



# Futuro da Indústria Brasileira de Petróleo num Mundo Desafiador

*Brazil Oil Industry Future in a Challenging World*

**PPSA – Pré-Sal Petróleo S.A.**

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## Key signposts to watch in the global oil market

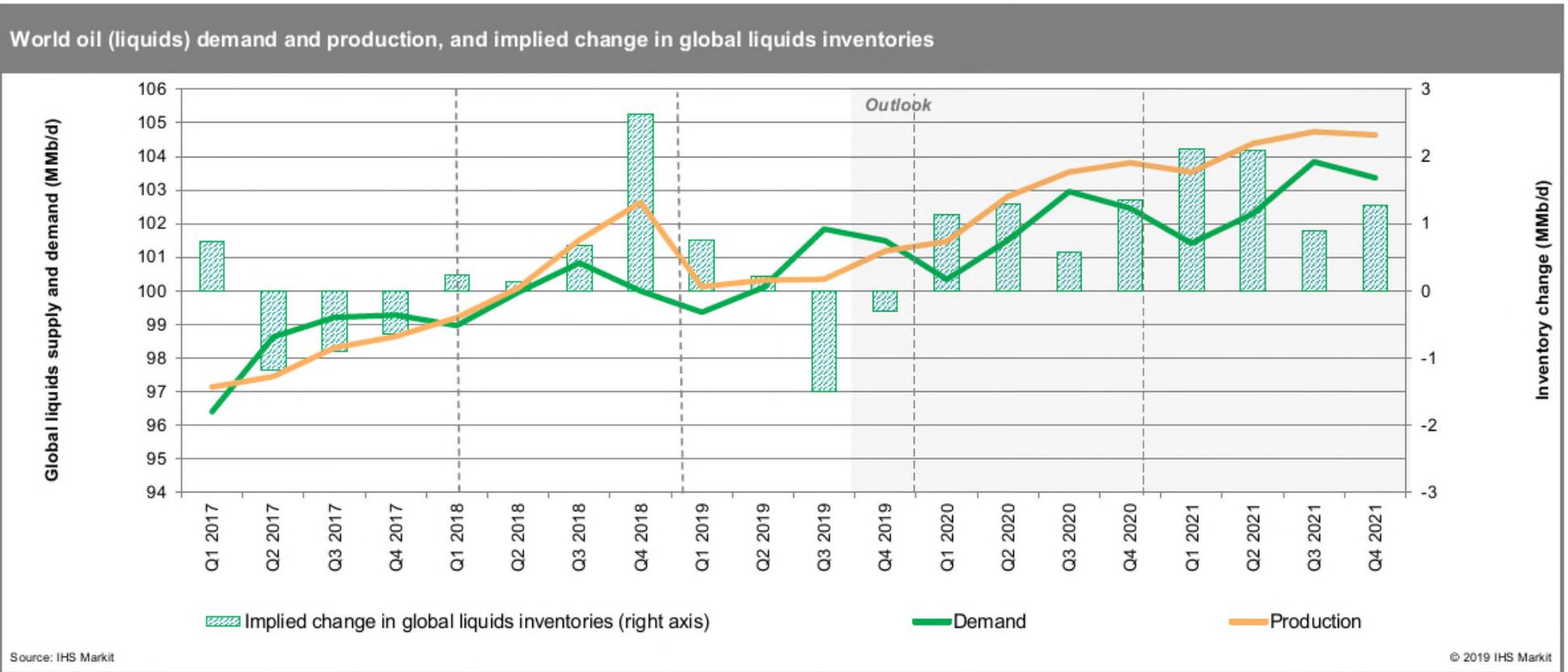
- **Trade, the global economy, and oil demand.** Are signs of slowing oil demand in 2019 a temporary setback, or a signal of greater risks ahead as economic fears flare?
- **US oil production and exports:** How will the tight oil industry react to stagnating oil prices and pressure from investors who want better returns? How quickly will US crude exports grow?
- **The Vienna Alliance (OPEC +):** Are “temporary” production cuts becoming more permanent? Or will mounting supply disruptions provide the alliance more flexibility?

But first let's briefly look back.....

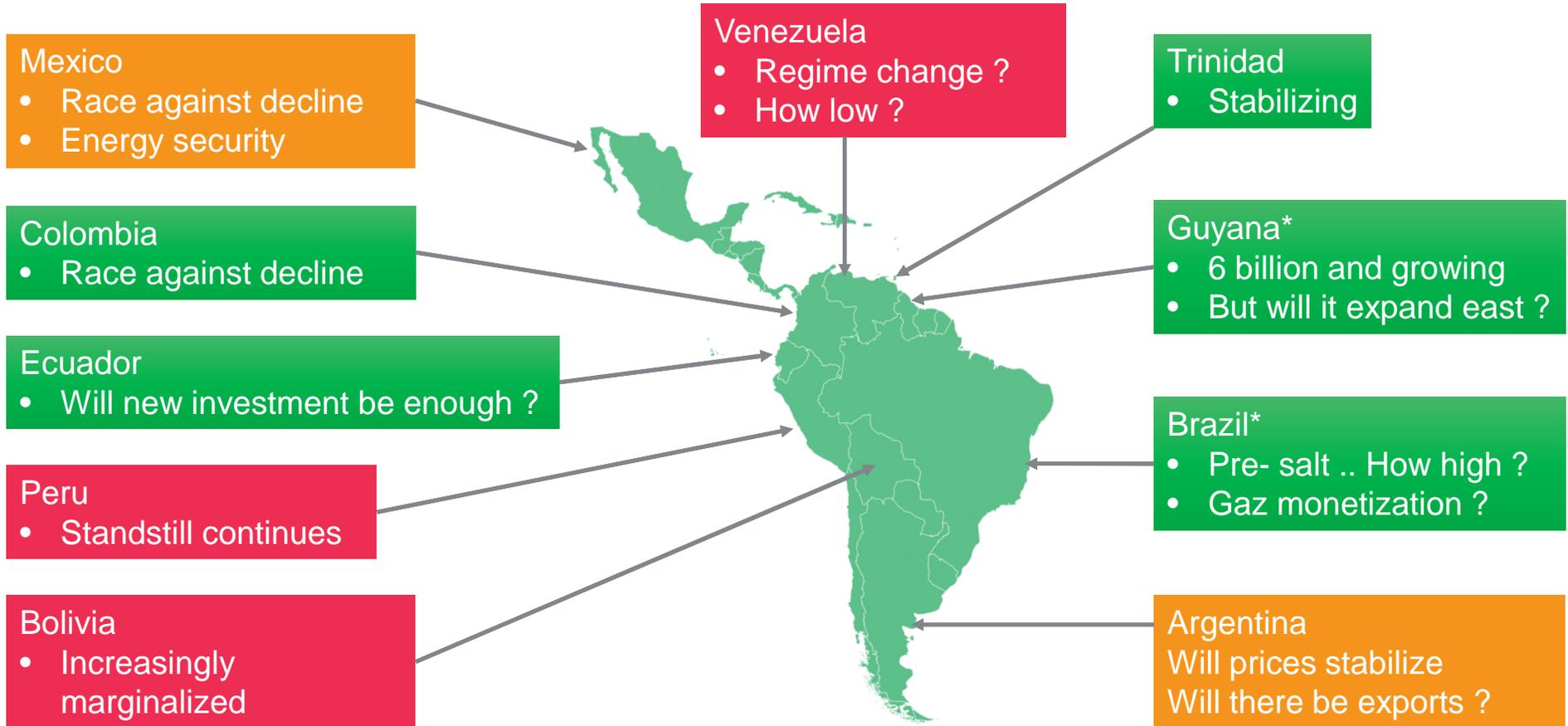
## In late 2018 IHS Markit was predicting:

1. Saudi Arabia and allies (OPEC+) would return to active market management Yes “voluntary”  
supply cut by  
1.2 MMb/d
2. Global economic growth will slow in 2019 (3.2% in 2018) Yes to 2.6%
3. US crude production:
  - > On annual average basis US production will increase more than 1.0 MMb/d in 2019 and export above 2.5 MMb.d Yes, production up 1.2 MMb/d v 2018, exports 2.8 b/d
  - > But on month-by-month basis will slow through 1Q-3Q19 because of infrastructure and capital limits Yes, no monthly change Nov 2018 – July 2019
4. Oil demand growth will slow in 2019 (1.5 MMb/d in 2018) Yes, slowed quite dramatically to ~0.9 MMb/d
5. Dated Brent in 2019 will be below \$70/bbl (\$71/bbl in 2018) Yes, actually looking like ~\$64/bbl

With production growth expect to exceed demand growth stock builds are expected through 2020–21, resulting in lower market prices



# Latin American Key Country Storylines

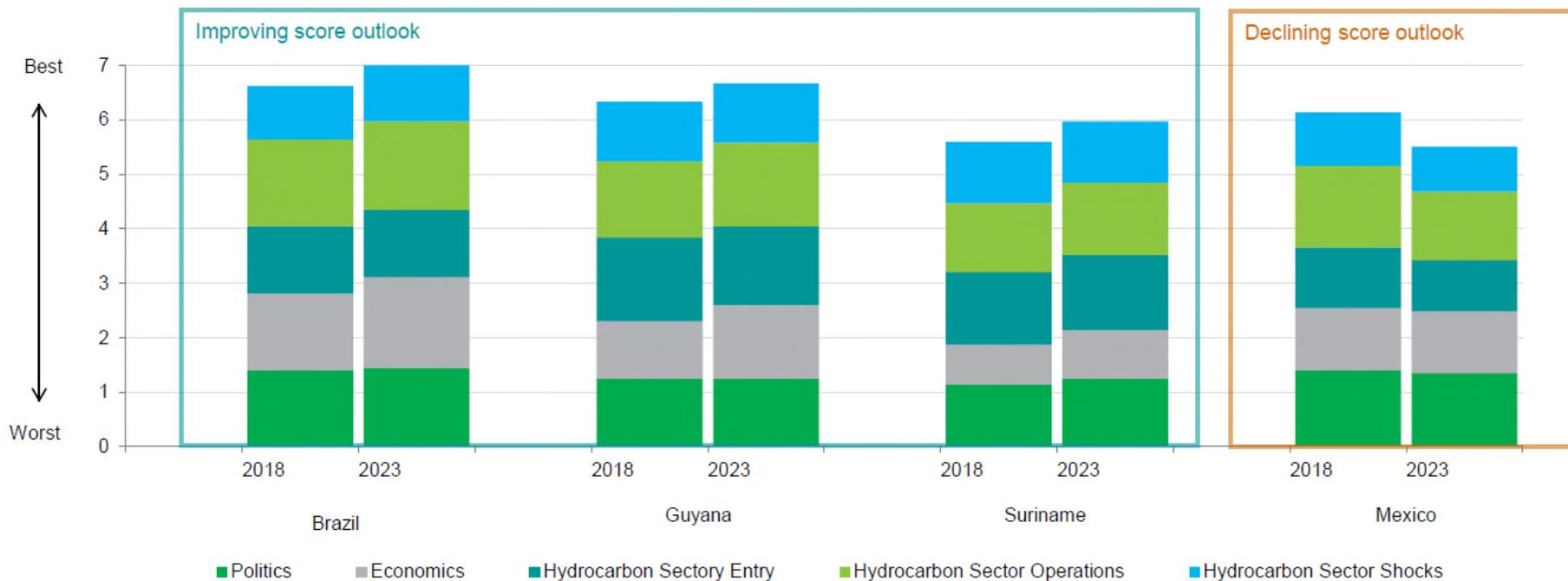


# Brazil: The depth and breadth of regulatory reforms approved over the past 2/3 years is unprecedented

Reform	Objective	Implications
<b>Presalt reform</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of a law removing Petrobras's mandatory operatorship of new areas in the presalt polygon with a minimum 30% working interest.</li> <li>Further presalt opening possible if both houses of Congress approve bill allowing Petrobras to take on partners for the Transfer of Rights areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petrobras retains preferential right to decide which new presalt areas it will operate. Preferential rights regulations add complexity for IOCs.</li> <li>Potential for increased competition for areas Petrobras opts not to operate</li> </ul>
<b>Bid rounds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of multiyear bid round calendar</li> <li>Creation of Open Door regime, under which relinquished areas and unawarded blocks from past bid rounds are made available to companies on a permanent basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More frequent bid rounds and inclusion of more attractive acreage has led to resurgence in IOC interest in Brazil</li> </ul>
<b>Local content (LC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove LC as biddable item in licensing process</li> <li>Lower LC requirements for new bid rounds and offer IOCs possibility of amending LC terms in contracts awarded in previous rounds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce probability of project delays and cost escalations</li> <li>Increase flexibility in procurement decisions</li> <li>Improve economics of future presalt developments</li> </ul>
<b>REPETRO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extend special customs regime for the import and export of E&amp;P equipment to 2040</li> <li>More items/activities included</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide greater stability for existing projects</li> <li>Improve economics of future presalt developments</li> </ul>
<b>Royalty rate reductions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower royalty rates for frontier blocks included in new bid rounds</li> <li>Possibility of royalty reduction for incremental production volumes from mature fields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royalty reduction incentive could encourage new investment in mature fields in the Campos Basin</li> </ul>

# Five-year outlook: Brazil, Guyana, and Suriname make gains as Mexico's competitiveness declines

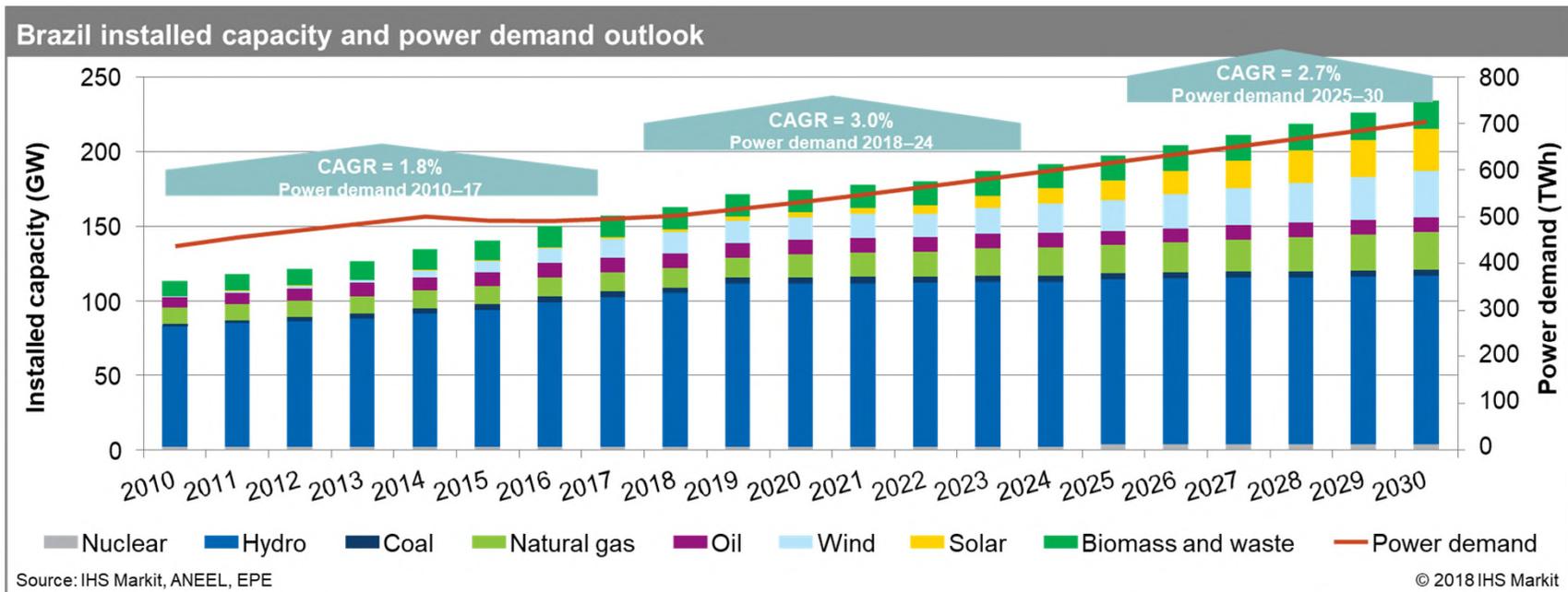
Brazil, Guyana, Suriname, Mexico: Current scores and five-year outlook



Source: IHS Markit Oil and Gas Risk

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# Challenge 1: In the next decade, Brazil will require nearly 60 GW of new power capacity. Renewables should account for more than half. *What could be the role of gas?*

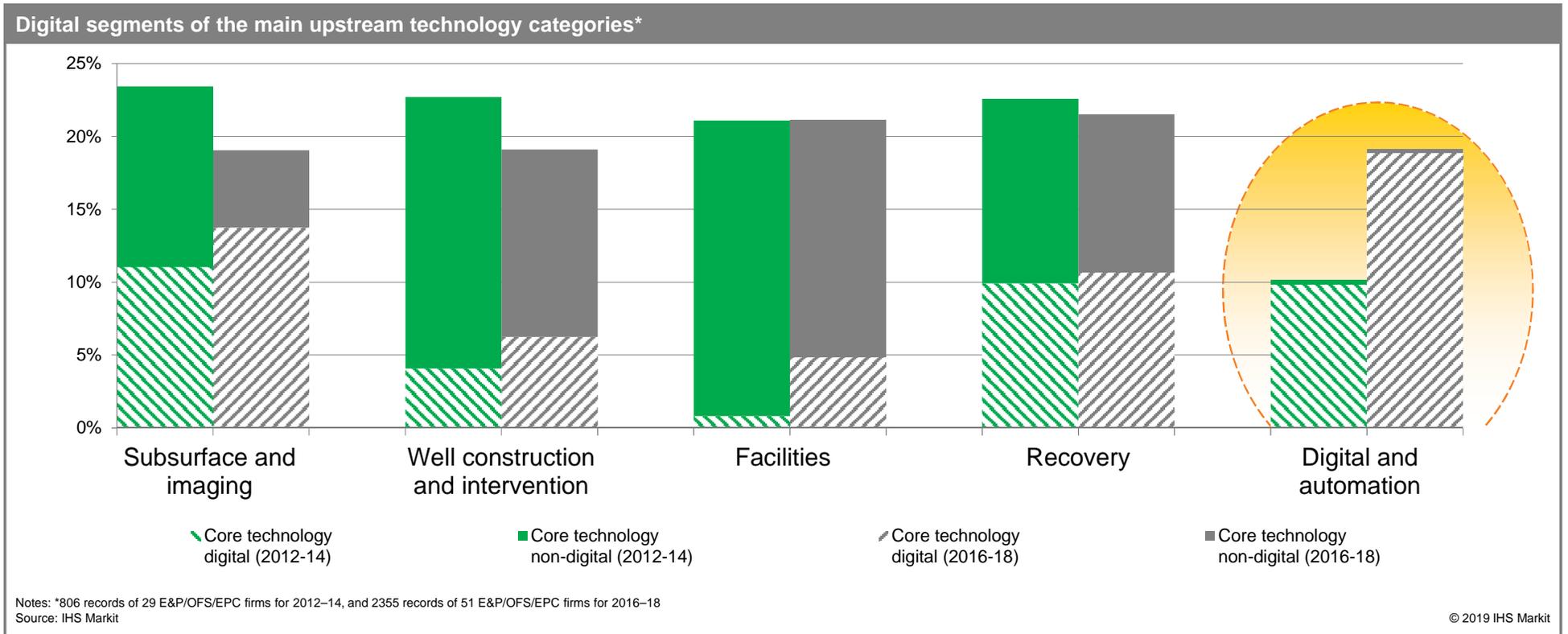


The convergence of gas and power markets will continue to create value and generate business opportunities for gas-fired generation in Brazil. IHS Markit forecasts nearly 1 GW per year of gas-fired plants over 2020–30.

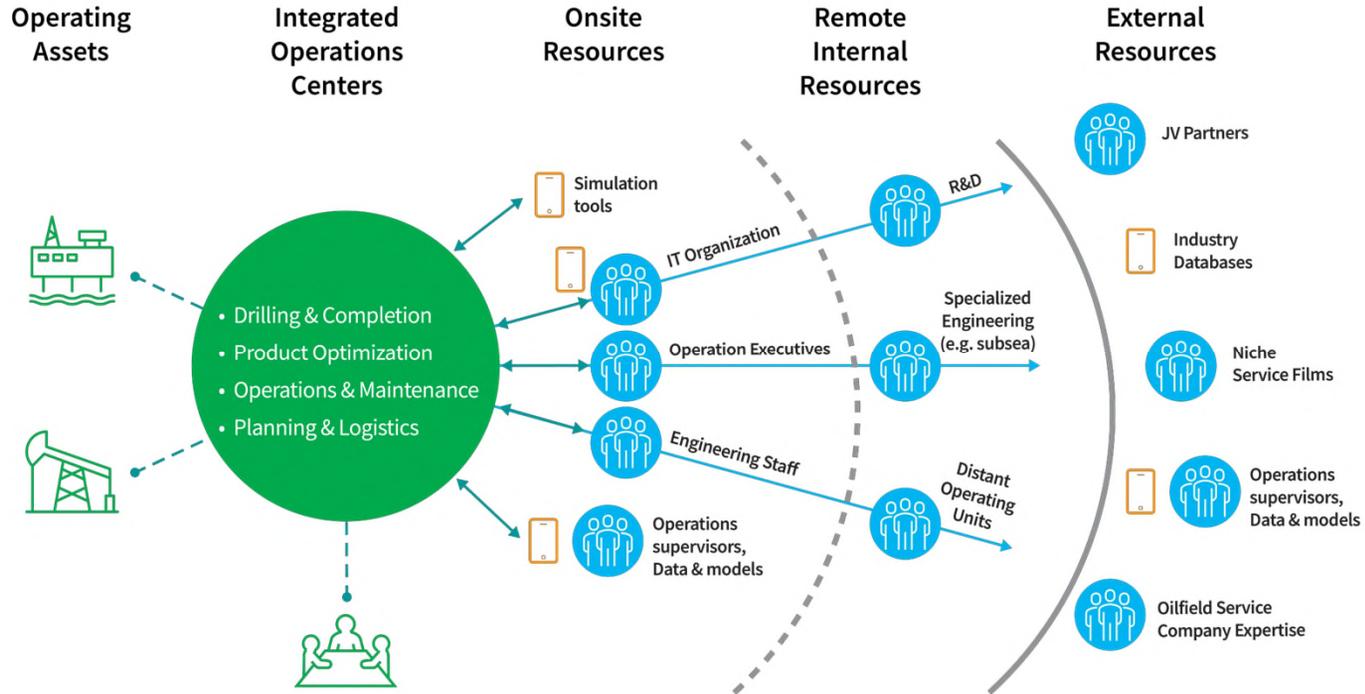
## Challenge 2: Will Brazil offer a climate of political and economic stability and transparency that counterbalances geopolitical risk?



# The oil price downturn coupled with outside industry developments is now renewing upstream's embrace of digitalization, across all areas

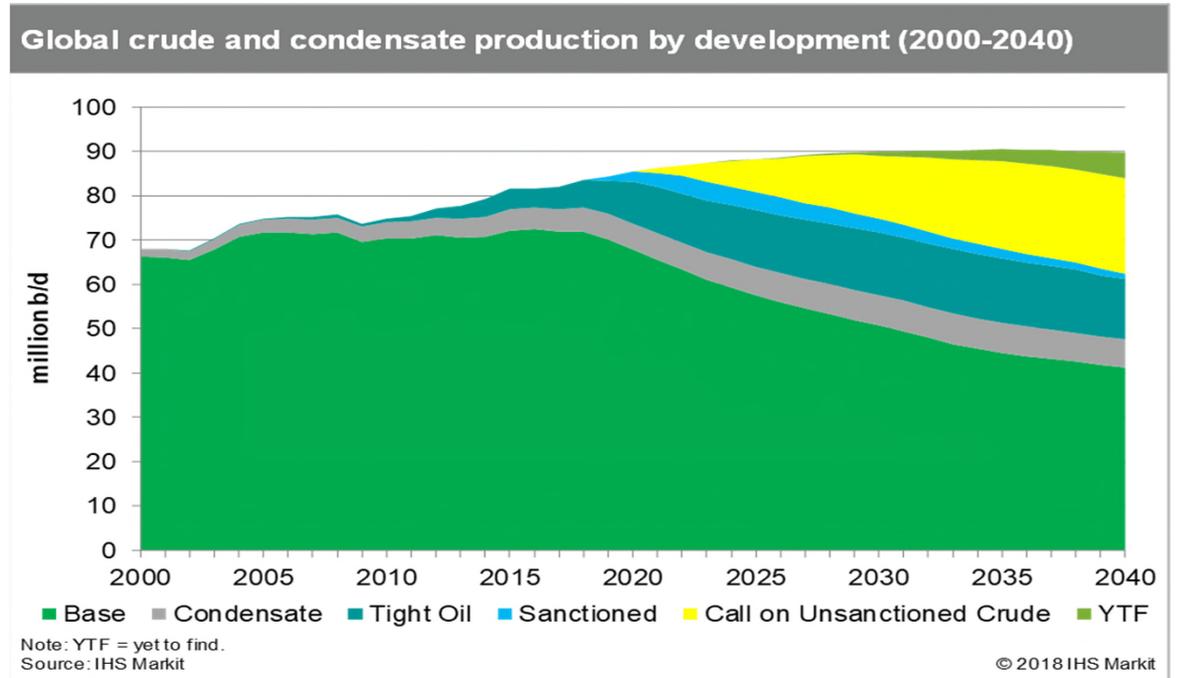


# Challenge 3: Can Brazil capture efficiencies from the Digitalization revolution?



## Challenge 4: Does Brazil have a competitive supply system?

- Financial market decisions, decarbonization efforts, and the drive for upper quartile performance has placed tight constraints on available risk capital.
- Abundant, discovered but undeveloped resource is vulnerable to price and capital.



**Global Supply System: abundance of resource but available capital is constrained**

## ...Knowing that financial sector drives the choice of short vs longer cycle investment options



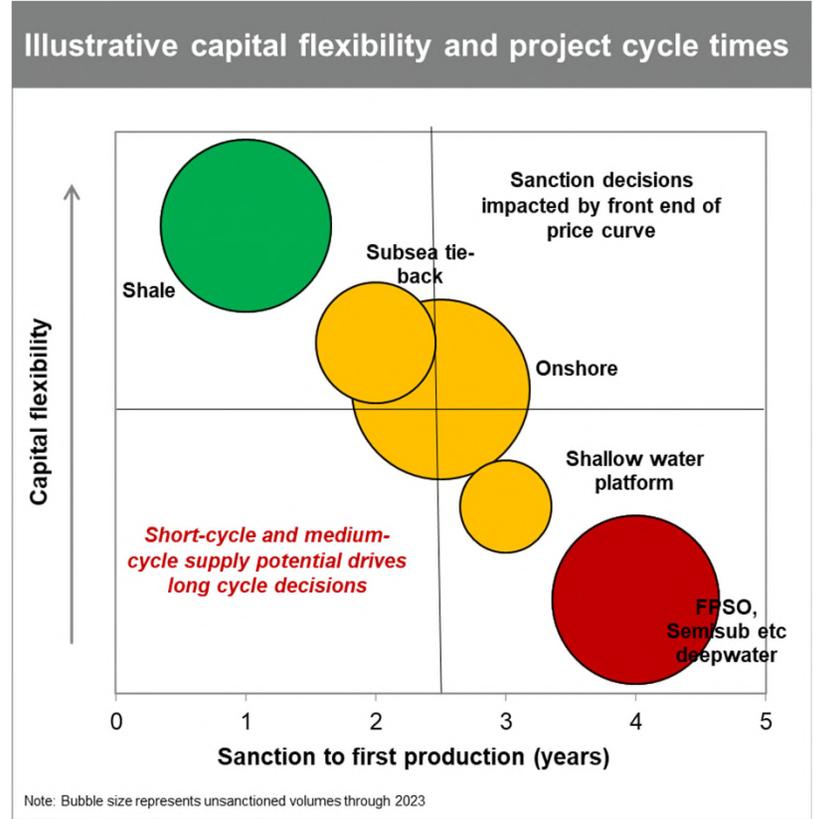
- US Tight Oil
- Global Crude Inventories
- Spare Production Capacity



- High-Potential Gulf Projects (Iraq/Iran/Saudi)
- Sustainable Return of Political Barrels (Libya/Nigeria)
- EOR, Tie-backs, Brownfield Expansions



- Greenfield Conventional Onshore
- Oil Sands
- Offshore Development (esp. Deepwater)



# Thank You!