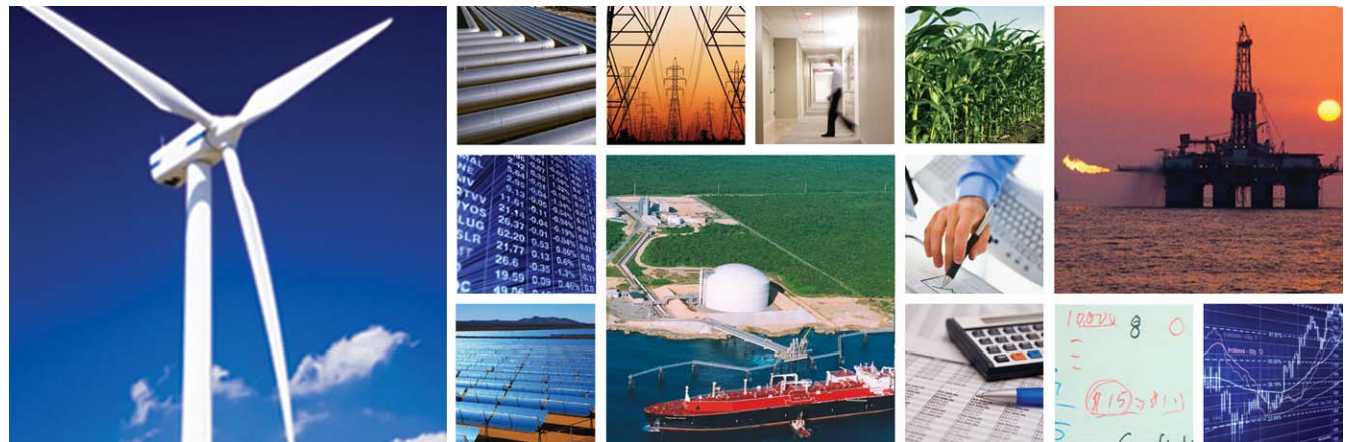


# IPAA Private Capital Conference Houston, Texas February 24, 2011

Presented By:  
Kurt A. Talbot



## EIG Global Energy Partners

- **TCW's former Energy Team is now EIG Global Energy Partners**
  - All energy funds previously managed by TCW are now managed by EIG
  - All energy professionals who previously worked for TCW now work for EIG
  - EIG is a new company separate and independent from TCW
- **Experience**
  - Solely focused on energy since 1982
  - Longest track record of any energy specialist investor
  - Over \$11 billion invested
  - Over 260 portfolio investment made
- **Active Global Investor**
  - From 2008 – 2010 invested \$4 billion in global energy opportunities
  - Have made investments in 33 countries on 6 continents

## Oil & Gas Specialist

- **Houston based oil & gas team**

- Includes 6 petroleum engineers with average industry experience of 23 years
- Experienced in most basins and plays in the US
- Have made E&P investments in 17 countries

- **Upstream and midstream experience**

- Drilling
  - Conventional / Unconventional
  - Onshore / Offshore
  - Domestic / International
- Waterfloods
- Enhanced oil recovery
- Gas gathering, processing, treatment, storage

## Investment Approach

- **Very selective**
  - Only expect to do 2-3 E&P deals a year (but have no constraints on number or amount)
  - Prefer working around assets rather than business plans
  - Experienced management a must
  - Typically we don't partner with other financial institutions
- **Not tied to a specific structure or place in the capital structure**
  - The opportunity and need dictate where we invest
  - Prefer debt or debt-like instruments but frequently make equity investments
- **Want to accelerate growth for proven teams with ready to go opportunities**
  - Preferred investment size \$100-250 million, will write a check up to \$500 million
  - We like companies with dominate positions; differentiators
  - Management conviction backed by their co-investment

## Where do we typically play in the upstream and midstream space?

- **What we like the most**

- Development / program-type drilling
- Technically complicated projects - Waterfloods and Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Construction projects - pipelines, gas plants, storage, terminals
- Asset-backed opportunities

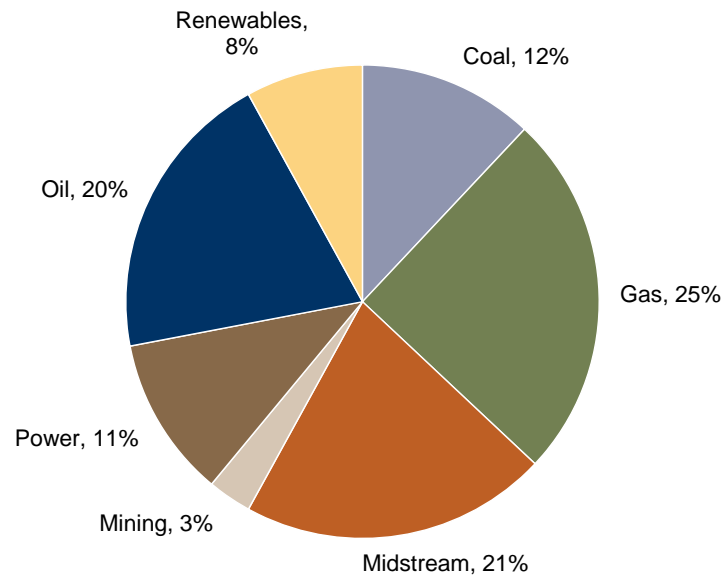
- **What we like the least**

- Exploration
- Funding technology ventures
- Buy outs
- Start ups
- Asset-lite businesses (service companies)

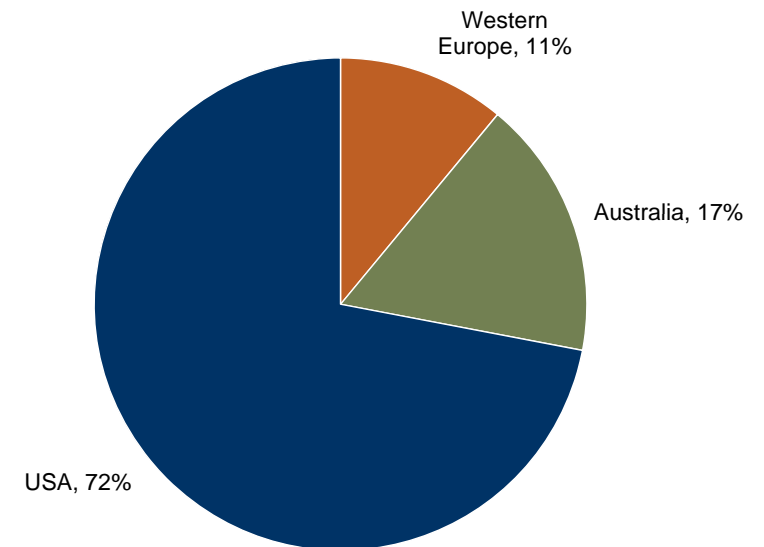
## Where have we been investing recently?

Represents \$4.2Billion of Committed Capital Since 2007\*

### Sector Diversity



### Geographic Diversity



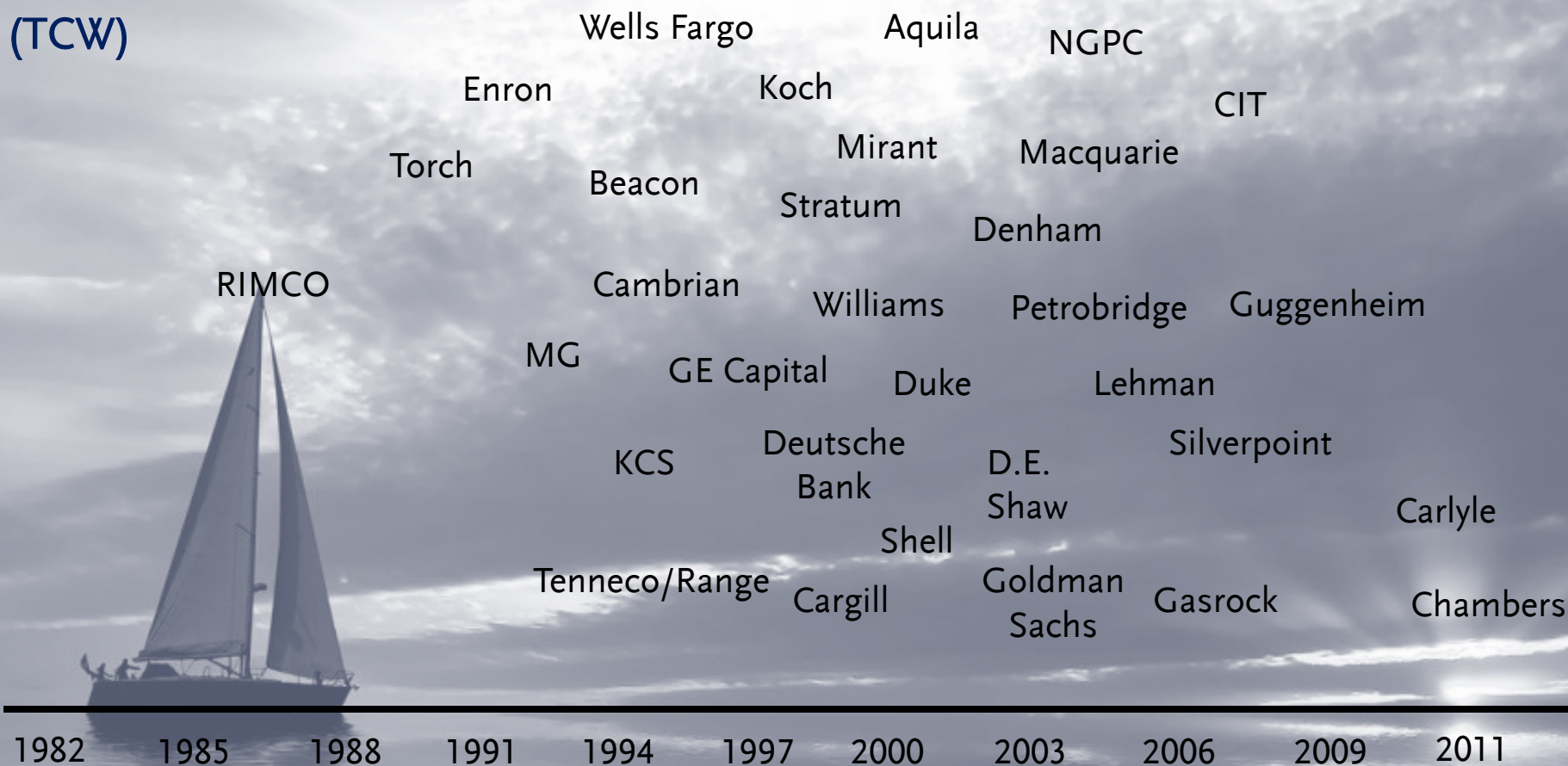
*\*Includes only mezzanine-like investments committed & closed, or approved by investment committee as of February 15, 2011.*

## Capital Source Does Matter

- **E&P is a very tough and risky business (duh!)**
  - Constant need for capital
  - Depleting assets
  - Various Risk - Geologic, execution, production, environmental
  - Commodity price volatility
  - Endless competition, few barriers to entry
  - Regulatory
  
- **Many E&P companies fail. Is it so surprising that financial players do too?**
  - Terrible at pricing risk
  - Rely too heavily on third parties to assess risk – ratings agencies and independent engineers
  - Rely too heavily on funding formulas and reserve classifications
  - Too anxious to win business
  - Too quick to cut and run when things don't go according to plan
  - View the sector as a whole and lose sight of what makes individual companies / assets different

# Few Debt Specialists Have Done Well In E&P

EIG  
(TCW)

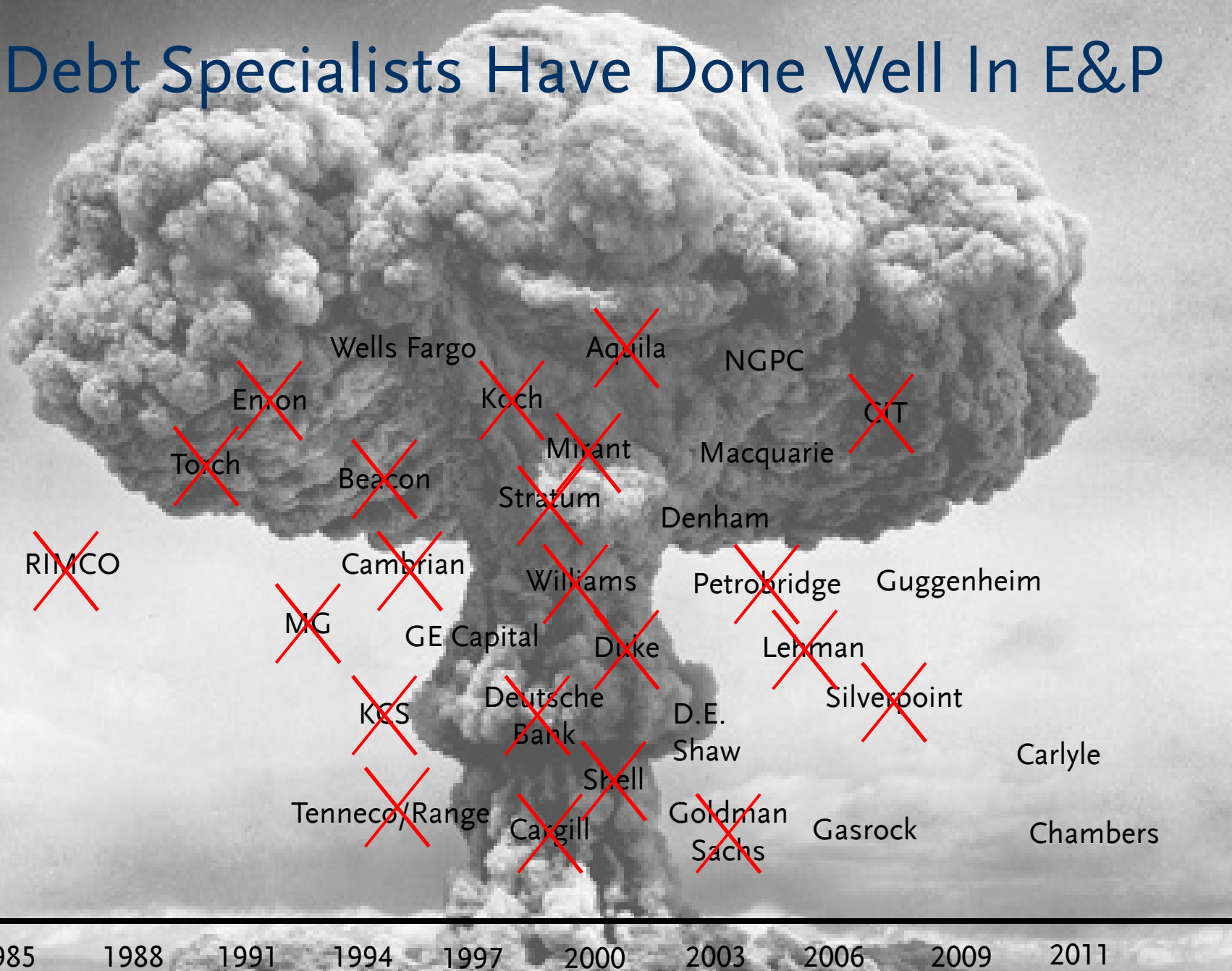


\*This list is illustrative only and is not purported to be comprehensive or precise as to the dates shown



# Few Debt Specialists Have Done Well In E&P

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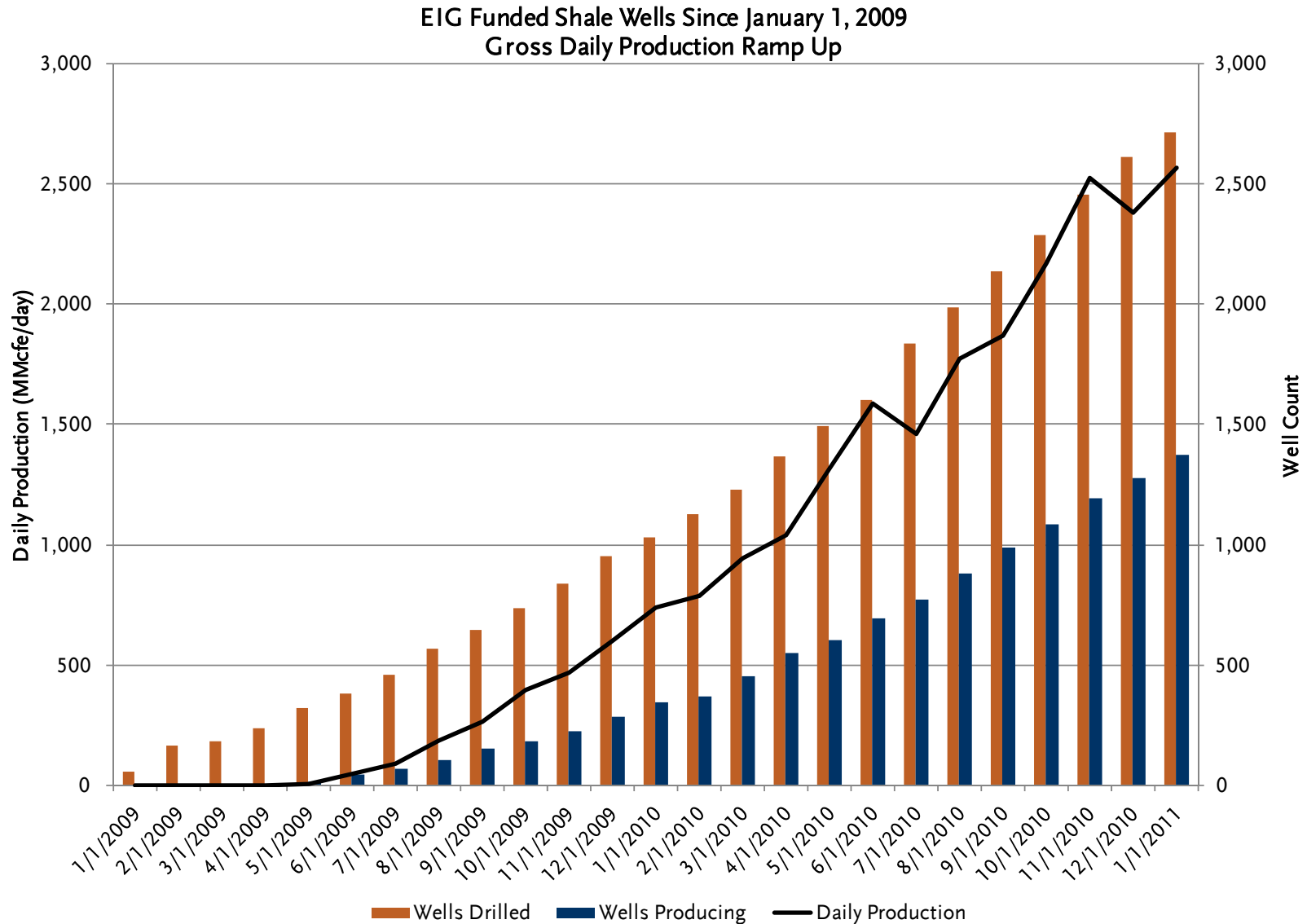
## E&P Debt Markets: An abridged history of the recent past

- During the most recent “easy credit” period (2004-2007), funny things happened in the debt markets catering to E&P companies
  - Post Glass-Steagall, lines between investment banking and commercial banking blurred
    - Investment banks typically didn’t hold much (if any) of the loans that they originated
    - I - Banks begged PE shops to allow them to underwrite these loans, often in conjunction with a buy out
  - Origination of Loans and Holding the risk were separated
    - “Covenant Lite”
    - Widely syndicated, making it difficult for lenders to act
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> lien loans dominated the market
  - Many willing buyers of these and similar type loans
    - Primarily CLOs, non-US banks
    - CLOs borrow at  $\text{libor} + 100$ , and buy loans at  $\text{libor} + 350-400$
    - Institutions begged syndication desk for big allocations of these loans

## E&P Debt Markets: An abridged history of the recent past

- Once the financial crisis hit, paper traded at steep discounts and “distressed” investors stepped in
  - The downside of widely syndicated debt
    - Paper traded extensively and wound up in the hands of opportunistic investors
    - Nearly impossible to amend even a healthy deal
    - Generally purchased by generalists investors with no ties, and minimal experience in E&P
    - “Relationship” had no meaning
    - “Loan to Own”
    - Lenders argued and positioned amongst themselves while borrowers died on the vine.

# Why Gas Prices Aren't Going to Get Better Any Time Soon



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