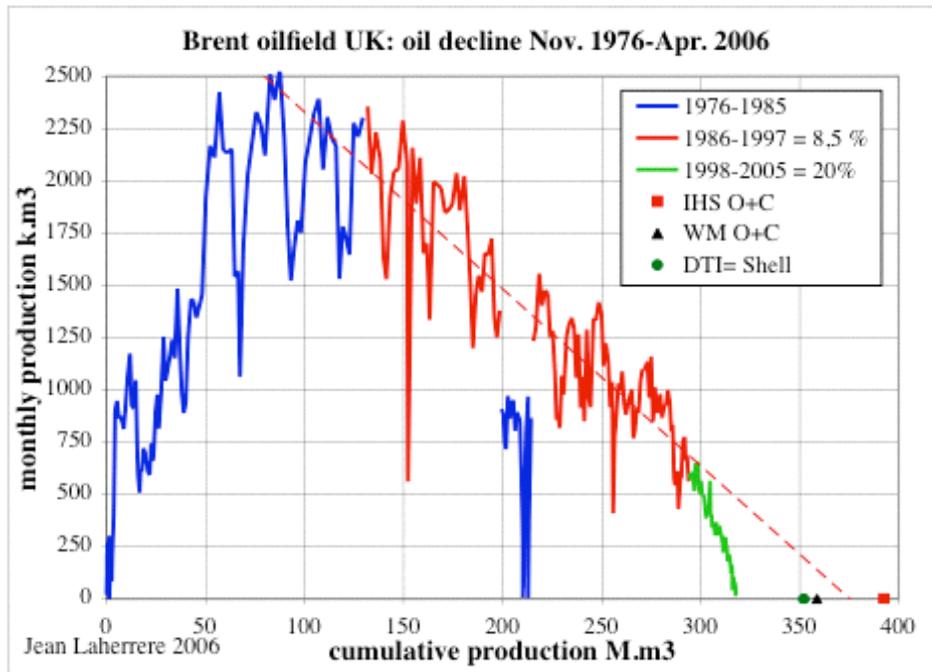
Over 30 000 wells have been drilled (by over 1700 different operators) 10 times too many (spacing of 4 acres per well, when 40 acres/w was largely enough), because of *rule of capture*! There is a very active water drive and **the recovery factor is estimated at 86 %**, being reliable because over

30 000 wells. **Present water cut is over 98%** =14 000 b/d of oil with 1 000 000 b/d of water from 4500 wells! = 3 bo/d/w and 220 bw/d/w

The decline of annual production versus cumulative production is most of the times close to a straight line, but some shows, as East Texas, a collapse at the end, making the straight line extrapolation an optimistic estimate, as in the Brent decline (outside the trough in 1989-91 for works on gas repressuring).

Up to 1997 Brent oil ultimate was estimated to be around 350 to 400 M.m3 with a decline of 8%/a, but production from 1998 to 2005 (green curve) with a decline of 20 %/a shows that the ultimate will be around 320 M.m3. Again negative reserve growth.

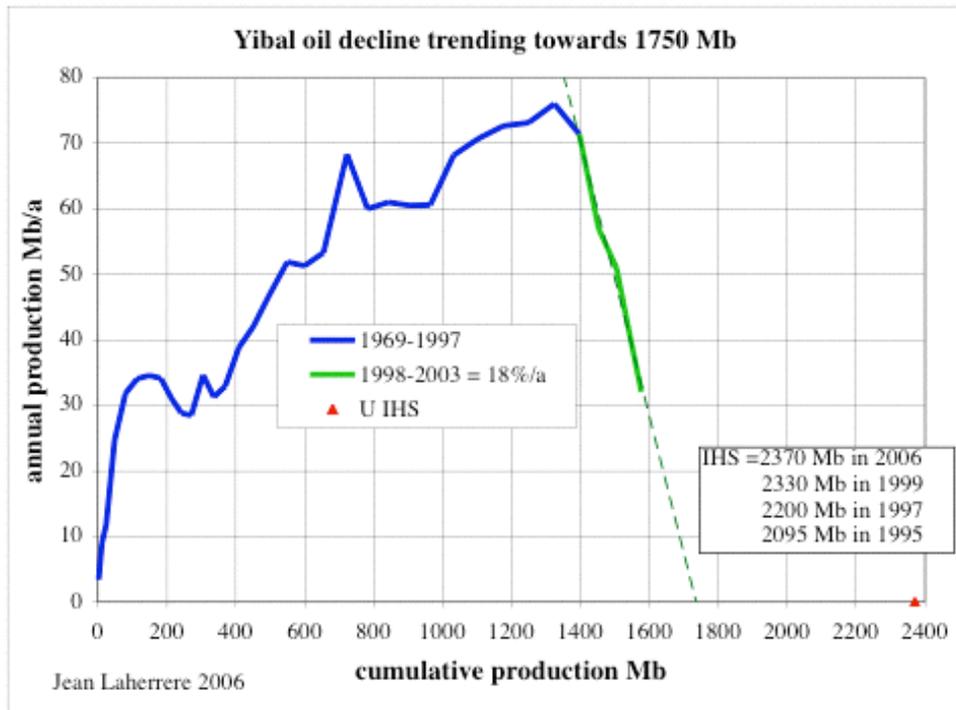
Figure 6: **Brent oil decline showing a late collapse Nov.1976-Apr.2006:**



Modern production aims to get maximum production to get maximum profit (pushed by new shareholders as pension fund asking short-term large rate of return. This kind of practice in Russia is called “colonial or rapacious technology” by Simonov (2006)

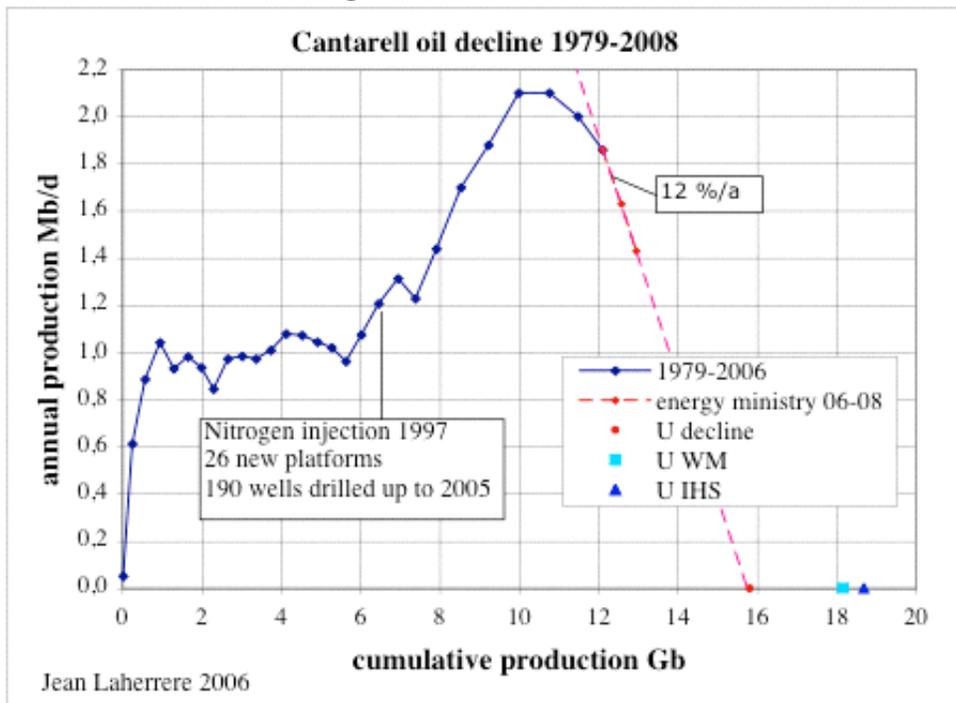
Using multi-branch horizontal wells increase the production, but not the total recovery as shown by Yibal the largest oilfield in Oman when the decline is about 18%/a and the ultimate is likely to be around 1750 Gb and not 2370 Mb as reported by IHS in 2006, but 2200 Mb in 1997 and 2095 Mb in 1995: the IHS reported reserve growth of Yibal from 1995 to 2006 is contradicted by the decline!

Figure 7: **Oil decline of Yibal, largest field in Oman 1969-2003, operated by Shell**



The largest Mexican oilfield Cantarell discovered in 1977 (aggregation of several fields as Akal, Chac, Kutz, Sihil and Nohoch) has reserves reported by IHS as 15,3 Gb in 1995 and 18,7 Gb in 2006. In 1995 when annual production was at 1 Mb/d, Pemex started an very expensive nitrogen injection and production raised quickly as they installed 26 new platforms and drilled up to now 190 wells, but it peaked at 2,1 Mb/d in 2003 & 2004 and starts declining in 2005

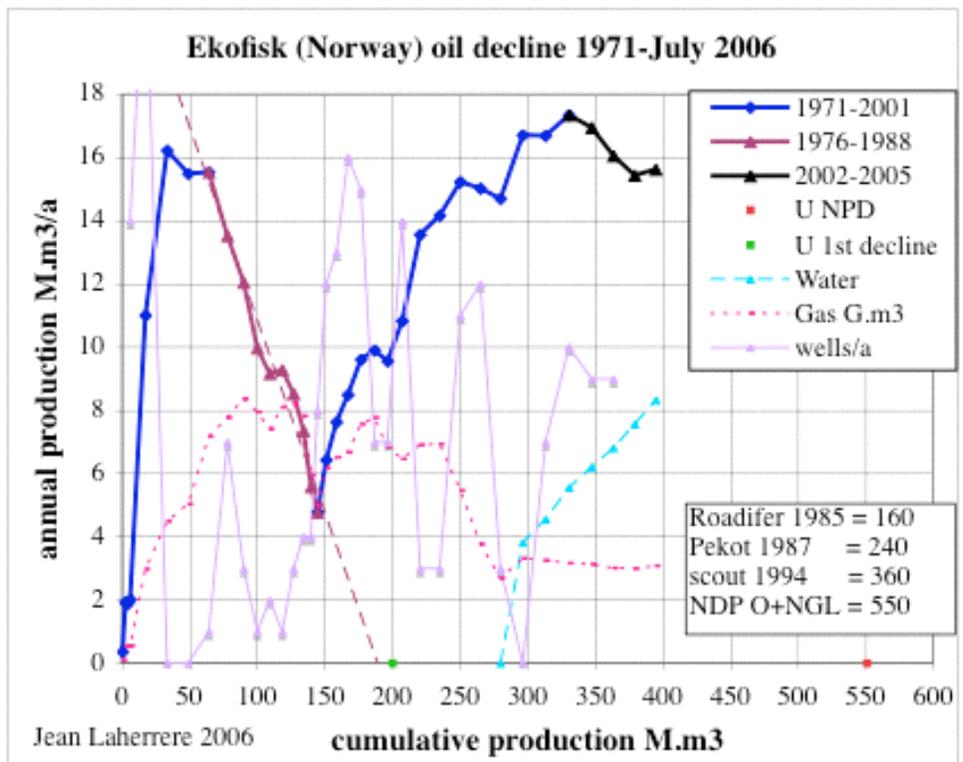
Figure 8: Oil decline of Cantarell, largest field in Mexico 1979-2008



The ministry of energy has reported that Cantarell is declining and will produce only 1,4 Mb/d in 2008, meaning a decline of 12%/a (14 %/a was also reported) and an ultimate about 16 Gb compared to more than 18 Gb for IHS and WM. Again a negative reserve growth!

There are many negative reserve growth examples in the world, and in my review of all major (>100 Mb) oilfields of the world I found few examples of decline showing a real positive reserve growth and all those examples are due to an exceptional geologic case. The best examples are Ekofisk, which have seen its chalk reservoir, compacted with the decrease of pressure as such as the seafloor has fallen by 8 meters (platforms had to be raised) and the compaction has increased the reserve from 180 to 560 M.m3.

Figure 9: Oil decline of Ekofiisk (Norway) 1971-July 2006



On the plot of annual production versus cumulative production, there are many example of negative reserve growth and few of positive reserve growth, sot it is likely that the final **proven +probable** reserve growth would be negative, at the most nil when using mean values (by definition mean values are statistically assumed to not change as it is the expected value), but not positive as claimed by USGS.

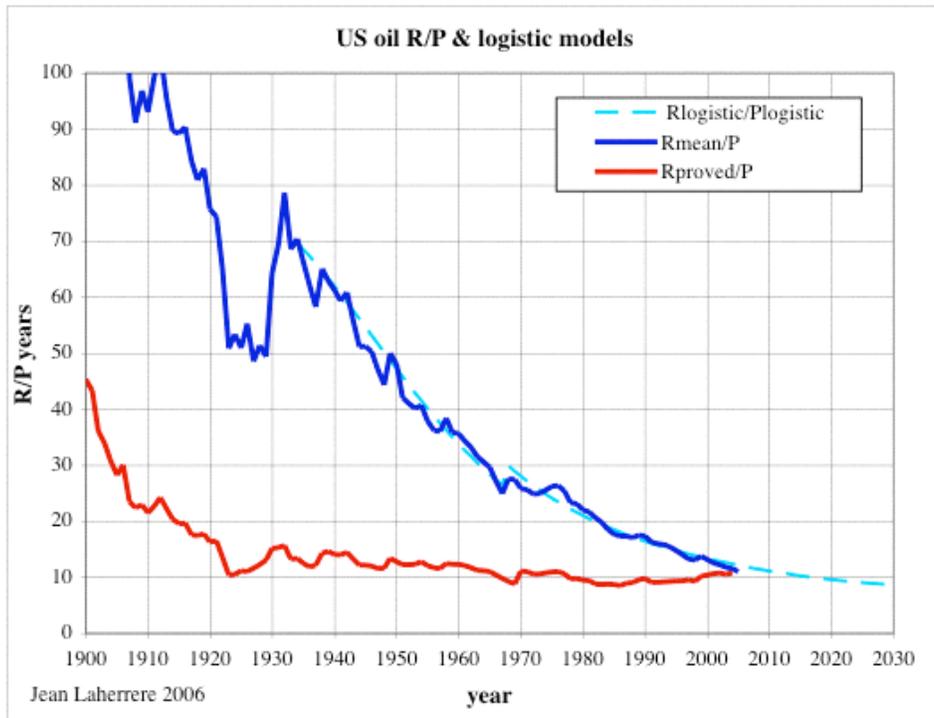
It is surprising to read the statement of Lord Browne BP on World Energy vol. 9 n°2 2006 « *the last 30 years the limits to the depth of water in which drilling is possible has increased from **around 100 feet to more than 6000 feet*** » In fact the truth is quite higher for both limits. In the Gulf of Mexico 100 feet was reached in 1956 (GI043) and in 1975, 31 years ago, Cognac field (MC194) was discovered by 1024 feet. In 1977, 29 years ago, Total drilled Habibas in Algeria offshore by 3028 feet of water (TD 14752'). Today wells have been drilled by more than 10 000 feet of water (Chevron 10 011 feet at Toledo in 2004).

Why to give such wrong statements to praise the impact of technology? It is the case of IEA in May and October 2005 showing a manipulated 1998 Shell graph on North Sea (Laherrere 2006).

Technology increases current production (mainly by adding more wells) of conventional (primary and secondary recovery) fields (cheap oil) **without increasing the recovery** (sometimes decreasing it). But **technology does increase reserves for unconventional fields** (tertiary recovery) as extra-heavy oil (expensive oil). It is why cheap oil and expensive oil have to be treated separately.

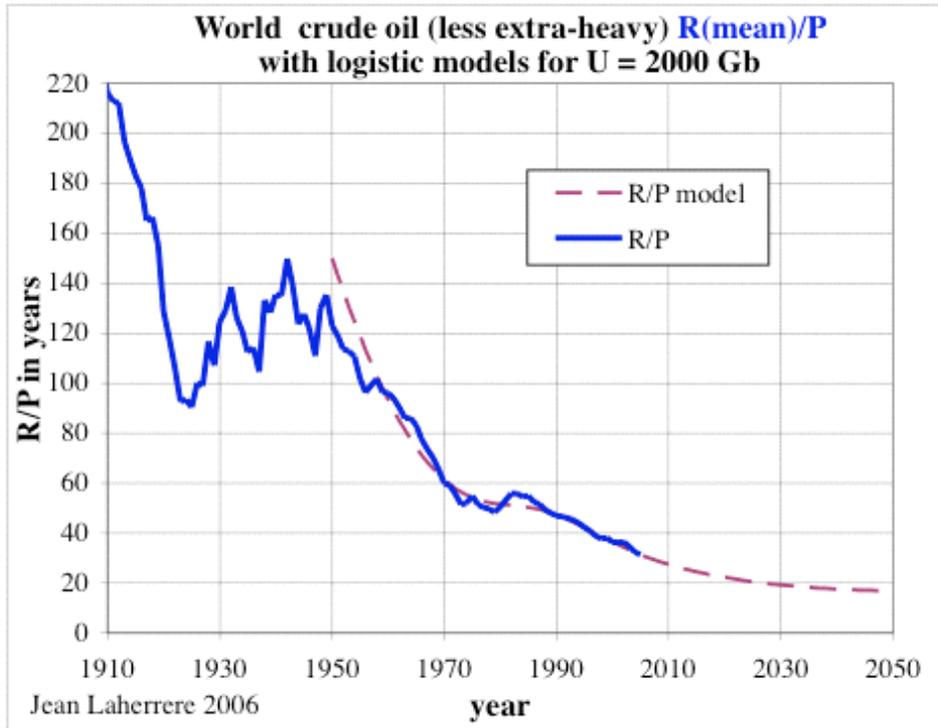
Proved reserve growth is just the evolution of the estimate from the minimum towards the mean or most likely and shows that using only **proved reserve is a bad practice**. Mean reserves do not grow statistically, some increase, some decrease and the most do not change.

-Myth 4: reserves represents 40 years for oil, 60 years for gas and 250 years for coal!
R/P from US proved reserves is about 10 years since the last 80 years, showing that this ratio is useless for forecasting, in fact it is used to estimate reserves as a thumb rule (even used by USGS). Using backdated proven + probable (mean reserves) gives a complete different decreasing trend!
 Figure 10: US R/P from mean backdated reserves and from proved current



For the world R/P (crude oil less extra-heavy) decreases from 140 years in 1950 to 35 years to day and trending towards a 20 years asymptote.

Figure 11: **World R/P from my technical database with logistic models 1910-2030**

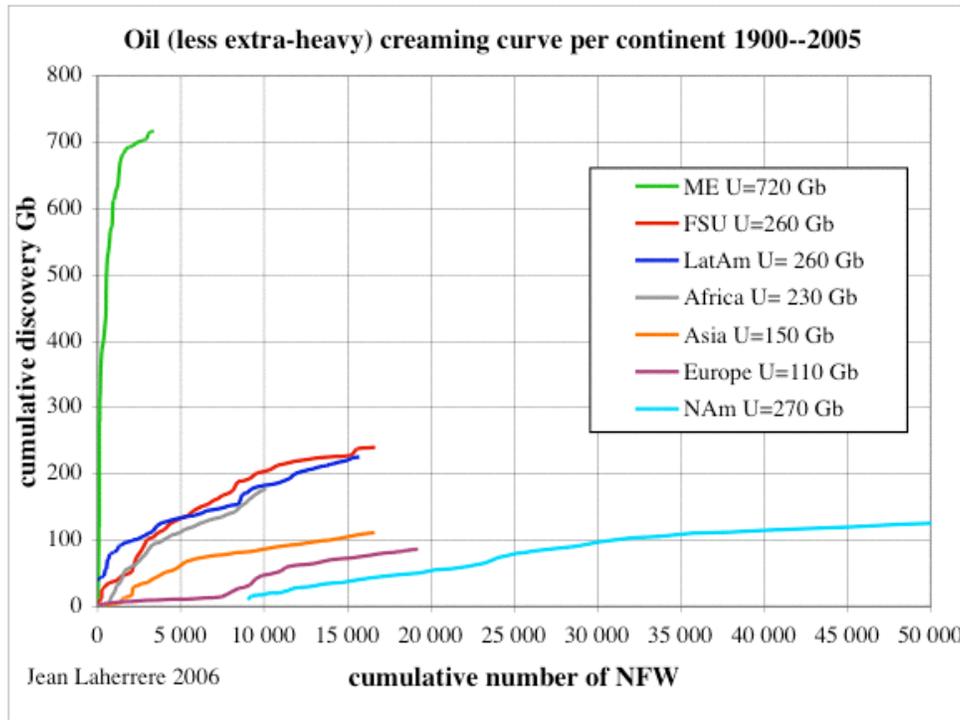


R/P is a very poor indicator for forecasting the future, but used by many.

-Ultimate estimation

Creaming curve is the plot of cumulative mean discovery versus the cumulative number of **pure** exploratory wells (NFW= New Field Wildcat). It is modelled easily with several hyperbolic cycles. The display by continent shows the huge inequality of endowment. The ultimate by continent is shown in the next graph totalising 2000 Gb. My ultimate in 2005 was 2150 Gb but I decrease it when getting WM (Wood Mackenzie) worldwide (almost) database

Figure 12: Crude oil less extra-heavy creaming curve by continent



Creaming curves are rarely used because few have the detailed and complete data of NFW.

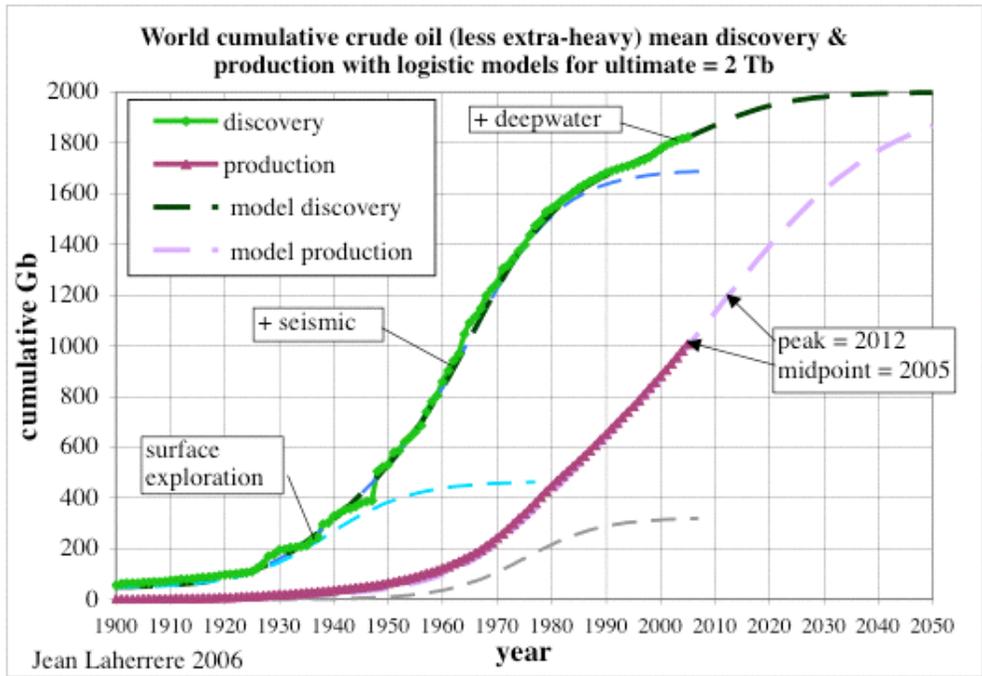
-Modelling of future »oil« production

Future production is modelled by drawing with several cycles a curve which the area below it until the end of production represents the ultimate. The model has to fit past data with value and slope. The model will represent the best that Nature can offer, if there is no constraint from the demand or from investments. It is likely that there will be not a peak but a **bumpy plateau** (with chaotic prices) following 2004 Paul Volcker's forecast of 75% chances to have in the next 5 years an economic crisis.

-Cumulative discovery & production

We start with cumulative crude oil less extra heavy (or cheap oil) with 2 Tb (2000 Gb) ultimate. With 3 cycles for exploration (surface exploration, seismic, deepwater) and 2 cycles for production (pre-shock and after shock), the oil midpoint production is at 2005 and the oil peak at 2012.

Figure 13: World cumulative crude oil (less extra-heavy) mean discovery & production with forecast for an ultimate of 2 Tb 1900-2050



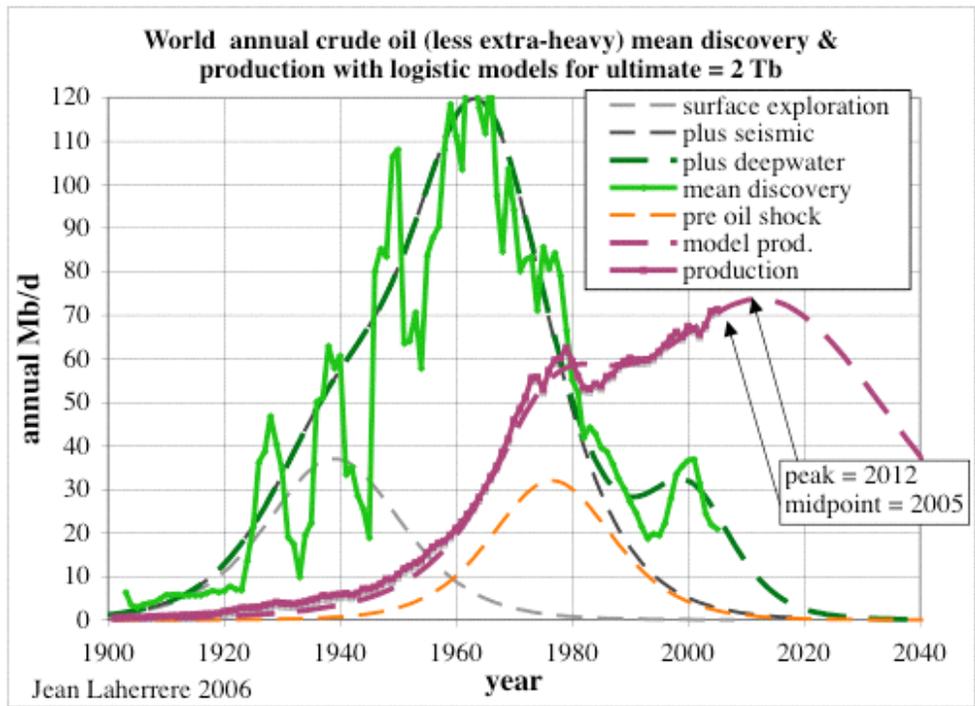
Present cumulative discovery is over 1800 Gb, leaving less than 200 Gb for yet to find, which is less than the accuracy of the ultimate (taken with only one significant digit for well showing its inaccuracy).

- **World annual "oil"**

- **Crude oil less extra-heavy discovery & production**

Annual crude oil discovery peaked around 1960

Figure 14: **World annual crude less extra-heavy oil mean discovery and production with logistic model for U = 2000 Gb** (no demand or investment constraint)



-liquids production

The oil demand, as it is published by USDOE/EIA and IEA includes all liquids even synthetic oil as GTL (gas-to-liquid), CTL (coal-to-liquid) and BTL (biomass-to-liquid).

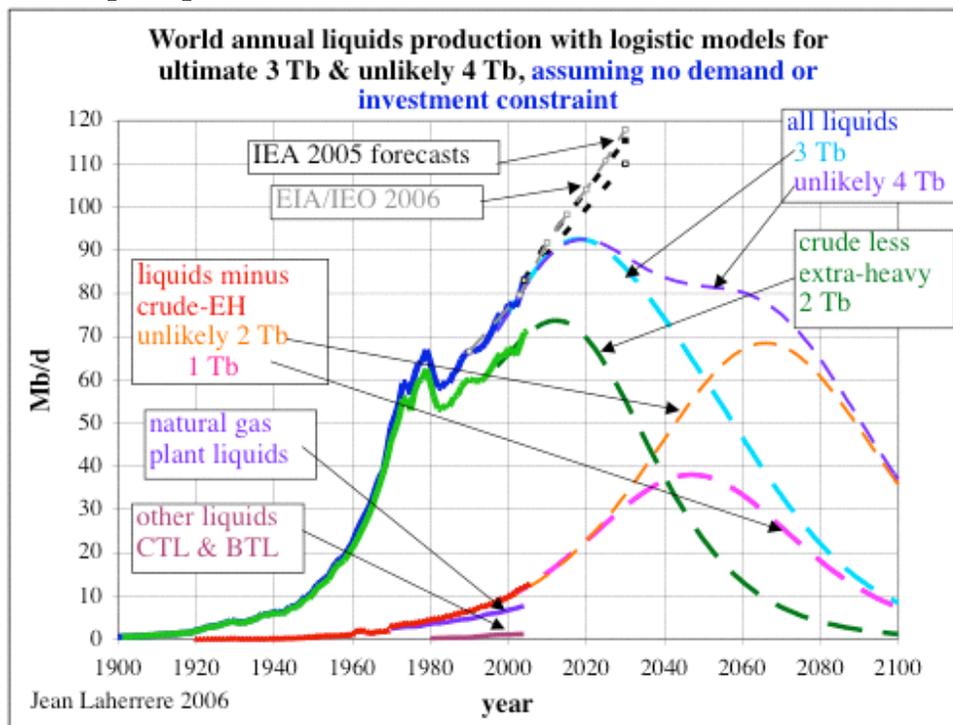
All liquids ultimate is estimated at 3 Tb being the sum of

- crude less extra-heavy 2000 Gb
- extra-heavy 500 Gb
- natural gas liquids and GTL 250 Gb
- synthetic oil (BTL, CTL) & refinery gains 250 Gb

Crude oil less extra-heavy (cheap oil) is modelled in the previous graph with an ultimate of 2 Tb.

The rest being **expensive oil** is modelled (red curve) with an ultimate of 1 Tb, making an all liquids ultimate of 3 Tb, with a peak around 2050. The all liquids peak is around 2015 and over 90 Mb/d, but this is theoretical assuming no constraint from the demand or from investments. The all planned *megaprojects* up to 2010 are well known for oilfields with estimates of cost, maximum plateau and timing despite most are optimist (McNamara law saying that the ratio for frontier projects between initial estimate and reality is pi (3,14) for cost and e (Euler number = 2,8) for time. Skrebowski (Petroleum Review 2006) has forecasted an oil peak in 2010 at 94 Mb/d. This detailed forecast is in line with our theoretical forecast from ultimate 3 Tb. But CERA (OGJ 14 Aug. 2006) forecasts, using the same *megaprojects*, that oil production in 2015 will be 110 Mb/d (but from 88.74 Mb/d in 2006?), forgetting to allow a likely lag and reduction in the realization of the projects as did Skrebowski. But these forecast are only for oil projects and do not included synthetic oil.

Figure 15: **World liquids production (no demand or investment constraint)**



Doubling the ultimate of expensive oil (red curve), making the all liquids ultimate at 4 Tb, will not change the oil peak date, changing only the slope after the peak.

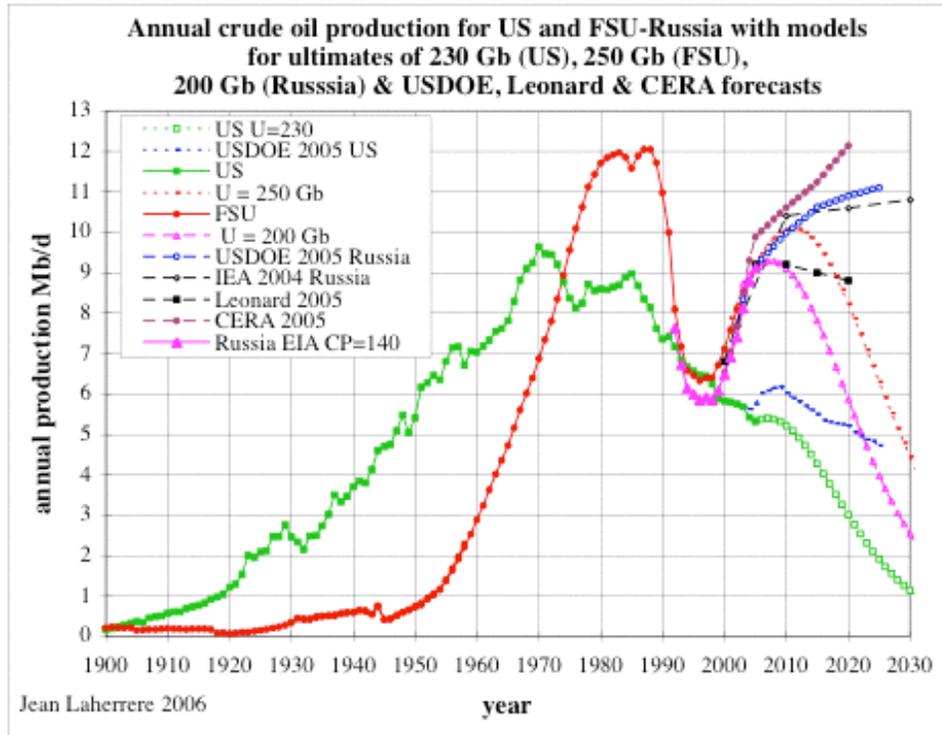
IEA 2005 forecast is plotted with 115 Mb/d in 2030.

Al-Husseini (former VP Aramco E&P) stated that IEA forecasts are much too high for Middle East and for Russia

-US & FSU-Russia forecast

FSU has peaked in 1988, and then collapsed drastically, but Russia recovered from 1997 up to now. But Russian estimates are overestimated, using FSU classification (Kalimov 1979 & 1993) with a maximum theoretical recovery (3P). My estimate as Leonard 2003 (former Yukos VP) is that Russia is presently peaking, despite CERA and USDOE optimistic forecasts.

Figure 16: **Oil production for US, FSU & Russia with several forecasts 1900-2030**

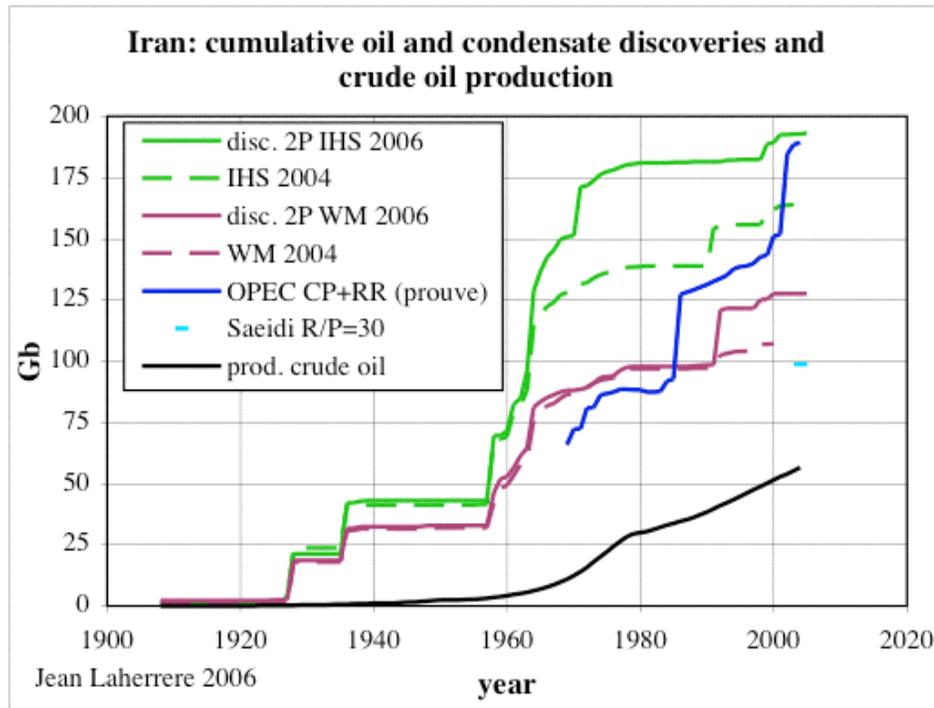


-Iran

M. Saeidi (VP of Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation) stated (Guardian 27 Aug. 2006) that Iran has only 25 to 30 years of oil, contrary to NIOC reports of 132 Gb with a R/P of 93 years (2004 OPEC report & BP Review) or more than 3 times more. Ali Bakhtiari (ASPO & former NIOC) has already declared that NIOC estimates were exaggerated when reality is close to 40 Gb (from estimates of M.A.Saidi (geologist and former NIOC head). In 2005 Iran has produced 4 Mb/d with a cumulative production of 58 Gb. R/P of 25-30 means that remaining reserves are close to 40 Gb, giving a total discovery about 100 Gb.

Spy companies (IHS, WM), which sell technical data, do not want anymore to upset NOCs (National Oil Company), which are now becoming their clients. They have recently increased their estimates as shown in the following graph, to match official reports, totalling at end of 2005 190 Gb for IHS 2P (against 165 for IHS 2004), 190 for NIOC 1P and 125 Gb for WM 2P (against 105 for WM 2004)

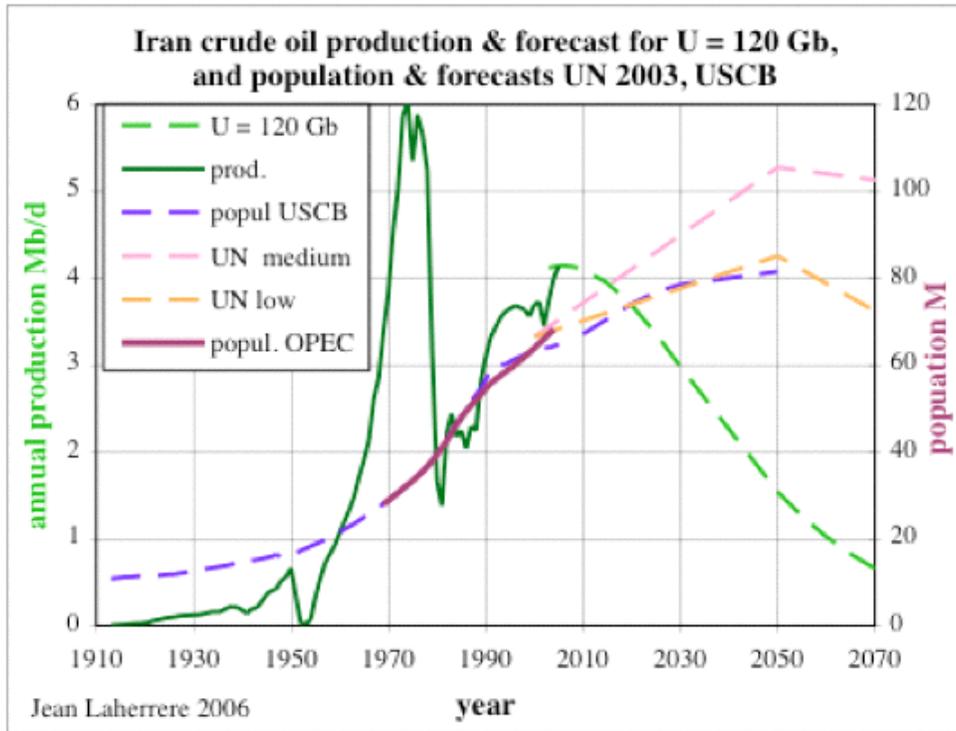
Figure 17: **Iran: cumulative oil discovery & production from different sources 1908-2005**



Last year in ASPO Lisbon I plotted future production with two ultimates: 120 Gb (my guess) and 200 Gb (NIOC estimate) and I concluded that Iran need quickly nuclear plants. Saeidi and Saidi confirm that 120 Gb is a likely ultimate, which leads to an oil peak right now. Only the decline will be improved by the claimed last large discoveries as: Azadegan found in 1999 (reserves are reported as 6 Gb for IHS, 3.5 Gb for WM, 2.6 to T Gb for Salameh 2005 and 26 Gb (oil in place) for the medias, for a production of only 260 000 b/d), which is not yet developed (it is full of mines from the war) despite the Japanese signed a contract in 2004 (they are now withdrawing or reducing their share under US pressure); or Yadaveran discovered in 2002 (reserves of 3 Gb for IHS, 1.7 Gb for WM and 30 Gb (OIP?) for some medias) which is negotiated with the Chinese and the Indians. But Iranian oil contracts are considered as very poor, and US oil companies are forbidden to be there.

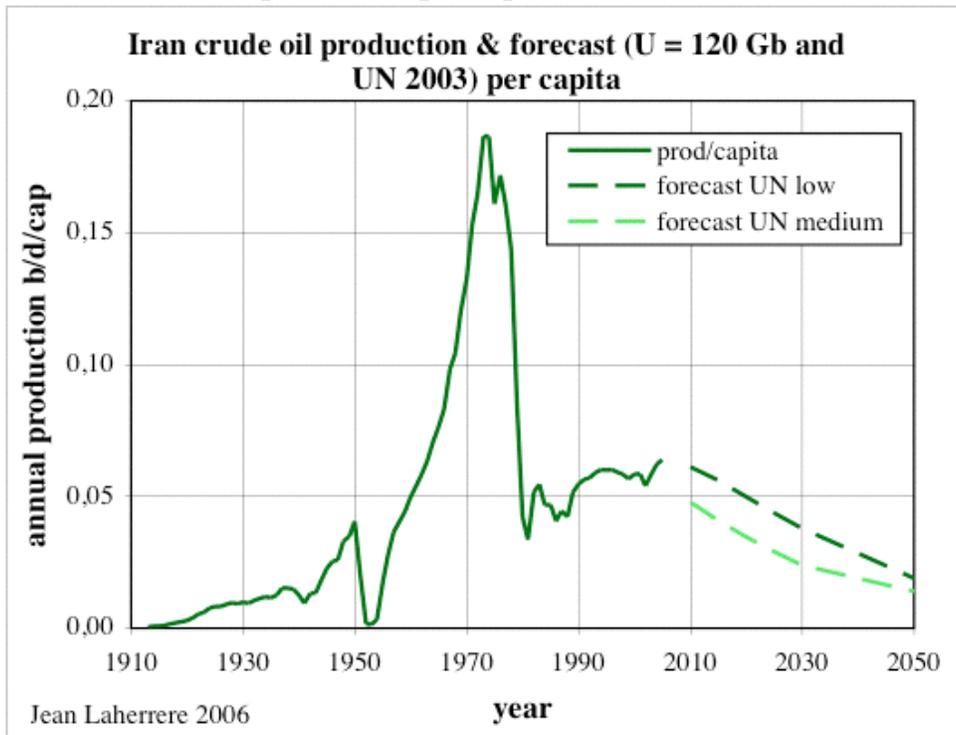
The 2003 UN population scenarios (low, and medium which in the past were always too high) is compared to USCB (Census Bureau) forecast leading to a likely population peak at 80 millions around 2050.

Figure 18: **Iran: forecast of oil production and of population 1910-2070**



The oil production per capita shows a spike around 1970 and a plateau from 1990 to 2010 with a sharp decline beyond.

Figure 19: Iran: forecast of oil production per capita 1910-2050



Iran has large reserves of gas but not enough to provide exports for earning money and national consumption and replacing declining oil. They will need nuclear plants quick and should start now to build them.

-Denial of signed contracts

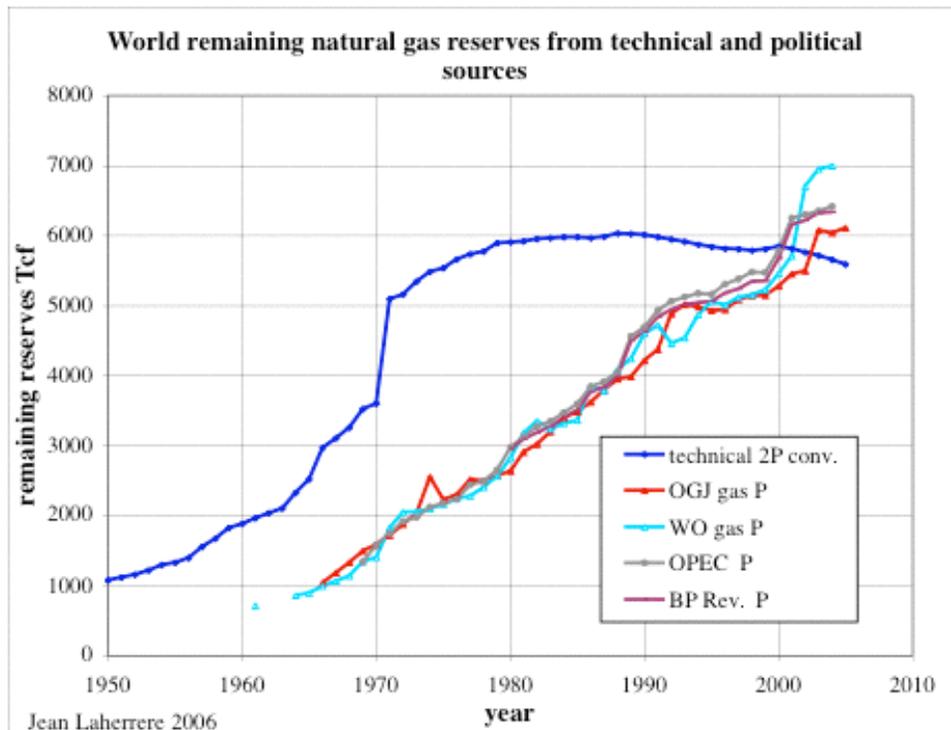
Our forecast is based on ultimate reserves, but, as already stated, it assumes that there is no constraint from the demand or from the investments. A recent trend of denials of signed contracts in Bolivia, Russia and Venezuela is a bad sign for investors, because foreign investment and technology are needed in these countries, which are spending oil money for social uses. In the past such denial of signed contracts were going to the International Arbitration, but now only force prevails.

All these constraints will make the oil peak a bumpy plateau and will lead to chaotic prices.

-Natural gas

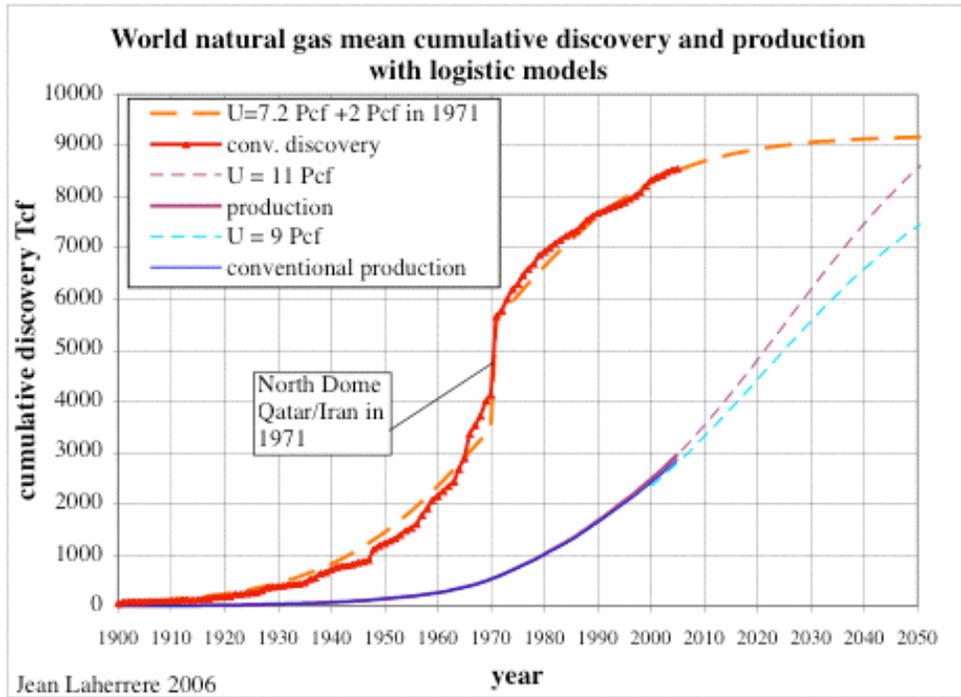
The remaining natural gas reserves reported as proved by nations display the same divergence with the technical data. The problem is that technical database is more difficult to obtain, because the difference between IHS and WM is wider than for oil as WM reports only so called technical gas, which can be produced when IHS reports discovery, including a lot of stranded gas. Technical data has peaked since 1980

Figure 20: world remaining NG reserves from different sources.



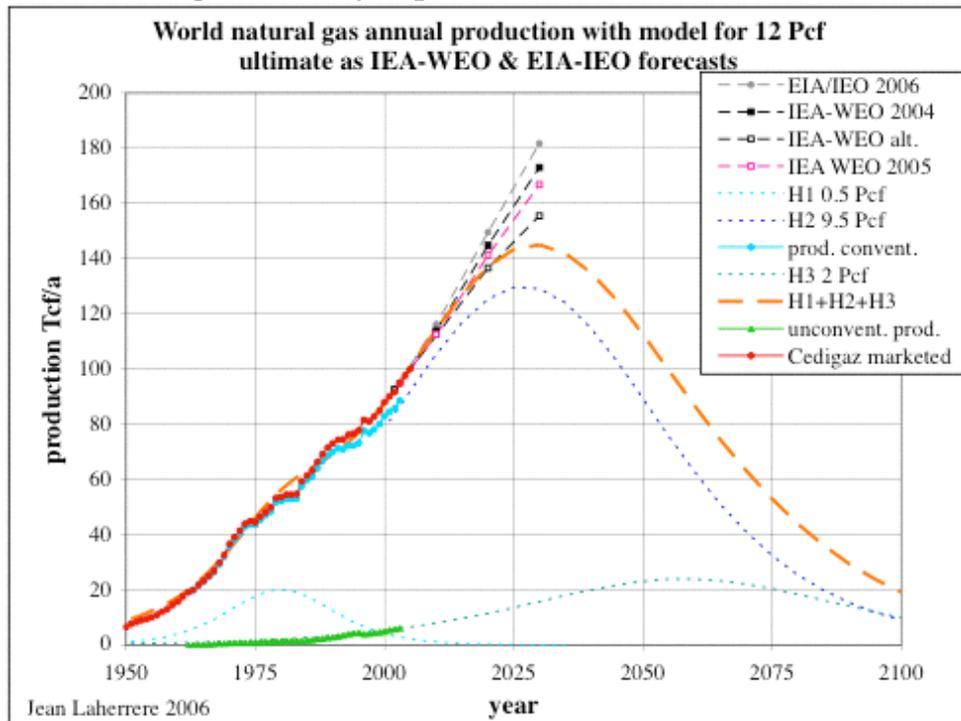
World cumulative discovery and production is modelled with a logistic curve but the largest gasfield (North Dome found in 1971 being North field in Qatar and South Pars in Iran reported as 1991 by IHS) represents about 15 % of the ultimate (Ghawar represents only 6%) and upsets the curve, so it is separated from the curve

Figure 21: 2006 forecast: World conventional cumulative gas conventional discoveries and production with logistic models



The ultimate NG was estimated at 10 000 Tcf (10 Pcf) 10 years ago (Laherrere, Perrodon, Campbell 1996) for conventional and 12 Pcf including non-conventional. We keep these values, as updated data confirm these round values, but if gasification of coal works (problem of sequestration of CO₂), the ultimate can increase but it will not change the peak only the later decline. The world NG production will peak in 2030 about 140 Tcf/a when USDOE 2006 forecasts for 2030 182 Tcf/a and rising, but IEA 2005 has decreased from 2004 the value to 165 Tcf/a.

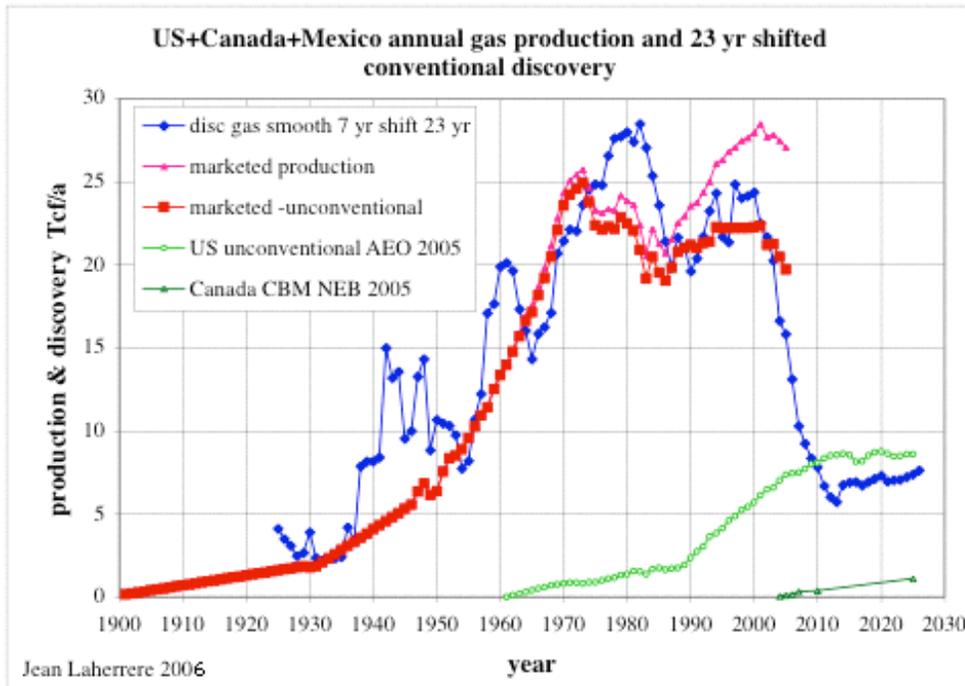
Figure 22: **World annual gas discovery & production as forecasts**



Global gas will peak around 2030, but as gas is ten times more expensive to transport than oil, there are several natural gas local markets: North America, Europe, Asia Pacific and now South America. There is still flared gas because too far from consumption centers and there is large amount of unconventional gas with tight reservoirs, gas shales, CBM (coalbed methane). But unconventional gas needs a very large amount of drilling (fast declines) and growth will be slow. The attempts in the 70s to produce dissolved gas in geopressedured aquifers (Gulf Coast) demonstrate that problems are almost insurmountable. Hopes in oceanic hydrates are dreams as these hydrates are too dispersed (decimetric or metric accumulation) to be one day produced if a way to produce them is found = again a myth!

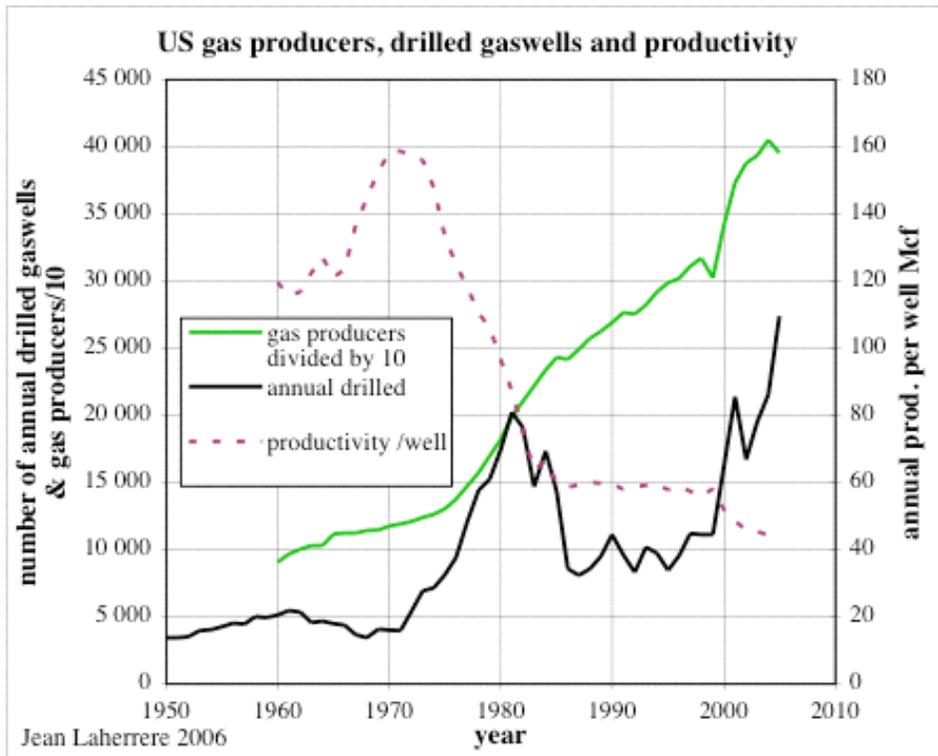
Gas shortage will occur soon in North America and it is why they are rushing to build LNG terminals. Conventional natural gas production will decline sharply (already since 2001) when comparing to the discovery shifted by 23 years.

Figure 23: US + Canada + Mexico: conventional gas production & shifted discovery by 23 years: 1900-2030



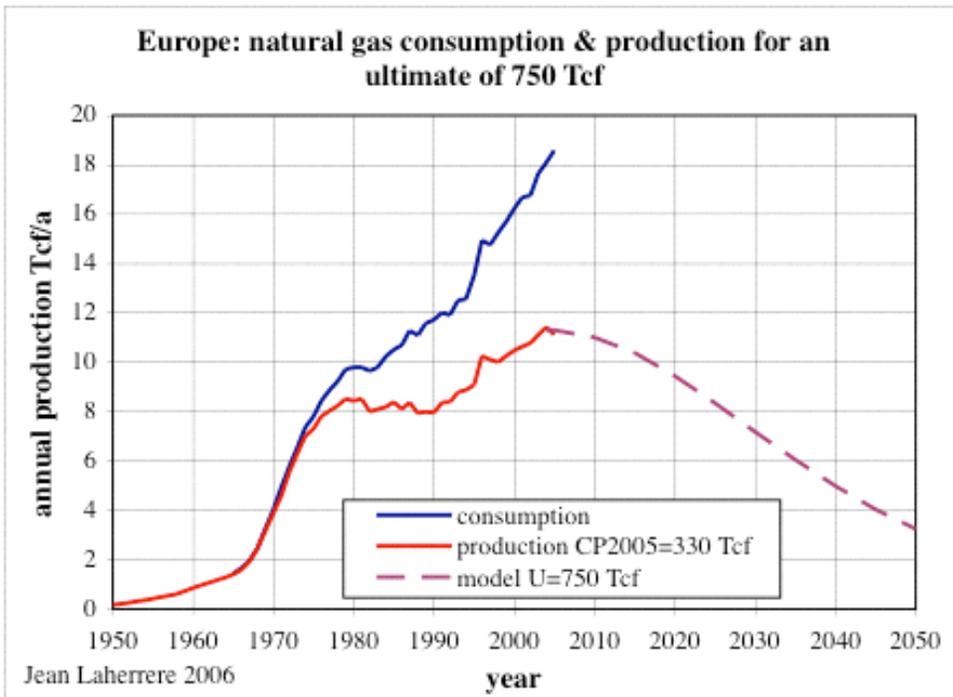
In US the gross withdrawal from gaswells is decreasing and the annual number of drilled gaswells has more than double from the 1990s (about 10 000) to over 27 000 in 2005.

Figure 24: US: number of gas producers and annual drilled gaswells & productivity



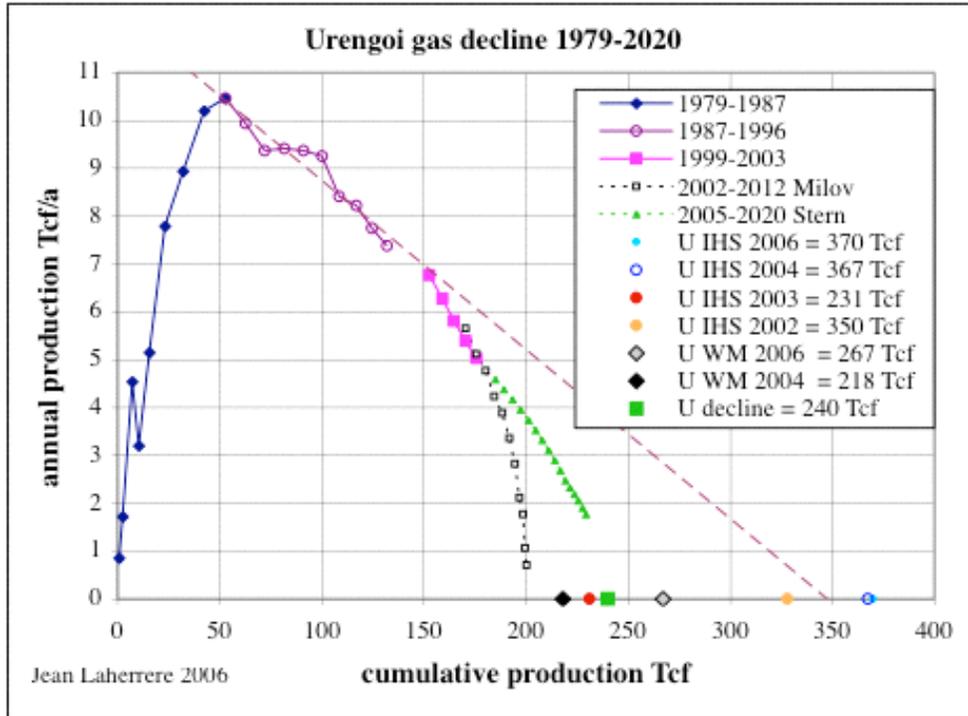
Natural gas production in Europe is peaking but consumption is rising sharply. Europe is counting too much on Russia gas. Europe will suffer soon of gas shortage and high prices despite recent studies by WM.

Figure 25: **Europe: natural gas consumption & production for an ultimate of 750 Tcf: 1930-2050**



Europe is counting on Russia gas reserves, which are overestimated because the FSU 1979 classification (Khalimov 1979, 1993) is dealing with the maximum theoretical recovery (3P). The largest West Siberia gasfield Urengoi (for many still the world largest!) is sharply declining (Milov 2005, Stern 2005) and its likely ultimate is about 240 Tcf when reported as 370 Tcf by IHS and 267 Tcf by WM.

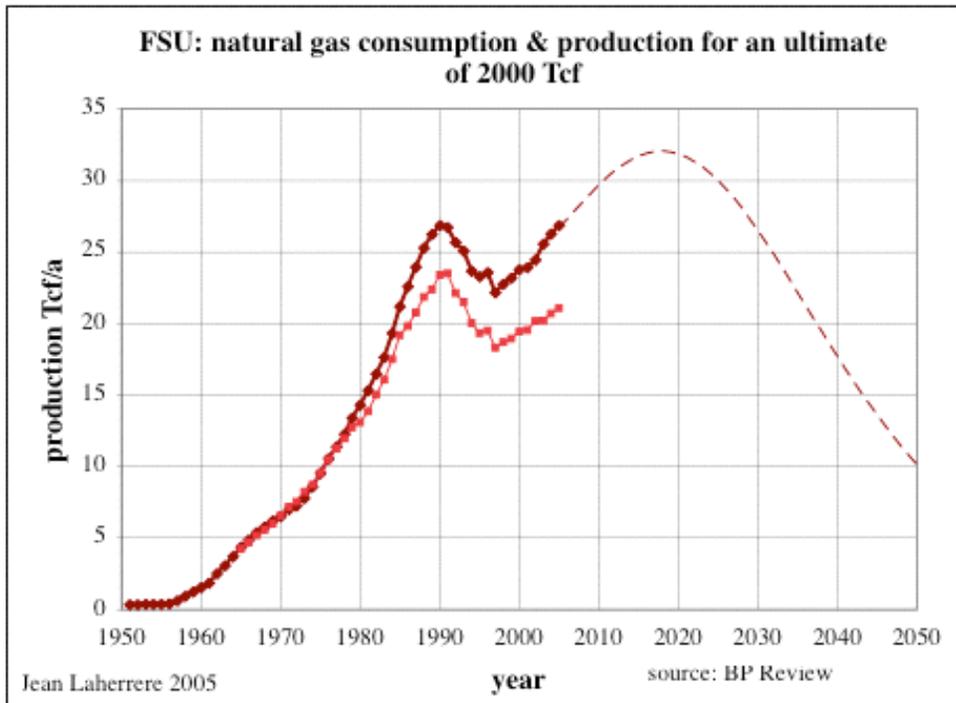
Figure 26: Urengoi gas decline 1979-2020



The gasfield of Shtokman discovered in 1988 in the Barentz Sea (600 km from coast and 300 m water depth) is reported having reserves of 113 Tcf (3,2 Tcm) by Simonov, 98 Tcf (Russian Academy of Science), 87 Tcf by IHS and 63 Tcf by WM. Kovyktinskoye (Kovykta) discovered in 1987 in East Siberia is reported as 70 Tcf by the medias, but 48 Tcf by IHS and 37 Tcf by WM.

My estimate of FSU gas ultimate is about 2000 Tcf and FSU gas production should peak (if no investment constraint) about 2020 at less than 35 Tcf/a (presently 27), with a potential of export less than 10 Tcf. But if Russia is making a lot of money from oil and gas export; Gazprom profit is used by the government leaving no enough to invest in the very expensive development large gasfields (over 100 Tcf) of Yamal peninsula (Bovanenko discovered in 1971) and Barentz sea (Shtokman discovered in 1988). Yamal gaspipeline has been planned for decades and still not completed. Russia is also promising to export gas to US and Asia (3 Tcf/a for China in 2011 signed in March 2006). Putine (rumoured as the next Gazprom head when obliged to quit Russia presidency in 2008) is making alliance with Sonatrach to squeeze Europe gas needs. But FSU was used to waste gas because in the past gas was considered as unlimited (Moscow flat fees include gas heating and there is no meter). Large savings could be realized. Last winter Gazprom shut gaspipeline for few days not only for Ukraine and Europe but also for all Russian consumers as it was very cold and production was not able to supply the demand (Milov 2006).

Figure 27: FSU: annual consumption & production of natural gas with an ultimate of 200 Tcf (no investment constraint) 1950-2030

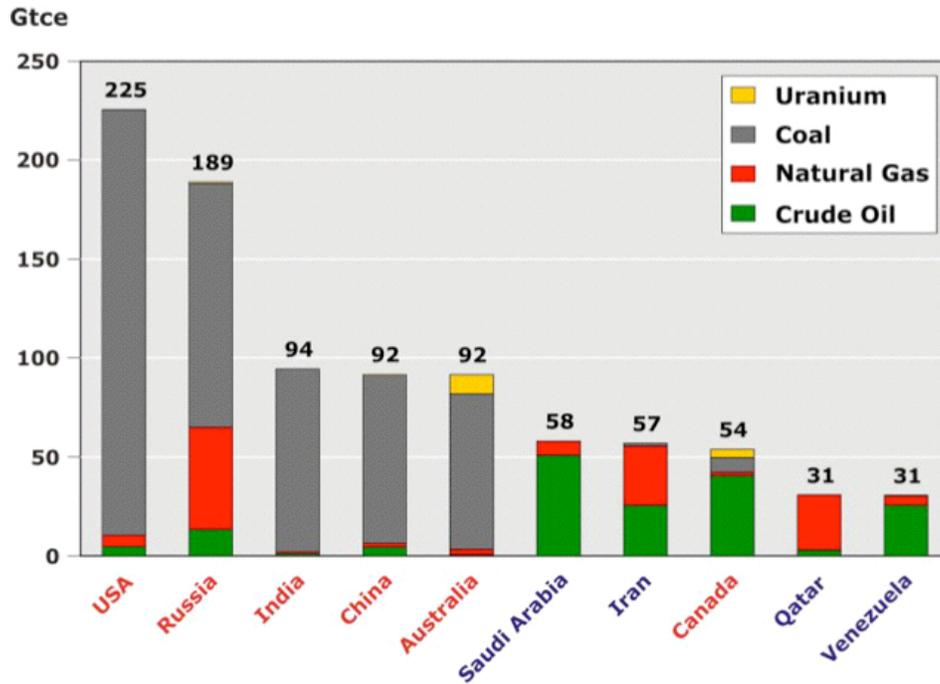


Europe gas needs are unlikely to be filled, if the demand continues as in the past (business as usual), by the present exporters. More LNG terminals will be then necessary.

-Fossil fuels forecasts

Fossil fuel production can be easily forecast when ultimates are well estimated. But there are very few inventories of fossil fuels resources. The best and only homogeneous inventory is done by the BGR in Germany.

Figure 28: **Ten largest fossil fuels endowment by BGR 2004**



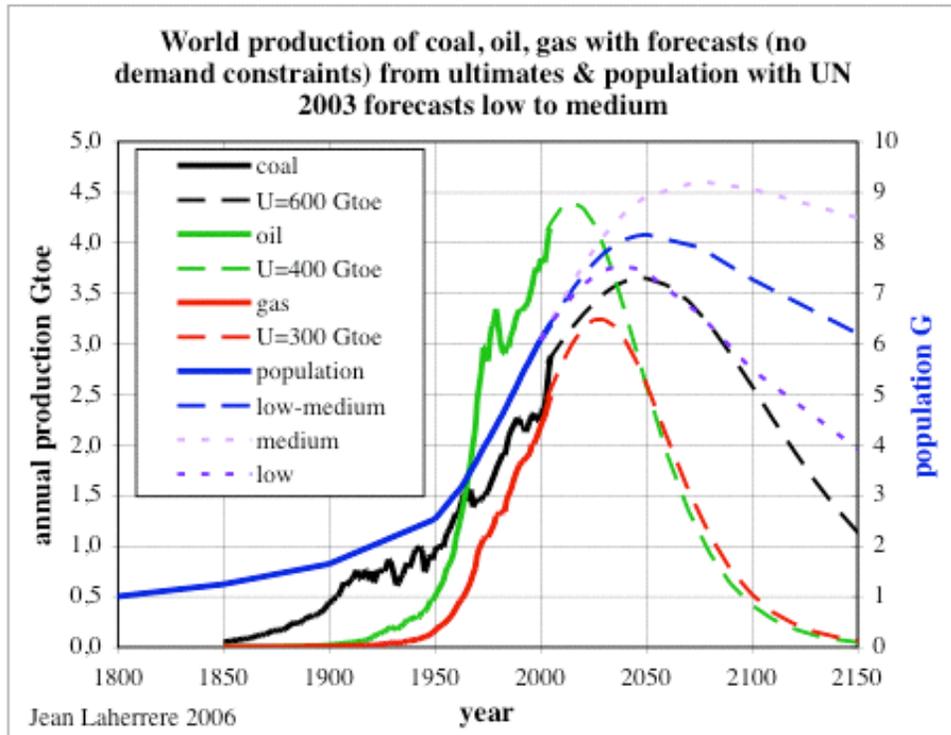
The problem is that resources are often confused with reserves.

My ultimate estimate is as follows, leading to peak (if no demand or investment constraint)

	Ultimate in Gtce	peak
-oil	400	2015
-gas	300	2030
-coal	600	2050

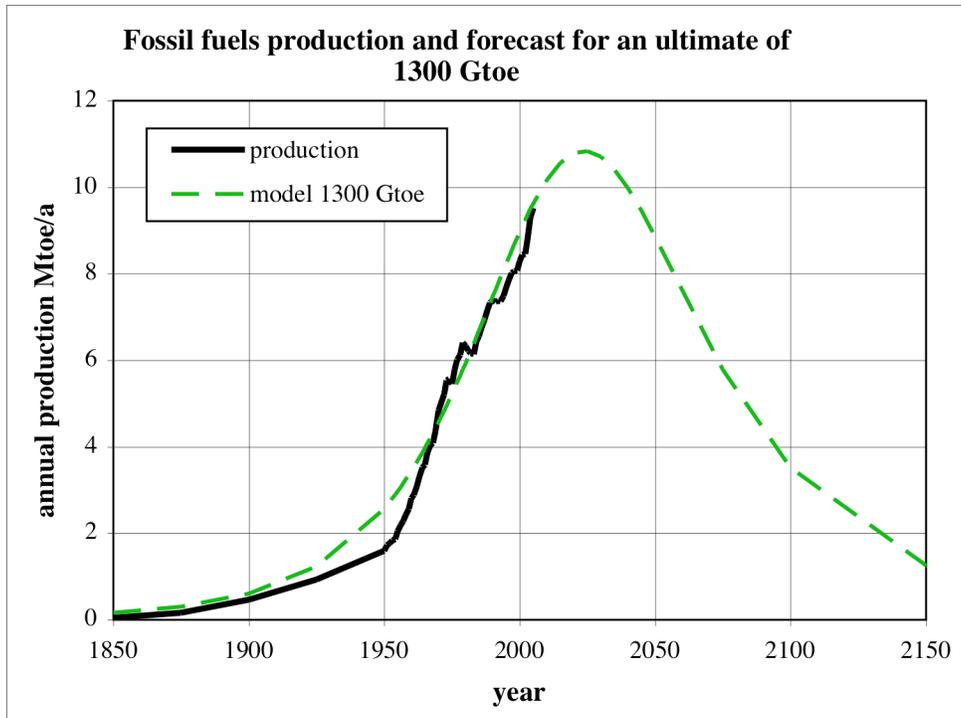
The UN 2003 population forecast (medium; low/medium, low) is added, but the medium/low is g-
for me the most likely.

Figure 29: **World annual production of coal, oil and gas & population 1800-2200**



Population peak coincides happily with coal peak, around 2050
 The combined fossil fuels will peak around 2030 (if no demand constraint).

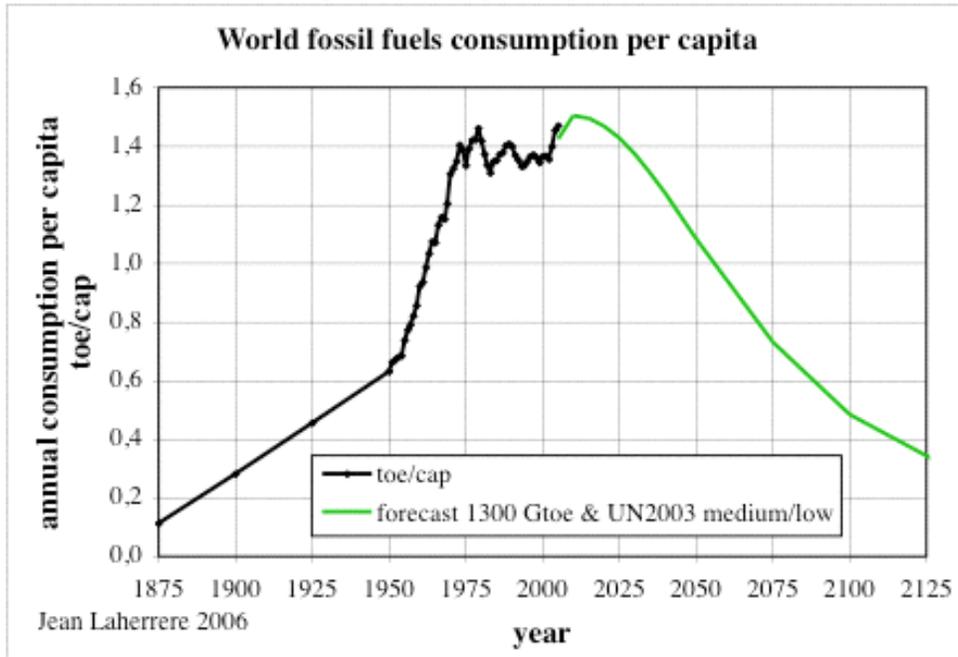
Figure 30: **World annual fossil fuel production 1850-2150**



The world fossil fuel consumption (=production) per capita shows that after a sharp rise from 1950 to 1973 (oil shock) it is flat around 1,4 toe/cap since the last 30 years and it will stay at its level

until 2025. But from 2025 to 2050 consumption per capita will fall with a slow decline of about 1 %/a.

Figure 31: **World annual fossil fuel production per capita 1875-2125**

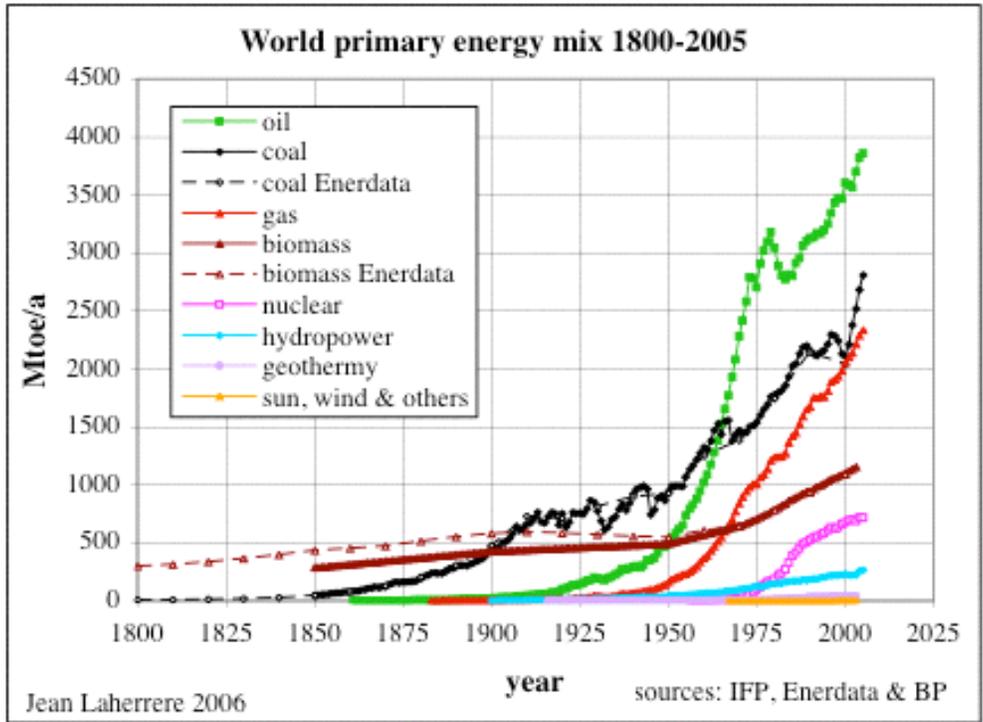


More nuclear reactors will be needed, because renewable cannot replace the fossil fuels in volume. Also, when present reactors use only U235 (0.7% of the uranium), present reserves (15 Mt) will be short around 2035 to fill an energy growth of more than 1.5%/a, new generation IV (in particular Fast Neutrons Reactors to increase uranium and thorium reserves by a factor of 60) will be needed around 2030.

-Primary energy

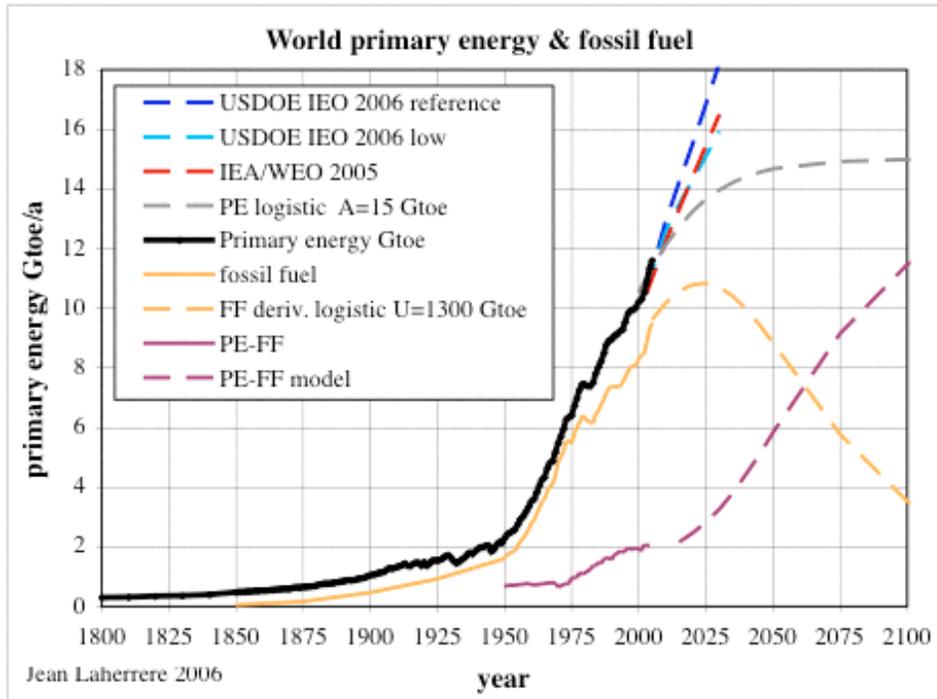
Primary energy historical evolution is hard to get because non-commercial energy (wood & dung, energy from muscle: human and animals) are badly or not reported. Also equivalences to convert each energy in a single unit (joule or toe) are badly defined.

Figure 32: **World annual primary energy mix 1800-2005**



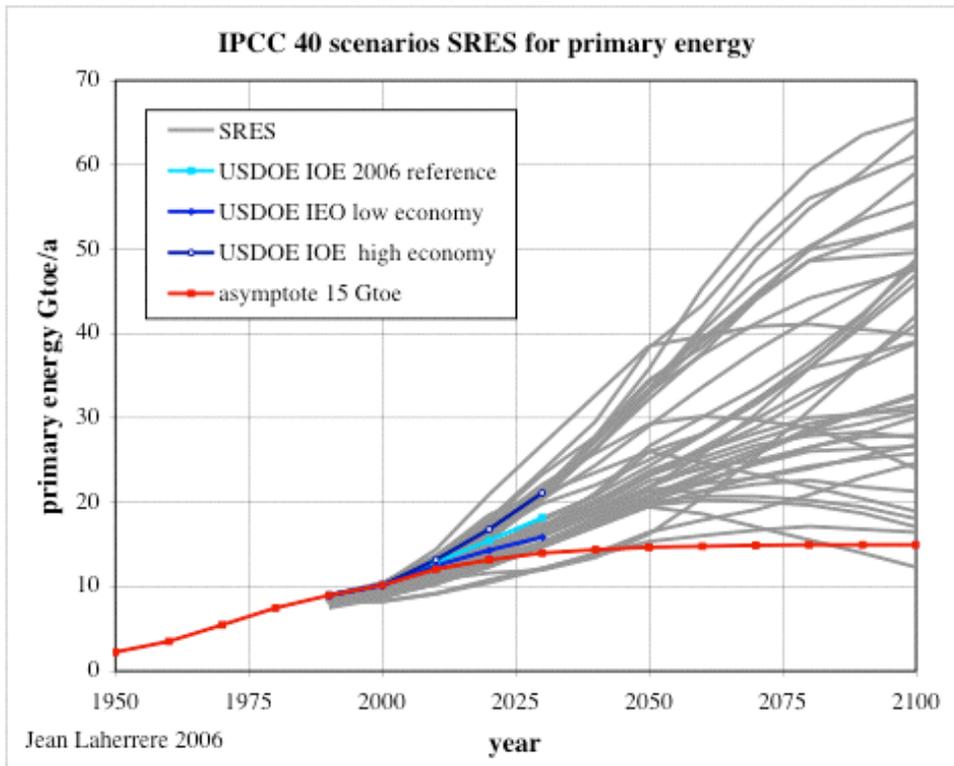
World primary energy displays an obvious concave curve from 1800 to 1973 first oil shock and beyond up to now (11,6 Gtoe in 2005) a fair (not for all, in particular in the last few years) convex curve. Official (USDOE and IEA) forecasts being the wishes of *business as usual* (continuing to have a over 3%/a growth for the next 30 years) lead to over 16 Gtoe in 2030. Extrapolation of the past 30 years leads towards an asymptote at 15 Gtoe. Fossil fuels forecast (figure 33) is plotted and the gap between primary energy and fossil fuels (being nuclear and renewables) was 2 Gtoe in 2005 and is likely to be 6 Gtoe in 2050. It is doubtful that renewables can fill this gap without the help of nuclear plants.

Figure 33: **World annual primary energy 1800-2100**



IPCC 2001 and 2007 reports are both based on 40 energy scenarios (SRES) designed by IIASA in 1999 on mostly unrealistic grounds (that I described already in an IIASA workshop in 2001, in particular for gas dreaming of methane hydrates). These 40 scenarios for 2100 range from 12 to 66 Gtoe, with an average of 37 Gtoe, meaning that the gap to fill beyond fossil fuels (at 4 Gtoe/a) could be 33 Gtoe!

Figure 34: **World IPCC scenarios for primary energy 1990-2100**



The result of a model depends upon the quality of the model but also of the hypotheses. As said the Americans GIGO and it can be modified for the 2007 IPCC report as SGISGO: **same Garbage In, same Garbage Out.**

Conclusions

Fossil fuels public data are unreliable, in particular on reserves, confused with resources. Even production data are flawed, because publishing data is a political act and depends upon the motive of the author. There are several reserves definitions: US= proved = minimum, FSU = maximum and rest of the world = mean or expected value. Oil data are disturbed because OPEC members fight between themselves on quotas. IEA reports are also flawed (missing 1999 barrels led to 10\$/b). Political remaining reserves are growing since the last 50 years when technical remaining (confidential) reserves are decreasing since 1980 because discovery is now much less than production.

Economists do not think wrong, they think on wrong data.

Official production forecasts are based on continuous growth wishes, denying any peak. Realistic forecasts need to estimate the ultimate recovery, based on the extrapolation of creaming curves, data mostly confidential, except in UK and Norway.

There are many myths based on general statements without any proof, but dismissed by individual field data. R/P is a very poor parameter for forecasting the future, but used by many. Oilfield recovery factors are unreliable and statistic averages are useless.

Oil (liquids including synthetic oils) will peak in less than 10 years, if there is no constraint from the demand or investments, or will follow a bumpy plateau with chaotic prices.

Gas is not global because the high cost of transport and shortage could occur before oil shortage in North America or Europe. World gas will peak around 2025.

Coal will peak around 2050, because reserves are often confused with resources (case of France). But in situ gasification, if viable, may convert resource into reserves.

Fossil fuel consumption per capita is flat at 1,4 toe/cap since 1975 and will stay until 2025.

Primary energy will flatten and may trend towards 15 Gtoe. Even with this low level the gap with fossil fuels will be hard to fill without new generation nuclear plants.

IPCC 2001 and 2007 energy scenarios are unrealistic and should be changed for the next 2012 report.

Saving energy should be the main goal but it seems contrary to our consumption society where growth is praised as solving everything. Saving energy will not be done with protocols or laws, but by convincing the consumer to change his way of life.

Recent denials of oil & gas signed contracts seem to indicate that we are back to jungle conditions. Dialogue should prevail.