

Downstream Industry

Supply Shifts, Refining
Tightness, and the
Future of Margins

ASA – Energy Valuation Conference

Houston, Texas

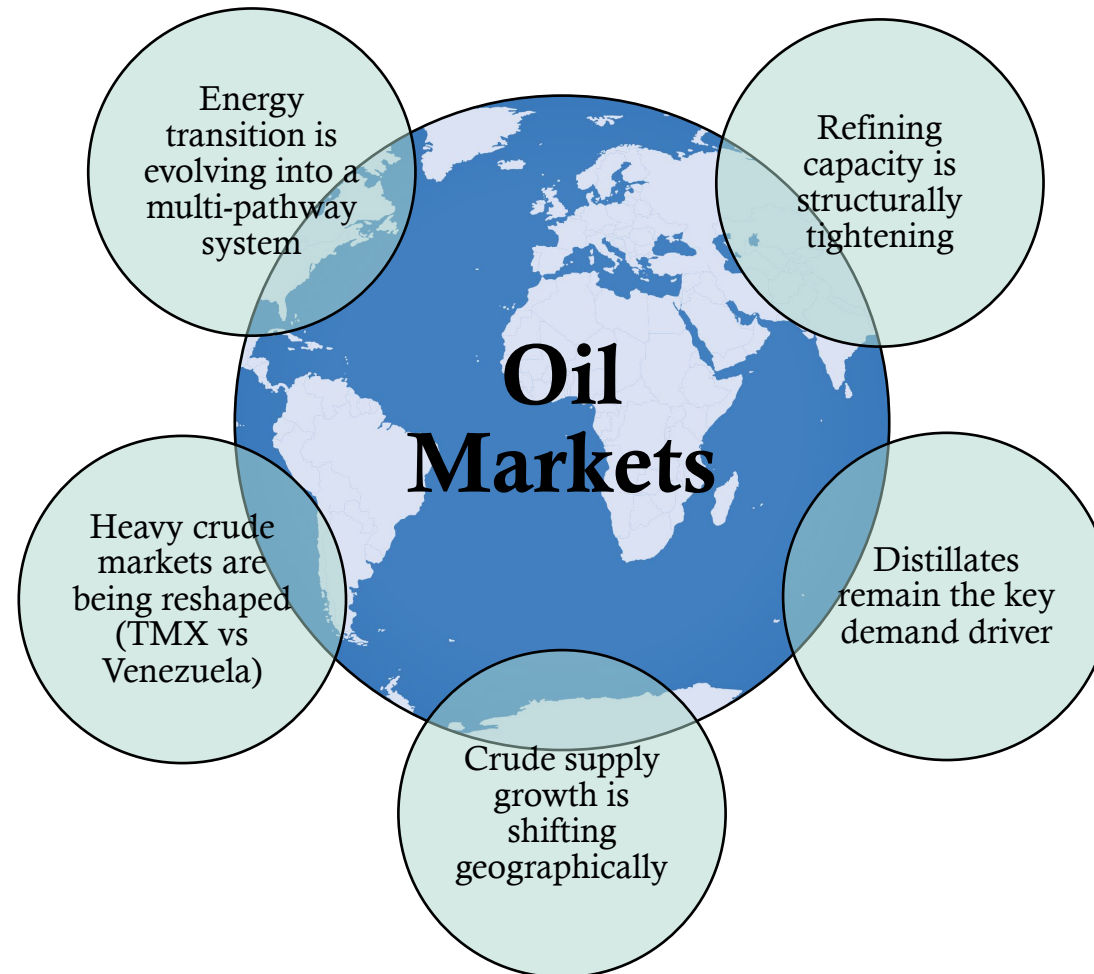
May 14, 2026

Sandeep S. Sayal

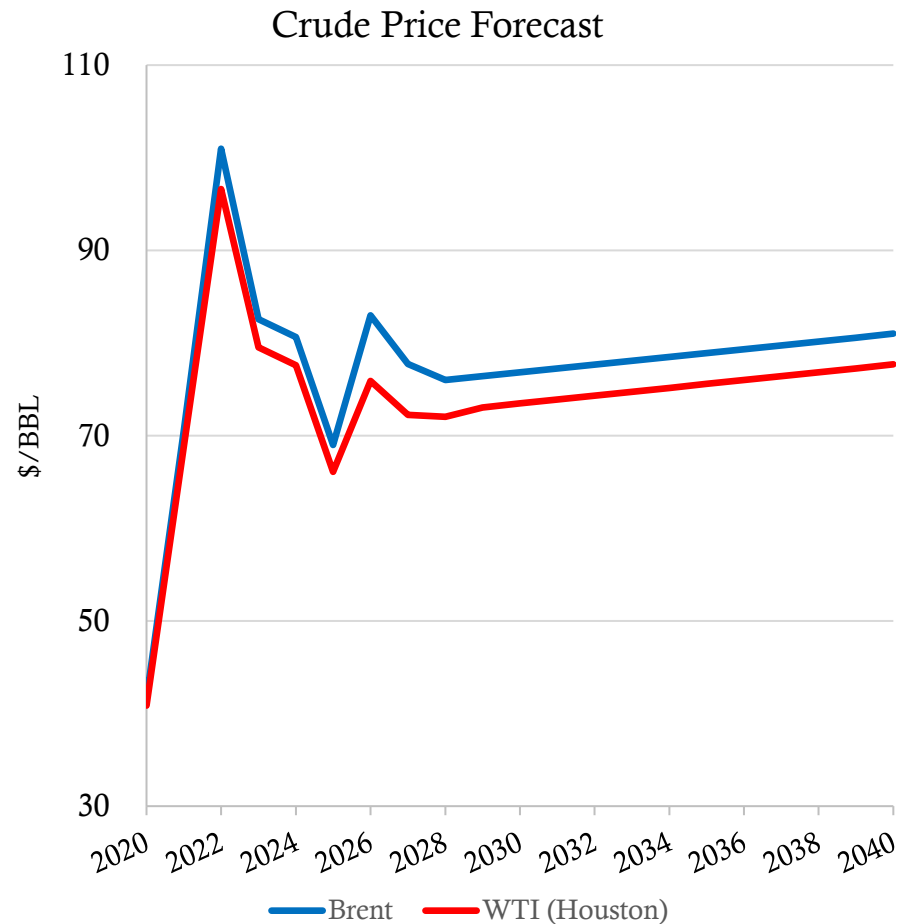
Vice President, Oil and Product Markets



FIVE FORCES SHAPING OIL MARKETS



SHORT-TERM NOISE, LONG-TERM FUNDAMENTALS

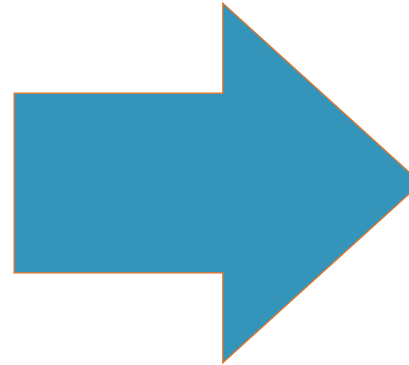


- Geopolitical disruptions driving near-term volatility
- Trade flows and logistics increasingly impact pricing
- Crude oil prices remain supported by geopolitical disruptions, with gradual rebalancing as global supply and trade flows adjust
- Medium to long-term outlook driven by supply-demand fundamentals
- Long-term crude prices are expected to rise gradually post-2030, supported by increasing upstream costs and rising marginal supply costs

TRADE FLOWS HAVE STRUCTURALLY SHIFTED

Then: More Stable System

- Predictable trade routes
- Lower freight and insurance costs
- Regional pricing broadly aligned
- Logistics had limited impact on pricing

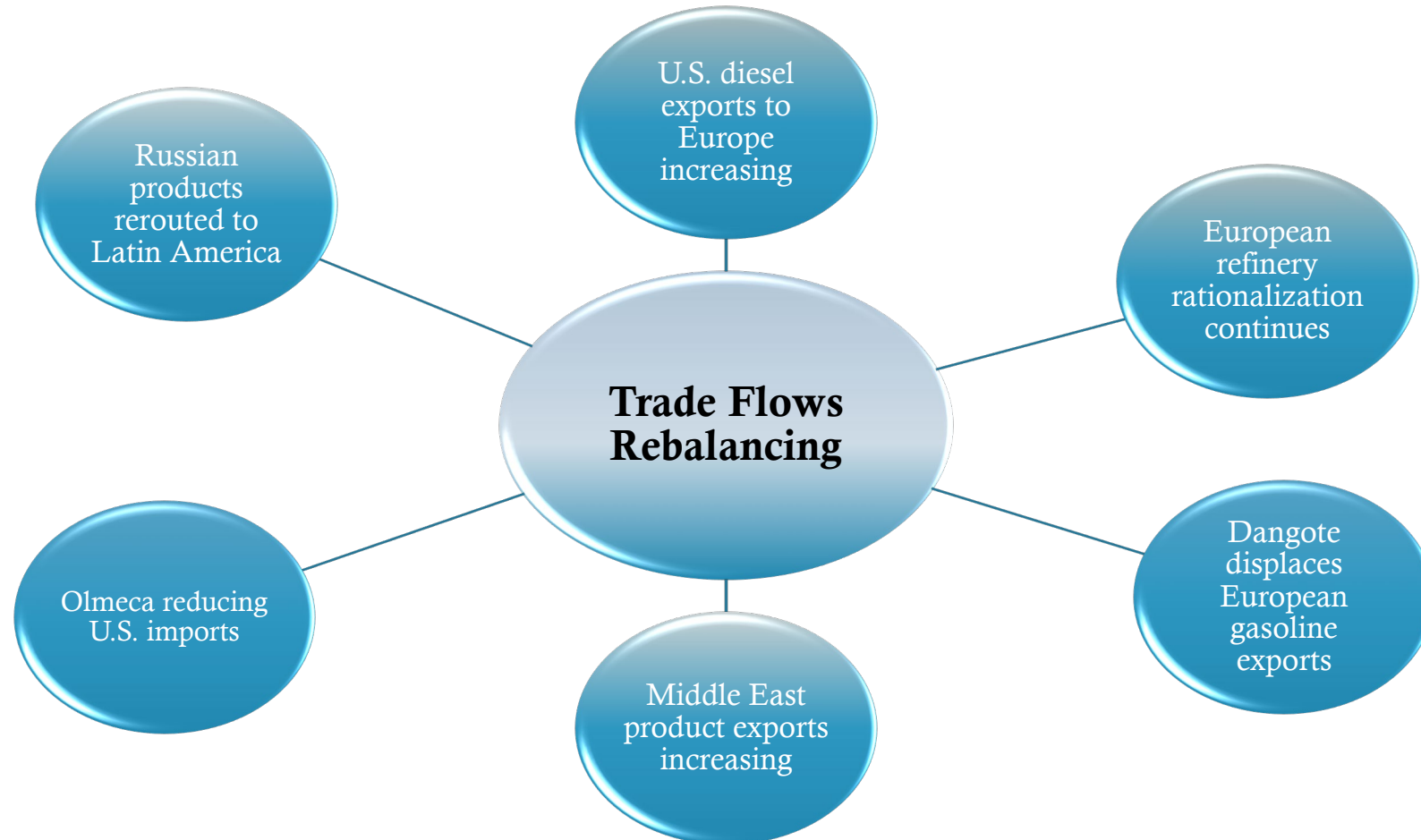


Now: More Complex System

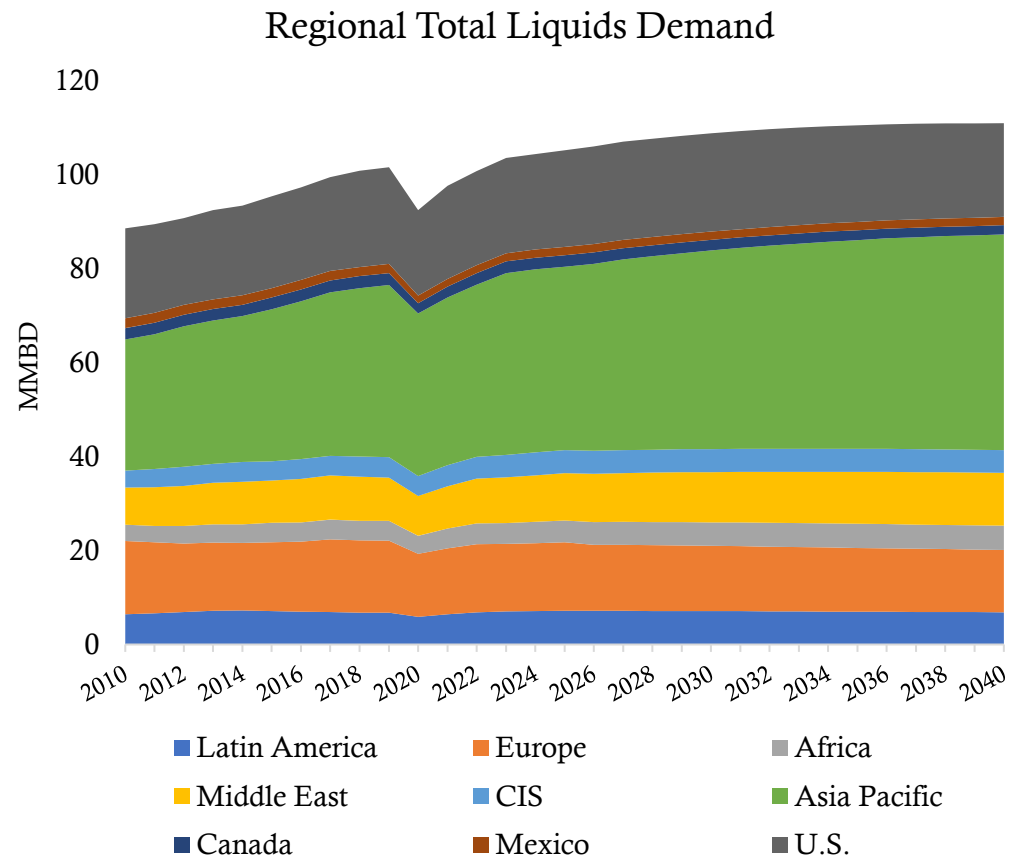
- Rerouted and fragmented trade flows
- Higher freight, insurance, and transit risks
- Same crude, different delivered cost
- Persistent regional price dislocations

How barrels move now matters as much as how much exists.

TRADE FLOWS ARE REBALANCING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BASIN

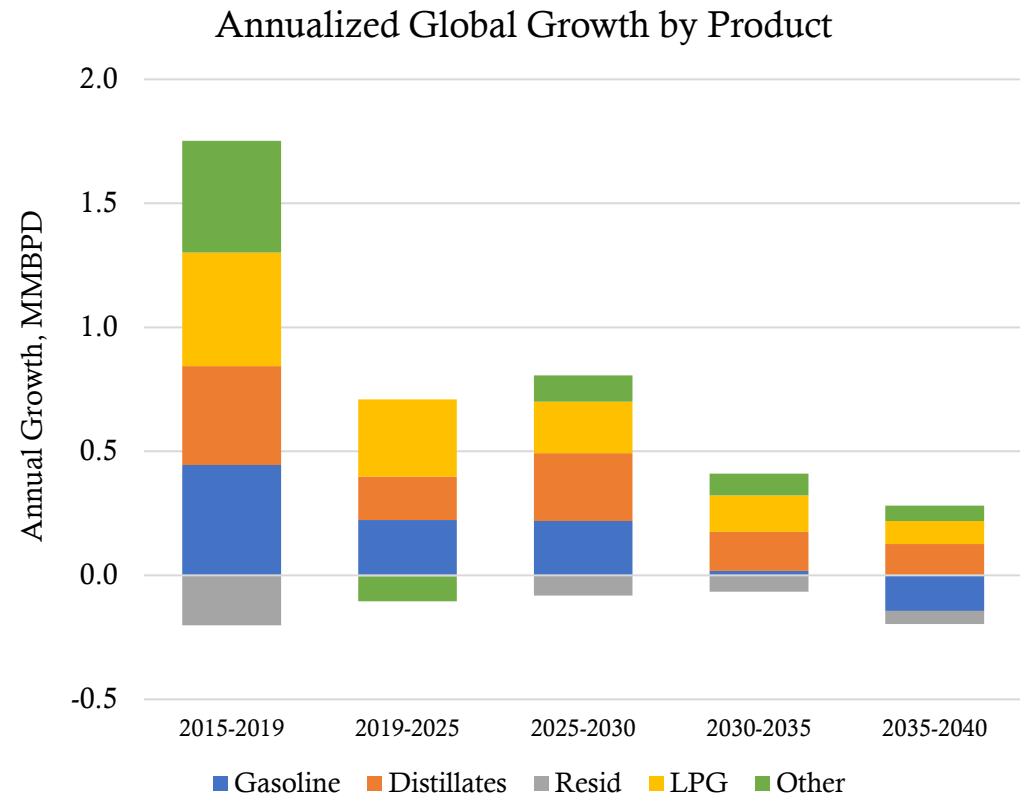


DEMAND GROWTH SHIFTS TOWARD EMERGING MARKETS



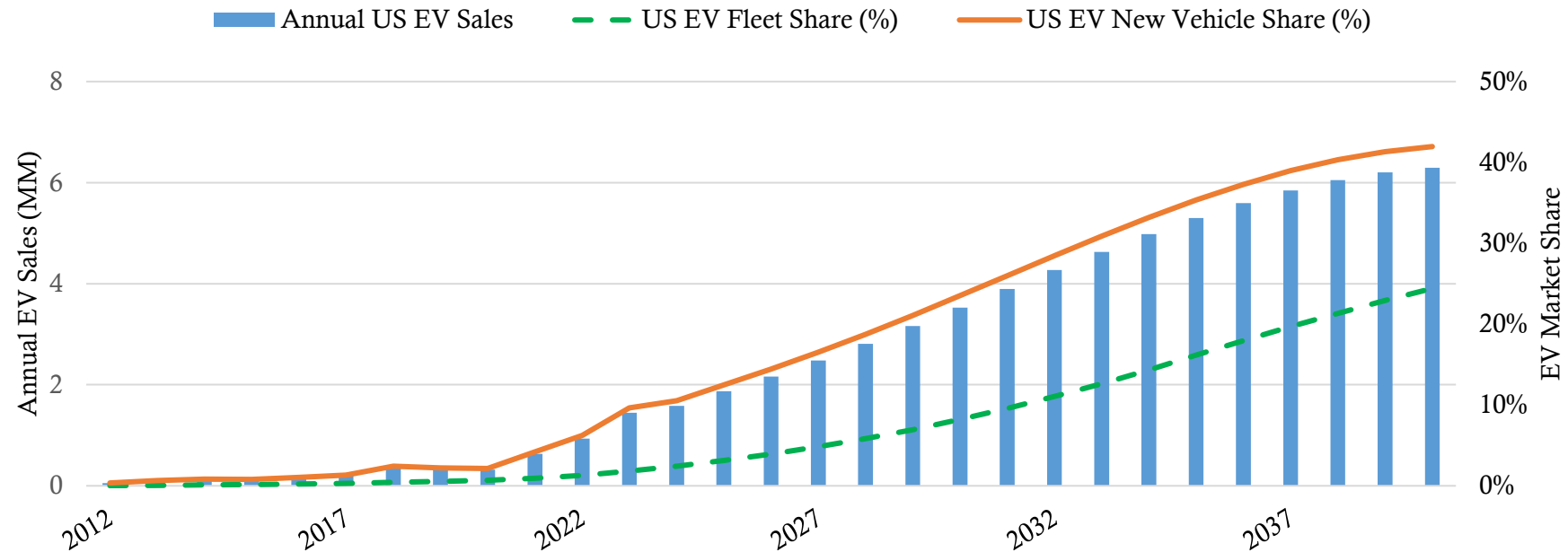
- Asia (led by India), Africa, and the Middle East drive the majority of future demand growth
- OECD demand remains relatively flat to declining over time
- China's demand growth moderates as electrification and economic transition reduce fuel intensity
- Global product flows increasingly reorient toward growth markets
- Refining investment increasingly concentrates near demand growth regions

GASOLINE PLATEAUS, DISTILLATES DRIVE GROWTH



- Gasoline demand slows with efficiency gains and electrification
- As gasoline demand plateaus, naphtha shifts toward petrochemical value chains
- Diesel and jet demand remain tied to freight, aviation, industry, and construction activity
- LPG and naphtha gain importance as petrochemical feedstock demand grows
- Future demand growth increasingly favors distillates and petrochemical feedstocks

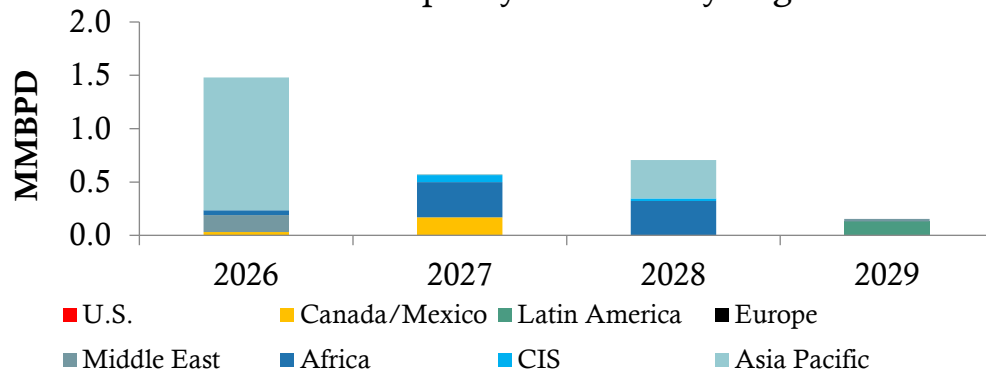
EV ADOPTION IS RISING, BUT ITS IMPACT IS UNEVEN



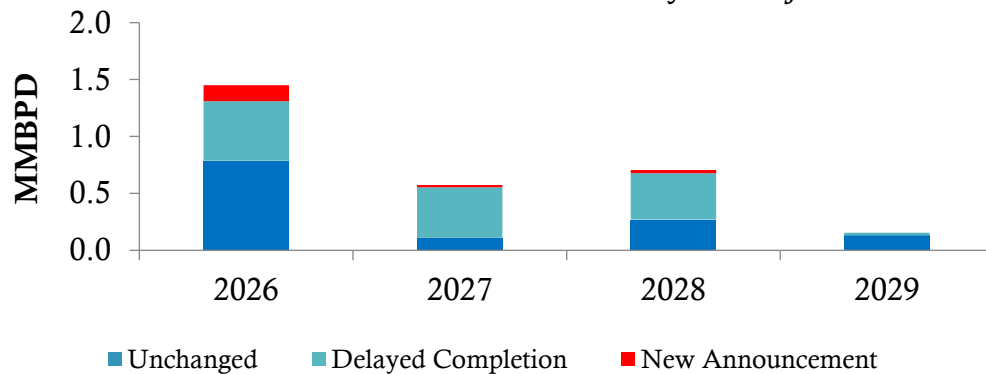
- China leads global EV adoption
- U.S. and Europe show more uneven adoption trends
- Hybrids play a growing role in the transition
- EV impact is concentrated in gasoline, with limited effect on distillates

NEW REFINING CAPACITY REMAINS LIMITED

Crude Capacity Increases by Region

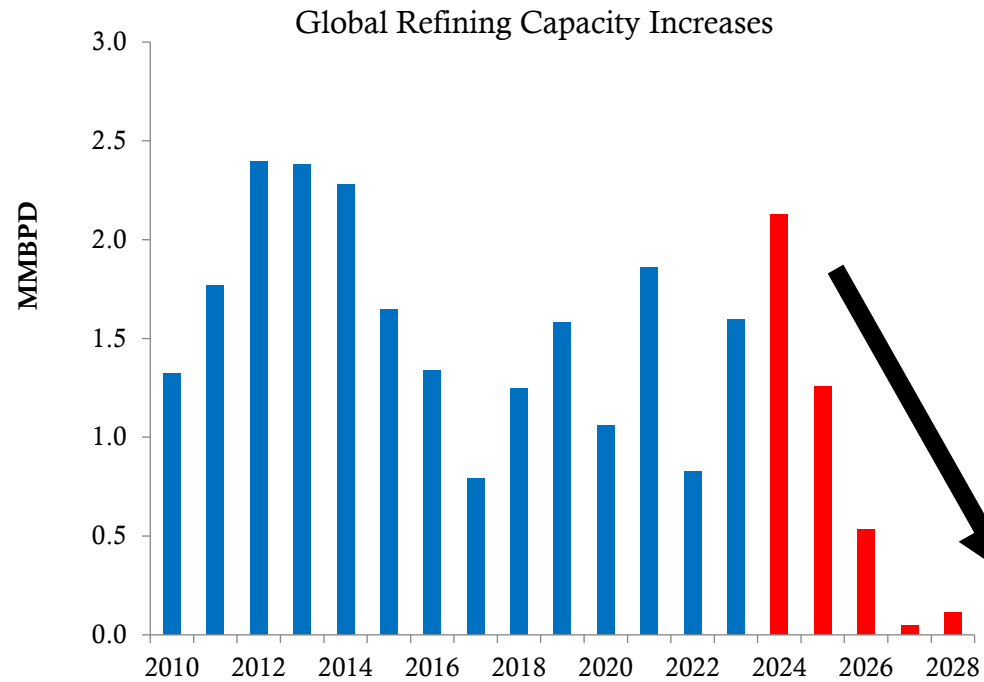


Most Additions Reflect Delayed Projects



- Structural underbuilding persists despite demand growth
- Capacity additions are largely delayed completions, not new builds
- Growth concentrated in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa
- Limited new capacity in North America and Europe

LIMITED CAPACITY GROWTH SUPPORTS REFINING MARGINS



Source: TM&C

Capacity growth lags demand, tightening global product balances
Margins ease from near-term peaks but remain structurally elevated



- USGC 3-2-1 vs WTI
- NWE 2-1-1 vs Brent
- Med 6-3-2-1 vs Arab Light
- Singapore 6-3-2-1 vs Dubai

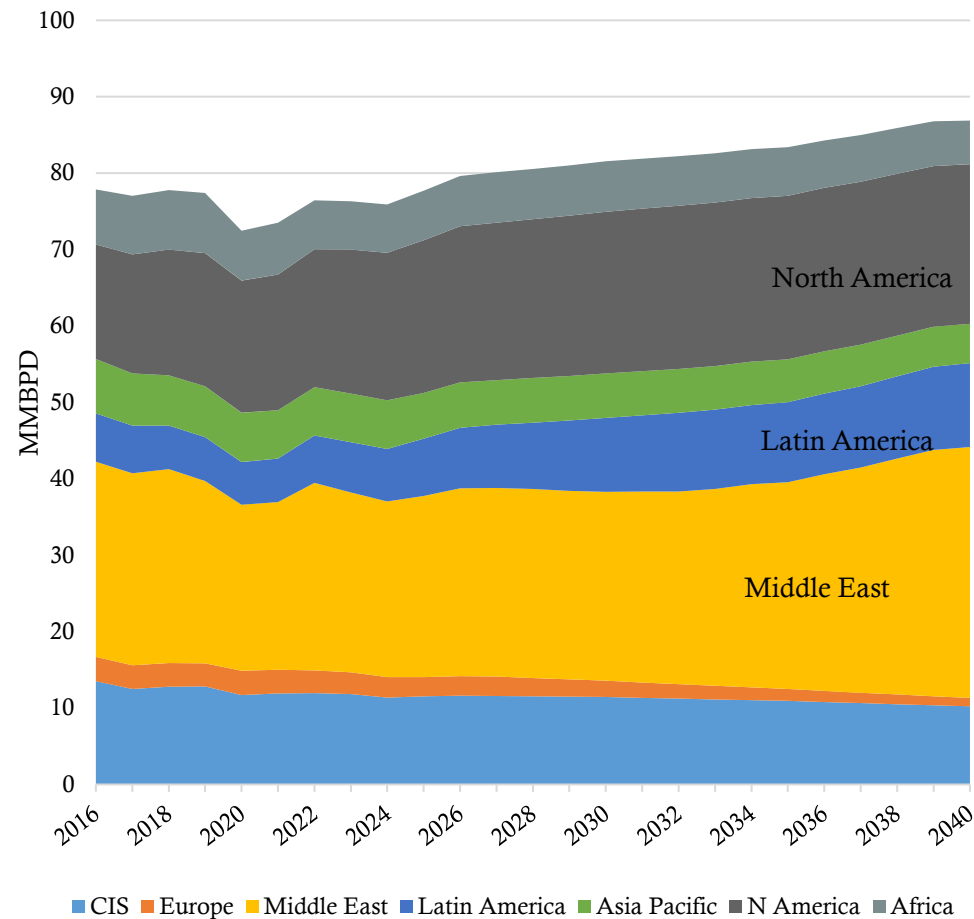
REFINERS SHIFTING TOWARD DISTILLATE OPTIMIZATION



- Value shifts from volume growth to configuration and optimization
- Optimize crude slates toward higher-value products
- Increase focus on distillate-maximizing operations
- Brownfield upgrades and refinery optimization gain importance
- Operational flexibility becomes a key competitive advantage

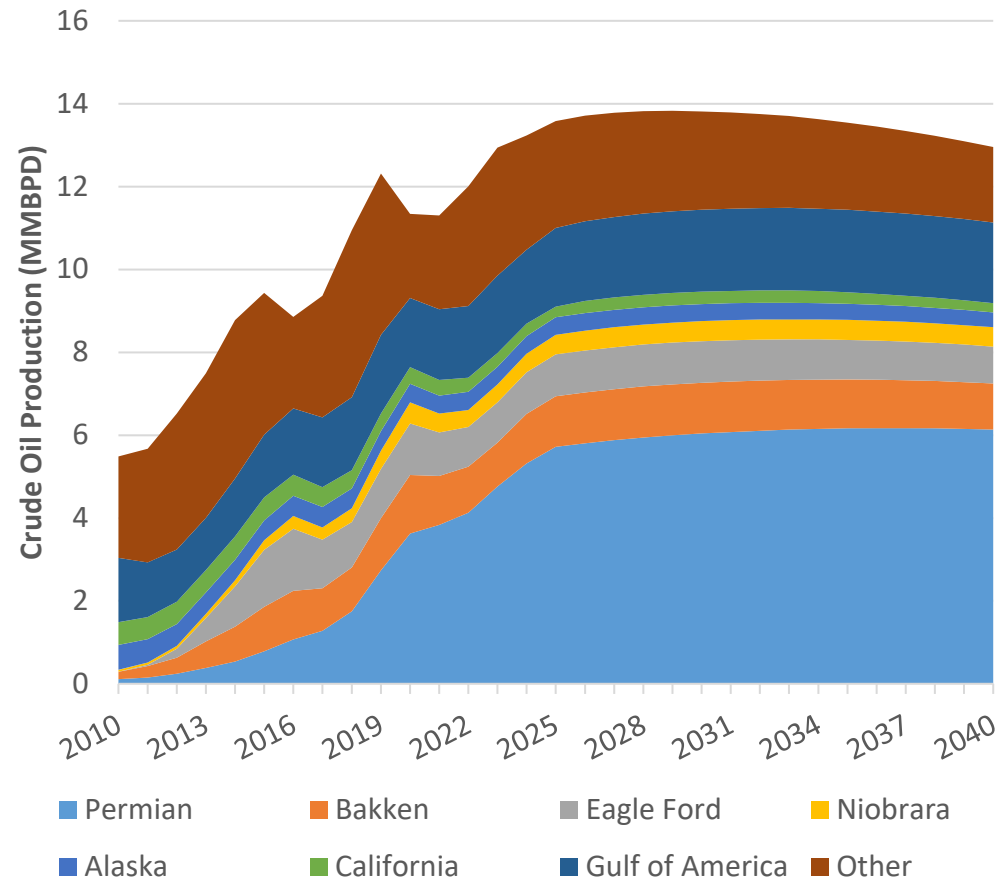
Refineries increasingly optimize toward distillate yields as gasoline demand growth slows

CRUDE SUPPLY GROWTH CONCENTRATES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND AMERICAS



- Canada, Brazil, Guyana, and Middle East producers drive most incremental export-oriented supply growth
- The U.S. Gulf Coast remains a critical crude aggregation, refining, and export hub
- TMX redirects more Canadian barrels westbound near term, though continued oil sands growth may still require incremental U.S. export pathways over time
- OPEC gradually increases market share over the outlook period
- Trade flows rebalance as Atlantic Basin and Asia-bound crude movements expand

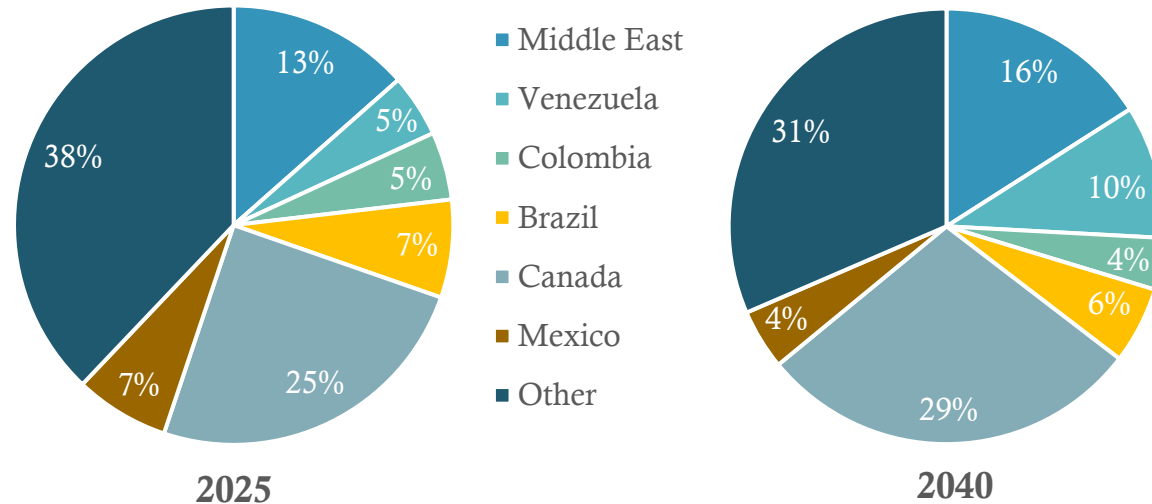
U.S. SHALE REMAINS CRITICAL, BUT GROWTH MODERATES



- Permian remains the primary driver of U.S. supply growth
- Most non-Permian basins stabilize or gradually decline
- Tier-one acreage quality increasingly constrains long-term growth
- Capital discipline remains highly sensitive to crude price expectations
- U.S. production plateaus toward the end of the decade

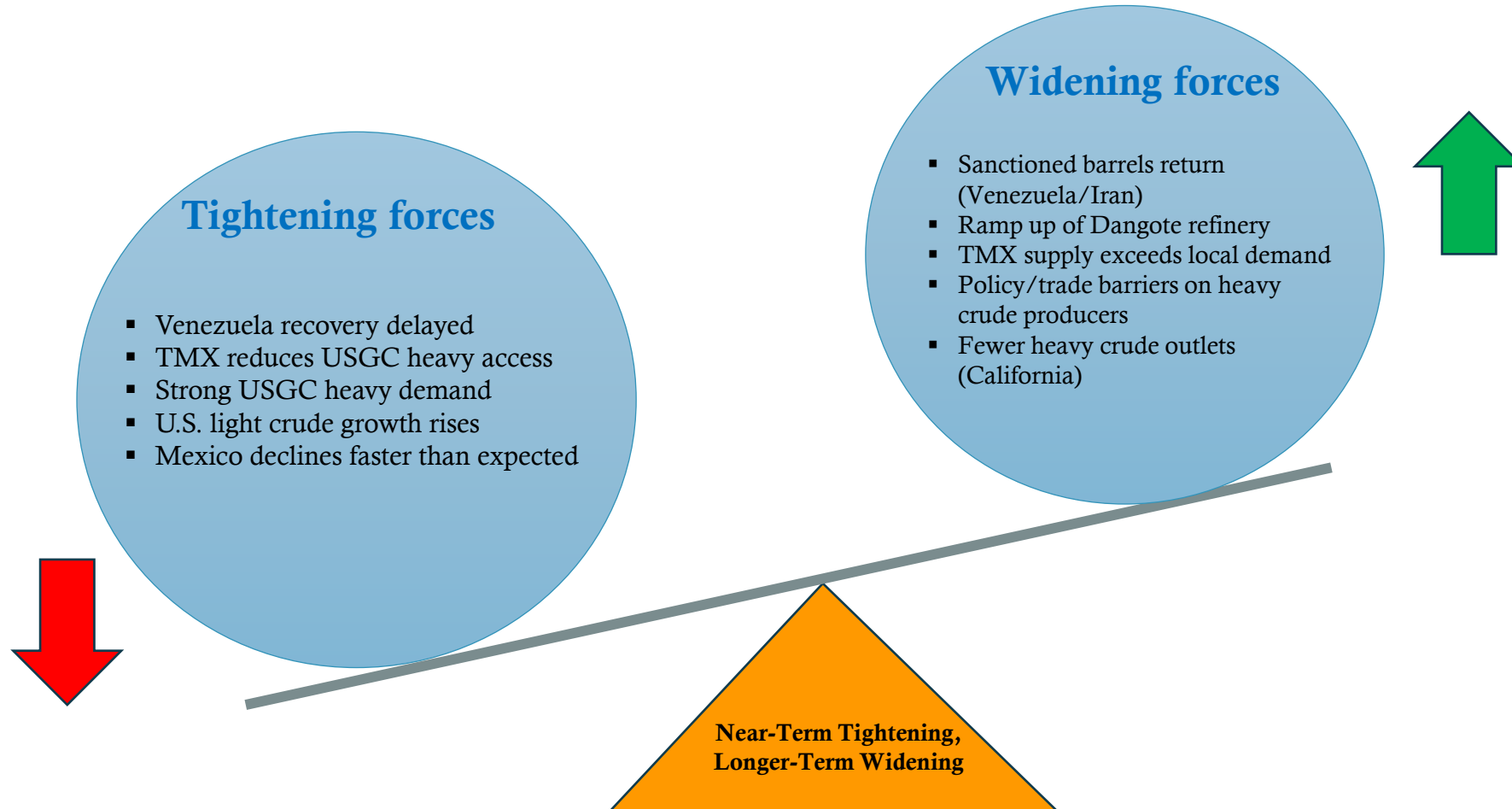
HEAVY CRUDE BECOMES INCREASINGLY STRATEGIC

Global Heavy Crude Production Share by Region



- Canada provides stable, long-term heavy supply growth
- Venezuela remains the key recovery wildcard
- Mexico declines while Middle East heavy supply expands
- Heavy crude flows increasingly align with complex refining capacity and regional refinery investments

HEAVY CRUDE BALANCE: TMX VS VENEZUELA



FLEXIBILITY BECOMES THE DEFINING ADVANTAGE

- The transition reshapes demand - it does not eliminate it
- Multiple pathways are required to meet future energy demand
- Demand evolves - gasoline plateaus, distillates grow
- Supply growth shifts, but remains concentrated in key regions
- Refining margins remain supported by structural tightness
- Refining value increasingly shifts toward configuration and optimization



QUESTIONS?



WHO WE ARE

Turner, Mason & Company provides technical, commercial and strategic consulting services to clients globally in the crude oil, midstream, refining, refined products, and biofuels industries.

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