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#### **Chart Watch**

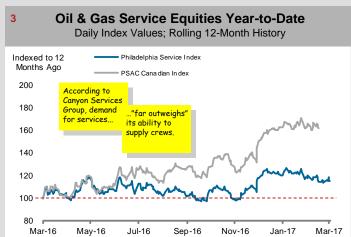
- 1 The DJIA rose above 21,000 for the first time
- 10 US crude production fell by 91 MB/d in Dec
- 18 We have added a new chart
- 31 US LNG exports pulled back last week
- 36 US gas storage had a surprise 7 Bcf gain

Spot WTI Crude	Edmonton Light	Spot Henry Hub	Spot AECO	Spot AECO Basis	Currency
\$US/B	\$US/B	\$US/MMBtu	\$Cdn/GJ	\$US/MMBtu	\$US/\$Cdn
53.33 ↓	49.99 ↓	2.50 ↑	2.39 ↑	0.62 ↓	0.7477 ↓



Broad market indices are one the many vital signs measuring the health of the economy. Energy demand is a function of economic health.

Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.



The performance of Canadian oil and gas service equities are plotted in tandem with the corresponding US index.

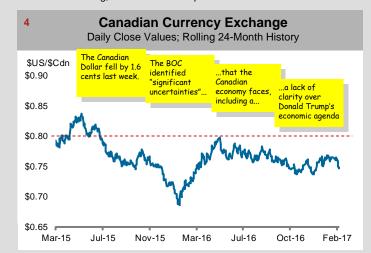
Source: Bloomberg, Petroleum Services Association of Canada





Performance of Canadian and US oil & gas equities are compared against each other.

Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.



Much of Canada's oil and gas production is sold in US dollars. As such, the exchange rate significantly impacts corporate revenues and profits.

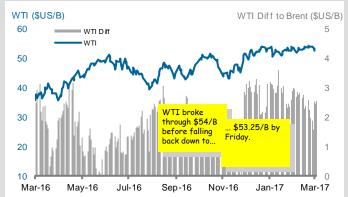
Source: Bloomberg

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**Crude Oil** 





North American crude oil prices can sometimes disconnect from global prices depending on regional supply and demand dynamics.

Source: Bloomberg

### Canadian Heavy Oil Price Differential to WTI

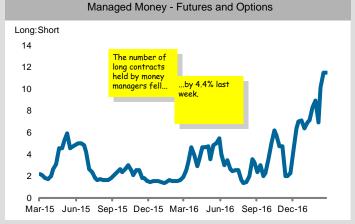
Western Canadian Select (WCS) Differential; Rolling 12-Month History



Canadian heavy crude oil differentials are becoming less volatile with growing access to new markets via pipeline and rail.

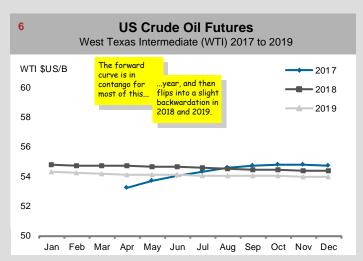
Source: Bloomberg

## Ratio of Long to Short Contracts - WTI



This represents the relative bullishness of money managers on the price of oil in the United States.

Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission

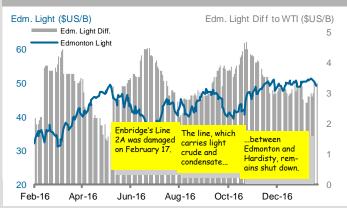


Forward prices for WTI are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding.

Source: Bloomberg

## 8 Canadian Light Crude Oil Price Differential to WTI

WTI and Edmonton Light differential; Rolling 12-Month History



The differential should reflect the transportation cost from Alberta to Cushing. Greater discounts can result from infrastructure or refinery outages.

Source: Bloomberg

#### 10 **Total US Oil Production** Monthly; 2010 to Present MMB/d Offshore Oil Production 12 Onshore Oil Production 10 8 6 December proddecrease of 91 Production is uction data MB/d, led by a still up by 216 135 MB/d onshover month.. MB/d from the

The advancement of drilling and completion methods boosted US crude oil production, prior to the downturn in prices.

2013

ore decrease.

2014

Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Energy Information Administration

2012

2

2010

2011

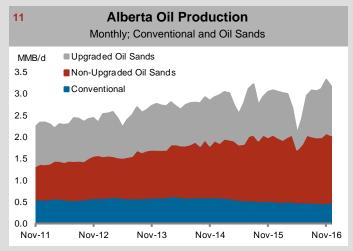
September low

2016

2015

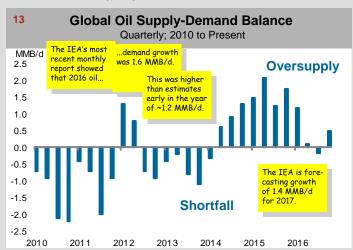


Crude Oil



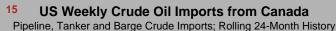
Most of Canada's oil production comes from Alberta; split between oil sands and conventional production.

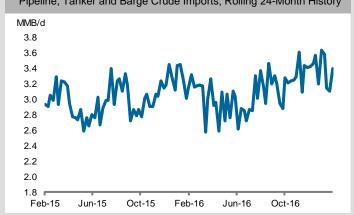
Source: Alberta Energy Regulator



Negative numbers indicate a global crude shortfall, while positive numbers indicate an oversupply.

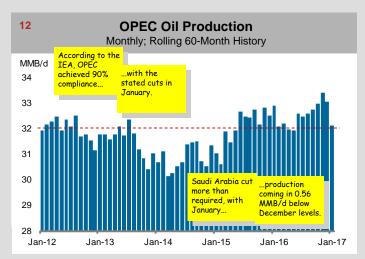
Source: International Energy Agency





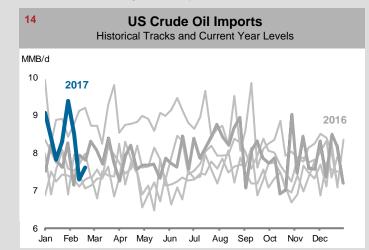
Crude oil imports from Canada are taking market share from overseas imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



OPEC's production levels relative to its sustainable and spare capacity influences global crude prices.

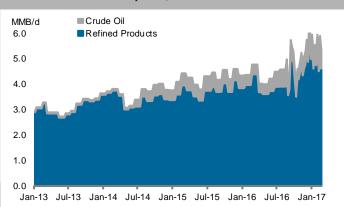
Source: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly



Prior to the downturn, growing domestic supply was displacing crude oil imports. Crude oil imports for the current year are in blue.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

#### 16 US Exports of Crude Oil and Refined Products Weekly Data; 2013 to Present

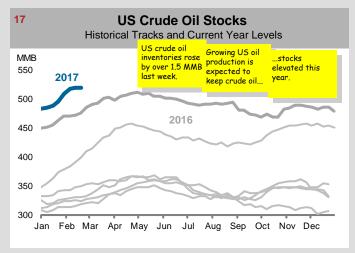


The US exports more refined products than crude oil. If/when tight oil growth resumes, most export growth should come from crude oil exports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

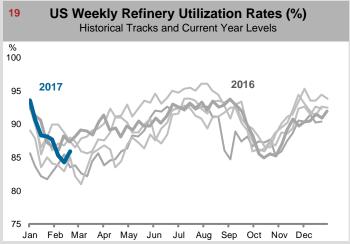


Crude Oil



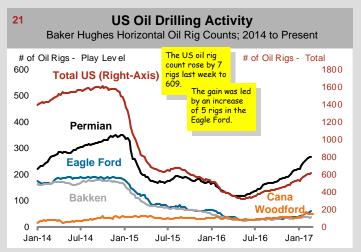
US crude oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices. Stock levels for the current year are represented by the blue line.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



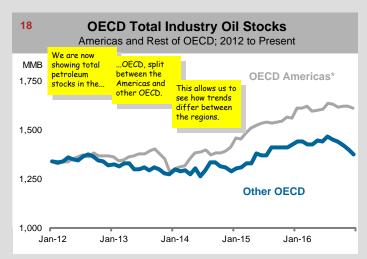
Refinery utilization rates change the supply of refined products, impacting price. Utilization for the current year is blue.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



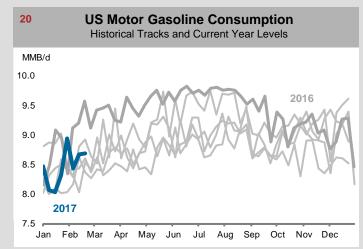
Tracking US oil drilling by major play provides insight into the composition of US oil supply and growth trends.

Source: Baker Hughes



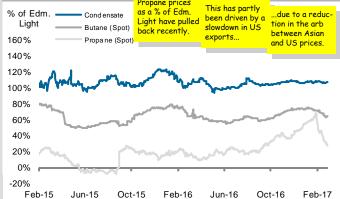
Global oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices \*Includes U.S. (~90%), Canada, Mexico and Chile.

Source: International Energy Agency



Gasoline consumption accounts for almost half of all oil use in the US. Gasoline consumption for the current year is represented by the blue line. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



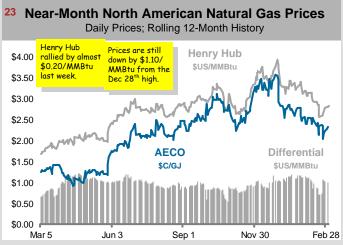


Natural gas liquids have become critical contributors to producer's cash flow. Prices are influenced by the price of oil as well as local supply and demand.

Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.



Natural Gas



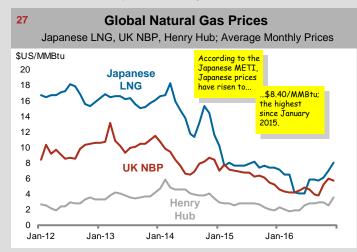
Near-month prices at AECO track Henry Hub prices, the exchange rate and the cost of transportation. Local factors can also affect price.

Source: Bloomberg



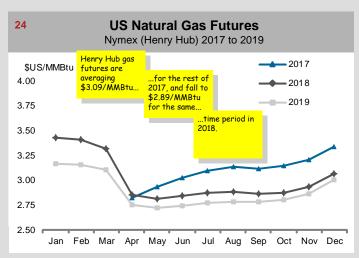
This represents the relative bullishness of money managers on the price of natural gas in the United States.

Source: U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission



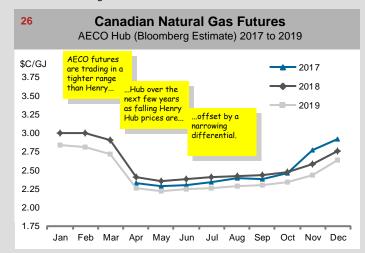
International natural gas prices strongly impact the economics of proposed LNG projects.

Source: Bloomberg, Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry



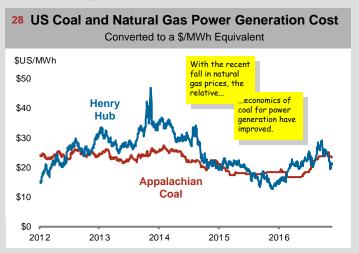
Forward contract prices are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding.

Source: Bloomberg



AECO forward prices mimic Henry Hub futures plus a differential

Source: Bloomberg

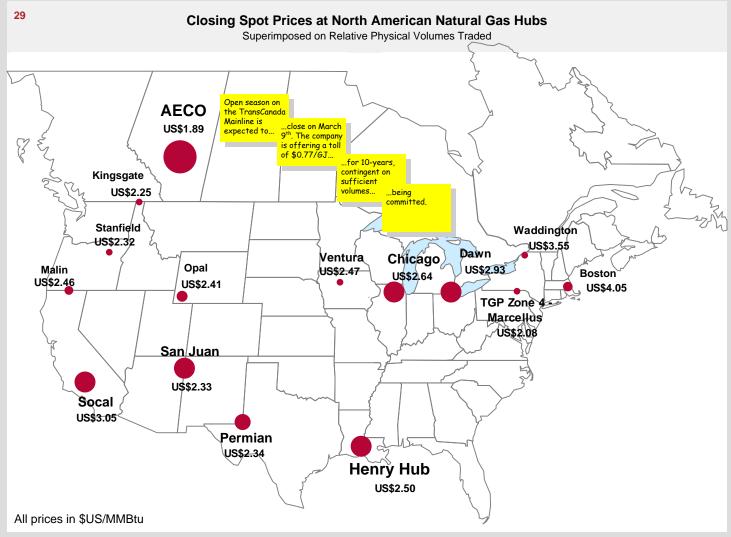


This graph illustrates when it may be economic to begin coal-gas switching in power generation. Average power plant efficiencies are assumed.

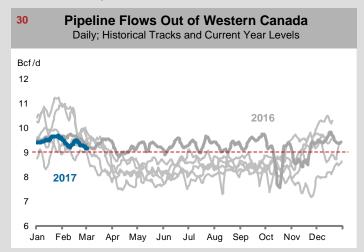
Source: Bloomberg



**Natural Gas** 

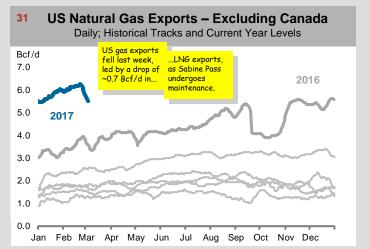


North America has an integrated natural gas market. Prices are determined by regional supply and demand, and pipeline flows. Source: Bloomberg



The ability of gas producers to move gas out of the WCSB to eastern markets and the US is a major factor in local natural gas prices.

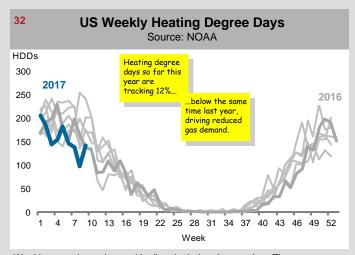
Source: Various Pipeline Companies



Between exports to Mexico and LNG shipments, the US is growing as a natural gas exporter. Robust US supply growth has driven this trend. Source: Bentek

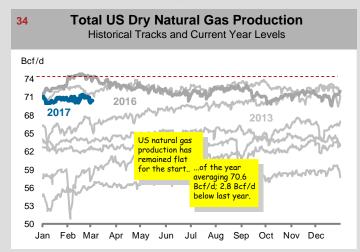


**Natural Gas** 



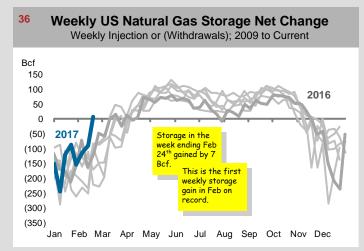
Weekly natural gas demand is directly tied to the weather. The current year is in dark blue.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



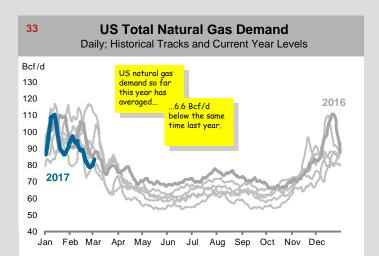
US production started ramping up in late 2007 and continues to grow year over year.

Source: Bentek



Weekly gas storage reports provide a snapshot of supply and demand. Current year changes are represented by the blue line.

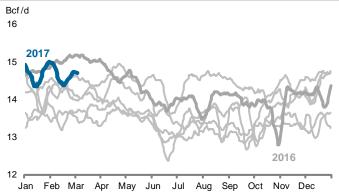
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Total US demand fluctuates between 60 Bcf/d in the summer and over 100 Bcf/d in the winter. Weather is the most important driver of consumption.

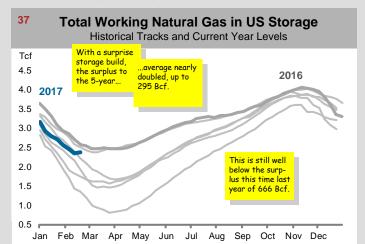
Source: Bentek





This includes receipts on the TCPL, Alliance, WestCoast and TransGas pipelines

Source: Various Pipeline Companies

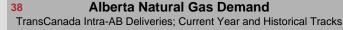


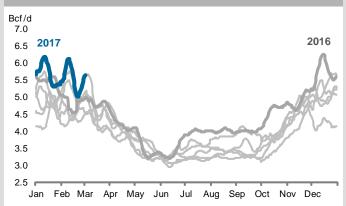
The EIA reports changes in US natural gas inventories held in underground storage facilities on a weekly basis.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



**Natural Gas and Other Indicators** 

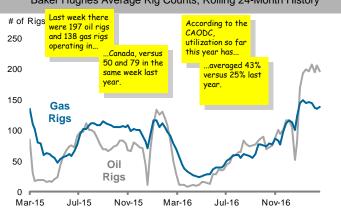




Alberta natural gas demand has grown steadily in recent years, largely driven by new oil sands projects coming on line.

Source: TransCanada Pipelines

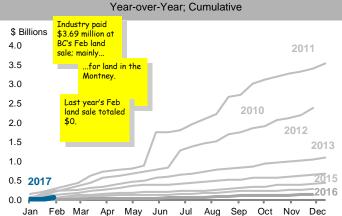
#### Weekly Canadian Oil and Gas Drilling Activity Baker Hughes Average Rig Counts; Rolling 24-Month History



Unlike US drilling activity, Canadian rigs are dispatched seasonally. Capital allocation by operators is driven by views of future oil and gas prices.

Source: Baker Hughes

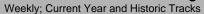
## 42 Alberta Crown Land Sales – Excluding Oil Sands

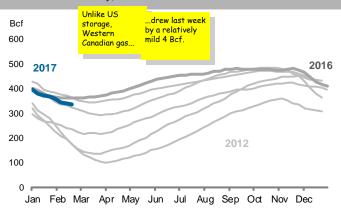


Land prices are an important component of F&D costs. In Alberta, sales of petroleum and natural gas rights are held every two weeks.

Source: Alberta Department of Energy

### 39 Western Canadian Natural Gas Storage Levels



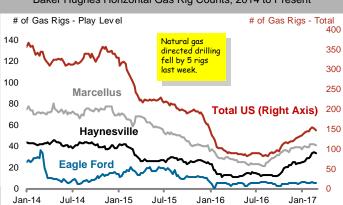


Canada's natural gas storage level provides a good metric if the country is well stocked. Abnormally high or low storage can affect the basis.

Source: Bloomberg

### US Gas Drilling Activity

Baker Hughes Horizontal Gas Rig Counts; 2014 to Present

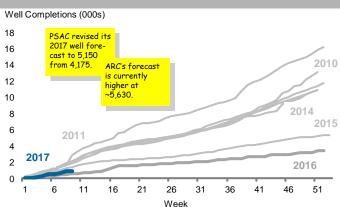


Tracking US gas drilling by major play provides insight into the composition of US gas supply and growth trends.

Source: Baker Hughes

## Canadian Cumulative Well Completions

Current Year vs Years Prior



Relative year-over-year drilling activity is highlighted in this chart. Cumulative well completions for the current year are shown in blue.

Source: Daily Oil Bulletin/JWN

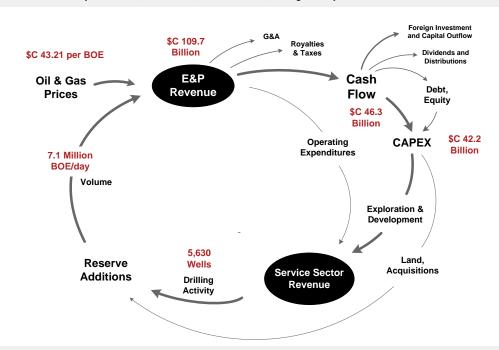


44

**Canadian Industry Metrics** 

#### Estimated Capital Flow in the Canadian Oil and Gas Economy for 2017

Industry Revenue, Cash Flow, Reinvestment, Drilling Activity and Production



Canadian Industry Statistics: Historical Data and Forecast

	Canadian Industry Metrics															
	Price		Production Volume		Capital Inflow		Rei	Reinvestment		Drilling		Well Split				
	Average Price	Edmonton Par	AECO	Conv. Liquids	Bitumen + Synthetic	Natural Gas	Total Volume	Total Revenue	After-tax Cash Flow	Conv. Oil and Gas	Oilsands	Reinvest Ratio	Wells Compl.	Avg Rig Utiliz.	Oil Wells	Gas Wells
	\$/BOE	\$C/B	\$C/GJ	Average MBOE/d	Average MBOE/d	MBOE/d (@ 6:1)	MBOE/d (@ 6:1)	\$C millions	\$C millions	\$C millions	\$C millions	x:1	#/ Year	%	%	%
2008	68.22	102.66	7.75	1,994	1,207	2,700	5,864	145,425	83,255	36,293	18,113	0.65	16,877	41%	36%	56%
2009	42.26	66.42	3.79	1,840	1,331	2,514	5,683	89,057	36,680	22,335	11,227	0.91	8,368	25%	41%	51%
2010	48.41	77.55	3.79	1,830	1,403	2,434	5,668	101,056	43,569	35,666	17,195	1.16	12,119	40%	56%	40%
2011	55.32	95.24	3.44	1,873	1,482	2,386	5,740	115,890	53,448	40,139	22,491	1.10	12,827	52%	69%	31%
2012	50.60	86.38	2.27	1,905	1,743	2,327	5,975	111,389	48,908	39,733	27,199	1.37	11,067	44%	83%	17%
2013	55.95	93.47	3.02	2,023	1,940	2,343	6,306	128,787	54,711	43,165	30,809	1.35	11,071	42%	84%	16%
2014	61.20	95.07	4.23	2,086	2,163	2,445	6,694	149,530	71,846	46,872	33,868	1.12	11,222	45%	78%	22%
2015	35.34	57.63	2.56	1,983	2,373	2,479	6,835	88,170	24,109	30,551	22,948	2.22	5,382	24%	69%	31%
2016e	31.55	52.93	2.06	1,921	2,393	2,495	6,809	78,407	20,868	20,532	16,209	1.76	4,060	17%	60%	40%
2017e	42.51	68.99	2.61	1,868	2,655	2,548	7,070	109,709	46,304	28,995	13,242	0.91	5,630	24%	60%	40%

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