

### OIL Medium-Term Market Report 2015

The Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

Oslo, 17 February 2015

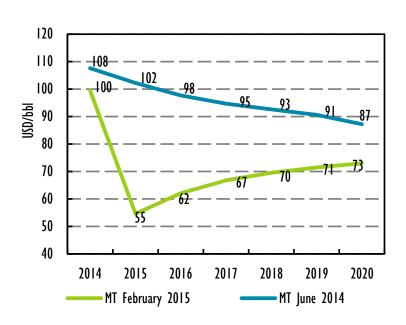
Market Analysis and Forecasts to 2020

### Oil price plunge triggers market reset

#### **Historical Brent crude oil prices**

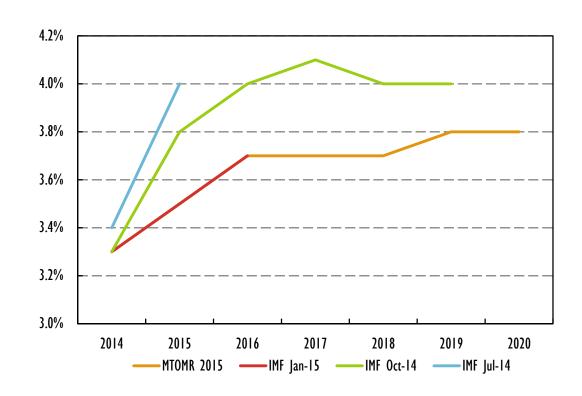
#### 160 140 120 80 60 40 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Brent

#### **IEA** import price assumptions



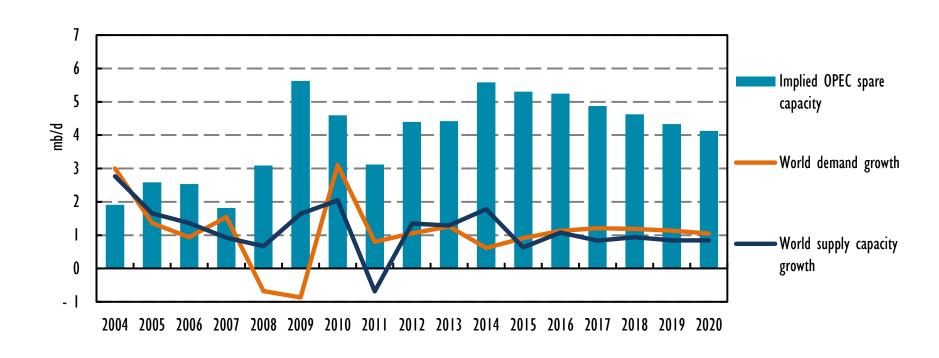
- 60% drop in crude oil prices June 2014 early January 2015
- Partial rebound since then, but market does not expect full recovery
- From backwardation to contango
- Is the age of triple-digit oil prices over?

### IMF backpedals on economic recovery



2015 economic growth revised from 4% to 3.8% and again to 3.5% over a six-month period

#### **Business as unusual**

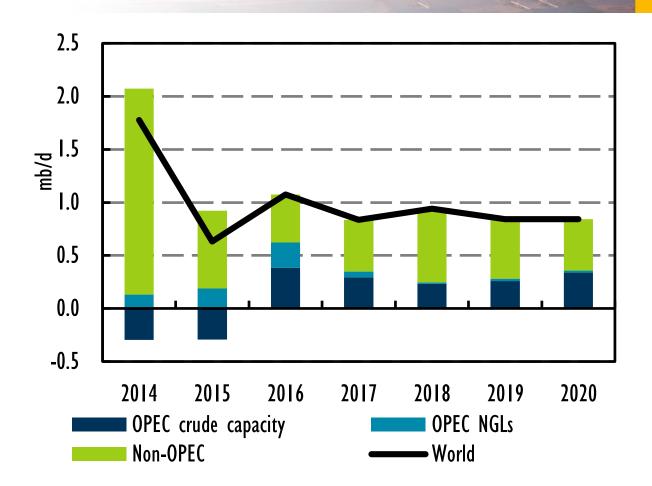


The market response to lower prices is asymmetrical Supply has become more price-elastic, demand less so



### **Supply**

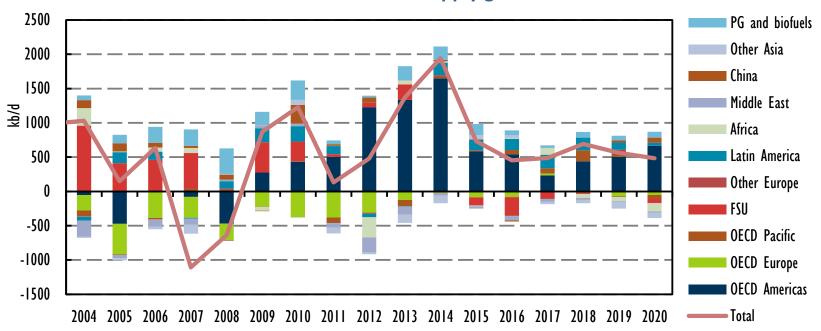
#### Slowing supply growth



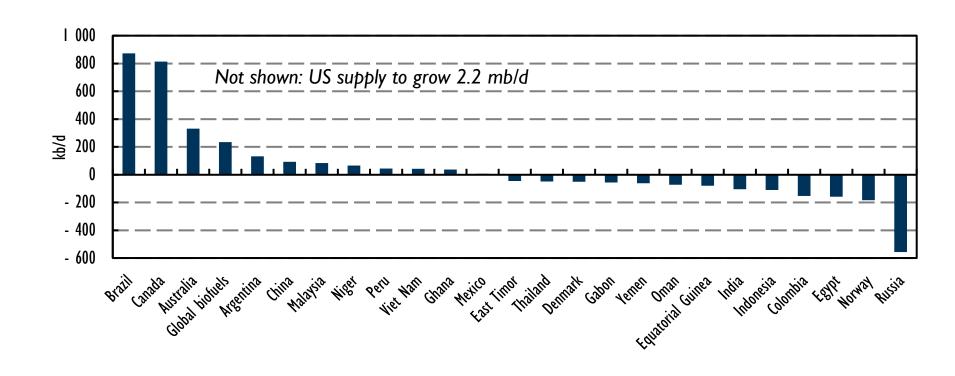
Global capacity growth cut to annual average 860 kb/d through 2020, down from 1.4 mb/d in 2008-14

## Non-OPEC growth drops from record high

#### **Annual non-OPEC supply growth**



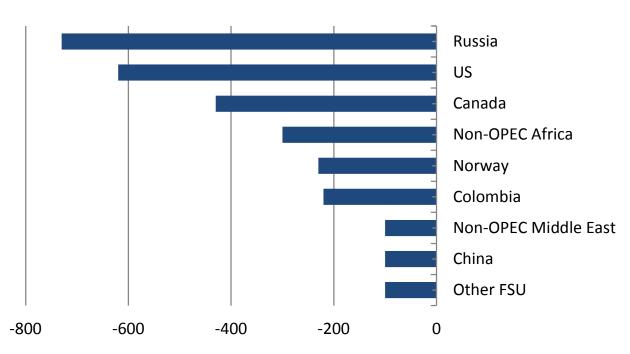
- Non-OPEC supply grows by 3.4 mb/d to 60 mb/d by 2020
- Annual growth slows to average 560 kb/d vs 1.9 mb/d in 2014



Main growth sources remain the same as before the price drop

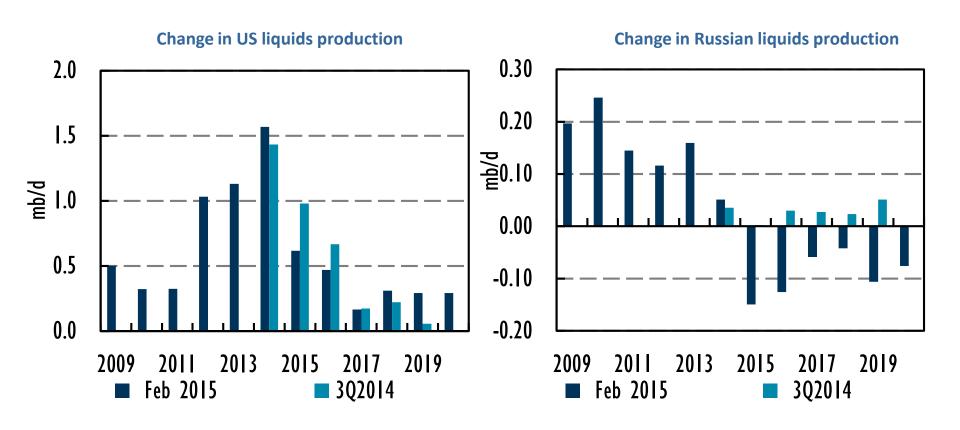
## Low price cuts mid-term non-OPEC growth expectations by 2.8 mb/d

#### Change in 6-year growth outlook (kb/d)



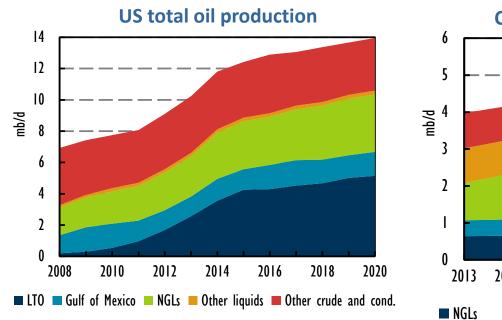
#### Diverging supply paths

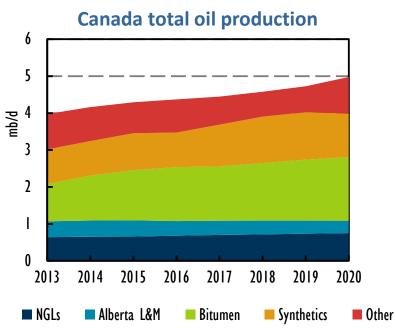
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- US production growth slows in 2015-17, then rebounds
- Russian output contracts by 560 kb/d by 2020

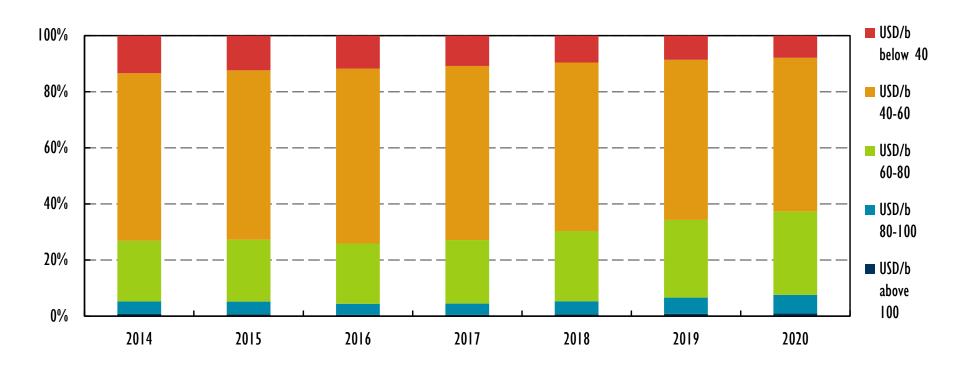
## North America remains backbone of non-OPEC growth





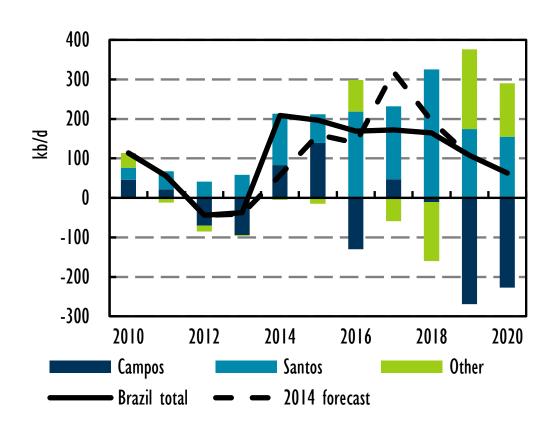
- US production nears 14 mb/d, Canada 5.0 mb/d by 2020
- Most of US output is LTO and NGL by the start of next decade
- Bitumen, synthetics make up 60% of Canada's production by 2020

## US LTO and shale-play condensate breakevens rise



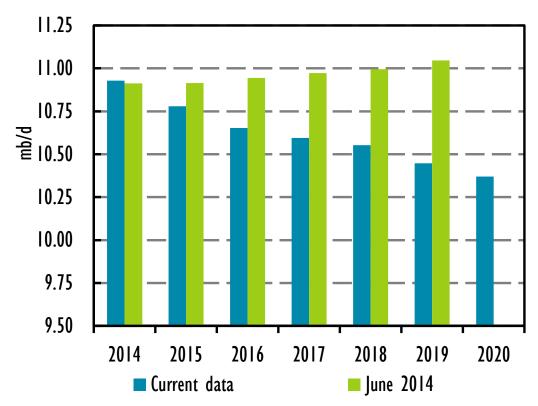
Source: Rystad Energy

- About 41% of US LTO and shale condensate breakeven prices at \$50/bbl or lower in 2014
- Depletion of sweet spots to offset efficiency gains and lower costs



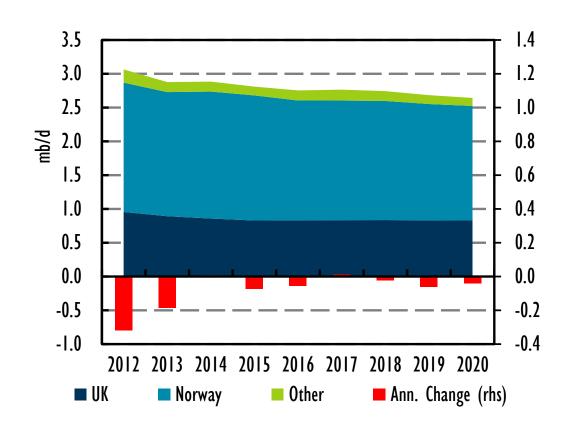
- Supply swung back into growth in 2H14
- Petrobras debt and legal problems raise hurdles

### Russia biggest casualty of price fall



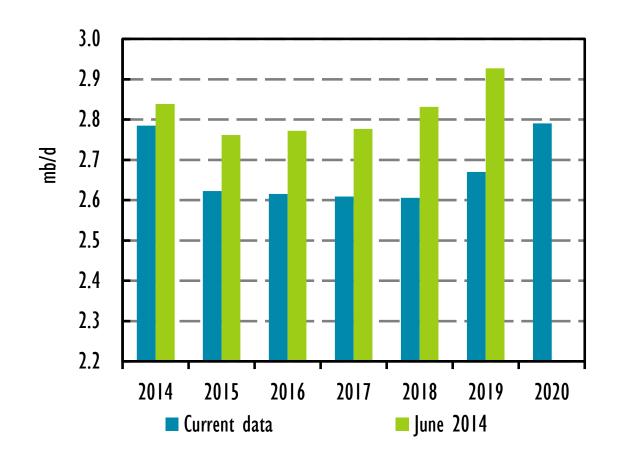
- Ruble collapse partially offsets drop in dollar prices
- Tax regime blunts impact on companies; government takes biggest hit
- Greenfield startups delayed
- Sanctions hit Arctic and LTO

#### North Sea suffers setback



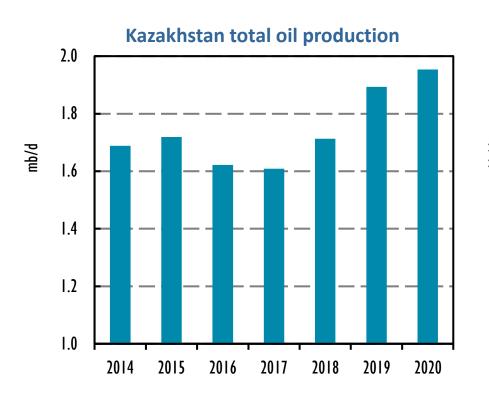
Price slump delays projects, production contracts through 2020

## Low price delays impact of Mexican reform



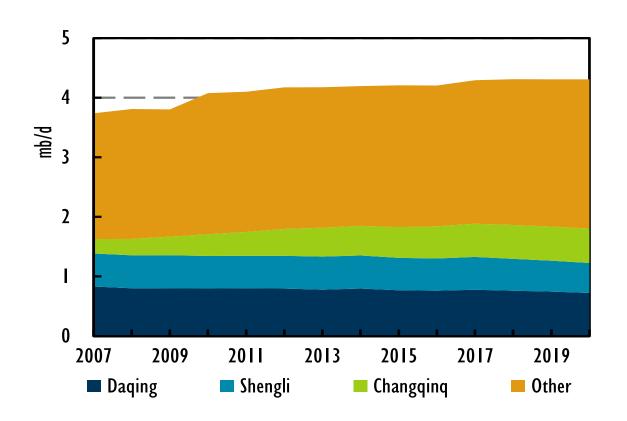
**Growth expected to kick in in 2018-20** 

### Caspian growth elusive



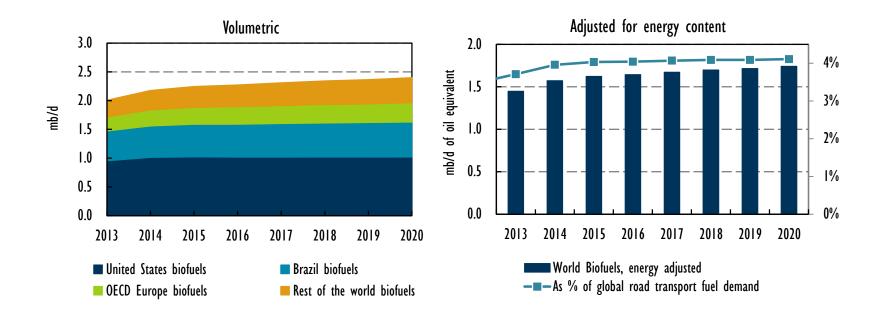


- Production gains post-2017 after Kashagan comes online
- Limited success in stemming rapid declines in Azerbaijan's ACG fields



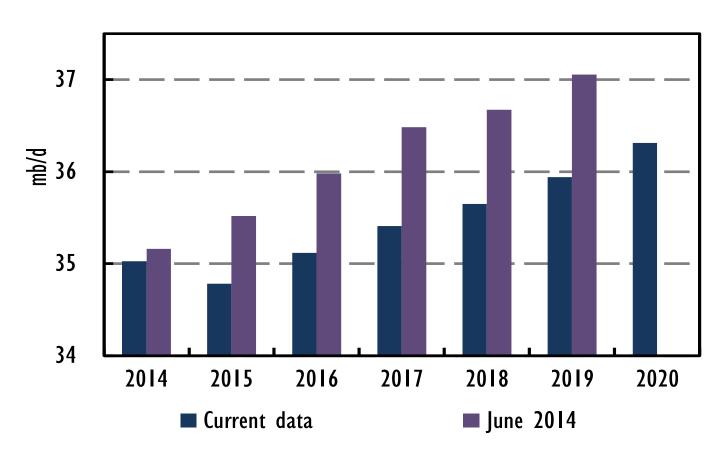
Legacy fields, especially Daqing and Changqing, see EOR benefits through 2020

#### Biofuels production inches higher



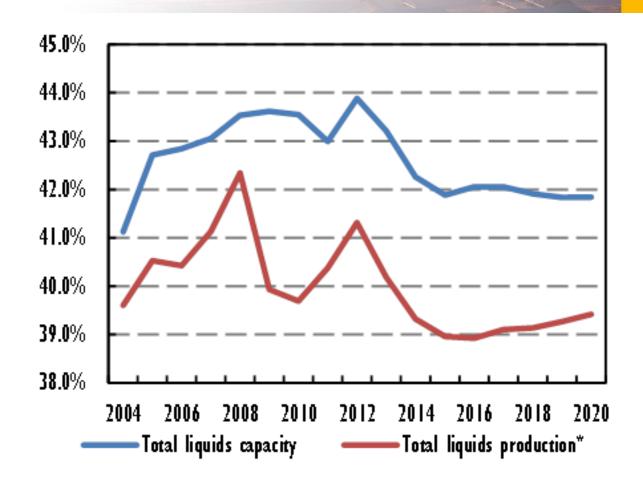
Biofuel consumption is mandate-driven

## Price drop curbs OPEC crude capacity growth



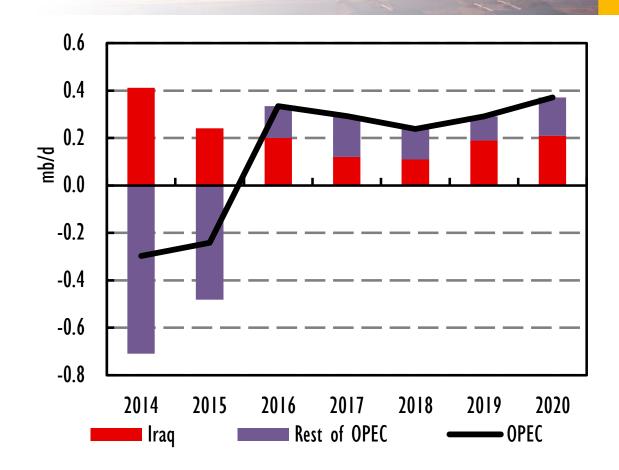
Growth expectations reduced to 200 kb/d annually, vs 350 kb/d prior to the price drop

#### **OPEC** wins back some market share



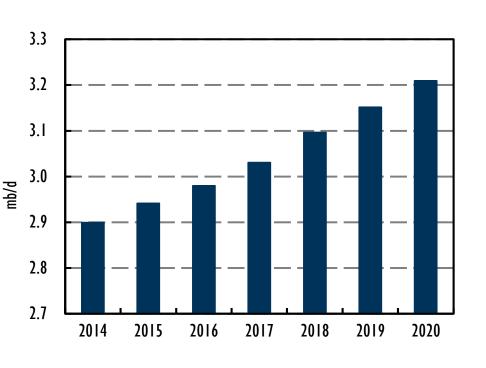
Share of total supply inches back up, but not the share of global capacity

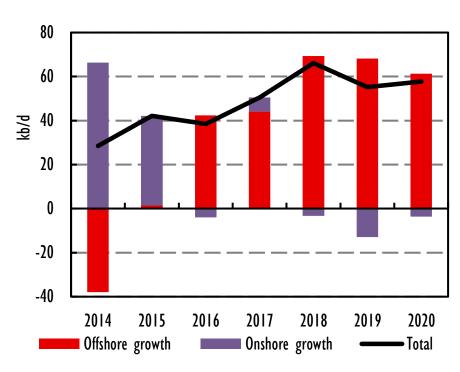
#### **OPEC** growth hinges on Iraq



- Price drop, ISIL add to Iraq institutional and infrastructure constraints
- Total Iraq growth estimated at 1.1 mb/d in 2014-2020; elevated risks
- Low prices can be double-edged

### **UAE** to post notable growth

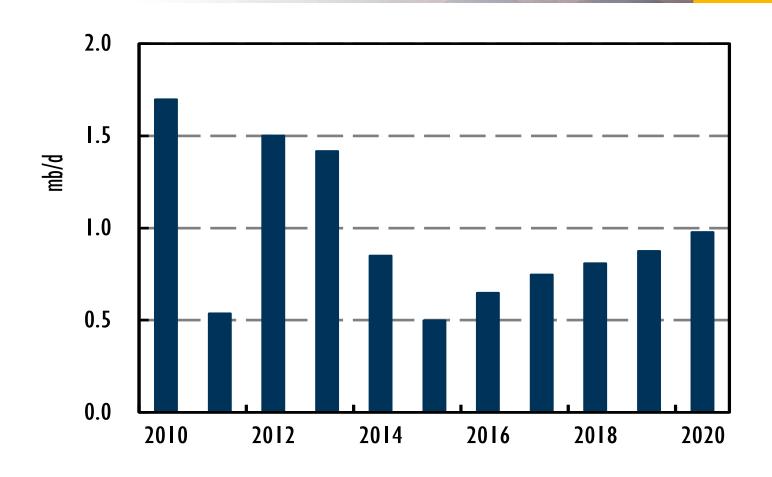




- Abu Dhabi, IOCs press ahead with expansion plans
  - Upper Zakum due to add 250 kb/d by 2017
- Stakes in giant onshore Adco concession being awarded



- Low oil price further delays costly deep-water projects
- Investment already set back by long-running deadlock over Petroleum Industry Bill



Militants target energy industry

### Battle for market share just starting

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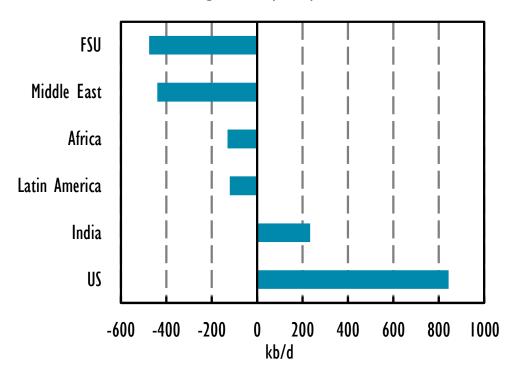


How will OPEC make room for expanding Iraq and an Iran freed from sanctions?

#### **Demand**

### Mixed demand response

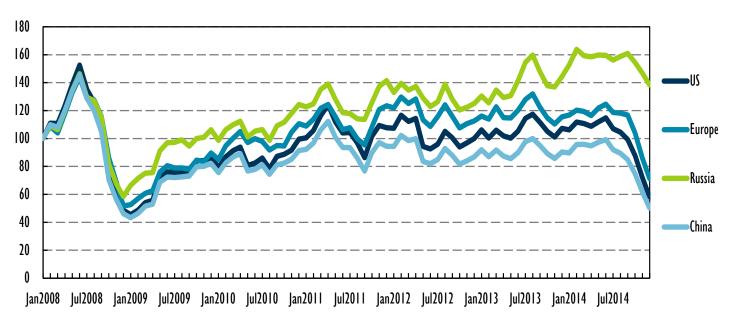
Revised demand growth prospects 2014-2019



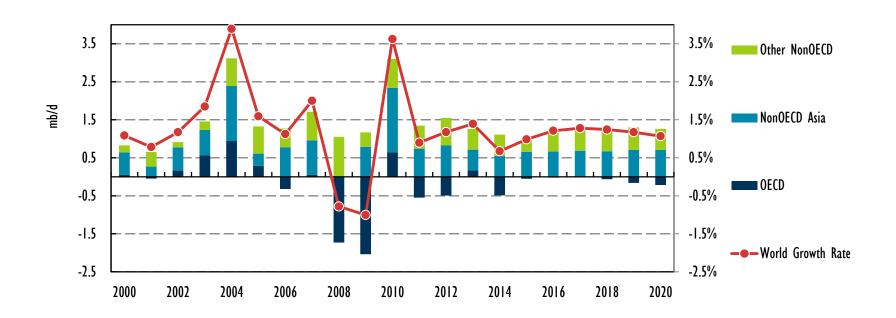
- Low price dampens outlook for oil exporters
- Oil importers enjoy benefits but ...
- ... weak economic recovery, subsidy cuts, forex, fuel-switching provide offset

## Currency weakness dampens price effect in many countries

#### Domestically-priced Brent crude indices, 2008-14



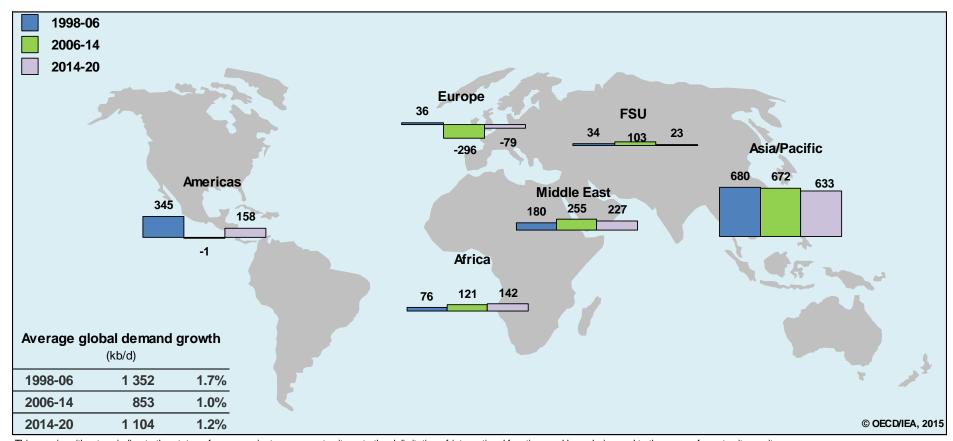
### Modest demand growth still foreseen



- +1.2% per annum, 2014-20
- Below pre-Great Recession trend (1.9%, 2001-07)
- Net gain of 6.6mb/d, nearly 1 mb/d above supply capacity growth

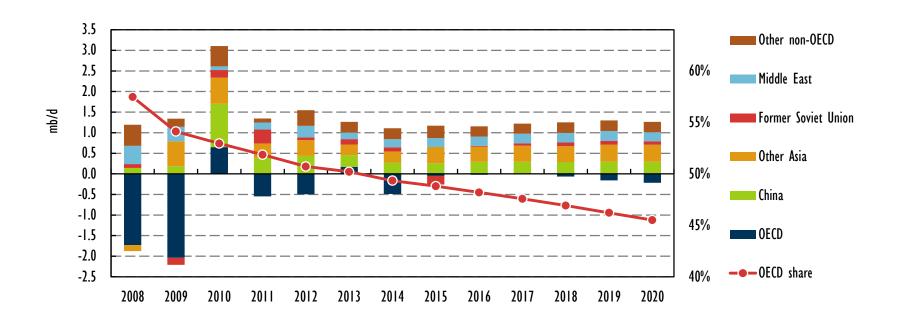
### Eastward pull unabated

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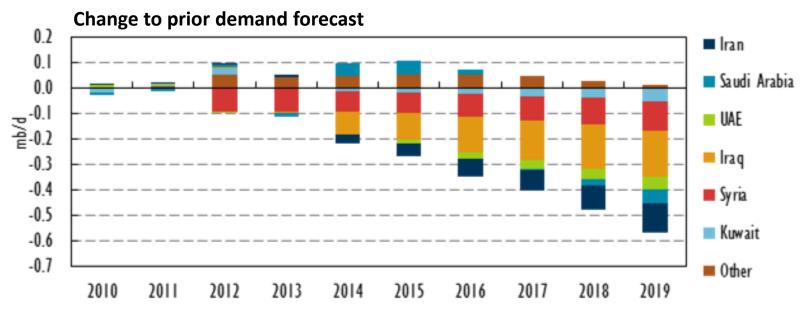
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## OECD share of demand continues to decline



- Non-OECD demand overtook OECD in 2014
- OECD declines further overall
- Non-OECD continues to grow, but at slower rate

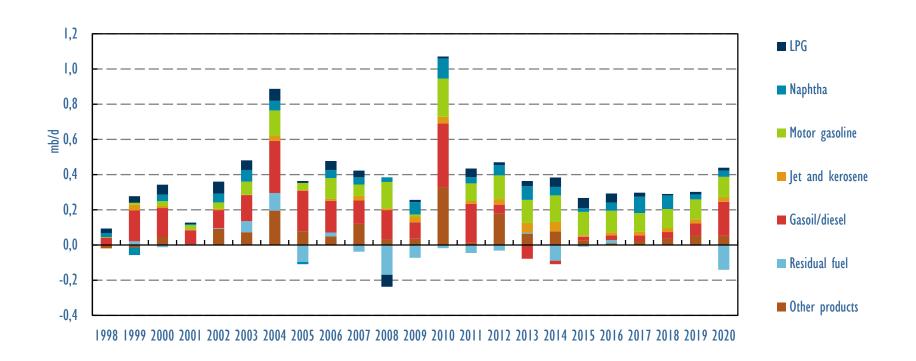
# Middle Eastern demand growth expectations reduced by turmoil, price



- Still key growth area at 2.6% gains per annum, or 1.4 mb/d total over 2014-20
- War and unrest take toll
- Lower price cuts exporter-country GDP
- Countries with low buffers harder hit
- Subsidy reductions

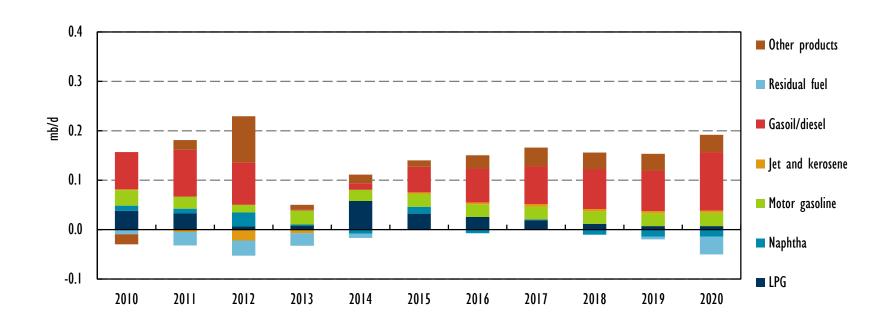
#### China shifting gears

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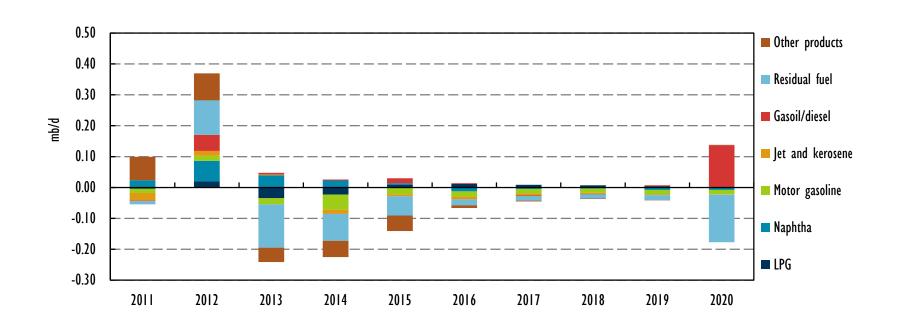
- +2.6% per annum, 2014-20
- Slower stage of economic growth, IMF foresees sub-7% GDP trend
- Focus shifts from oil-intensive exports to consumer sector
- Diesel less dominant

### Indian demand seen gaining momentum



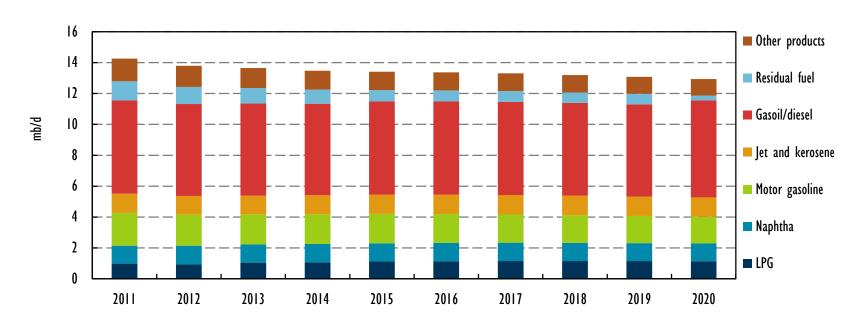
- +3.4% per annum, 2014-20
- Growing confidence in economy
- 'Worst' of subsidy cuts has passed

#### **OECD** Asian demand contracts further



- Non-OECD Asia Oceania -0.6% per annum, 2014-20
- Ongoing power-sector switching, out-of-oil
- Weak macroeconomic momentum and heady efficiency gains

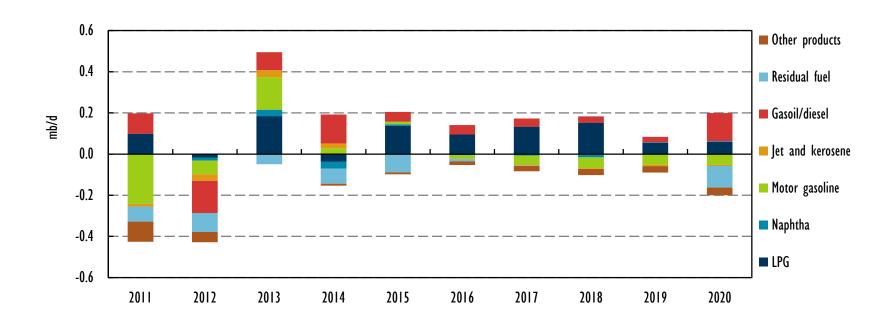
# European demand outlook weak on slow rebound



- -0.7% per annum, 2014-20
- Persistent macroeconomic weakness curbs demand
- Deflation concerns
- Efficiency gains

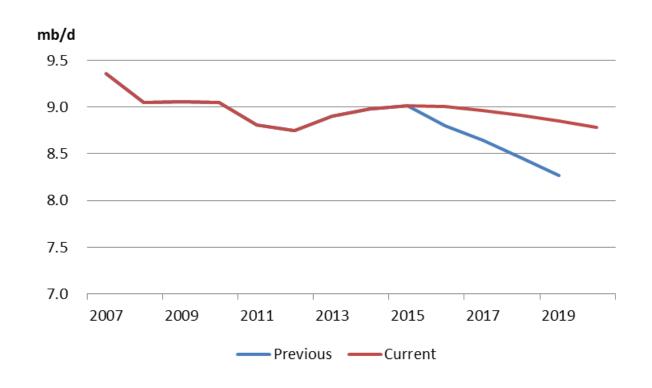
### **US bucks the OECD demand trend**

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- +0.3% per annum, 2014-20
- Supported by robust macroeconomic backdrop
- Efficiency gains trim gasoline and jet/kerosene

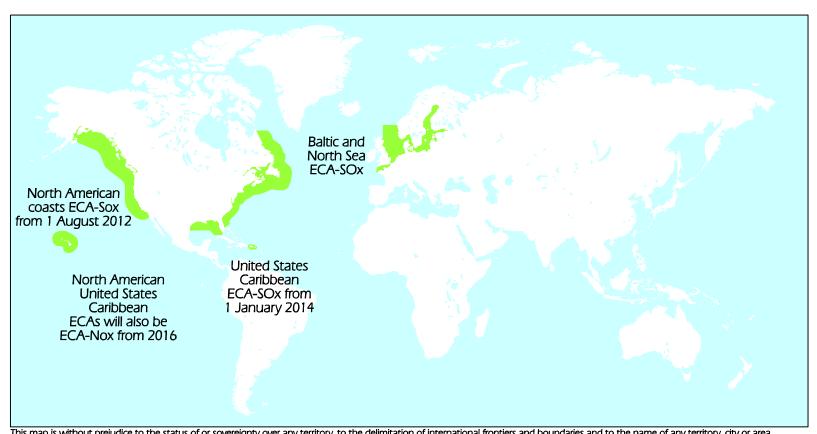
# Lower prices at the pump lift US gasoline demand outlook



Efficiency gains still cuts use

## **Marine Bunkers**

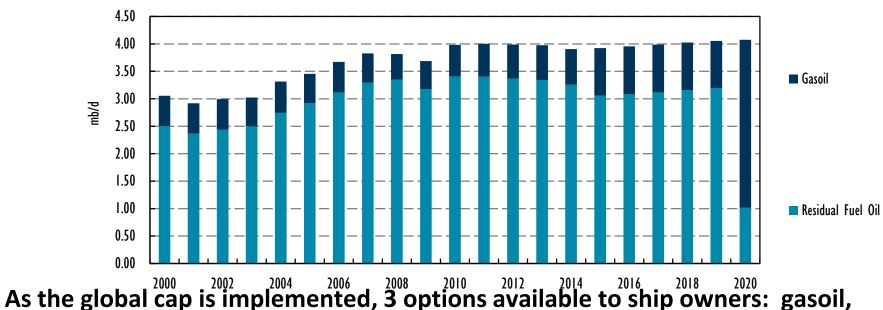
## Emission rules catch up with marine sector



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- 0.1% sulphur-content cap in ECAs effective 1 January 2015
- Elsewhere 3.5% cap since 2012, to be cut to 0.5% in 2020 or 2025
- **Uncertainty on timing**

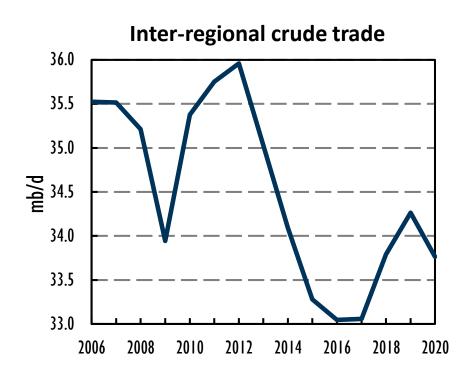
#### Oil-based marine fuel consumption in international navigation



- As the global cap is implemented, 3 options available to ship owners: gasoil, scrubbers, LNG
- Up to 2.2 mb/d could switch from fuel oil to marine gasoil:
  - Marine gasoil notionally set to rise to 3.1 mb/d
  - Residual fuel oil set to decrease to 1 mb/d

# Oil Trade and Refining

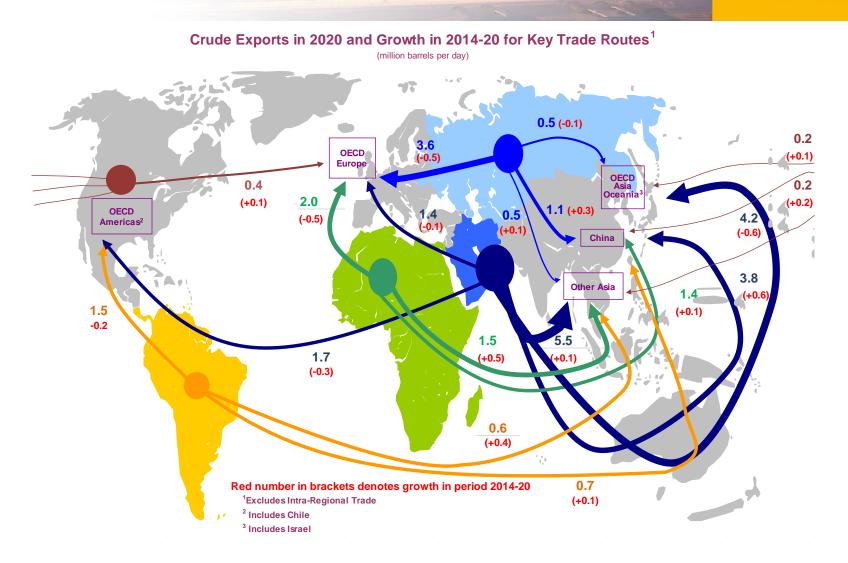
## Crude trade has peaked



- Crude trade peaked at 36 mb in 2012 and declined swiftly over 2012-2014
  on lower US import needs, higher Middle East runs
- Declines expected to moderate and partially reverse in the medium term

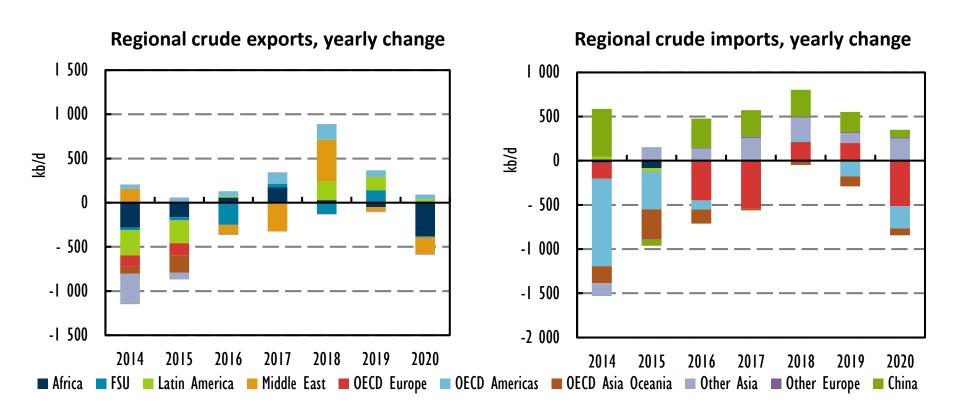
# World crude markets fragmenting

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Crude trade will continue to shift eastwards

# Non-OECD crude imports expected to overtake the OECD in 2020

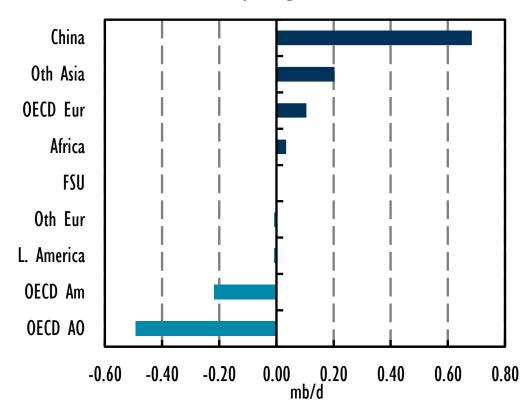


- Later than previously expected following:
  - Impact of low prices on North American and North Sea production
  - Slowing non-OECD demand growth

# Middle Eastern producers compete for market share in Asia

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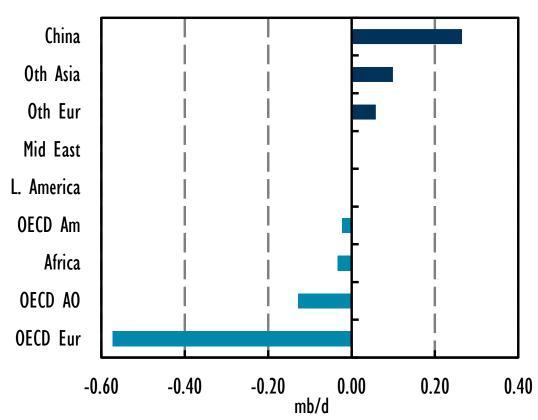




End in sight for the "Asian premium"?

# Russia's "pivot to Asia"

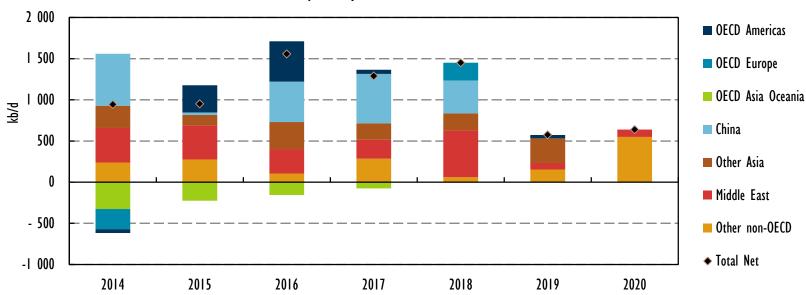




- Rosneft supply deals with CNPC, Sinopec, Essar, PetroVietnam
- European crude demand attrition

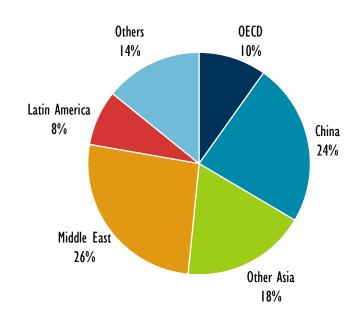
# Refining surplus lingers despite scaling back





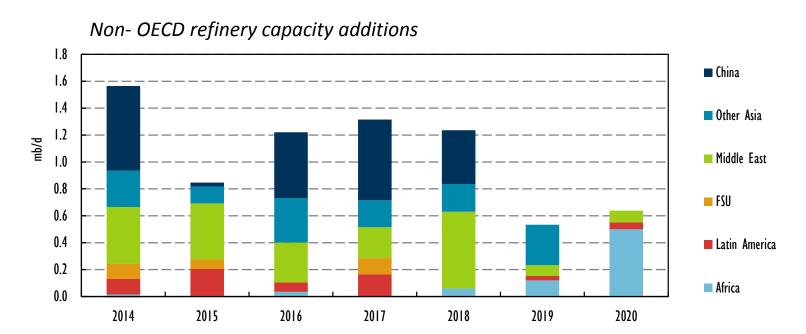
- New capacity of 6.4 mb/d by 2020, led by non-OECD Asia, Middle East
- Brief margin respite in 2014 on shutdowns

## Non-OECD accounts for 90% of growth



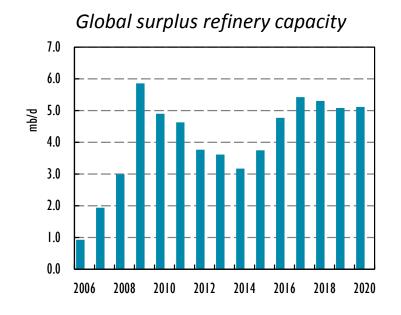
- Non-OECD Asia adds 42% of total, or 2.7 mb/d of crude distillation capacity
- Middle East expands capacity by a further 1.7 mb/d, taking total capacity to 10.3 mb/d at the end of the decade

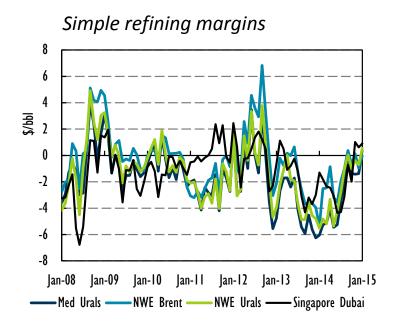
# Non-OECD expansions front-loaded



- Projects planned during boom years are now being completed –
  strong growth in 2014 despite weak product demand
- Expansions slow at the end of the forecast period, but many projects could be revived if conditions allow

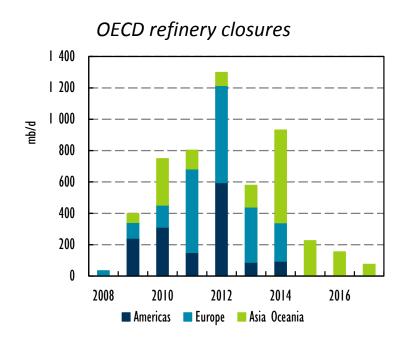
## Lower surplus capacity props up margins

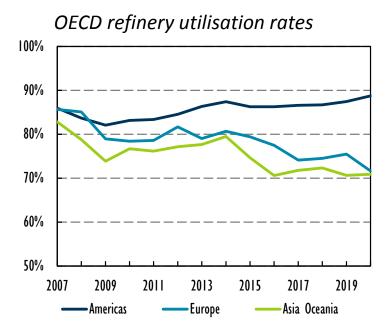




- Surplus global refining capacity hit 6-year low ~3 mb in 2014 as
  OECD refinery closures offset new non-OECD capacity
- Refinery margins gets significant boost from mid-year
- New capacity puts system under renewed pressure from 2015 onward

### More OECD closures in the cards



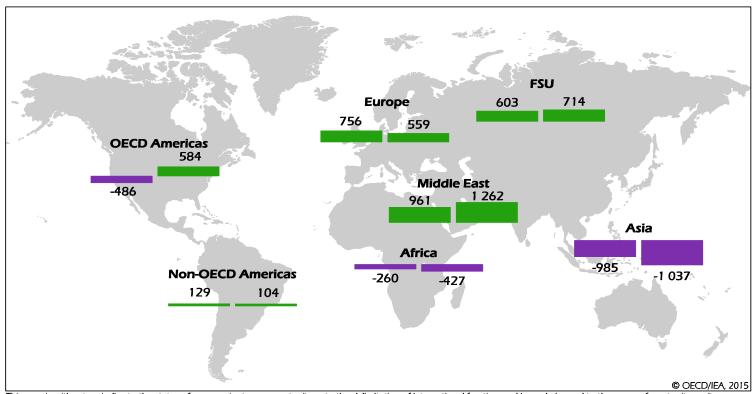


- Total of 4.8 mb/d of capacity shut in OECD since 2008
- Additional 450 kb/d announced in Asia Oceania through 2017
- More shutdowns likely to be announced

# Light distillate surplus emerge

#### Product supply balances: naphtha / gasoline

Regional balances in 2014 and 2020 (kb/d)

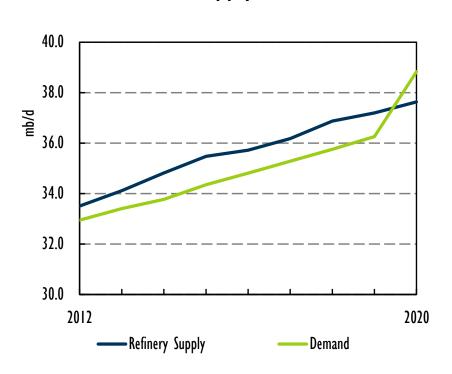


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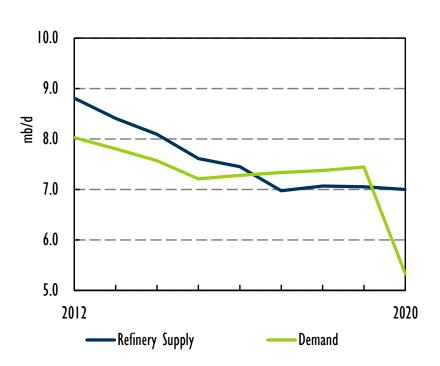
- OECD Americas turning naphtha/gasoline net exporter
- European excess persist despite refinery shutdowns

## Looming diesel wall

#### Middle distillate supply/demand balance



#### Fuel oil supply/demand balance



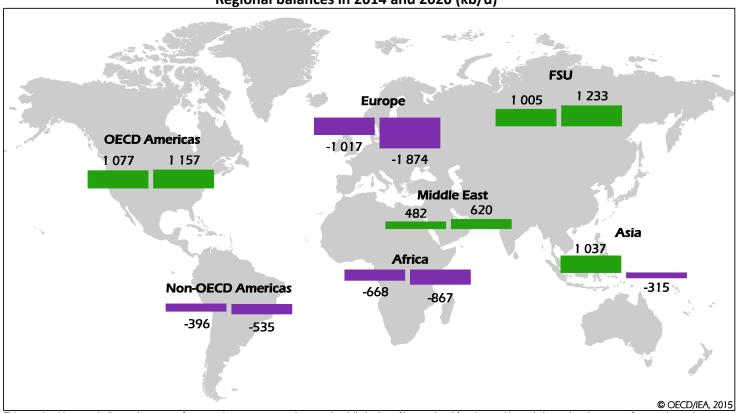
- Further refinery investments are required to produce the necessary gasoil
- Higher middle distillate demand will increase distillate cracks and shipping costs
- Adjustments in midstream infrastructure required

# Europe's middle distillate import dependence

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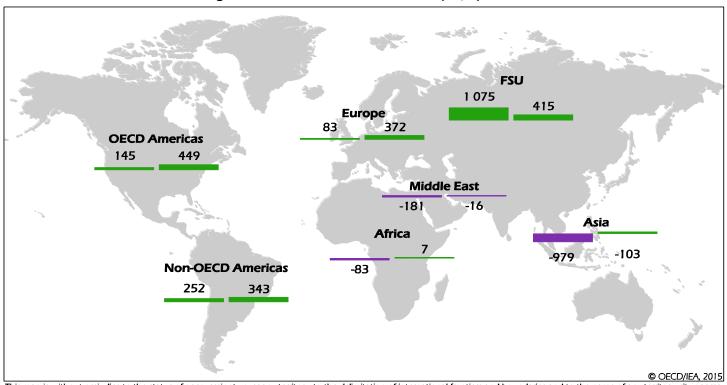
#### Product supply balances: gasoil / kerosene

Regional balances in 2014 and 2020 (kb/d)



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- Asia set to become a middle distillate net-importer
  - China to become a gasoil exporter?

#### Product supply balances: fuel oil Regional balances in 2014 and 2020 (kb/d)



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- Fuel oil tightens ahead of 2020, as refiners upgrade but then become massively oversupplied on marine shift
- Global fuel oil demand remains remarkably stable through 2019

