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**Testimony on Creating American Jobs by Harnessing Our Resources:
U.S. Offshore and Renewable Energy Production – September 8th**

Chairman Hastings, and Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony today. On behalf of Wood Mackenzie I am pleased to share with you the background, methodology and findings of our recent study entitled **U.S. Supply Forecast and Potential Jobs and Economic Impacts (2012-2030)** which was released yesterday September 7, 2011. Given the current unemployment rate of 9.1% and continuing economic problems being faced by the nation, this report by Wood Mackenzie should be particularly pertinent.

Report Objectives

Wood Mackenzie has just completed a study which examines the energy supply, job and government revenue implications at the state and federal levels of enacting policies in the U.S. that would encourage the development of North American hydrocarbon resources.

Given the high level of unemployment and budgetary stress facing the nation, the findings of this study should be of interest to policy makers as they move forward to craft solutions to these problems.

This study examines the impacts of opening access to key U.S. regions which are currently closed to development, as well as assessing a return to historical levels of development on existing U.S. producing areas (including onshore U.S., the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska). The economic impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline and other potential Canada to U.S. oil pipelines are also considered.

Additionally this report looks at the potential threats to production, jobs and government revenues associated with a continuation on the current path of an increased regulatory burden and slower permitting relative to historical levels.

Key Findings

Wood Mackenzie's analysis found that U.S. policies which encourage the development of new and existing resources could, by 2030, increase domestic oil and natural gas production by over 10 million boed, support an additional 1.4 million jobs, and raise over \$800 billion of cumulative additional government revenue.

Whereas increasing regulatory burdens on the oil and gas upstream sector will result in higher development costs, which can potentially hinder the growth of production, tax revenues, and job creation.

Continuing the current path of policies which slow down the issuance of leases and drilling permits, increase the cost of hydraulic fracturing through duplicative water or air quality regulations, or delay the construction of oil sands export pipelines such as Keystone XL, will likely have a detrimental effect on production, jobs, and government revenues going forward.

Methodology

The objective of the study was to evaluate the impact on production, jobs and government revenues of implementing U.S. oil and natural gas regulatory policies which support the development of North America's oil and natural gas resources.

To achieve this, Wood Mackenzie developed two scenarios reflecting different regulatory policy with respect to North American hydrocarbon resources.

The base case will be referred to throughout this report as the “**Current Path Case**”

- The case assumes that current policy and regulatory environment continue into the future
- In essence, the policies in this case hinders the development of North America's oil and gas resources. Resource development increases in this case but at a relatively modest pace.

The alternative to the Current Path Case is referred to throughout this report as the “**Development Policy Case**”

- This case evaluates the potential impact of policies that encourage development of the U.S. upstream oil and natural gas sector

Scenario Modeling

For the two scenarios described, Wood Mackenzie has developed an activity outlook based upon the expected impact of the respective policies on oil and natural gas development activity levels. Policy impacts on production and tax revenue are estimated by contrasting the results of Wood Mackenzie's proprietary economic model (GEM) for the two stated scenarios. The GEM (Global Economic Model) is an Excel based tool which Wood Mackenzie has developed to forecast capex, opex, production and taxation at the asset level across the whole of North America. Wood Mackenzie defines an asset as a stand-alone field or distinct play which has a distinct development scenario. GEM is capable of generating full economic analysis for each asset modeled in North America. Outputs include Internal Rates of Return, Net Present Values and \$/boe estimates.

Data inputs and tax assumptions are based upon publicly available state and federal information, public and private disclosures by oil and gas operating companies, and information referenced in the appendix of this report and other public sources (industry journals, independent agencies, etc.). Where no such information is available, Wood Mackenzie has made assumptions based on its in-depth technical knowledge of the U.S. industry, supplemented by its many years of experience studying the activity in the North American oil and gas sector.

Employment Estimation

Wood Mackenzie has derived the base count for the Current Path Case jobs numbers from the 2008 Implan database. Wood Mackenzie took these direct employment numbers for the upstream sector, then added a multiplier of 2.5 for indirect and induced (income related) jobs per direct job. This multiplier is likely conservative, given that total employment multipliers for the oil and natural gas sector estimated by BEA are in the range of 5 to 7 total jobs per 1 direct jobs.

The combined direct, indirect and induced job counts gives the total economic impact for the upstream sector across the U.S. Since these numbers were calculated for 2008, Wood Mackenzie used a production ratio to derive the 2010 base job count per state. The production ratio is defined as a ratio of 2010 production in boed divided by 2008 production. Future base job counts for the Current Path Case are derived by using future production ratios generated from dividing future production by 2010 production levels.

For each new project being developed in the future Wood Mackenzie has developed associated employment levels. The number of jobs generated is dependent on a number of factors, including: type of project - onshore drilling, offshore field development, location of project – onshore, offshore, shallow or deep water, Alaska. Potential employment associated with OCS production was allocated to each state based upon the percentage of the state's coastline in the region's total. Jobs were also attributed to exploration activity which is relevant to new access areas and the Gulf of Mexico.

For each activity a direct job count was estimated. Multiplying the number of each discrete activity per annum by the number of direct jobs per activity gave an overall job count. Indirect and induced jobs which were calculated using an indirect jobs multiplier.

For estimating the jobs impact for the opening of the Marcellus play in New York State, Wood Mackenzie utilized supporting material from the Timothy J. Considine study entitled "The Economic Impacts of the Marcellus Shale: Implications for New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia". For estimating the U.S. jobs impact from Canadian Oil Sands pipeline development, Wood Mackenzie has utilized outputs from the Canadian Energy Research Institute study entitled "Economic Impacts of New Oil Sands Projects in Alberta (2010-2035)".

Current Path Case Assumptions

The “**Current Path Case**” assumes the following policy and regulatory initiatives:

- Continued “slow walk” of Federal permitting for offshore Gulf of Mexico. The case assumes an increase from current offshore exploration and development activity levels, but not back to pre-Moratorium rates
- Tighter Federal hydraulic fracturing and water disposal regulations which are beyond the current state regulations. Slow down of onshore drilling due to increased cost of well completions. Results in a negative impact on development economics
- No opening of new areas for exploration and development. No new exploration and development in frontier areas of Alaska, Eastern Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic and Pacific offshore, and Federal Rockies
- Restrictions on new pipeline development from Canada. Curtailment of oil sands pipeline infrastructure into the U.S.. No development of the Keystone XL pipeline or other future Canada to U.S. pipelines

In developing the “**Current Path Case**” Wood Mackenzie has made the following assumptions:

Onshore U.S.

Slowdown of the development of onshore plays to a rate below current company plans. This is due to increased cost resulting from slower permitting and a heavier regulatory burden. Key assumptions are that leasing and permitting continues at a slower pace relative to historical trends as borne out by a time series of BLM leasing and permitting data, and a heavier regulatory burden adds to drilling and completion costs. The impact of increasing costs is to increase the breakeven economics of all U.S. wells by 30 cents per mcf relative to the Development Policy Case.

This has two effects:

- A number of marginal plays become sub-economic (primarily gas plays), i.e. their economics fall below a 15% hurdle rate. It is therefore assumed that no further drilling will occur in these plays.
- A U.S.-wide slowdown in drilling activity. This results in a 4% decline in drilling across all remaining oil and natural gas plays which have not become sub-economic as a result of increased cost. Furthermore Wood Mackenzie assumes there will be no lifting of moratorium on shale gas development in New York.

Gulf of Mexico

In the future the leasing of deep water acreage will continue, but at 50% of the pre-Moratorium rates. Exploration activity picks-up from current level, but only recovers to 50% of the pre-Moratorium drilling rates, approximately 20 wells per year.

Alaska

No drilling activity offshore Alaska, ANWR or the NPRA.

Other Federal OCS and Onshore areas

No future development activity in the currently closed areas

Key Results from the Current Path Case

If the current U.S. policy and regulatory environment continues (the Current Path Case), Wood Mackenzie predicts U.S. production will grow from 18.5 mmboed in 2010 to 22.2 mmboed in 2030, a 20% increase.

We expect to see significant production growth from the Rockies, Northeast and Gulf Coast regions. This growth is primarily driven by unconventional plays, development activity will more than offset declines from the conventional regions.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that 2010 U.S. employment supported by the upstream sector was 2,523,000. This consists of 631,000 direct jobs and 1,892,000 indirect and induced jobs. By 2030 Wood Mackenzie projects the total U.S. employment in the Current Path Case will be 3,027,000. The assumption used to generate this jobs forecast, is that jobs will grow in direct proportion to the production growth over the period analyzed.

Development Policy Case Assumptions

The “**Development Policy Case**” assumes the following policy and regulatory initiatives:

- Opening of Federal areas that are currently “off limits” to exploration and development. Commencement of leasing, drilling and development activity in currently closed regions. Regions to be opened include: Eastern Gulf of Mexico, portions of the Rocky Mountains, Atlantic OCS, Pacific OCS, Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) – 1002 Area, National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska (NPRA) and Alaska offshore.
- Lifting of drilling moratorium in New York State, which allows for the commencement of drilling and development of Marcellus shale in New York State.
- Increased rate of permitting in the offshore Gulf of Mexico. Allows for a return to pre-Moratorium exploration and development activity.
- Approval of the Keystone XL and other future Canada to U.S. oil pipelines. Facilitates additional Canadian oil sands development, thereby increasing the demand for U.S. supplied equipment and infrastructure.
- Regulation of shale resources remains predominately at the State level. Environmental regulation of shale gas and tight oil plays are not duplicative or unduly burdensome. Permitting levels are at sufficient rates to develop resources in a timely manner.

In developing the “**Development Policy Case**” Wood Mackenzie has made the following assumptions:

Onshore U.S.

Development of onshore plays as per company plans. Includes tight oil, shale gas and tight gas plays. Leasing and permitting rates do not significantly hinder current company plans. No restrictions of shale development in New York state.

Gulf of Mexico

Leasing of deep water acreage returns to pre-Moratorium rates. Exploration activity recovers to pre-Moratorium drilling rates, approximately 40 wildcat wells per year.

Alaska

Resources offshore Alaska and NPRA are developed

Access is allowed in current and previously restricted areas

Atlantic Coast – Production begins 2019

Pacific Coast – Production begins 2019

Eastern Gulf of Mexico – Production begins 2016

ANWR – Production begins 2017

Portions of the Rocky Mountains – Production begins 2012

Key Results from the Development Policy Case

If the U.S. enacts policies that encourage domestic oil and natural gas development (the Development Policy Case), Wood Mackenzie expects production to grow from 18.5 mmboed in 2010 to 32.6 mmboed by 2030. This is a 47% increase over the estimated 2030 production levels in the Current Path Case.

The opening of restricted Federal areas would add over 6.7 mmboed.

The remaining production growth comes from New York, and accelerated drilling across the onshore U.S. and the Gulf of Mexico.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that by 2030, 1.4 million new jobs could be added through policies which encourage the development of U.S. oil and natural gas resources and facilitate Canadian oil sands production through the development of the Keystone XL and other related U.S. pipelines.

Jobs added have the potential to exceed 1.0 million by 2018.

Opening access to new areas for oil and natural gas development could add 690,000 jobs by 2030, approximately half of the total potential jobs added.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that a more favourable policy to develop pipelines from the Canadian oil sands to the U.S. would add over 270,000 U.S. jobs by 2030. These jobs are primarily a result of U.S. services and the production of capital and intermediate goods exported to Canada for the development of the oil sands.

The impact on jobs from the GoM and onshore regions is more immediate as companies are already active in these regions with portfolios of opportunities to develop.

Increasing access to areas currently off-limits to oil and natural gas development has the greatest potential to increase government revenues. Cumulative government revenue (inclusive of leases, state and local taxes) due to increased access, has the potential to reach a cumulative \$127 billion by 2020 and \$803 billion by 2030.

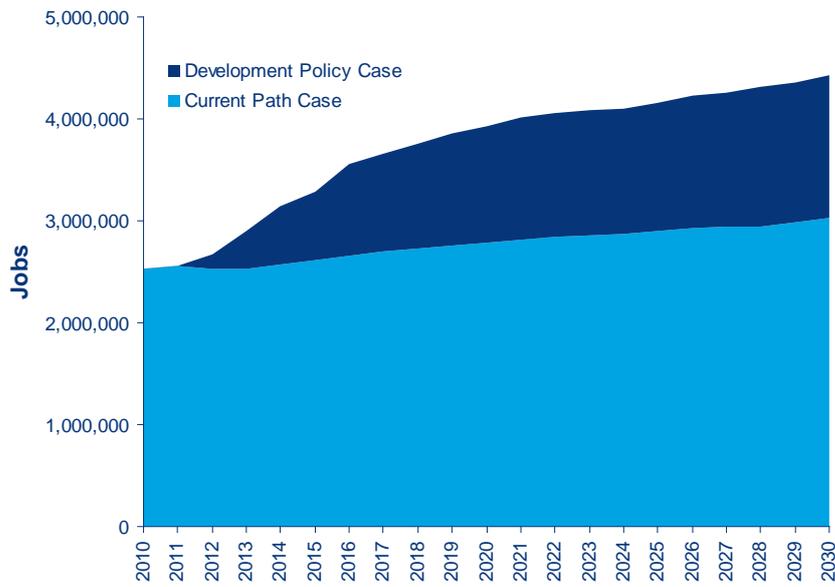
New lease sales drive the majority of revenues derived from the access policies in the short term. From 2020 onwards, the impact of new production from these access areas drives the majority of revenue growth. More timely development of existing oil and natural gas regions, both on and offshore, will also create additional government revenue.

In Conclusion

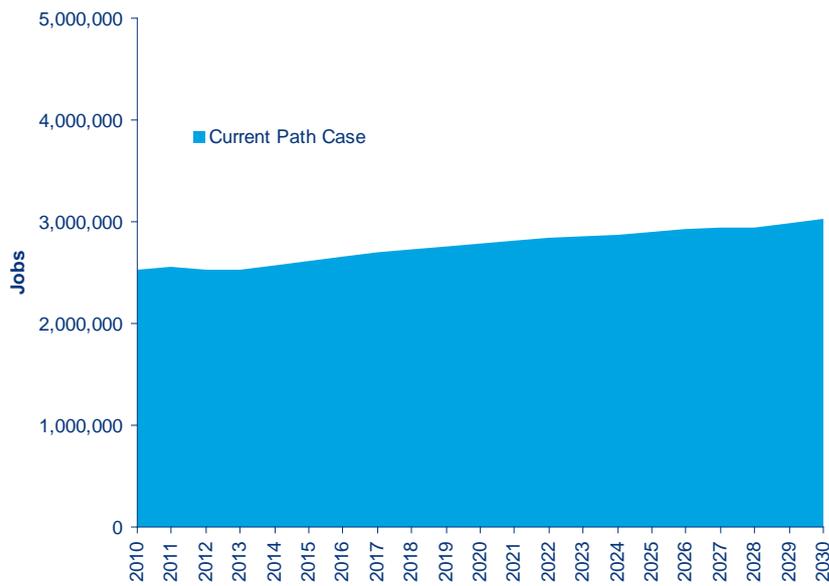
Wood Mackenzie's assessment of the Development Policy Case shows that material impacts to jobs, government revenues and domestic production can be the resultant outcome.

Continuing the policies as described in the Current Path Case will likely lead to a significantly slower growth in jobs, revenues and production as compared to the Development Policy Case over the period 2012-2030.

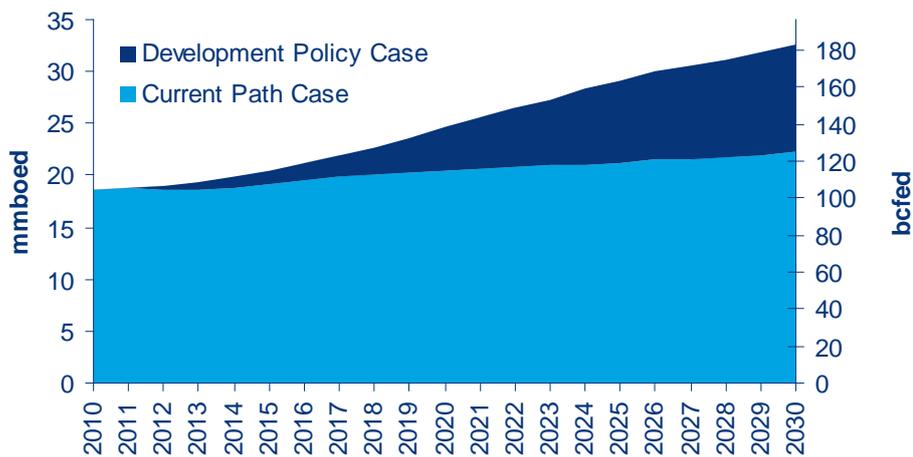
Total U.S. Employment Impacts of Oil and Natural Gas Development (Projected)



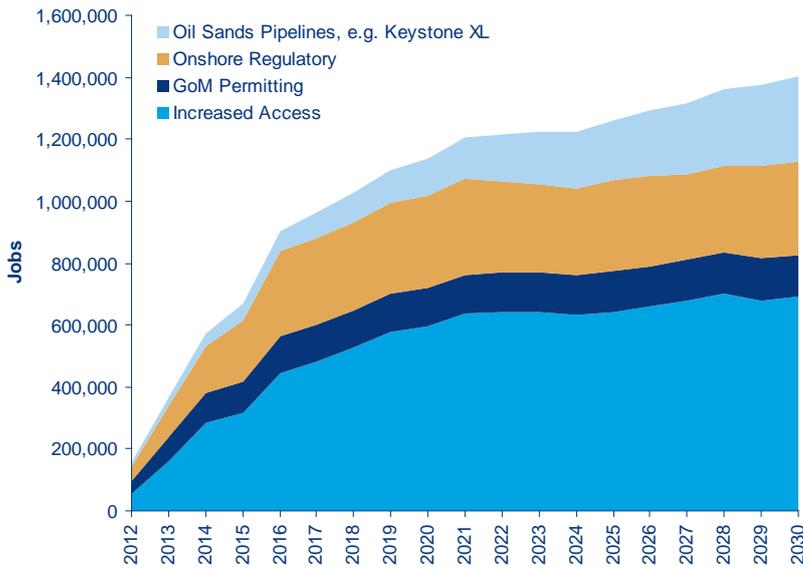
Total U.S. Jobs Forecast – Current Path Case



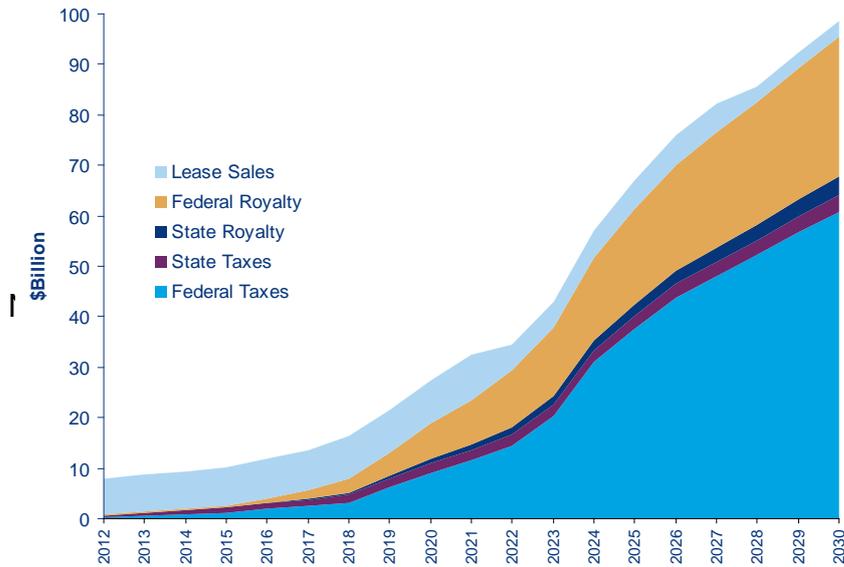
Total U.S. Oil and Natural Gas Production (Projected)



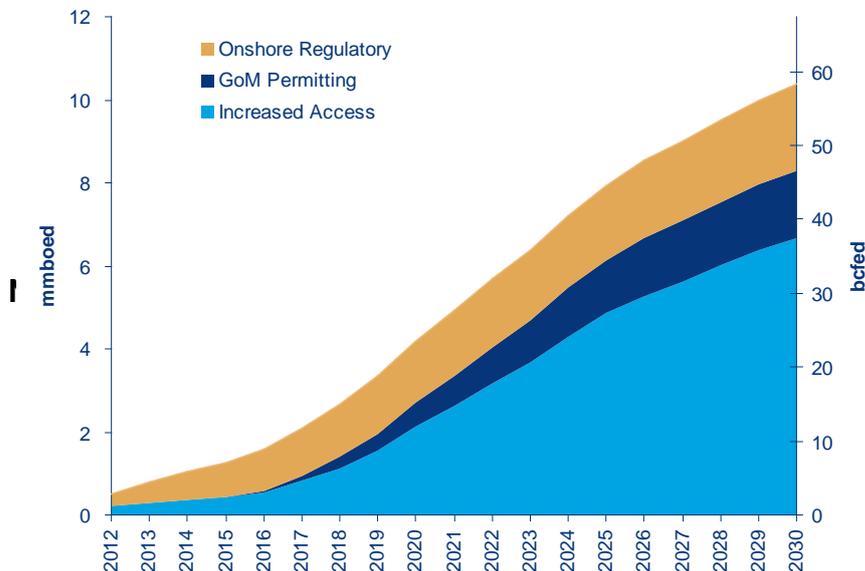
Potential Total U.S. Job Impact (Incremental)



Potential U.S. Government Revenue Impact (Incremental)



Potential U.S. Production Impact (Incremental)



New Access Areas



Potential Resources to be added by Access Area

| Region | Resources added (bnboe) |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Atlantic OCS | 13.5 |
| Pacific OCS | 11.3 |
| Eastern GoM | 14.5 |
| Rockies Federal | 2.0 |
| Alaska ANWR | 10.8 |
| Alaska NPRA/Chukchi | 2.1 |
| New York | 5.3 |
| Total | 59.5 |

Key Results by State

| | Annual Production (mboed) | | | | Total Jobs Supported | | | | Annual Gov't Revenue (\$M) | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2030 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2030 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2030 |
| TEXAS - Current Path Case | 5,110 | 5,365 | 5,521 | 5,800 | 939,167 | 1,008,052 | 1,059,379 | 1,122,682 | 9,728 | 11,884 | 16,019 | 22,030 |
| Development Policy Case | 5,110 | 5,713 | 6,438 | 7,655 | 939,167 | 1,118,785 | 1,211,604 | 1,297,352 | 9,728 | 13,980 | 20,698 | 36,213 |
| Difference | - | 348 | 917 | 1,775 | - | 110,133 | 152,225 | 174,670 | - | 2,096 | 4,679 | 16,183 |
| ALASKA - Current Path Case | 711 | 641 | 601 | 844 | 35,568 | 32,809 | 31,375 | 43,957 | 8,602 | 8,593 | 9,002 | 10,381 |
| Development Policy Case | 711 | 655 | 1,174 | 2,467 | 35,568 | 85,783 | 135,164 | 167,074 | 8,602 | 8,641 | 13,096 | 32,237 |
| Difference | - | 14 | 573 | 1,623 | - | 52,974 | 103,789 | 123,217 | - | 1,703 | 5,968 | 21,856 |
| FLORIDA - Current Path Case | - | - | - | - | 27,719 | 27,719 | 27,719 | 27,719 | - | - | - | - |
| Development Policy Case | - | - | 621 | 1,620 | 27,719 | 112,328 | 159,465 | 197,795 | - | - | 4,798 | 16,629 |
| Difference | - | - | 621 | 1,620 | - | 84,609 | 131,746 | 170,076 | - | 1,134 | 6,407 | 17,465 |
| CALIFORNIA - Current Path Case | 887 | 647 | 516 | 410 | 104,217 | 97,167 | 93,231 | 90,206 | 5,631 | 5,361 | 3,908 | 3,801 |
| Development Policy Case | 887 | 650 | 620 | 1,459 | 104,217 | 123,501 | 179,429 | 241,022 | 5,631 | 5,837 | 4,759 | 16,261 |
| Difference | - | 3 | 105 | 1,050 | - | 26,333 | 86,197 | 150,816 | - | 476 | 851 | 12,460 |
| LOUISIANA - Current Path Case | 882 | 951 | 1,097 | 1,040 | 281,625 | 310,905 | 365,819 | 345,022 | 1,066 | 1,771 | 2,764 | 3,128 |
| Development Policy Case | 882 | 1,133 | 1,605 | 1,985 | 281,625 | 376,540 | 453,482 | 433,836 | 1,066 | 2,991 | 5,480 | 12,805 |
| Difference | - | 182 | 508 | 946 | - | 65,635 | 87,663 | 88,814 | - | 1,221 | 2,716 | 9,678 |
| NEW YORK - Current Path Case | 31 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 14,811 | 14,811 | 14,811 | 14,811 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 6 |
| Development Policy Case | 31 | 328 | 529 | 794 | 14,811 | 47,052 | 62,628 | 64,883 | 12 | 203 | 1,177 | 2,899 |
| Difference | - | 319 | 522 | 792 | - | 32,241 | 47,817 | 50,072 | - | 189 | 1,161 | 2,893 |
| NORTH CAROLINA - Current Path Case | - | - | - | - | 4,834 | 4,834 | 4,834 | 4,834 | - | - | - | - |
| Development Policy Case | - | - | 45 | 382 | 4,834 | 12,479 | 45,407 | 45,231 | - | - | 101 | 3,554 |
| Difference | - | - | 45 | 382 | - | 7,646 | 40,573 | 40,398 | - | - | 101 | 3,554 |
| UTAH - Current Path Case | 341 | 320 | 419 | 465 | 27,043 | 25,960 | 34,687 | 38,280 | 927 | 1,170 | 1,888 | 2,679 |
| Development Policy Case | 341 | 379 | 586 | 707 | 27,043 | 52,514 | 83,991 | 80,528 | 927 | 1,431 | 2,698 | 4,088 |
| Difference | - | 59 | 167 | 242 | - | 26,554 | 49,304 | 42,248 | - | 261 | 810 | 1,409 |
| COLORADO - Current Path Case | 1,111 | 1,065 | 1,192 | 1,359 | 118,879 | 116,539 | 133,132 | 151,055 | 3,020 | 3,891 | 5,369 | 7,834 |
| Development Policy Case | 1,111 | 1,133 | 1,333 | 1,567 | 118,879 | 177,669 | 221,416 | 236,087 | 3,020 | 4,420 | 6,359 | 9,119 |
| Difference | - | 68 | 141 | 208 | - | 61,131 | 88,283 | 85,032 | - | 528 | 990 | 1,285 |
| MAINE - Current Path Case | - | - | - | - | 638 | 638 | 638 | 638 | - | - | - | - |
| Development Policy Case | - | - | 24 | 201 | 638 | 4,211 | 21,018 | 20,074 | - | 74 | 137 | 1,864 |
| Difference | - | - | 24 | 201 | - | 3,573 | 20,380 | 19,436 | - | 74 | 137 | 1,864 |
| WYOMING - Current Path Case | 1,455 | 1,452 | 1,627 | 1,731 | 68,944 | 70,383 | 80,493 | 85,228 | 3,954 | 5,306 | 7,329 | 9,980 |
| Development Policy Case | 1,455 | 1,521 | 1,753 | 1,912 | 68,944 | 131,672 | 147,603 | 152,090 | 3,954 | 6,362 | 8,905 | 11,263 |
| Difference | - | 69 | 125 | 180 | - | 61,289 | 67,110 | 66,862 | - | 1,056 | 1,576 | 1,283 |
| MASSACHUSETTS - Current Path Case | - | - | - | - | 2,111 | 2,111 | 2,111 | 2,111 | - | - | - | - |
| Development Policy Case | - | - | 20 | 169 | 2,111 | 5,917 | 20,936 | 21,825 | - | 63 | 116 | 1,570 |
| Difference | - | - | 20 | 169 | - | 3,806 | 18,826 | 19,715 | - | 63 | 116 | 1,570 |

| | Annual Production (mboed) | | | | Total Jobs Supported | | | | Annual Gov't Revenue (\$M) | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2030 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2030 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2030 |
| VIRGINIA - Current Path Case | 112 | 58 | 53 | 91 | 15,456 | 15,456 | 15,456 | 15,456 | 42 | 80 | 118 | 252 |
| Development Policy Case | 112 | 58 | 71 | 237 | 15,456 | 19,062 | 31,857 | 33,641 | 42 | 133 | 218 | 1,584 |
| Difference | - | 1 | 18 | 146 | - | 3,606 | 16,401 | 18,185 | - | 53 | 100 | 1,332 |
| NEW JERSEY - Current Path Case | - | - | - | - | 5,359 | 5,359 | 5,359 | 5,359 | - | - | - | - |
| Development Policy Case | - | - | 14 | 114 | 5,359 | 8,407 | 19,212 | 21,322 | - | 42 | 78 | 1,063 |
| Difference | - | - | 14 | 114 | - | 3,049 | 13,853 | 15,964 | - | 42 | 78 | 1,063 |
| PENNSYLVANIA - Current Path Case | 441 | 1,771 | 2,271 | 2,848 | 121,783 | 184,719 | 236,870 | 296,217 | 167 | 2,438 | 5,051 | 7,862 |
| Development Policy Case | 441 | 1,824 | 2,351 | 2,961 | 121,783 | 200,630 | 257,499 | 322,042 | 167 | 2,510 | 5,229 | 8,172 |
| Difference | - | 52 | 80 | 112 | - | 15,912 | 20,629 | 25,824 | - | 72 | 178 | 310 |
| OKLAHOMA - Current Path Case | 1,211 | 1,122 | 1,065 | 1,264 | 239,883 | 227,378 | 220,403 | 260,264 | 1,692 | 2,204 | 2,720 | 4,051 |
| Development Policy Case | 1,211 | 1,157 | 1,125 | 1,373 | 239,883 | 234,959 | 231,975 | 277,100 | 1,692 | 2,273 | 2,872 | 4,398 |
| Difference | - | 35 | 59 | 108 | - | 7,581 | 11,572 | 16,836 | - | 69 | 152 | 347 |
| MONTANA - Current Path Case | 112 | 95 | 88 | 93 | 10,832 | 9,335 | 8,877 | 9,316 | 305 | 345 | 397 | 535 |
| Development Policy Case | 112 | 128 | 149 | 188 | 10,832 | 35,080 | 38,851 | 46,554 | 305 | 750 | 1,024 | 1,169 |
| Difference | - | 34 | 61 | 95 | - | 25,745 | 29,975 | 37,239 | - | 405 | 628 | 634 |
| CONNECTICUT - Current Path Case | - | - | - | - | 3,005 | 3,005 | 3,005 | 3,005 | - | - | - | - |
| Development Policy Case | - | - | 10 | 84 | 3,005 | 4,958 | 12,545 | 13,220 | - | 31 | 58 | 785 |
| Difference | - | - | 10 | 84 | - | 1,953 | 9,540 | 10,215 | - | 31 | 58 | 785 |
| WEST VIRGINIA - Current Path Case | 198 | 195 | 232 | 300 | 45,378 | 45,697 | 55,462 | 71,284 | 75 | 269 | 516 | 827 |
| Development Policy Case | 198 | 220 | 280 | 379 | 45,378 | 51,185 | 62,499 | 79,269 | 75 | 303 | 622 | 1,047 |
| Difference | - | 25 | 48 | 80 | - | 5,487 | 7,037 | 7,986 | - | 34 | 106 | 220 |
| ARKANSAS - Current Path Case | 692 | 856 | 1,072 | 1,234 | 46,611 | 58,974 | 75,361 | 86,275 | 967 | 1,683 | 2,738 | 3,952 |
| Development Policy Case | 692 | 873 | 1,106 | 1,281 | 46,611 | 63,197 | 83,281 | 94,145 | 967 | 1,715 | 2,823 | 4,105 |
| Difference | - | 17 | 33 | 48 | - | 4,223 | 7,920 | 7,870 | - | 32 | 85 | 152 |
| NEW MEXICO - Current Path Case | 885 | 668 | 565 | 603 | 58,535 | 45,182 | 38,970 | 41,421 | 3,132 | 2,810 | 2,886 | 3,901 |
| Development Policy Case | 885 | 682 | 589 | 654 | 58,535 | 59,785 | 54,955 | 57,013 | 3,132 | 3,049 | 3,232 | 4,265 |
| Difference | - | 14 | 25 | 51 | - | 14,603 | 15,986 | 15,592 | - | 239 | 346 | 365 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA - Current Path Case | - | - | - | - | 2,811 | 2,811 | 2,811 | 2,811 | - | - | - | - |
| Development Policy Case | - | - | 6 | 52 | 2,811 | 4,200 | 9,030 | 9,610 | - | 19 | 27 | 481 |
| Difference | - | - | 6 | 52 | - | 1,390 | 6,220 | 6,799 | - | 19 | 27 | 481 |
| Other States and Offshore - Current Path Case | 4,344 | 3,958 | 4,123 | 4,064 | 347,979 | 301,026 | 277,517 | 309,558 | 1,776 | 2,317 | 4,549 | 6,940 |
| Development Policy Case | 4,344 | 3,986 | 4,190 | 4,361 | 347,979 | 350,016 | 383,036 | 519,570 | 1,776 | 3,775 | 6,637 | 10,355 |
| Difference | - | 28 | 67 | 297 | - | 48,990 | 105,519 | 210,011 | - | 366 | 527 | 2,579 |
| Total - Current Path Case | 18,526 | 19,174 | 20,450 | 22,228 | 2,523,186 | 2,611,468 | 2,788,316 | 3,027,406 | 41,095 | 50,135 | 65,270 | 88,159 |
| Development Policy Case | 18,526 | 20,441 | 24,639 | 32,599 | 2,523,186 | 3,279,930 | 3,926,882 | 4,431,282 | 41,095 | 58,602 | 91,146 | 187,929 |
| Difference | - | 1,267 | 4,189 | 10,371 | - | 668,462 | 1,138,567 | 1,403,877 | - | 10,165 | 27,796 | 99,769 |