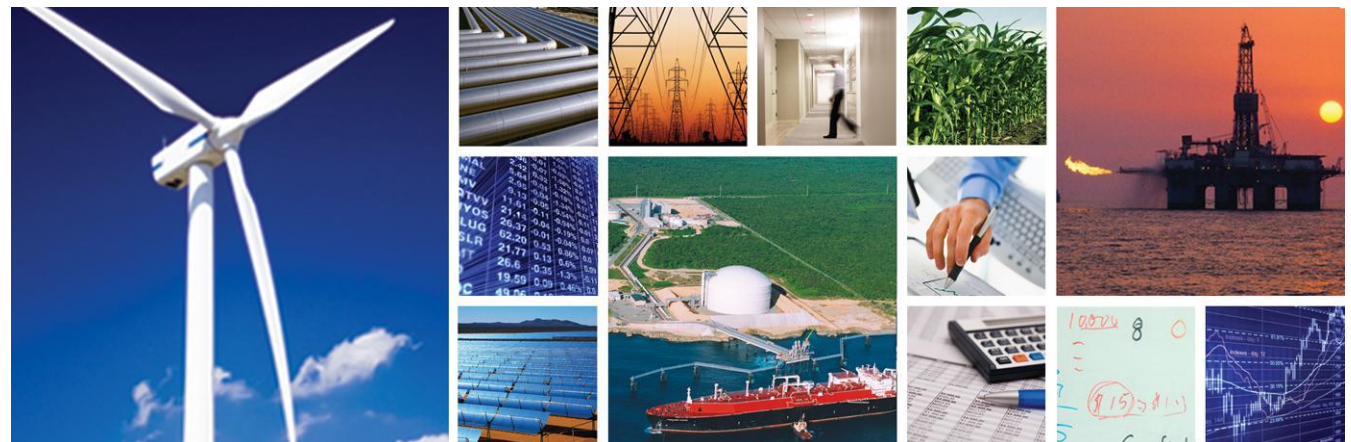


TCW

EIG

Energy and
Infrastructure
Group

TCW Energy & Infrastructure Group
2010 IPAA Private Capital for Energy Conference
February 25, 2010
Houston, Texas





TCW Energy & Infrastructure Group (“EIG”)

- **Among the leading institutional providers of capital to the energy sector globally**
 - Singular focus on energy and energy-related infrastructure
 - Broad offering of capital to industry (senior debt through equity)
 - Total capital solution providers
- **Global investment platform**
 - Global investment focus (invested in 32 countries; 6 continents)
 - 36 investment professionals
 - Operate from Houston, New York, Los Angeles, Washington D.C., London and Sydney
 - Team recently transitioned to joint venture relationship with TCW
- **28-year track record in energy, E&P Specialists**
 - 14 funds, 250+ portfolio investments
 - 4 full time Petroleum Engineers
 - Raising our 15th fund
- **Active Investor**
 - Invested over \$10 billion in energy globally since inception
 - Over \$6.5 Billion since 2001
 - Over \$3.3 Billion invested in 2008 – 2009



A track record hard to match

Funds that target all portions of the balance sheet



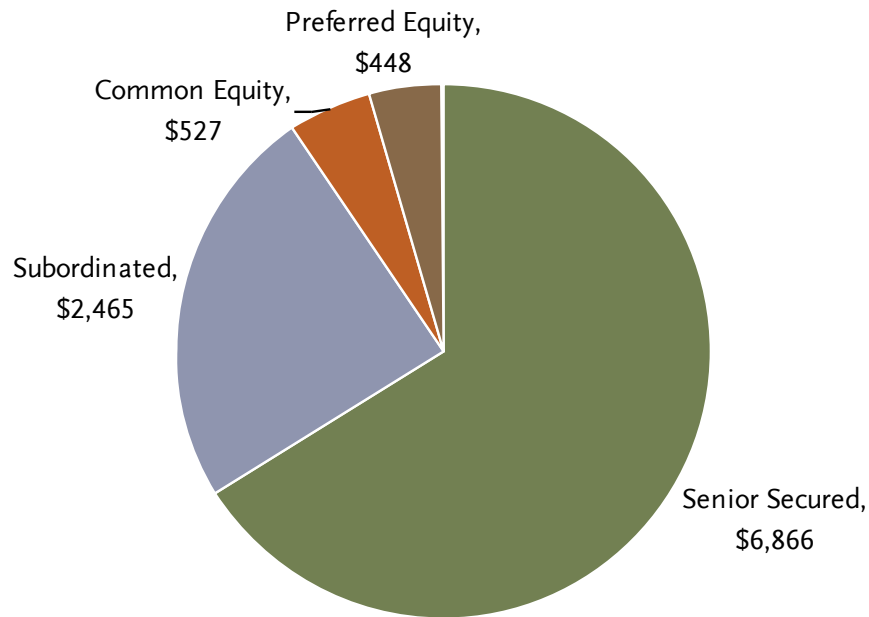
(as of December 31, 2009)	Committed Capital	Initial Closing
1. Debt & Royalty Fund I ⁴	\$100,000,000	1982
2. Debt & Royalty Fund II ⁴	293,000,000	1986
3. Cogeneration & Infrastructure Fund ⁵	1,147,000,000	1987
4. Oil & Gas Equity Fund ⁴	78,000,000	1988
5. Debt & Royalty Fund III ⁴	208,000,000	1989
6. Debt & Royalty Fund IV ⁴	308,000,000	1993
7. Debt & Royalty Fund V ⁴	600,000,000	1994
8. Debt & Royalty Fund VI ⁴	278,000,000	1997
9. Global Project Fund ^{4,6}	500,000,000	2001
10. Energy Fund X ^{5,7}	734,000,000	2003
11. Global Project Fund II ⁶	700,000,000	2004
12. Global Project Fund III ⁶	1,534,000,000	2005
13. European Clean Energy Fund ⁵	507,000,000	2006
14. Energy Fund XIV ^{5,8}	2,569,123,000	2006
TOTAL	\$9,556,123,000	



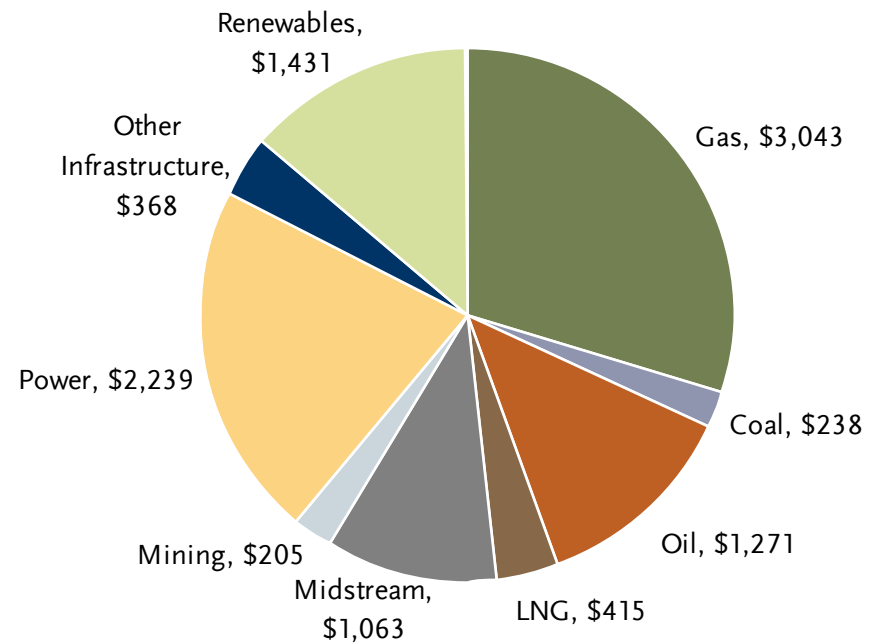
100% Energy; > 50% E&P

Nearly \$10 Billion Invested in Energy Since 1982

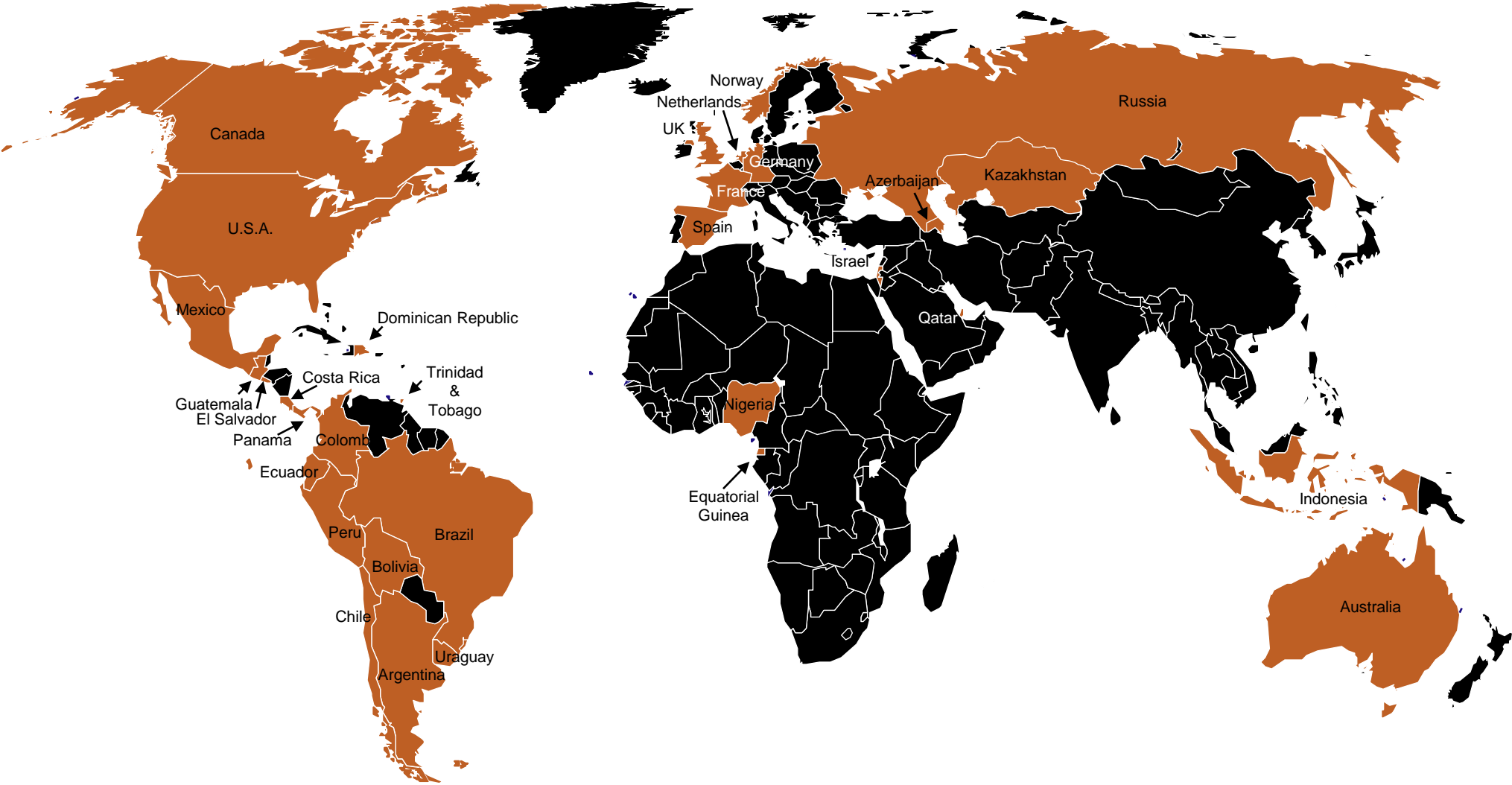
Ranking Diversity



Sector Diversity



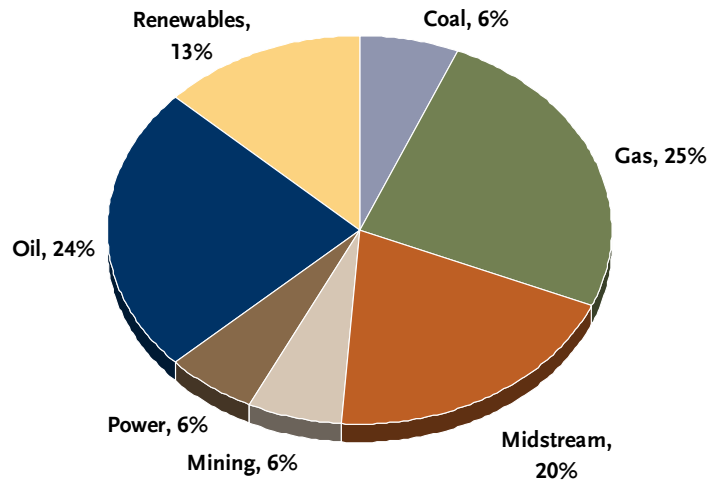
Invested in 32 Countries



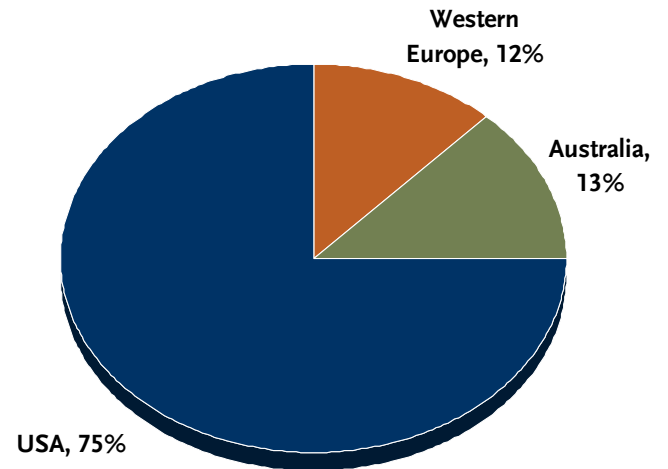
What have we been doing lately?

- Latest Fund (Energy XIV) is invested ~50% in Upstream and 20% in Midstream
- 25% outside of US

Fund XIV Sector Diversity

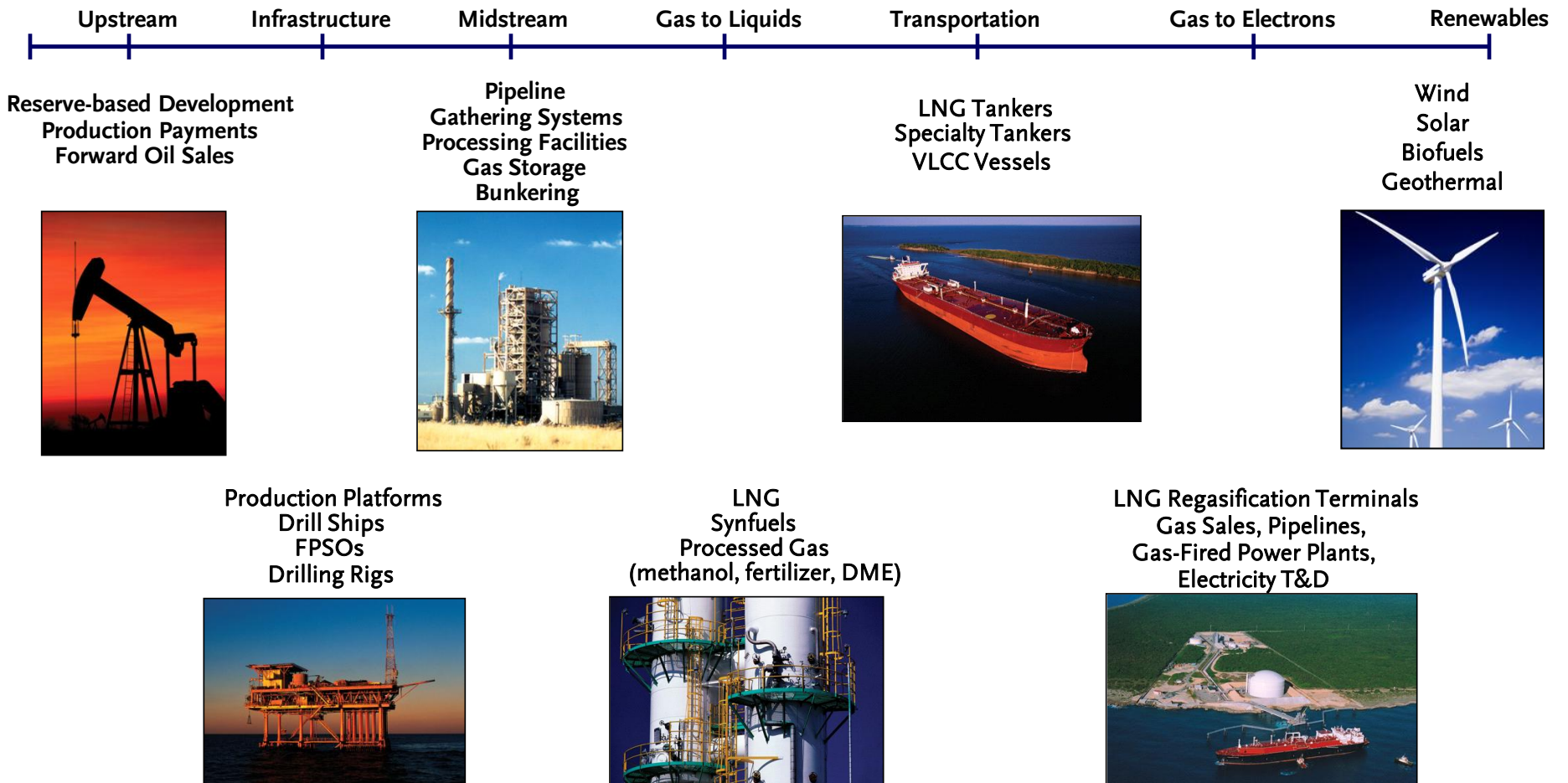


Fund XIV Geographic Diversity



Energy companies and assets and related infrastructure

- Our roots are firmly in the upstream E&P space, but we play anywhere in the energy space





Institutional Investors and International E&P

- **From 2003 to 2007, institutional investors flocked to E&P private equity**
 - Sector specific E&P PE invested mostly or exclusively in US
 - Non sector specific funds also allocated heavily to US E&P
 - International E&P left mainly to generic PE or public exchanges
 - Resulted in US assets being bid up and many weak management teams being funded
- **Institutions reassessing their investments in the sector**
 - Does E&P PE generates “alpha” or simply expensive “beta”
 - Just a commodity play?
 - Less appetite for illiquid investments
 - Radically paring down GPs
 - Lots of interest in “other” energy - Infrastructure and Renewables e.g.
- **Nervousness about North American Gas**
 - Not sure if shale gas is a game changer or not
 - Bearish sentiment should help attract capital to non-US opportunities
- **Oil relatively more attractive**
 - Many “Peak Oil” theorists remain
 - Denominated in US Dollars
 - Know proven reserve are expensive to produce or in bad zip codes



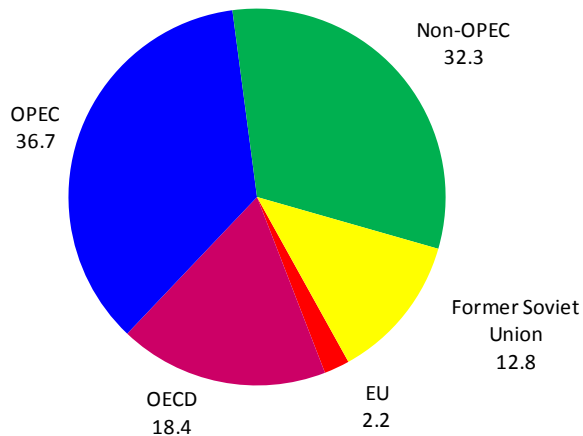
Institutional Investors and International E&P

- **International E&P often perceived to be the riskiest part of a risky industry**
 - Best technical opportunities often in bad zip codes
 - Resource nationalism
 - Currency risk
 - Political risk
 - Less well bore diversity, higher well costs
 - Less infrastructure, thinner physical commodity markets
 - Illiquid

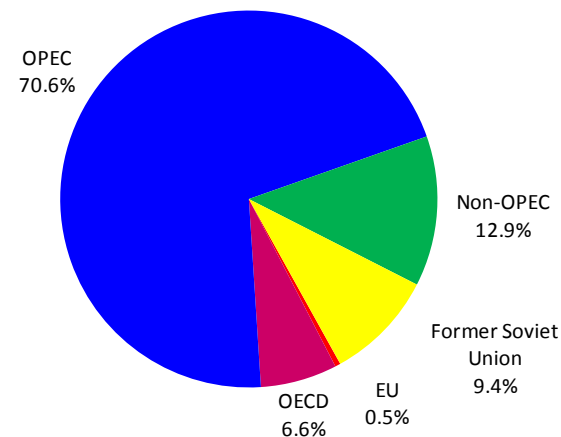
Resource Nationalism

- International Oil Companies (“IOCs”) have full access to only ~7% of the world’s oil reserves
- National Oil Companies (“NOCs”) operate as an extension of the government (e.g. Saudi Aramco, Pemex, PDVSA), or as autonomous entities that concurrently support government objectives (e.g. Petrobras, Statoil)
 - Activities of NOCs are frequently inefficient and/or not market-oriented
- NOCs produce the majority of the world’s oil and hold most of the world’s proven reserves
- IOCs are increasingly relegated to exploring in high-risk areas in order to secure reserves
- IOCs have until recently focused on leveraging their technical, organizational, and financial capabilities on low risk projects
 - Exxon’s investment activity provides an example
- Iraq auction of development rights in Dec 2009 highlighted differences between IOCs, NOCs
- Credit crunch has improved the opportunities available to IOCs

World Oil Production, 2008
in million bpd

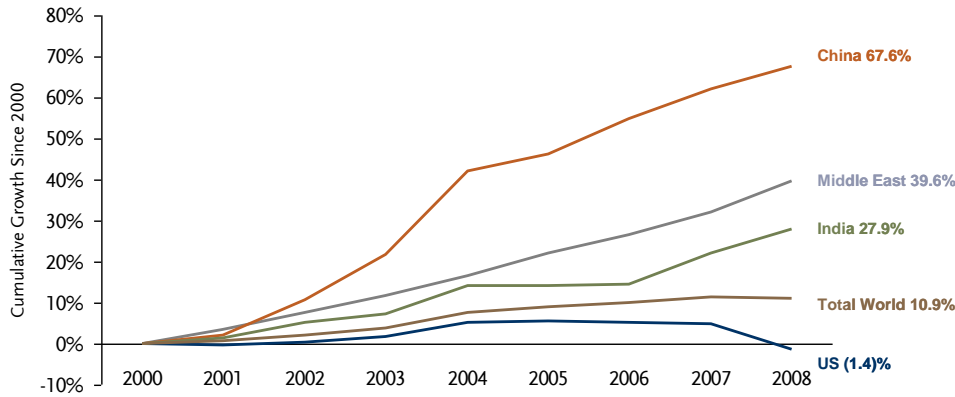


World Proved Oil Reserves, 2008



Oil markets – Investment of 5.9 trillion to 2030

Oil Consumption

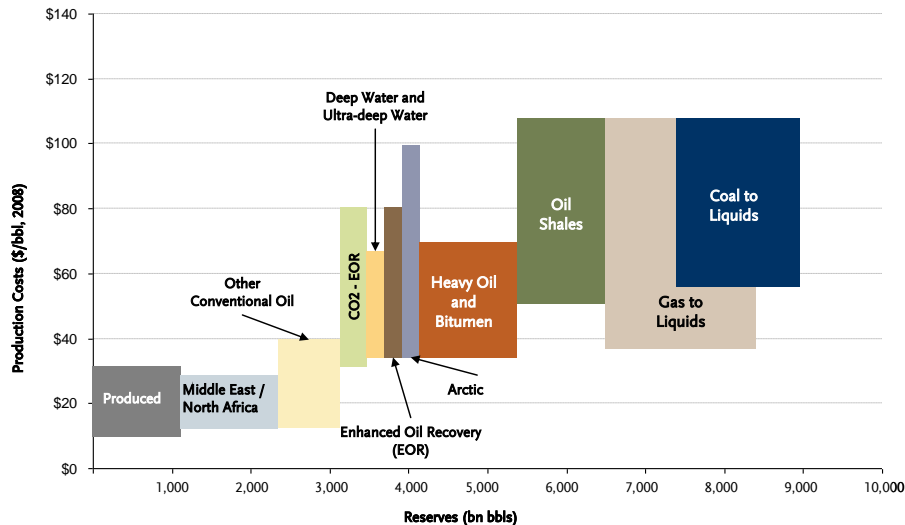


– Demand:

- Global oil consumption is ~84million barrels per day, with OECD at 54% and US 22% of total
- Strong linkage to GDP growth
- Rapid urbanization and industrialization in Asia. China has ~27 vehicles per 1000 people, US has 780. Vehicle ownership strongly linked to personal income
- Demand side response to price rise and carbon will drive fuel efficiency gains

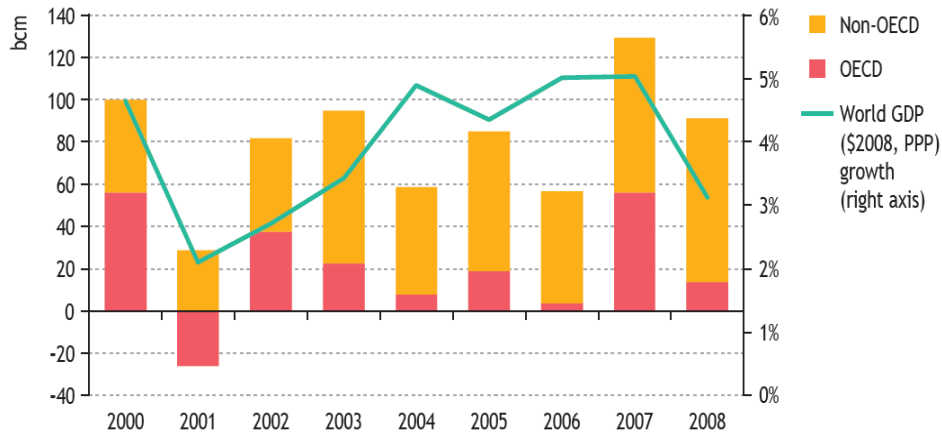
– Supply:

- Cheap oil is hard to find. Of ~70,000 oil fields globally, 20 super giant fields have produced 25% of total supply. 16 of those, which have been in production for decades, are significantly past their peak.
- 2009 saw reserve replacement fall below production, at 88%. Finding and development costs soared 66% to \$25.50/bbl
- Marginal production increasingly coming from deep water or unconventional sources (eg oil sands)



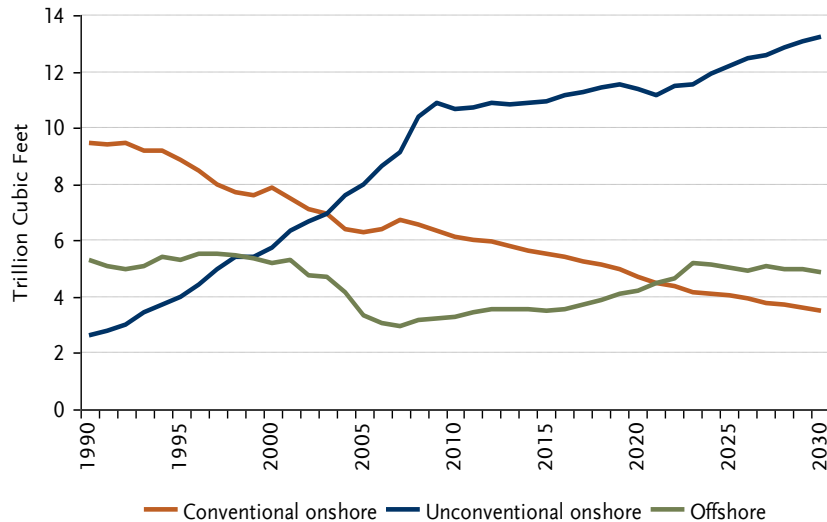
Gas markets – investment of \$220 billion per annum required

Change in world primary gas demand by region



– Demand:

- Global consumption is ~3 trillion cubic metres. US, W. Europe, Russia and M. East account for ~64% of total.
- Driven by regional market dynamics and strong linkage to GDP growth (industrial production and household incomes) and price (inter-fuel competition and weather)
- IEA forecasts demand to 2015 to grow at 2.5%pa. Over 45% of demand will be from gas fired generation and 1/3rd of demand growth is in Asia
- Geographical mis-match between load centres and resource endowment



– Supply:

- Over half of global resources located in Russia, Qatar and Iran. Global resource able to meet demand at current levels for over 130 years, excluding unconventional sources
- Unconventional proven reserves now account for 4% of reserve base. Technology driven boom in resource base
- Inter-regional trade (LNG) forecast to grow faster than demand, however capacity utilisation of liquefaction facilities to decline. Driven by lag in investment cycle and rise of unconventional supplies.
- Around 200bcm of LNG capacity required to 2030 and currently Australia alone has 100bcm of projects planned.



Non-US Equity Investments in E&P

- **We have been an active equity investor in non-US E&P since the early 1990s**
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - UK North Sea
 - Australia (offshore and CSM)
 - Latin America (Peru / Bolivia / Brazil / Argentina)
 - Canada (Conventional / CBM / Tar Sands)
- **We are selective in what non-US equity investments we'll make, but we will play for the right opportunity**
 - Growth capital as opposed to start up capital
 - Don't sell hunting licenses
 - Existing assets / development like risk
 - Strong management team with demonstrated track record
 - Local partner preferred
 - Clear plan of execution and exit
 - Clearly mitigated political risk, currency risk
 - International resource plays
 - Small listed companies

Thematic Investments and Recent Examples

Opportunity	Current Dynamic	EIG Portfolio/Pipeline Examples*	
Energy-related Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipelines, gathering systems, compression, processing and rigs for energy companies looking for growth capital or to recycle capital currently tied-up on their balance sheet 		
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind, geothermal, solar and biofuels primarily in the US and Europe in response to the implementation of carbon regimes 		
Recapitalization of Mature Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating assets with significant existing cash flow as a source of liquidity for large energy companies in a credit constrained environment 		
Oil versus Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onshore and offshore primary and tertiary oil recovery plays recognizing the relative value of oil versus gas on a BTU equivalent basis in the current market 	 	
China/Asia Energy Demands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced activity in existing EIG Austral-Asian platform recognizing continuing resource nationalism and demand for energy and resources 		



TCW Energy & Infrastructure Group

Unmatched Record in E&P



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