Energy Tidbits

Chinese Consumers Key Asset Down Again: Home Value Down 14th Consecutive Mth For New Homes, 15th Mth for Used Homes

Produced by: Dan Tsubouchi

August 18, 2024

Dan Tsubouchi
Chief Market Strategist
dtsubouchi@safgroup.ca

Ryan Dunfield
CEO
rdunfield@safgroup.ca

Aaron Bunting
COO, CFO
abunting@safgroup.ca

Ian Charles
Managing Director
icharles@safgroup.ca

Ryan Haughn
Managing Director
rhaughn@safgroup.ca

https://weather.com/forecast/national/news/2024-08-13-fall-outlook-2024-us-temperatures

Fall Outlook: Warmth To Dominate Much Of US Through October

By weather.com meteorologists

6 hours ago

Fall Outlook: Hotter Than Average For Most

Temperatures are going to be above average for most in the US this fall, especially for the Rockies.

At a Glance

- Fall 2024 is forecast to be warmer than average for most in the U.S.
- That's especially true in September and October.
- Even typically colder November may be warmer than usual for many.

Fall is shaping up to be markedly warmer than usual in much of the United States, according to an outlook released Thursday by The Weather Company and Atmospheric G2.

Most will be warm: Above-average temperatures are expected from the Great Basin to the Northeast, with parts of the Southwest, Rockies and Northern Plains being the most above average.

The few exceptions may be the immediate West Coast, as well as the Southeast, from the northern Gulf Coast to the Delmarva Peninsula. Temperatures there could be pretty typical as a whole, running slightly above or below average.

Let's examine each of the next three months.

September heat: Compared to the previous outlook, September has trended hotter in the West and Northern Plains.

It's in those areas we expect the heat to be most pronounced during the month, from parts of the Desert Southwest to the Dakotas and northern Minnesota.

However, much of the West, Plains, Midwest, New York state and New England are also expected to have a warmer-than-usual September.

Expansive September warmth has become more common over the years.

"We can see a distinct warming trend that has effectively made September the fourth month of summer," wrote Todd Crawford, Vice President of Meteorology at Atmospheric G2 in the outlook.

September's warmth may be more muted, relative to average, in the Southeast. One factor behind this is September is the peak month of what's expected to be an active Atlantic hurricane season.

(15-min details: For even more granular weather data tracking in your area, view your 15-minute details forecast in our Premium Pro experience.)

October even more impressive: If you thought the September map above was impressive, take a gander at the October outlook below.

A massive swath from the Southwest to the Plains, Midwest and Northeast is expected to be much warmer than average in October. Only much of Florida and parts of the West Coast and Pacific Northwest may be somewhat closer to par during the month.

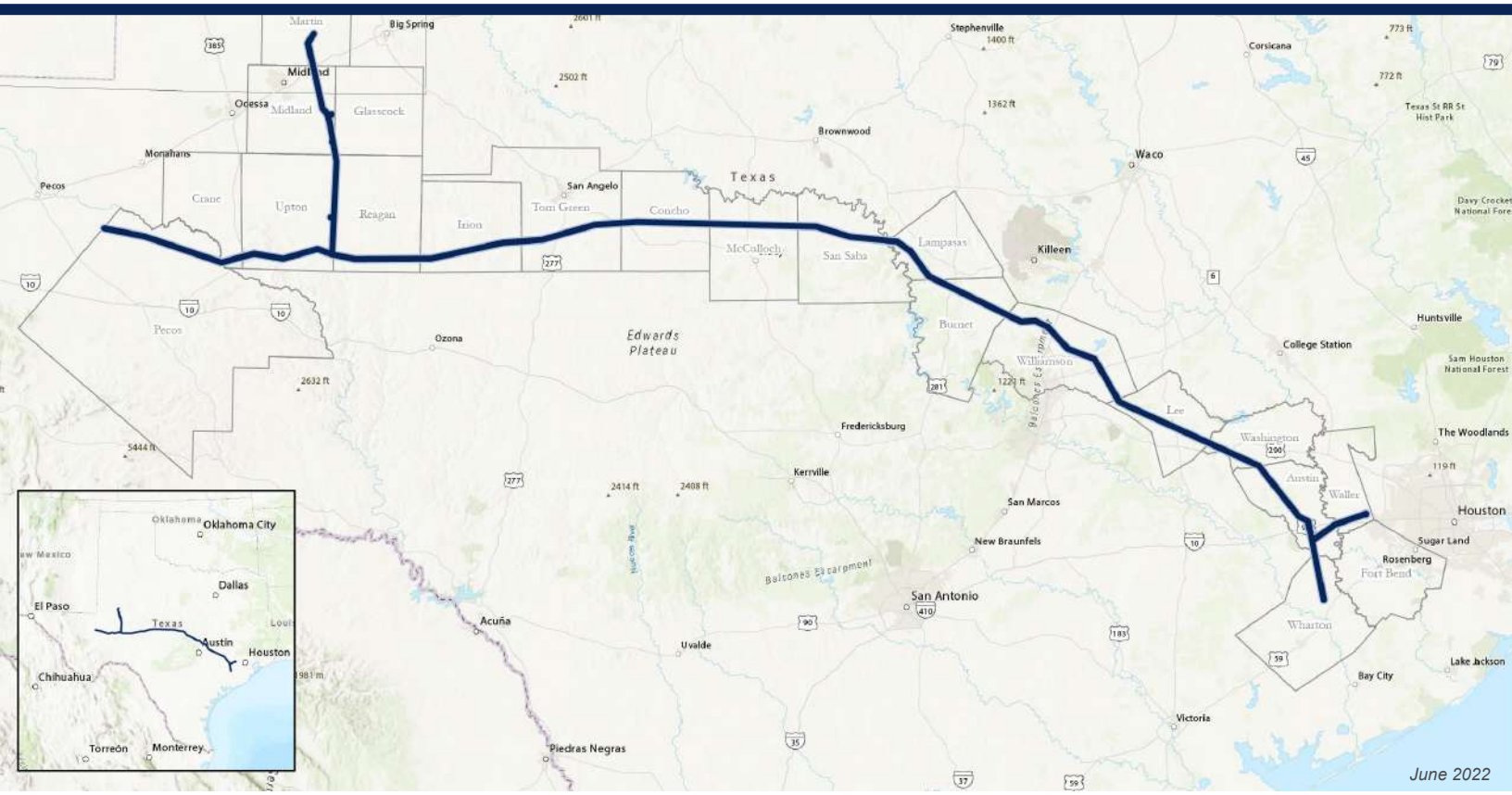
Once again, the depiction of less warmer temperatures in Florida could be due to increased rainfall during a still-active month of hurricane season.

November a tad less warm: November may finally offer temperatures that are closer to usual, at least for some.

That may be the case in most areas east of the Mississippi River, as well as much of the West Coast, including California. We even have a small area of western Washington that could trend a bit cooler than usual during what is typically one of the wettest months of the year there.

But for the rest of the country, November still looks to be warmer than average. That may particularly be the case from the Desert Southwest to the Rockies and High Plains.

Matterhorn Express Pipeline Overview



The Matterhorn Express Pipeline is an approximately 580-mile intrastate pipeline designed to transport up to 2.5 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas from the Permian Basin to the Katy area near Houston, Texas. As natural gas production in the Permian Basin continues to grow, the Matterhorn Express Pipeline will provide critical takeaway capacity moving product to market for end use and play a significant role enhancing our nation's energy security, reducing energy costs, and minimizing emissions related to flaring.

Economic Benefits[1]

- Designed to deliver energy for up to 2 million homes
- Through the completion of construction, contribute an estimated $75 million in taxes to state and local governments
- Once fully operational, contribute an estimated $35 million in taxes to state and local governments annually
- Employ more than 3,500 skilled workers during the construction phase of the project
- Create 50 permanent jobs in Texas once completed

Our Commitment to Landowners

The Matterhorn Express Pipeline is committed to being good neighbors and incorporating feedback from all relevant stakeholders into both the proposed route and the project's overall design.

[1] Words such as "anticipated," "expected," "targeted," "projected," "estimated," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements rely on a number of assumptions concerning future events and are subject to a number of uncertainties, factors and risks, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause results to differ materially from those expected by management of the Company.

Crew Acquisition Overview

Aug 2024

- Crew satisfies TOU's acquisition criteria; geographic fit, material production and reserve growth potential, deep Tier 1 inventory, growing FCF accretion, strong liquids production, infrastructure synergies, a myriad of facility and field optimization opportunities, modest size acquisition corporately.
- Acquisition allows Tourmaline to evolve into Canada's largest Montney producer as well as the dominant Deep Basin producer.
- Crew will provide significant additional gas reserves for TOU, vaulting the Company to the largest natural gas reserve base in Canada and second largest in N. America.
- Acquired production of 29,000-30,000 boepd, 473 mmboe 2P reserves[1] ($3.0B BT NPV 10), 700 net Tier 1 locations.
- All three major Tourmaline gas complexes would now have industry leading growth opportunities, South Montney (60,000 – 75,000 boepd), North Montney (75,000 – 100,000 boepd), Deep Basin (30,000+ boepd; N. Deep Basin facility project, BNP development). The Crew acquisition complements a material liquids growth and margin improvement strategy that Tourmaline has been systematically executing.
- Acquisition will materially expand Tourmaline's South Montney complex and provide for significant future growth potential (60,000 – 75,000 boepd including existing TOU growth projects).

(1) Sproule Report – Effective December 31, 2023

Crew Acquisition Overview

Aug 2024

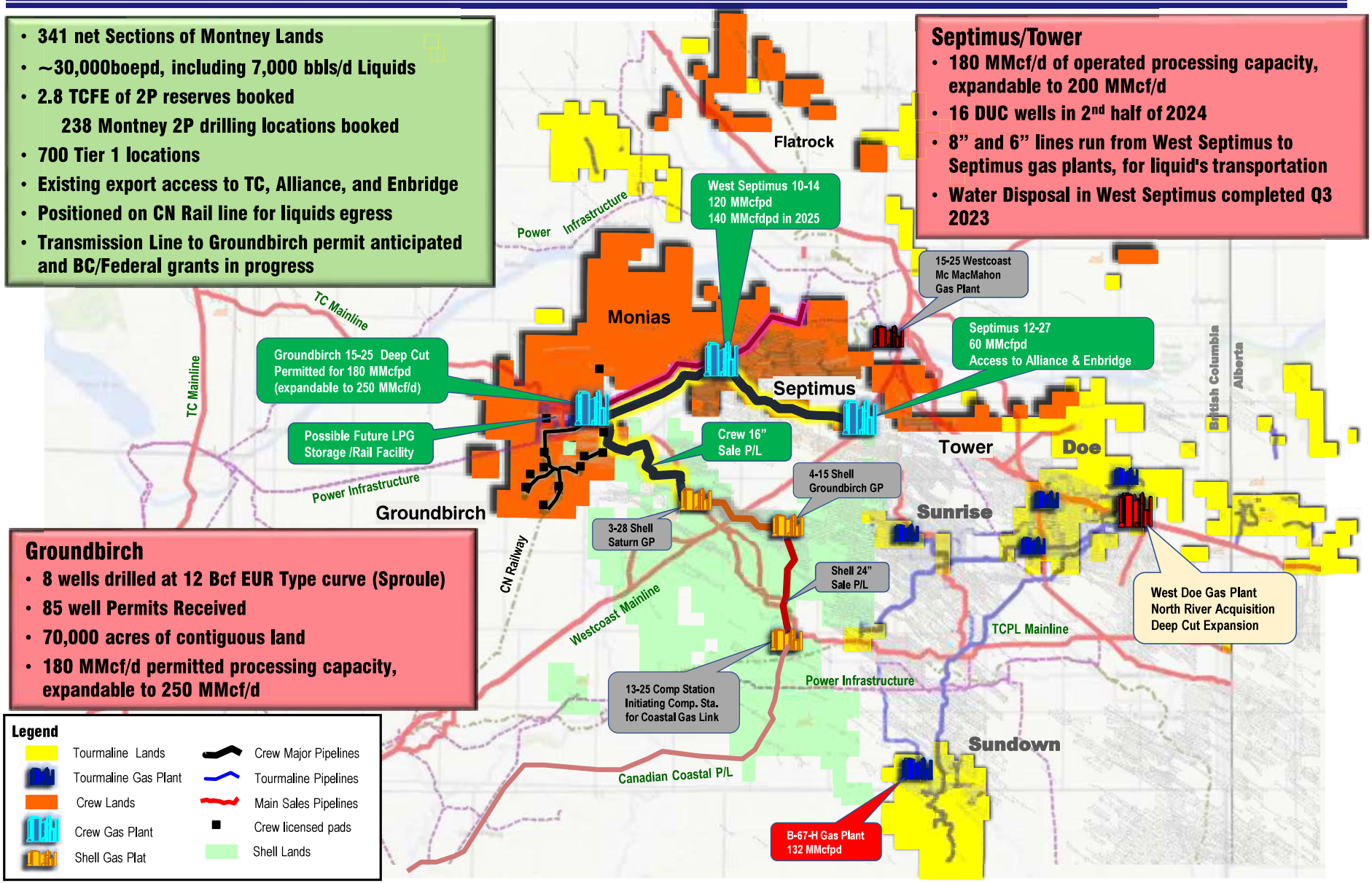
- 341 net Sections of Montney Lands
- ~30,000boepd, including 7,000 bbls/d Liquids
- 2.8 TCFE of 2P reserves booked
  238 Montney 2P drilling locations booked
- 700 Tier 1 locations
- Existing export access to TC, Alliance, and Enbridge
- Positioned on CN Rail line for liquids egress
- Transmission Line to Groundbirch permit anticipated and BC/Federal grants in progress

Septimus/Tower

- 180 MMcf/d of operated processing capacity, expandable to 200 MMcf/d
- 16 DUC wells in 2nd half of 2024
- 8" and 6" lines run from West Septimus to Septimus gas plants, for liquid's transportation
- Water Disposal in West Septimus completed Q3 2023

Groundbirch

- 8 wells drilled at 12 Bcf EUR Type curve (Sproule)
- 85 well Permits Received
- 70,000 acres of contiguous land
- 180 MMcf/d permitted processing capacity, expandable to 250 MMcf/d

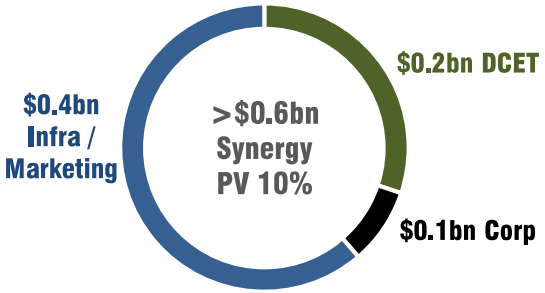


Crew Acquisition FCF & Synergy

Aug 2024

10% acquired free cash flow metric accretive to Tourmaline's organic EP Plan FCF yield; future growth scenario generates ~3x current free cash flow

Substantial Synergy Upside(2)



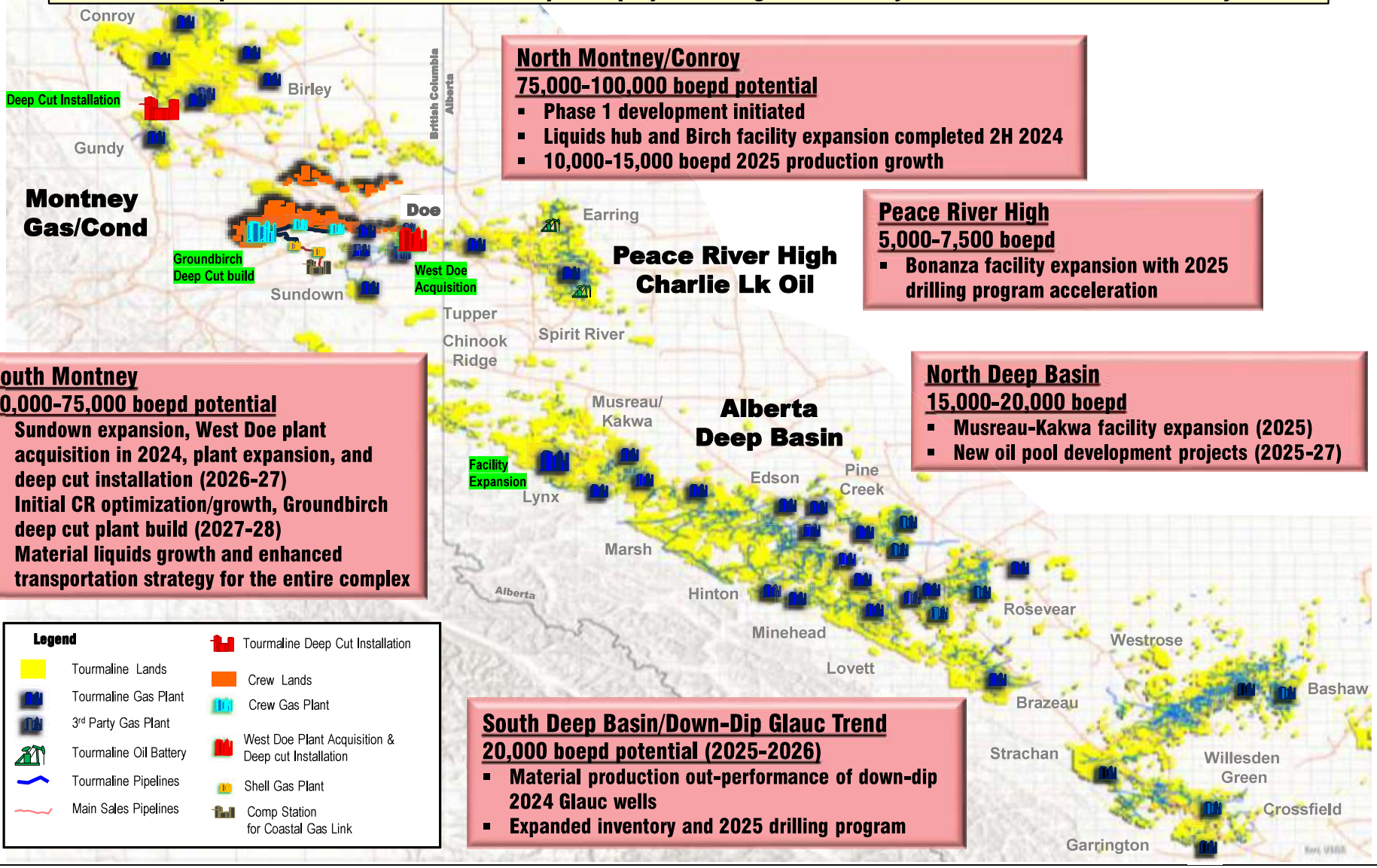
Free Cash Flow - Acquisition Upside(1)

(1) All free cash flow estimates as per July 15th 2024 strip, sustaining free cash flow internally estimated to hold Crew asset base production flat at 30,000 boepd
(2) Internally estimated; 20 year synergy life at no inflation

A Growing Portfolio of Highly Profitable Development Projects

Aug 2024

Tourmaline has the largest future drilling inventory in N. America (>23,000 locs including over 20 years of Tier 1) and an unmatched portfolio of well-defined development projects being continuously executed over the next 3 to 5 years.



North Montney/Conroy
75,000-100,000 boepd potential
- Phase 1 development initiated
- Liquids hub and Birch facility expansion completed 2H 2024
- 10,000-15,000 boepd 2025 production growth

Peace River High
5,000-7,500 boepd
- Bonanza facility expansion with 2025 drilling program acceleration

South Montney
60,000-75,000 boepd potential
- Sundown expansion, West Doe plant acquisition in 2024, plant expansion, and deep cut installation (2026-27)
- Initial CR optimization/growth, Groundbirch deep cut plant build (2027-28)
- Material liquids growth and enhanced transportation strategy for the entire complex

North Deep Basin
15,000-20,000 boepd
- Musreau-Kakwa facility expansion (2025)
- New oil pool development projects (2025-27)

South Deep Basin/Down-Dip Glauc Trend
20,000 boepd potential (2025-2026)
- Material production out-performance of down-dip 2024 Glauc wells
- Expanded inventory and 2025 drilling program

Eric M. Hambly {BIO 20750675 <GO>}

Good morning. Slide 10. Murphy produced 28,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day in the second quarter from the Eagle Ford Shale with 86% liquids, and due to stronger well performance, we exceeded guidance by 1,700 barrels of oil equivalent per day. We brought online 11 operated wells in Catarina and four gross non-operated wells in Tilden during the quarter.

We're on track to bring on five operated and three gross non-operated wells in Tilden in the third quarter. Our 2024 Catarina wells are showing great performance compared to Murphy's recent historical average, and I'm also pleased at the results we have seen across our completions activities this year. Our completed lateral foot per day has increased by approximately 50%, while our completion cost per completed lateral foot is down nearly 40%. Additionally, we've reduced our drilling diesel cost by 10% after installing EcoCell on our Patterson-UTI rig.

Slide 11. We produced an average of 400 million cubic feet per day in the second quarter in Tupper Montney, exceeding guidance by nearly 20 million cubic feet per day, primarily due to well performance, as we brought online 13 wells and completed our 2024 program. Also during the quarter, we achieved a record high peak gross production rate of 496 million cubic feet per day, thereby reaching processing plant capacity in conjunction with the sanctioning of our Tupper Montney plant expansion in the fourth quarter of 2020.

We continue seeing great well performance from our optimized completion design. In particular, our average IP30 rate in our Tupper Main area has increased approximately 120% since 2019, and more than 200% since 2016. Overall, five of our 2024 wells are among Murphy's top 20 Tupper Montney wells based on IP30 rates.

Slide 12. In the second quarter, our Kaybob Duvernay asset produced 4,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day with 72% liquids, which was slightly above guidance. Murphy brought online three operating wells during the quarter, which completes our well delivery program for 2024. We're also seeing some of our highest rates in company history for Kaybob Duvernay with an average peak rate of 1,900 barrels of oil per day. This ranks in the top tier among our peers when normalized per lateral length. Overall, recent well performance has mirrored our Catarina wells in the Eagle Ford Shale, and I look forward to seeing further results.

Slide 13. Murphy produced an average 74,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day in the second quarter from the Gulf of Mexico with 82% oil volumes. We progressed our Gulf of Mexico well program as we brought online the operated Khaleesi number 4 well and non-operated Lucius number 11. We also drilled the operated Mormont number 3 well, which is on track to come online in the third quarter. In offshore Canada, we produced an average of 8,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day with 100% oil. Non-operated Terra Nova production was impacted by additional downtime during the quarter.

that will flow for the whole year as you put on these wells, and they come in with pretty high rates. So that's how that's going to march upward on that, Arun.

Q - Arun Jayaram {BIO 5817622 <GO>}

Thank you, sir.

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

Thank you.

Operator

Your next question comes from Neil Mehta from Goldman Sachs. Please go ahead.

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

Good morning.

Q - Neil Mehta {BIO 16213187 <GO>}

Good morning, sir. Thanks for taking the time. I had a couple of Canada questions for you, if you will. I guess the first is, we're in a challenging environment for AECO. I think there's an interesting multi-year outlook for Western Canadian gas prices from where we are here, but just your perspective on the way some of the U.S. gas producers are holding back molecules until we get into a better environment, does it make sense to change the cadence of your production profile to monetize into a better price environment?

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

Thank you, Neil. Great question. We're a little different than the big gas-only players in the U.S. We have a plant and an infrastructure can only handle $500 million a day, so it's not an enormous multi-Bcf business. We have, as benchmarked by your competitors and many other Toms in the industry, the lowest breakeven in North America adjusted for AECO and for C$ type of exchange. So we have very extremely low breakeven prices. We have hellacious wells.

We have commitments to our pipelines and to this plant. And so far, economically, it's shown us to want to do that. And we see a future there with LNG Canada over a long haul. We have relationships that are key to us in differentiating to our peers. Both Eric, Tom, and I all lived in KL. We're very well known in Asia, very well known to deliver gas into LNG systems. We're a little different animal there. There are multiple LNG outlets being built in Western Canada.

But right now, it's better for us with the commitments we have at our plant and pipes to continue on with our low breakeven and continue to make free cash flow there with the assets that we have. But I understand that question, and that's how we're going at this time.

Neil. So, also, Neil, one more thing. Pretty good hedging situations. If you look at our netbacks, while I would imagine of your coverage list, you probably have some of the highest nat gas netbacks there is, because we have forward sales in Canada. And we're actually forward selling and looking into the business for '25 today as well. So that, at times, has been a little below, but we're winning with the hedging today. It's not really hedging. It's forward sales of molecules. They're not adjusted for market. So you have to look in the back of the filing here today to see that. And that puts us in a -- we don't get the $0.50 AECO too much. We have differentiation and forward sales, and we're at a different level, I think, based on U.S. peers, probably in pretty good shape on gas, actually.

Q - Neil Mehta {BIO 16213187 <GO>}

Thank you, sir. And then the follow-up is just, you alluded to Terra Nova and recognize it's smaller in the context of your portfolio, and then you're not the operator here, but just your perspective on, as an owner, how far are we away from getting that to optimal operations?

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

I'll let Eric opine on that. I'm too emotional about it, Neil.

A - Eric M. Hambly {BIO 20750675 <GO>}

Thanks, Roger. We're a bit frustrated with the operator's performance in the second quarter. You can see it had a fairly significant impact to us in underperforming second quarter oil at Terra Nova. We are an 18% working interest owner in that with Suncor and Cenovus, obviously, having large ownership. We work with the operator and offer assistance and guidance to the extent we can as a non-operated partner.

I feel that they have continued to make improvement, and we're expecting that ultimately they will get through their larger-than-expected downtime issues and have steady operations. And later this year, we ought to see a 6,000 barrel a day net-to-us type production rate. So I'm confident they'll get there, just a little slower than we'd like.

Q - Neil Mehta {BIO 16213187 <GO>}

Thanks, Eric. Thanks, Roger.

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

No, thank you, Neil. Good talking to you. Take care.

Operator

Your next question comes from Carlos Escalante from Wolfe Research. Please go ahead.

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

wondering, is that just a happy coincidence? Or is there some overarching kind of unifying theme there?

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

No, we've just been doing so well. If you go back to Eric's commentary in the script, which was an hour go, I guess, we have some top wells we've ever had, we continue to improve our fracking and our execution based on our four or five year now reorganization of one operating team in Houston and lessons learned between Eagle Ford and there, and just really been delivering some record wells.

Tupper Montney is an older part of Tupper that we got. I might have got that 17 years ago. And we went in there and did some old fracking and development there, came back with a new, some incredible wells there, industry leading wells there. If you benchmark Murphy against all North American gas, lowest breakeven price there is adjusted back to AECO, et cetera.

Just a good run of great wells in the Montney, and Kaybob too is a place where we've been dormant. We wanted to go and drill some wells and take our new ideas and take our new fracking to Duvernay Shale and prove that we have another Catarina. It's exactly like the Catarina, which is a major Eagle Ford area that's drilled by many peers, many public peers, sought after acreage in the Eagle Ford. So we have another Eagle Ford business in Duvernay that just makes $5 a barrel less of oil and much higher NGL.

So these wells are very economic and it just proves up our long-term giant onshore business for. We're not a company run out of locations or opportunities to go along with all the opportunities we have in the ocean, and our big Vietnam future with exploration and a big project there. So just wanted to highlight that then on Slide 12 shows that we're the second best operator in Kaybob, and we haven't put wells on the ground there in three or four years, and we're one of the top operators on a productivity basis in the Montney. So that's what I was getting at there, Charles.

Q - Charles Meade {BIO 17614470 <GO>}

Thank you. Thanks for that, Roger.

A - Eric M. Hambly {BIO 20750675 <GO>}

Charles, just to add briefly, we took our learnings from our Eagle Ford completions, and in 2023 had a fundamentally different completion style in our Montney, and we saw tremendous results, and we used that information. And when we went in to do the Kaybob completions this year, we made some adjustments for localizing it for Kaybob, but the same type of benefits we saw in Tupper we applied in Kaybob. So really, a completely optimized completion design there, and we're able to execute it even more efficiently on timing and cost and get exceptional well results. And I expect to see those going forward to potentially have minor improvements as well.

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

Operator

Our final question comes from Josh Silverstein from UBS. Please go ahead.

Q - Josh Silverstein {BIO 23082030 <GO>}

Thanks. Good morning, guys.

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

Hey, Josh.

Q - Josh Silverstein {BIO 23082030 <GO>}

Just wanted to follow-up on some of the questions. Good morning. On the Montney, you guys have a deep resource space you mentioned you're kind of up against the plant capacity there. What is the next phase for that asset look like? Do you build some additional capacity up there, just to bring forward some of the inventory that you have, or is this kind of just flat at this capacity level for the foreseeable future? Thanks.

A - Eric M. Hambly {BIO 20750675 <GO>}

Okay. Yes. Thanks, Josh. We're really pleased with the performance we've had here in the Montney and able to execute on our multi-year plan of building production while generating free cash flow in that asset. We are up against capacity. We anticipate over the coming years to allocate capital to effectively keep that plant full or just under full. And for the near term, that's what we expect to do. If we were to consider a significant growth in production there, we would need to commit to an expansion of the plant and also additional pipeline capacity.

And from a decision to do that to being online is approximately a three-year process from a permitting, engineering, construction, commissioning type of cycle. And so it's not an easy flip a switch and suddenly have a lot more. We do evaluate the potential of expanding the plants and increasing the rate there since we recognize that we have such a large resource with so many decades of remaining gas, bringing that value forward is something that we consider, we model, we evaluate. If we decide to do it, it'll be pretty well signaled since there's a three-year timeline on it.

We are also very conscious of the fact that we're producing 0.50 Bcf in a 17 Bcf market. So, if we added 0.50 Bcf, it would be a significant increase to what is happening in the AECO market. And we're sort of going to watch a little bit on the sidelines of what happens with LNG capacity. And as that grows with takeaway that's been different than what we've seen in the past to a totally different market, that perhaps AECO strengthens and additional 0.50 Bcf of volumes would be supported by reasonable AECO prices.

So we're sort of carefully watching and evaluating that. And it's something we could do. We also may have a possibility in the future of participating in LNG opportunity

through selling our gas to some potential partners that are involved in the Phase 2 of LNG Canada, if that's something that is of interest to them.

Q - Josh Silverstein {BIO 23082030 <GO>}

Got it. That's helpful. And then maybe just on the balance sheet, return to capital framework, I'm curious what you think the kind of base level of cash is that you want to hold. I mean, even if you're still at that 50% of free cash flow level, it goes to the buybacks. You can run scenarios in which you get to a basically zero net debt position in 2026. Do you want to continue to build that cash relative to the $300 million, $400 million that you guys have beforehand or is that kind of a comfort level for you guys around there? Thanks.

A - Thomas J. Mireles {BIO 17541852 <GO>}

All right. Thanks. Thanks, Josh. I'll give you a little color on that. Our base level cash to run our business, we do try to maintain roughly $325 million, $350 million just for the needs that we have around the corporation.

As we move past our debt target, once we get to $1 billion, and we do start putting more cash on the balance sheet, that'll give us more flexibility, and we'll have to see where we are a few years down the road. Is it -- does it lead us to more debt reduction? Do we have exploration success that we can fund? So that's -- or additional buybacks. So those are the types of options we'd be looking at that time. We look forward to getting to that point. We think we're just a few quarters away from our pushing to the right into 2025 on our debt target. But at that point, when we start accumulating more cash, then we'll make those decisions then.

Q - Josh Silverstein {BIO 23082030 <GO>}

Got it. Thank guys.

Operator

There are no further questions from our phone lines. I would now like to turn the call back over to Roger Jenkins for any closing remarks.

A - Roger W. Jenkins {BIO 7268013 <GO>}

Thanks, everyone, for calling in today. Had a good call, had a lot of good questions. We appreciate those. Kelly and Megan, their team standing by to help our investors with further clarifications. And as usual, our management team stands by to respond to investors and our analysts. So, take care and have a great day. And see you in another quarter. Thanks.

Operator

Ladies and gentlemen, this concludes your conference call for today. We thank you for participating and we ask that you disconnect your lines.

Highlights for the month

- Indigenous crude oil and condensate production during July 2024 was 2.4 MMT. OIL registered a production of 0.3 MMT, ONGC registered a production of 1.6 MMT whereas PSC/RSC registered production of 0.5 MMT during July 2024. There is a degrowth of 2.9 % in crude oil and condensate production during July 2024 as compared to July 2023.
- Total Crude oil processed during July 2024 was 22.6 MMT which is 3.2% higher than July 2023, where PSU/JV refiners processed 15.3 MMT and private refiners processed 7.3 MMT of crude oil. Total indigenous crude oil processed was 1.9 MMT and total Imported crude oil processed was 20.7 by all Indian refineries (PSU+JV+PVT). There was a growth of 2.8 % in total crude oil processed in April-July FY 2024 – 25 as compared to same period of FY 2023 – 24.
- Crude oil imports decreased by 0.7% and increased by 2.5% during July 2024 and April-July 2024 respectively as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As compared to net import bill for Oil & Gas for July 2023 of $ 8.8 billion, the net import bill for Oil & Gas for July 2024 was $ 10.9 billion. Out of which, crude oil imports constitutes $ 11.4 billion, LNG imports $1.1 billion and the exports were $ 3.7 billion during July 2024.
- The price of Brent Crude averaged $85.31/bbl during July 2024 as against $82.61/bbl during June 2024 and $80.05/bbl during July 2023. The Indian basket crude price averaged $84.15/bbl during July 2024 as against $82.55/bbl during June 2024 and $80.37 /bbl during July 2023.
- Production of petroleum products was 24.4 MMT during July 2024 which is 7.1% higher than July 2023. Out of 24.4 MMT, 24.1 MMT was from refinery production & 0.3 MMT was from fractionator. There was a growth of 2.5 % in production of petroleum products in April-July FY 2024 – 25 as compared to same period of FY 2023 – 24. Out of total POL production, in July 2024, share of major products including HSD is 42.4 %, MS 15.7 %, Naphtha 7.3 %, ATF 6.1 %, Pet Coke 5.3 %, LPG 4.5%, and rest is shared by Bitumen, FO/LSHS, LDO, Lubes & others.
- POL products imports increased by 15.5% and 11.8% during July 2024 and April-July 2024 respectively as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Increase in POL products imports during April-July 2024 were mainly due to increase in imports of liquified petroleum gas (LPG), petcoke and lubes/LOBS etc.

•	Exports of POL products decreased by 4.3% and increased by 0.4% during July 2024 and April-July 2024 respectively as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Increase in POL products exports during April-July 2024 were mainly due to increase in exports of petcoke/CBFS and fuel oil etc.
•	The consumption of petroleum products during April-July 2024, with a volume of 80.9 MMT, reported a growth of 4.8 % compared to the volume of 77.2 MMT during the same period of the previous year. This growth was led by 18.9% growth in lubes, 10.9% growth in ATF, 7.9% growth in MS, 6.5% in LPG and Petcoke and 2.2% in HSD consumption besides growth in bitumen, Naphtha and others during the period. The Consumption of petroleum products for the month of Jul-2024 recorded a growth of 7.4% with a volume of 19.7 MMT compared to the same period of the previous year.
•	Ethanol blending in Petrol was 15.8% during July 2024 and cumulative ethanol blending during November 2023- July 2024 was 13.3%. As on 01.08.2024, 15,493 PSU outlets out of 82,246 total PSU Retail Outlets are dispensing E20 Ethanol Blended MS.
•	Total Natural Gas Consumption (including internal consumption) for the month of July 2024 was 5733 MMSCM which was 5.8 % higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. The cumulative consumption of 23364 MMSCM for the current financial year till July 2024 was higher by 8.6 % compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
•	Gross production of natural gas for the month of July 2024 (P) was 3079 MMSCM which was lower by 1.4% compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The cumulative gross production of natural gas of 12135 MMSCM for the current financial year till July 2024 was higher by 3.8 % compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
•	Prorated LNG import for the month of July 2024 (P) was 2704 MMSCM which was 14.8% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. The prorated cumulative import of 11423 (P) MMSCM for the current financial year till July 2024 is higher by 13.1 % compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

1. Selected indicators of the Indian economy								
Economic indicators		**Unit/ Base**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
1	Population (basis RGI projections)	Billion	1.309	1.337	1.351	1.365	1.377	1.388
2	GDP at constant (2011-12 Prices)	Growth %	6.5 2nd RE	4.0 1st RE	-6.6 1st RE	9.1 1st RE	7.2 PE	7.6 (E)
3	Agricultural Production (Food grains)	MMT	285.2	297.5	310.7	315.7 4th AE	330.5 3rd AE	328.9 3rd AE
		Growth %	0.1	4.3	4.5	1.6	4.7	-0.5
4	Gross Fiscal Deficit (as percent of GDP)	%	3.4	4.6	9.5 RE	6.7 RE	6.4 RE	5.9 RE

Economic indicators		**Unit/ Base**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**July**		**April-July**	
					2023-24	**2024-25(P)**	**2023-24**	**2024-25 (P)**
5	Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2011-12)	Growth %	5.2	5.9	4.0	4.2* QE	4.7#	5.2#
6	Imports^	$ Billion	714.2	677.2	53.5	56.2	160.1	172.2
7	Exports^	$ Billion	451.0	437.1	34.3	35.2	103.9	110.0
8	Trade Balance	$ Billion	-263.2	-240.1	-19.2	-21.0	-56.2	-62.3
9	Foreign Exchange Reserves @	$ Billion	578.4	645.6	603.9	667.4	-	-

Population projection by RGI is taken as on 1st July for the year. IIP is for the month of *Jun'24 and #April-Jun'23 and Apr-Jun'24; @ 2022-23 as on March 31, 2023,2023-24 as on March 29,2024, July 2023 as on July 28, 2023 and July, 2024 as on July 26, 2024; ^Imports & Exports are for Merchandise for the month of June 2023 & June 2024 and Apr-June 2023 and Apr-June 2024.; E: Estimates; PE: Provisional Estimates; AE-Advanced Estimates; RE-Revised Estimates; QE-Quick Estimates.

Source: Registrar General India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India

2. Crude oil, LNG and petroleum products at a glance

	Details	Unit/ Base	2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	July		April-July	
					2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)
1	Crude oil production in India#	MMT	29.2	29.4	2.5	2.4	9.8	9.7
2	Consumption of petroleum products*	MMT	223.0	234.3	18.3	19.7	77.2	80.9
3	Production of petroleum products	MMT	266.5	276.1	22.8	24.4	92.2	94.5
4	Gross natural gas production	MMSCM	34,450	36,438	3,123	3,079	11,687	12,135
5	Natural gas consumption	MMSCM	59,969	67,512	5,418	5,733	21,519	23,364
6	Imports & exports:							
	Crude oil imports	MMT	232.7	233.1	19.5	19.4	79.7	81.6
		$ Billion	157.5	132.8	10.4	11.4	41.9	49.0
	Petroleum products (POL) imports*	MMT	44.6	48.7	3.8	4.4	14.9	16.7
		$ Billion	26.9	23.0	1.6	2.1	6.7	7.9
	Gross petroleum imports (Crude + POL)	MMT	277.3	281.8	23.3	23.7	94.6	98.4
		$ Billion	184.4	155.9	11.9	13.5	48.6	56.9
	Petroleum products (POL) export	MMT	61.0	62.4	5.4	5.1	20.0	20.1
		$ Billion	57.3	47.7	4.1	3.7	14.4	14.7
	LNG imports*	MMSCM	26,304	31,795	2,355	2,704	10,103	11,423
		$ Billion	17.1	13.3	0.9	1.1	4.3	4.6
	Net oil & gas imports	$ Billion	144.2	121.5	8.8	10.9	38.4	46.8
7	Petroleum imports as percentage of India's gross imports (in value terms)^^	%	25.8	23.0	7.5	7.8	22.8	24.8
8	Petroleum exports as percentage of India's gross exports (in value terms)^^	%	12.7	10.9	11.9	10.4	10.4	10.0
9	Import dependency of crude oil (on POL consumption basis)	%	87.4	87.8	86.3	89.3	87.8	88.3

#Includes condensate; *Private direct imports are prorated for the period Jun'24 to Jul'24 for POL. LNG Imports figure from DGCIS are prorated for Jun'24 to Jul'24 .Total may not tally due to rounding off. ^^ Import and Exports for Jul'24 are prorated.

3. Indigenous crude oil production (Million Metric Tonnes)

Details	2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	July			April-July		
			2023-24 (P)	2024-25 Target*	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 Target*	2024-25 (P)
ONGC	18.4	18.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	6.1	6.5	5.9
Oil India Limited (OIL)	3.2	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Private / Joint Ventures (JVs)	6.2	5.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.0	2.4	1.8
Total Crude Oil	**27.8**	**27.2**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**9.2**	**10.2**	**8.9**
ONGC condensate	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
PSC condensate	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
Total condensate	**1.4**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.8**
Total (Crude + Condensate) (MMT)	**29.2**	**29.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**9.7**
Total (Crude + Condensate) (Million Bbl/Day)	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.58

*Provisional targets inclusive of condensate.

4. Domestic and overseas oil & gas production (by Indian Companies)

Details	2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	July		April-July	
			2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)
Total domestic production (MMTOE)	63.6	65.8	5.6	5.5	21.5	21.8
Overseas production (MMTOE)	19.5	19.9	1.6	1.7	6.6	6.6

Source: ONGC Videsh, GAIL, OIL , IOCL, HPCL & BPRL

5. High Sulphur (HS) & Low Sulphur (LS) crude oil processing (MMT)

	Details	2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	July		April-July	
				2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)
1	High Sulphur crude	197.9	205.2	16.9	17.7	68.4	70.3
2	Low Sulphur crude	57.4	56.3	5.0	4.8	19.2	19.1
Total crude processed (MMT)		**255.2**	**261.5**	**21.9**	**22.5**	**87.6**	**89.4**
Total crude processed (Million Bbl/Day)		5.13	5.25	5.17	5.32	5.26	5.37
Percentage share of HS crude in total crude oil processing		**77.5%**	**78.5%**	**77.3%**	**78.5%**	**78.0%**	**78.6%**

6. Quantity and value of crude oil imports			
Year	**Quantity (MMT)**	**$ Million**	**Rs. Crore**
2021-22	212.4	120675	9,01,262
2022-23	232.7	157531	12,60,372
2023-24 (P)	233.1	132838	11,00,589
April-July 2024-25(P)	81.6	48991	4,09,269

7. Self-sufficiency in petroleum products (Million Metric Tonnes)							
Particulars		**2022-23 (P)**	**2023-24(P)**	**July**		**April-July**	
				2023-24 (P)	**2024-25 (P)**	**2023-24 (P)**	**2024-25 (P)**
1	Indigenous crude oil processing	26.5	26.9	2.4	1.9	8.8	8.9
2	Products from indigenous crude (93.3% of crude oil processed)	24.7	25.1	2.2	1.8	8.2	8.3
3	Products from fractionators (Including LPG and Gas)	3.5	3.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2
4	Total production from indigenous crude & condensate **(2 + 3)**	28.2	28.6	2.5	2.1	9.4	9.5
5	Total domestic consumption	223.0	234.3	18.3	19.7	77.2	80.9
% Self-sufficiency (4 / 5)		**12.6%**	**12.2%**	**13.7%**	**10.7%**	**12.2%**	**11.7%**

8. Refineries: Installed capacity and crude oil processing (MMTPA / MMT)										
Sl. no.	Refinery	Installed capacity (01.04.2024) MMTPA	Crude oil processing (MMT)							
			2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	July			April-July		
					2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (Target)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (Target)	2024-25 (P)
1	Barauni (1964)	6.0	6.8	6.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
2	Koyali (1965)	13.7	15.6	15.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	5.1	5.2	5.3
3	Haldia (1975)	8.0	8.5	8.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	2.8	2.3	2.7
4	Mathura (1982)	8.0	9.6	9.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.9	3.3	3.2
5	Panipat (1998)	15.0	13.8	14.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	5.0	5.4	5.1
6	Guwahati (1962)	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
7	Digboi (1901)	0.65	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
8	Bongaigaon(1979)	2.70	2.8	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
9	Paradip (2016)	15.0	13.6	15.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	5.2	4.9	4.0
	IOCL-TOTAL	**70.3**	**72.4**	**73.3**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**24.8**	**24.6**	**24.0**
10	Manali (1969)	10.5	11.3	11.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	3.7	3.5	3.7
11	CBR (1993)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	CPCL-TOTAL	**10.5**	**11.3**	**11.6**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**3.7**
12	Mumbai (1955)	12.0	14.5	15.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	5.3	5.0	5.1
13	Kochi (1966)	15.5	16.0	17.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	5.7	5.7	6.0
14	Bina (2011)	7.8	7.8	7.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.7
	BPCL-TOTAL	**35.3**	**38.4**	**39.5**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**12.9**	**13.2**	**13.8**
15	Numaligarh (1999)	3.0	3.1	2.5	0.25	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0

Sl. no.	Refinery	Installed capacity (01.04.2024) MMTPA	Crude oil processing (MMT)							
			2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	June			April-June		
					2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (Target)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (Target)	2024-25 (P)
16	Tatipaka (2001)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.02	0.02	0.02
17	MRPL-Mangalore (1996)	15.0	17.1	16.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	5.9	5.7	5.9
	ONGC-TOTAL	**15.1**	**17.2**	**16.6**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**5.9**
18	Mumbai (1954)	9.5	9.8	9.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.3	3.0	3.1
19	Visakh (1957)	13.7	9.3	12.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	4.1	4.3	4.9
20	HMEL-Bathinda (2012)	11.3	12.7	12.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	4.3	4.0	4.4
	HPCL- TOTAL	**34.5**	**31.8**	**35.0**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**11.7**	**11.2**	**12.3**
21	RIL-Jamnagar (DTA) (1999)	33.0	34.4	34.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.5	11.5	11.6
22	RIL-Jamnagar (SEZ) (2008)	35.2	27.9	28.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	10.1	10.1	10.3
23	NEL-Vadinar (2006)	20.0	18.7	20.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	6.7	6.7	6.8
All India (MMT)		**256.8**	**255.2**	**261.5**	**21.9**	**21.7**	**22.6**	**87.6**	**87.6**	**89.4**
All India (Million Bbl/Day)		**5.02**	**5.13**	**5.24**	**5.17**	**5.13**	**5.34**	**5.26**	**5.26**	**5.37**

Note: Provisional Targets; Some sub-totals/ totals may not add up due to rounding off at individual levels. The Inputs to Refinery includes both Crude Oil and Other Inputs (OI), however Other Inputs (OI) do not form part of the above data.

9. Major crude oil and product pipeline network (as on 01.08.2024)

Details		ONGC	OIL	Cairn	HMEL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Others*	Total
Crude Oil	Length (KM)	1,284	1,193	688	1,017	5,822	937			**10,941**
	Cap (MMTPA)	60.6	9.0	10.7	11.3	53.8	7.8			**153.1**
Products	Length (KM)		654			12,807	2,600	5,133	2,399	**23,593**
	Cap (MMTPA)		1.7			70.6	22.6	35.2	10.2	**140.3**

*Others include GAIL and Petronet India. HPCL and BPCL lubes pipeline included in products pipeline data

11. Production and consumption of petroleum products (Million Metric Tonnes)												
Products	2022-23 (P)		2023-24 (P)		June-23 (P)		June-24 (P)		Apr-June 2023 (P)		Apr-June 2024 (P)	
	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons
LPG	12.8	28.5	12.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.3	3.3	6.7	3.2	7.1
MS	42.8	35.0	45.1	37.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.3	11.2	9.4	11.7	10.0
NAPHTHA	17.0	12.2	18.3	13.8	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	4.5	3.3	4.6	3.4
ATF	15.0	7.4	17.1	8.2	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.2
SKO	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.21	0.12	0.3	0.09
HSD	113.8	85.9	115.9	89.6	9.8	7.9	9.3	8.0	29.3	23.9	29.5	24.3
LDO	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.06	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
LUBES	1.3	3.7	1.4	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1
FO/LSHS	10.4	7.0	10.3	6.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.8	1.7	2.8	1.6
BITUMEN	4.9	8.0	5.2	8.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.5
PET COKE	15.4	18.3	15.1	20.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	3.8	4.8	3.7	5.1
OTHERS	31.5	15.8	33.3	14.7	2.7	1.2	2.7	1.2	8.1	3.3	8.3	3.3
ALL INDIA	**266.5**	**223.0**	**276.1**	**234.3**	**23.1**	**19.5**	**22.7**	**20.0**	**69.4**	**58.9**	**70.7**	**60.9**
Growth (%)	**4.8%**	**10.6%**	**3.6%**	**5.0%**	**4.6%**	**5.2%**	**-1.5%**	**2.6%**	**2.0%**	**6.4%**	**1.8%**	**3.4%**

Note: Prod - Production; Cons - Consumption

15. LPG consumption (Thousand Metric Tonne)

LPG categorv	2021-22	2022-23	July			April-July		
			2023-24	2024-25(P)	Growth (%)	2023-24	2024-25 (P)	Growth (%)
1. PSU Sales :								
LPG-Packed Domestic	25,501.6	25,381.5	2,121.8	2,347.2	10.6%	8,113.4	8,658.0	6.7%
LPG-Packed Non-Domestic	2,238.8	2,606.0	225.0	225.5	0.2%	858.5	829.0	-3.4%
LPG-Bulk	390.9	408.9	34.7	47.5	36.9%	120.5	165.9	37.6%
Auto LPG	122.0	106.7	8.1	6.5	-19.2%	31.1	24.7	-20.6%
Sub-Total (PSU Sales)	28,253.3	28,503.1	**2,389.6**	**2,626.7**	**9.9%**	**9,123.5**	**9,677.6**	**6.1%**
2. Direct Private Imports*	0.1	0.1	0.00	3.53	#DIV/0!	0.04	35.37	91996.9%
Total (1+2)	28,253.4	28,503.2	**2,389.6**	**2,630.3**	**10.1%**	**9,123.5**	**9,713.0**	**6.5%**

*Jun'24-Jul'24 DGCIS data is prorated.

16. LPG marketing at a glance

Particulars (As on 1st of April)	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	01.08.24 (P)
LPG Active Domestic Customers	(Lakh)			1486	1663	1988	2243	2654	2787	2895	3053	3140	3242	3273.2
	Growth				11.9%	19.6%	12.8%	18.3%	5.0%	3.9%	5.5%	2.9%	3.2%	4.1%
LPG Coverage (Estimated)	(Percent)			56.2	61.9	72.8	80.9	94.3	97.5	99.8	-	-	-	-
	Growth				10.1%	17.6%	11.1%	16.5%	3.4%	2.3%	-	-	-	-
PMUY Beneficiaries	(Lakh)					200.3	356	719	802	800	899.0	958.6	1032.7	1033
	Growth						77.7%	101.9%	11.5%	-0.2%	12.2%	6.6%	7.7%	7.8%
LPG Distributors	(No.)	12610	13896	15930	17916	18786	20146	23737	24670	25083	25269	25386	25481	25503
	Growth	9.8%	10.2%	14.6%	12.5%	4.9%	7.2%	17.8%	3.9%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Auto LPG Dispensing Stations	(No.)	667	678	681	676	675	672	661	657	651	601	526	468	448
	Growth	2.3%	1.6%	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-8.5%	-12.5%	-11.0%	-9.7%
Bottling Plants	(No.)	185	187	187	188	189	190	192	196	200	202	208	210	211
	Growth	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.0%	4.5%	1.0%	1.4%

Source: PSU OMCs (IOCL,BPCL and HPCL)

1.Growth rates as on 01.08.2024 are with respect to figs as on 01.08.2023. Growth rates as on 1 April of any year are with respect to figs as on 1 April of previous year.

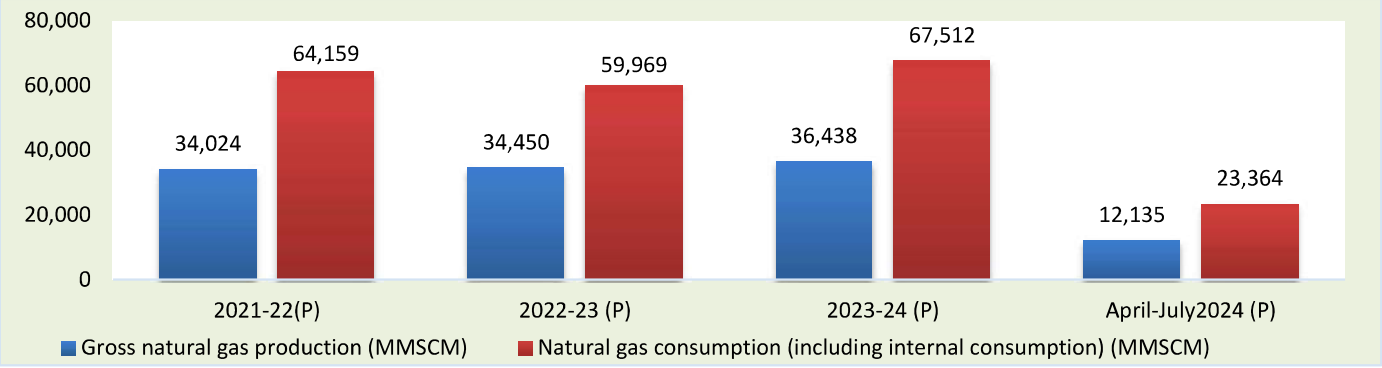
2. The LPG coverage is calculated by PSU OMCs based upon the active LPG domestic connections and the estimated number of households. The number of households has been projected by PSU OMCs based on 2011 census data. Factors like increasing nuclearization of families, migration of individuals/ families due to urbanization and reduction in average size of households etc. impact the growth of number of households. Due to these factors, the estimated no. of households through projection of 2011 census data may slightly differ from the actual no. of households in a State/UT. Further, this methodology does not include PNG (domestic) connections.

18. Natural gas at a glance

(MMSCM)

Details	2022-23	2023-24	July			April-July		
			2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (Target)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (Target)	2024-25 (P)
(a) Gross production	34,450	36,438	3,123	3,307	3,079	11,687	12,955	12,135
- ONGC	19,969	19,316	1,644	1,673	1,594	6,522	6,548	6,271
- Oil India Limited (OIL)	3,041	3,090	263	330	260	996	1,272	1,052
- Private / Joint Ventures (JVs)	11,440	14,032	1,216	1,304	1,224	4,169	5,134	4,812
(b) Net production (excluding flare gas and loss)	33,664	35,717	3,063		3,030	11,416		11,941
(c) LNG import#	26,304	31,795	2,355		2,704	10,103		11,423
(d) Total consumption including internal consumption (b+c)	59,969	67,512	5,418		5,733	21,519		23,364
(e) Total consumption **(in BCM)**	60.0	67.5	5.4		5.7	21.5		23.4
(f) Import dependency based on consumption (%), {c/d*100}	43.9	47.1	43.5		47.2	46.9		48.9

Jun-Jul'24 LNG data from DGCIS is prorated.



19. Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas development in India

Prognosticated CBM resources		91.8	TCF
Established CBM resources		10.4	TCF
CBM Resources (33 Blocks)		62.8	TCF
Total available coal bearing areas (India)		32760	Sq. KM
Total available coal bearing areas with MoPNG/DGH		12254*	Sq. KM
Area awarded		21,177**	Sq. KM
Blocks awarded*		39	Nos.
Exploration initiated (Area considered if any boreholes were drilled in the awarded block)		11008	Sq. KM
Production of CBM gas	April-July 2024 (P)	239.13	MMSCM
Production of CBM gas	July 2024 (P)	66.03	MMSCM

*ST CBM Block awarded & relinquished twice- in CBM Round II and Round IV -Area considered if any boreholes were drilled in the awarded block. **MoPNG awarded 04 new CBM Blocks (Area 3862 sq. km) under Special CBM Bid Round 2021 in September 2022. ***Area considered if any boreholes were drilled in the awarded block.

19a. Status of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) projects under SATAT (as on 01.08.2024) (Provisional)

Particulars	Units	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	GAIL#	IGL	Total
No. of CBG plants commissioned and initiated sale of CBG	No. of plants	33*	9	8	15	6	**69***
Start of CBG sale from retail outlet(s)	Nos.	96	64	64	1	0	**225**
Sale of CBG in 2022-23	Tons	5,822	77	6	5322		**11,227**
Sale of CBG in 2023-24	Tons	6500	309	102	12813		**19724**
Sale of CBG in 2024-25 (up to July 2024)^^	Tons	2551	689	160	6526		**9925**
Sale of CBG in CGD network	GA Nos.				33		**33**

Sale of CBG sourced under CBG-CGD synchronization scheme by GAIL through its own marketing channels as well as other CGDs/OMCs..*2 LOI holders of IndianOil are supplying CBG produced at their plants to two other OGMCs and hence they are counted only once in cumulative CBG plants commissioned on industry basis. ^^ GAIL & IGL data is upto June-2024

20. Common Carrier Natural Gas pipeline network as on 31.03.2024

Nature of pipeline		GAIL	GSPL	PIL	IOCL	AGCL	RGPL	GGL	DFPCL	ONGC	GIGL	GITL	Others*	Total
Operational	Length	10,983	2,722	1,483	143	107	304	73	42	24				**15,881**
	Capacity	233.2	43.0	85.0	20.0	2.4	3.5	5.1	0.7	6.0				-
Partially commissioned#	Length	4,933			1,080						1,302	364		**7,679**
	Capacity	0.0												-
Total operational length		**15,916**	**2,722**	**1,483**	**1,223**	**107**	**304**	**73**	**42**	**24**	**1,302**	**364**	**0**	**23,560**
Under construction	Length	2,605	100		65						0	220	2,640	**5,630**
	Capacity	26.3	3.0		1.0						0.0	36.0	42.0	-
Total length		**18,521**	**2,822**	**1,483**	**1,288**	**107**	**304**	**73**	**42**	**24**	**1,302**	**584**	**2,640**	**29,190**

Source: PNGRB; Length in KMs ; Authorized Capacity in MMSCMD (Arithmetic sum taken for each entity -capacity may vary from pipeline to pipeline); *Others-APGDC, , IGGL, IMC,GTIL,HPPL Consortium of H-Energy. Total authorized Natural Gas pipelines including Tie-in connectivity, dedicated & STPL is 33,347 Kms (P),however total operational and Under Construction Pipeline length is 35,217 Kms (P)

21. Existing LNG terminals

Location	Promoters	Capacity as on 01.08.2024 (MMTPA)	% Capacity utilisation (April- June 2024)
Dahej	Petronet LNG Ltd (PLL)	17.5	109.6
Hazira	Shell Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	5.2	46.5
Dabhol	Konkan LNG Limited*	5	52.8
Kochi	Petronet LNG Ltd (PLL)	5	21.4
Ennore	Indian Oil LNG Pvt Ltd	5	25.6
Mundra	GSPC LNG Limited	5	33.7
Dhamra	Adani Total Private Limited	5	37.9
Total Capacity		**47.7**	

* To increase to 5 MMTPA with breakwater. Only HP stream of capacity of 2.9 MMTPA is commissioned

22. Status of PNG connections and CNG stations across India (Nos.) as on 01.06.2024(P)				
State/UT (State/UTs are clubbed based on the GAs authorised by PNGRB)	CNG Stations	PNG connections		
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial
Andhra Pradesh	194	274,560	507	51
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	43	10,414	8	6
Assam	23	62,548	1,396	463
Bihar	133	166,092	137	14
Bihar & Jharkhand	15	8,660	5	0
Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	26	9,957	0	0
Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	29	27,544	174	50
Chhattisgarh	22	3,499	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	6	12,483	57	65
Daman & Diu (UT)	5	5,285	85	56
Daman and Diu & Gujarat	15	7,509	28	0
Goa	12	14,733	33	47
Gujarat	1,007	3,342,317	23,693	5,809
Haryana	417	384,421	1,030	2,487
Haryana	25	27,071	141	69
Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	10	48	1	0
Haryana & Punjab	27	1,637	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	13	7,994	27	1
Jharkhand	103	138,375	36	7
Karnataka	389	453,041	606	371
Kerala	141	89,771	79	28
Kerala & Puducherry	14	4,696	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	310	244,209	489	533
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgrah	9	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	35	1,047	0	0
Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	20	0	0	3
Maharashtra	913	3,498,224	7,481	1,145
Maharashtra & Gujarat	72	190,781	11	37
Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	16	0	0	0

State/UT (State/UTs are clubbed based on the GA's authorised by PNGRB)	CNG Stations	PNG connections		
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial
National Capital Territory of Delhi (UT)	491	1,586,935	4,147	1,929
Odisha	109	124,860	13	1
Puducherry	2	0	0	0
Puducherry & Tamil Nadu	8	386	2	0
Punjab	218	90,473	682	311
Punjab & Rajasthan	19	5,164	0	0
Rajasthan	324	330,913	262	1,728
Tamil Nadu	319	33,306	14	20
Telangana	187	213,195	122	129
Telangana and Karnataka	9	124	0	1
Tripura	19	62,767	508	62
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	989	1,652,028	2,834	3,509
Uttar Pradesh	28	7,617	23	8
Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan	47	23,460	60	350
Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand	29	16,180	0	0
Uttarakhand	36	73,897	104	116
West Bengal	132	31,217	5	1
Grand Total	**7,011**	**13,239,438**	**44,800**	**19,407**

Note: 1. All the GAs where PNG connections/CNG Stations have been established are considered as Operational, 2. Under normal conditions. Operation of any particular GA commences within around one year of authorization. 3. State/UTs wherever clubbed are based on the GAs authorised by PNGRB.

23. Domestic Natural Gas price and Gas price ceiling (GCV basis)

Period	Domestic Natural Gas price in US$/MMBTU	Gas price ceiling in US$/MMBTU
October 2018 - March 2019	3.36	7.67
April 2019 - September 2019	3.69	9.32
October 2019 - March 2020	3.23	8.43
April 2020 - September 2020	2.39	5.61
October 2020 - March 2021	1.79	4.06
April 2021 - September 2021	1.79	3.62
October 2021 - March 2022	2.90	6.13
April 2022 - September 2022	6.10	9.92
October 2022 - March 2023	8.57	12.46
1 April 2023 - 7 April 2023	9.16	12.12

Period	Domestic Gas calculated price in US$/MMBTU	Domestic Gas ceiling price for ONGC/OIL in US$/MMBTU	Period	HP-HT Gas price ceiling in US$/MMBTU
8 April 2023- 30 April 2023	7.92	6.50	April 2023-September 2023	12.12
1 May 2023 - 31May 2023	8.27	6.50		
1 June 2023 - 30 June 2023	7.58	6.50		
1 July 2023 - 31 July 2023	7.48	6.50		
1 Aug 2023 - 31 Aug 2023	7.85	6.50		
1 Sept 2023 - 30 Sept 2023	8.60	6.50		
1 Oct 2023 - 31 Oct 2023	9.20	6.50	October'2023 - March 2024	9.96
1 Nov 2023 - 30 Nov2023	9.12	6.50		
1 Dec 2023 - 31 Dec 2023	8.47	6.50		
1 Jan 2024 - 31 Jan 2024	7.82	6.50		
1 Feb 2024- 29 Feb 2024	7.85	6.50		
1 Mar 2024- 31 Mar 2024	8.17	6.50		
1 April 2024 - 30 April 2024	8.38	6.50	April 2024-September 2024	9.87
1 May 2024 - 31 May 2024	8.90	6.50		
1 June 2024 - 30 June 2024	8.44	6.50		
1 July 2024 - 31 July 2024	8.24	6.50		
1 Aug 2024 - 31 Aug 2024	8.51	6.50		

Natural Gas prices are on GCV basis

24. CNG/PNG prices

City	CNG (Rs/Kg)	PNG (Rs/SCM)	Source
Delhi	75.09	48.59	IGL website (12.08.2024)
Mumbai	75.00	48.00	MGL website (12.08.2024)

Indian Natural Gas Spot Price for Physical Delivery

IGX Price Index Month	Avg. Price		Volume (MMSCM)	Source
	INR/MMBtu	$/MMBtu		
`July 2024	1114	13.30	88.80	As per IGX website:

*Prices are weighted average prices|$1=INR 83.59| 1 MMBtu=25.2 SCM (Data Excluding Ceiling Price Gas)

Weekly performance dashboard

Liquefied natural gas deliveries into Northwest Europe and Italy over August 5-11 hit the lowest since 2022. Japan and mainland China saw imports retreat by around 0.6 million and 0.5 million tons respectively from high levels in the week earlier. In contrast, volumes into South Korea increased for a second straight week amid heatwaves. India's imports halved as temperatures moderated.

	Million metric tons	Week starting Jul 8	Week starting Jul 15	Week starting Jul 22	Week starting Jul 29	Week starting Aug 5	Latest Week-on-week change		Cumulative month Aug 2023	Cumulative month Aug 2024	Monthly Year-on-year change		Jan 1 to Aug 11, 2024	Jan 1 to Aug 11, 2024	Jan 1 to Aug 11 Year-on-year change	
	Total exports	**7.30**	**7.63**	**7.48**	**7.41**	**7.46**	**0.05**	**1%**	**11.57**	**11.63**	**0.06**	**0%**	**250.46**	**252.67**	**2.20**	**1%**
Region	Pacific Basin	2.74	2.90	2.53	2.66	2.66	0.00	0%	4.31	4.11	-0.21	-5%	91.80	93.65	1.85	2%
Region	Atlantic Basin	2.52	2.49	2.96	2.81	2.89	0.08	3%	4.05	4.51	0.45	11%	88.86	91.67	2.82	3%
Region	Middle East	2.04	2.24	1.98	1.94	1.91	-0.03	-2%	3.20	3.01	-0.19	-6%	69.81	67.34	-2.47	-4%
Market	Qatar	1.58	1.69	1.52	1.50	1.54	0.04	3%	2.36	2.38	0.02	0.01	49.71	48.79	-0.91	-2%
Market	Australia	1.59	1.46	1.22	1.59	1.46	-0.14	-9%	2.51	2.36	-0.16	-6%	49.46	49.54	0.09	0%
Market	US	1.56	1.36	1.82	1.76	1.68	-0.07	-4%	2.81	2.69	-0.12	-4%	54.68	55.81	1.14	2%
Market	Russia	0.37	0.57	0.43	0.69	0.51	-0.19	-27%	0.58	0.99	0.41	71%	18.69	19.50	0.81	4%
Market	Malaysia	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.24	0.53	0.28	116%	0.61	0.62	0.01	2%	15.82	16.42	0.60	4%
	Re-export supply	0.02	0.19	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	629%	0.12	0.02	-0.10	-81%	3.22	2.30	-0.92	-29%
	Total imports	**7.82**	**6.76**	**6.96**	**8.15**	**7.13**	**-1.03**	**-13%**	**11.96**	**12.53**	**0.57**	**5%**	**245.12**	**247.29**	**2.16**	**1%**
Region	JKCT	4.12	3.73	3.46	4.55	3.86	-0.69	-15%	6.33	6.92	0.59	9%	119.09	126.48	7.38	6%
Region	South Asia	0.74	0.56	1.02	0.77	0.63	-0.15	-19%	1.03	1.13	0.10	10%	20.51	24.83	4.32	21%
Region	Southeast Asia	0.71	0.46	0.65	0.55	0.50	-0.06	-10%	0.66	0.83	0.17	26%	14.16	17.57	3.40	24%
Region	NW Europe and Italy	1.02	0.77	0.76	0.78	0.66	-0.12	-15%	1.87	1.31	-0.56	-30%	49.52	38.52	-11.00	-22%
Region	Other Europe	0.55	0.43	0.51	0.70	0.55	-0.15	-21%	1.32	0.97	-0.35	-26%	28.61	22.89	-5.72	-20%
Region	Middle East	0.27	0.34	0.43	0.58	0.28	-0.30	-52%	0.28	0.68	0.40	142%	4.19	6.36	2.17	52%
Region	Americas	0.42	0.47	0.11	0.14	0.65	0.51	375%	0.47	0.69	0.22	47%	8.81	10.10	1.29	15%
Region	Other markets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	-0.07	-100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.16	0.48	0.32	204%
Market	Japan	1.40	1.13	1.19	1.60	1.04	-0.56	-35%	2.29	2.11	-0.18	-8%	39.19	39.54	0.35	1%
Market	South Korea	0.70	0.99	0.68	0.82	1.05	0.23	28%	0.97	1.69	0.71	74%	26.87	28.09	1.22	5%
Market	Mainland China	1.59	1.23	1.09	1.76	1.26	-0.50	-28%	2.51	2.43	-0.09	-3%	41.02	46.11	5.09	12%
Market	Taiwan	0.43	0.38	0.51	0.37	0.51	0.14	39%	0.56	0.70	0.14	25%	12.01	12.74	0.72	6%
Market	India	0.48	0.44	0.65	0.58	0.27	-0.31	-54%	0.72	0.58	-0.14	-19%	12.74	16.51	3.77	30%
Market	Thailand	0.40	0.11	0.18	0.22	0.20	-0.02	-8%	0.39	0.34	-0.04	-11%	7.14	7.77	0.63	9%
Market	Belgium	0.08	0.21	0.07	0.07	0.01	-0.06	-83%	0.14	0.09	-0.06	-39%	5.47	4.23	-1.24	-23%
Market	Spain	0.19	-0.01	0.14	0.35	0.18	-0.18	-50%	0.83	0.39	-0.44	-53%	11.47	8.58	-2.89	-25%
Market	UK	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	-0.07	-100%	0.17	0.07	-0.10	-57%	10.86	4.52	-6.34	-58%

Source: Bloomberg AHOY JOURNEY<GO>, BloombergNEF. Note: Imports based on arrival dates, exports on departure dates. Imports reflect net import volumes and may differ from combined contract and spot deliveries due to re-exports. JKCT is Japan, South Korea, mainland China and Taiwan. NW stands for northwest. Figures from previous publications are occasionally revised based on most recent available data.

For Immediate Release
August 15, 2024
Mark Bohrer, Assistant Director ND Department of Mineral Resources
Oil and Gas Division

NORTH Dakota | Mineral Resources
Be Legendary.™

North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources August 2024 Director's Cut and Release June 2024 Production Numbers

Oil Production Numbers

May	37,140,657 barrels	= 1,198,086 barrels/day (final) **RF +9%**
June	35,267,022 barrels	= 1,175,567 barrels/day **-1.9%** **RF +7%**
	1,519,037 barrels/day	all-time high Nov 2019
	1,144,628 barrels/day	= 97% from Bakken and Three Forks
	30,939 barrels/day	= 3% from Legacy Pools

Revenue Forecast **1,100,000 barrels/day**

Crude Price ($barrel)	ND Light Sweet	WTI	ND Market	
May	71.04	80.12	72.32	**RF +3%**
June	71.75	79.77	71.80	**RF +1%**
Today	64.75	77.87	71.31	**RF +2% est**
All-time high (6/2008)	125.62	134.02	126.75	
Revenue Forecast			**70.00**	

Gas Production and Capture

May	108,814,366 MCF	=	3,510,141 MCF/Day (final)	
95% Capture	103,616,954 MCF	=	3,342,482 MCF/Day	
June	104,181,310 MCF	=	3,472,710 MCF/Day	**-1.1%**
94% Capture	98,198,341 MCF	=	3,273,278 MCF/Day	

3,582,821 MCF/day all-time high production Dec 2023

3,355,110 MCF/day all-time high capture Dec 2023

Wells Permitted

May	95	
June	78	
July	107	All-time high 370 in 10/2012

Rig Count

May	37	
June	37	
July	39	
Today	37	All-time high 218 on 5/29/2012
Federal Surface	1	

Waiting on Completions

May	339
June	372

Inactive

May	1,560
June	1,458

Completed

May	67
June	55
July	79 (Preliminary)

Producing

May	19,094	
June	18,973 (Preliminary)	All-time high 19,094 May/2024
	16,891 wells	89% are now unconventional Bakken/Three Forks Wells
	2,082 wells	11% produced from legacy conventional pools

IIJA Initial Grant	Wells PA	Sites Reclaimed
January 2023	1	0
February	4	0
March	1	0
April	8	0
May	17	0
June	12	1
July	15	5
August	15	13
September	0	14
October	0	10
November	0	0
December	0	1
January 2024	0	0
February	0	0
March	0	0
April	0	0
May	0	3
June	0	5
Total	73	52

Weekly updates are available at Initial Grant Information - Plugging and Reclamation | Department of Mineral Resources, North Dakota

Fort Berthold Reservation Activity

	Total	Fee Land	Trust Land
Oil Production (barrels/day)	196,135	73,689	122,446
Drilling Rigs	3	1	2
Active Wells	2,942	702	2,240
Waiting on Completion	10		
Approved Drilling Permits	121	7	114

Comments:

The drilling rig count remains low due to mergers and acquisitions but is expected to return to the mid-forties with a gradual increase expected over the next 2 years.

There are 13 frac crews currently active.

Drilling - activity is expected to increase slightly and operators continue to maintain a permit inventory of approximately 12 months.

Seismic - 0 active, 0 recording, 0 NDIC reclamation projects, 0 remediating, 1 permitted, and 4 suspended surveys, 2 pending.

The state-wide gas flared volume from May to June increased 31.8 MMCFD to 199.4 MMCF per day, the statewide gas capture deceased to 94% while Bakken gas capture also decreased to 94%. The historical high flared percent was 36% in 09/2011.

Gas capture details are as follows:

Statewide	94%
Statewide Bakken	94%
Non-FBIR Bakken	94%
FBIR Bakken	97%
Trust FBIR Bakken	97%
Fee FBIR	95%
Fertile Valley	59%
Burg	77%
Hanks	60%
Bar Butte	50%
Zahl	53%
Green Lake	45%
Little Muddy	75%
Round Prairie	99%
Painted Woods	85%
Ft. Buford	77%
Lake Trenton	85%
Sixmile	43%
Buford	15%
Briar Creek	44%
Assiniboine	100%
Lone Butte	93%
Ranch Creek	64%
Twin Buttes	47%
Charlson	88%

The Commission has established the following gas capture goals:
74% October 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014
77% January 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016
80% April 1, 2016 through October 31, 2016
85% November 1, 2016 through October 31, 2018
88% November 1, 2018 through October 31, 2020
91% beginning November 1, 2020

MONTHLY UPDATE

AUGUST 2024 PRODUCTION & TRANSPORTATION

Published: August 15, 2024

Justin J. Kringstad, Director
North Dakota Pipeline Authority
Office: 701.220.6227
www.northdakotapipelines.com

MONTHLY UPDATE

AUGUST 2024 PRODUCTION & TRANSPORTATION

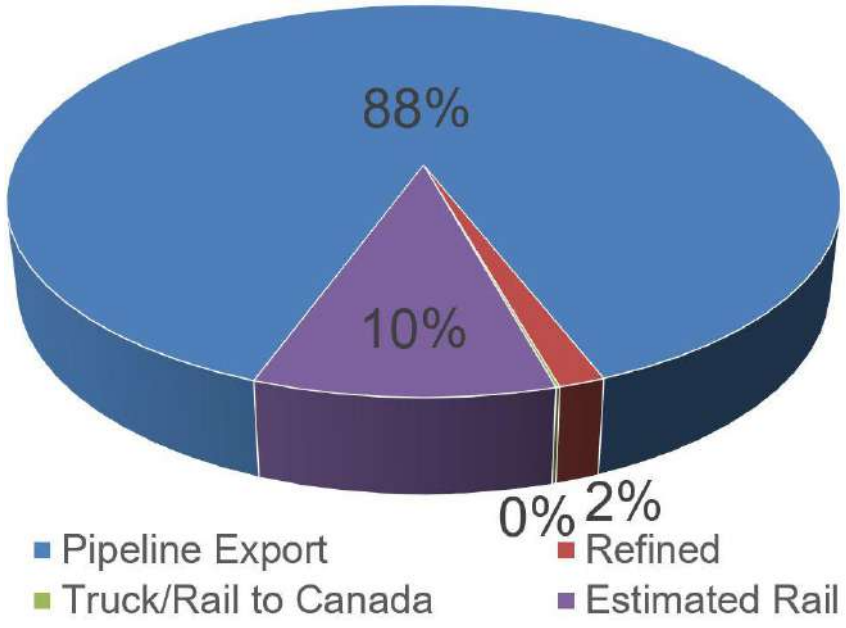
North Dakota Oil Production

Month	Monthly Total, BBL	Average, BOPD
May 2024 - Final	37,140,657	1,198,086
June 2024 - Prelim.	35,267,022	1,175,567

North Dakota Natural Gas Production

Month	Monthly Total, MCF	Average, MCFD
May 2024 - Final	108,814,366	3,510,141
June 2024 - Prelim.	104,181,310	3,472,710

Estimated Williston Basin Oil Transportation, June 2024



CURRENT DRILLING ACTIVITY:

NORTH DAKOTA[1]

37 Rigs

EASTERN MONTANA[2]

1 Rigs

SOUTH DAKOTA[2]

0 Rigs

SOURCE (AUG 15, 2024):

1. ND Oil & Gas Division
2. Baker Hughes

PRICES:

Crude (WTI): $77.96

Crude (Brent): $80.83

NYMEX Gas: $2.21

SOURCE: BLOOMBERG (AUG 15, 2024 2PM EST)

GAS STATS*

94% CAPTURED & SOLD

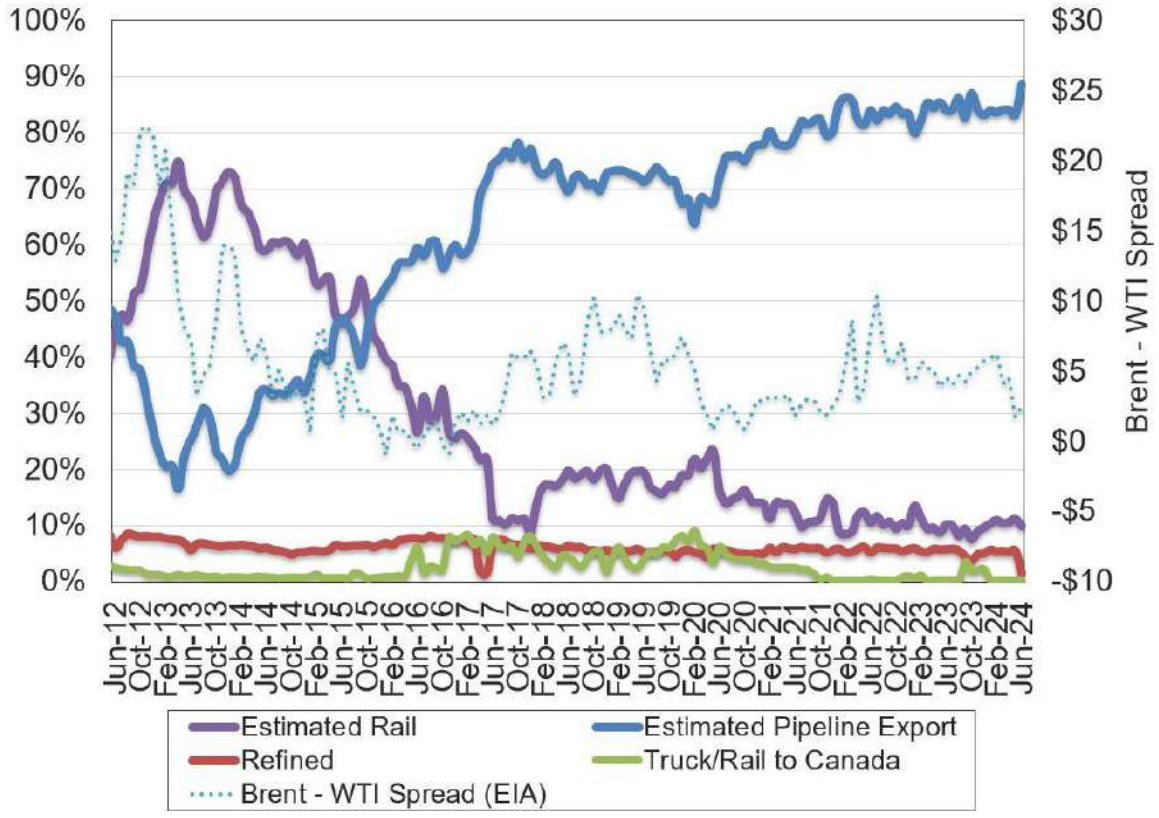
5% FLARED DUE TO CHALLENGES OR CONSTRAINTS ON EXISTING GATHERING SYSTEMS

1% FLARED FROM WELL WITH ZERO SALES

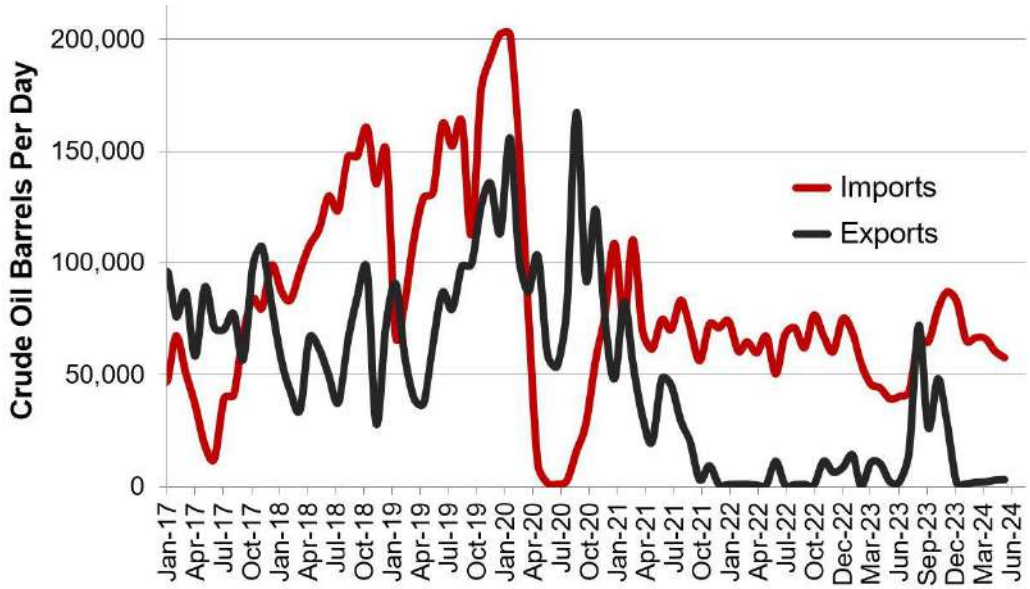
JUNE 2024 NON-CONF DATA

Estimated North Dakota Rail Export Volumes

Estimated Williston Basin Oil Transportation

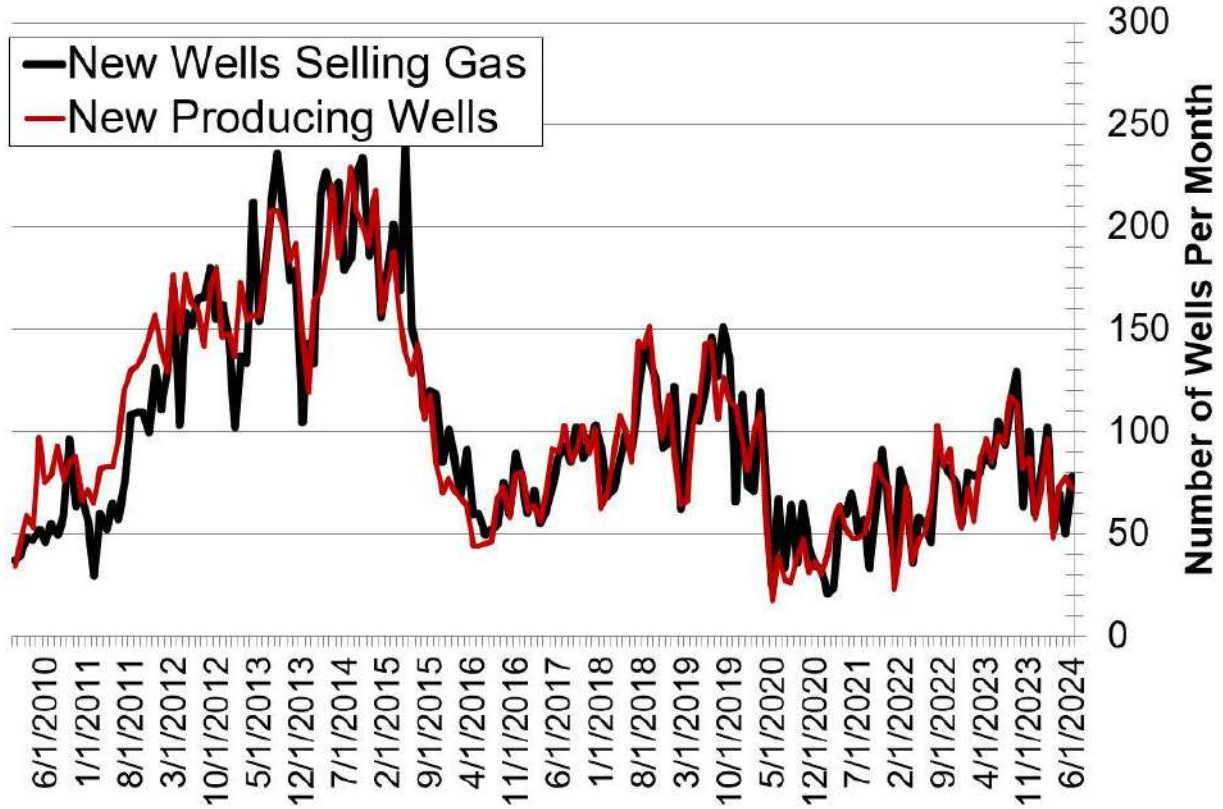


Williston Basin Truck/Rail Imports and Exports with Canada



Data for imports/exports chart is provided by the US International Trade Commission and represents traffic across US/Canada border in the Williston Basin area.

New Gas Sales Wells per Month



US Williston Basin Oil Production, BOPD

2023

MONTH	ND	EASTERN MT*	SD	TOTAL
January	1,062,924	62,114	2,610	1,127,648
February	1,158,988	63,559	2,475	1,225,021
March	1,124,917	64,596	2,652	1,192,165
April	1,135,872	61,956	2,557	1,200,385
May	1,140,253	61,310	2,560	1,204,123
June	1,174,603	59,744	2,275	1,236,621
July	1,187,084	56,994	2,311	1,246,388
August	1,219,832	62,412	2,540	1,284,784
September	1,290,356	62,829	2,504	1,355,689
October	1,255,517	62,674	2,452	1,320,642
November	1,279,103	63,120	2,448	1,344,671
December	1,275,004	63,288	2,496	1,340,788

2024

MONTH	ND	EASTERN MT*	SD	TOTAL
January	1,105,424	59,244	2,312	1,166,980
February	1,252,501	66,094	2,412	1,321,007
March	1,229,540	70,089	2,590	1,302,219
April	1,243,678	71,443	2,430	1,317,551
May	1,198,086		2,349	
June	1,175,567			
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

**** Eastern Montana production composed of the following Counties: Carter, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, McCone, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Valley, Wibaux***

08/14/2024 06:09:27 [BN] Bloomberg News

Russia's Seaborne Crude Exports Slowly Recover From 11-Month Low

Shipments remain 500,000 barrels a day below their April high

By Julian Lee

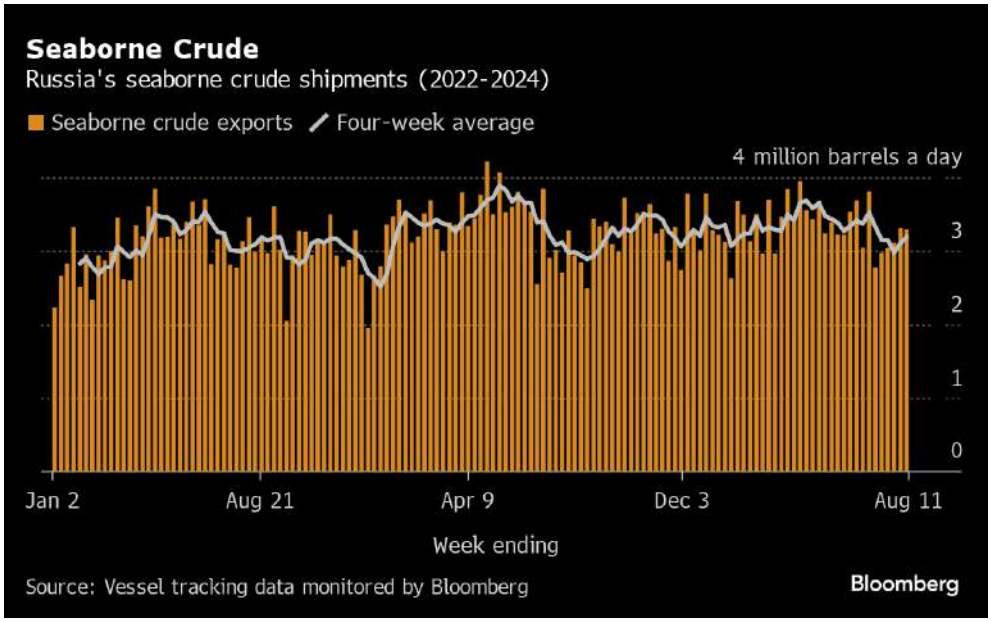
(Bloomberg) -- Russia's oil exports are showing signs of recovery, albeit bringing little benefit to the nation's exporters because of declining prices for the barrels.

The country's four-week average flows had their second straight increase, recovering slowly from a slump that took them to an eleven-month low in late July. The gross value of those shipments was little-changed at $1.58 billion a week.

The four-week increase in exports comes after separate figures from the Energy Ministry in Moscow and OPEC's secondary sources showed that Russia pumped in excess of its OPEC+ output target again in July, even though output was down from June. The ministry reported the over-production at 67,000 barrels a day, while the OPEC report showed Russian output 111,000 barrels a day higher than promised last month.

Meanwhile, refinery runs in the first week of August averaged 5.49 million barrels a day, up by almost 61,000 barrels a day compared to the average in July. If the processing rate is sustained throughout August, it will mean domestic plants used the most crude use since December, the month before Ukraine intensified drone strikes on Russia's refineries. An attack on July 22 caused a fire at Rosneft's Tuapse refinery, but didn't stop the plant from running.

Shipments of Urals crude from ports on Russia's Baltic and Black Sea coasts fell to their lowest since December 2022 last month, while a record 39 tankers collected barrels from the Pacific port of Kozmino, cementing the position of the eastern outlet as Russia's most important crude export terminal. Recently completed expansion of the Achinsk oil pumping station in east Siberia will allow Russia to divert another 5 million tons a year -- equivalent to about 100,000 barrels a day -- from West Siberian oil fields to Kozmino.

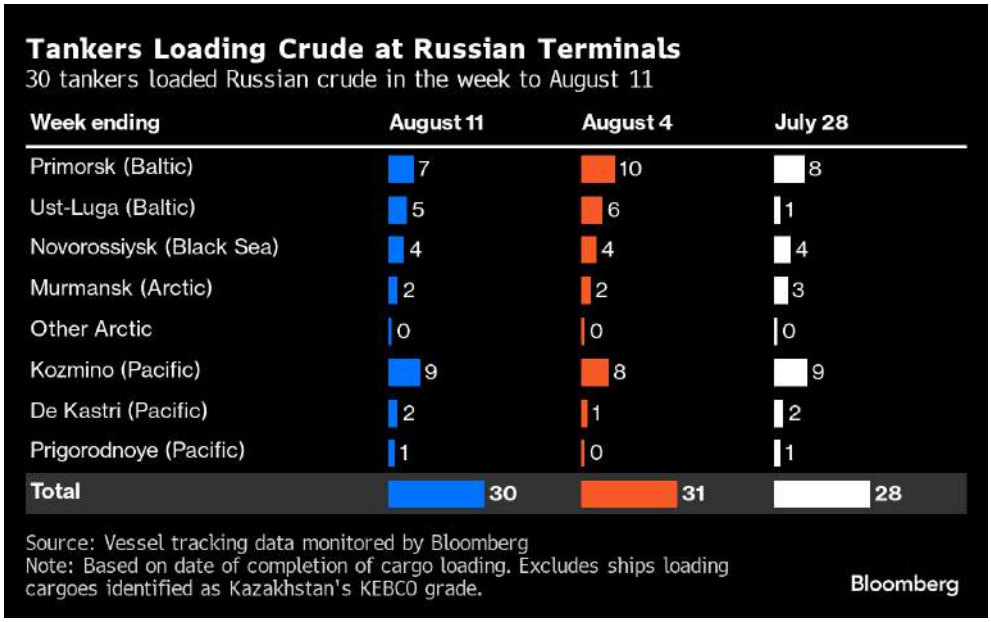


Four-week average exports rose by 80,000 barrels a day to a five-week high of 3.19 million in the period to August 11, following a 130,000 barrel a day gain the previous week. They nevertheless remain about 500,000 barrels a day below their April high. Flows fell slightly on a weekly basis.

Russia continues to put some its sanctioned tankers back to work. The Belgorod, which already shipped one cargo while under US sanctions, took on a second load at Novorossiysk in early August. Its sister ship, the Bratsk, moored at the port to load on Tuesday. Their earlier cargoes were transferred onto the supertanker Oxis in the Gulf of Oman and are now off the Chinese port of Dalian.

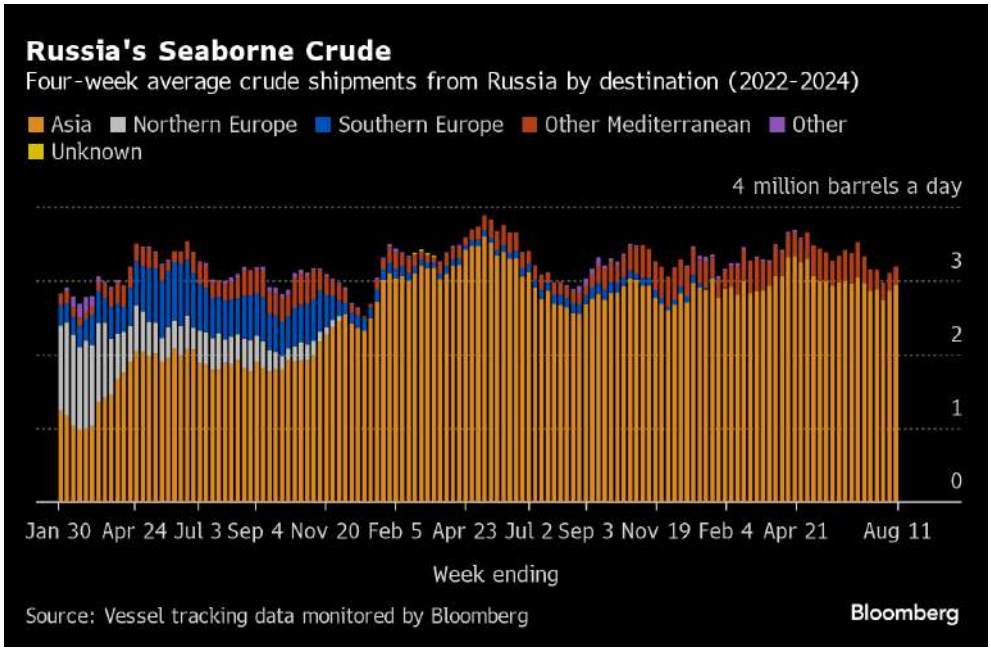
Crude Shipments

A total of 30 tankers loaded 23.04 million barrels of Russian crude in the week to August 11, vessel-tracking data and port-agent reports show. The volume was down slightly from 23.14 million barrels on 31 ships the previous week.



It means Russia's seaborne daily crude flows in the week to August 11 edged lower by about 10,000 barrels to 3.29 million, bringing to an end a run of four straight weekly increases. Despite the drop, the less volatile four-week average rose for a second week, increasing by another 80,000 barrels a day to a five-week high of 3.19 million.

Crude shipments so far this year remain about 30,000 barrels a day below the average for the whole of 2023.



Russia terminated its export targets at the end of May, opting instead to restrict production, in line with its partners in the OPEC+ oil producers' group. The country's output target is set at 8.978 million barrels a day until the end of September, after which it is scheduled to rise at a rate of 39,000 barrels a day each month until September 2025, as

long as market conditions allow.

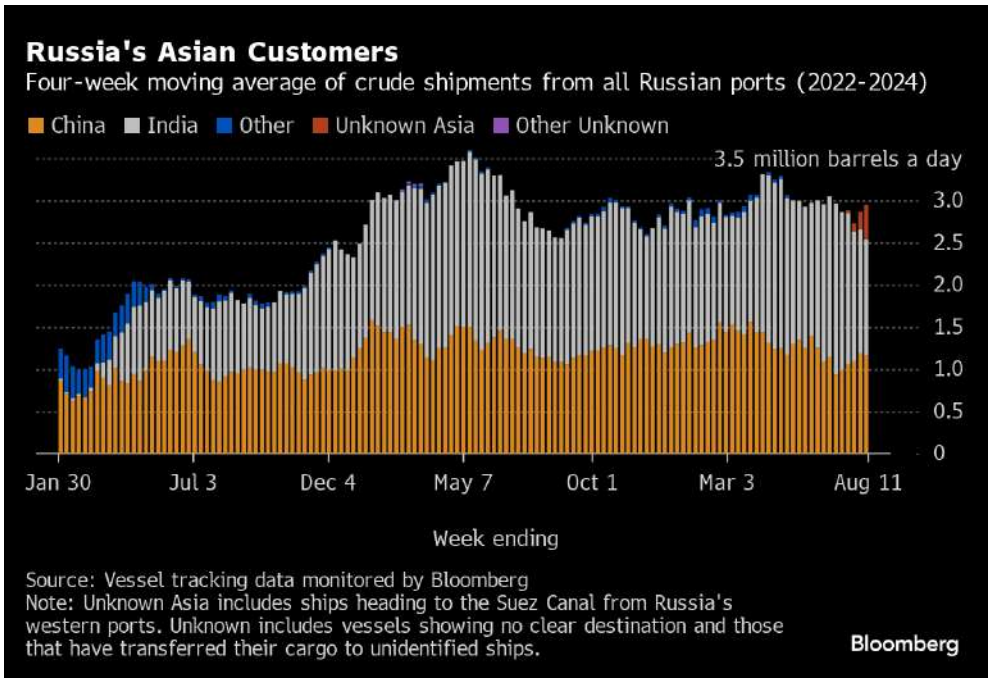
Moscow has also pledged to make deeper output cuts in October and November this year, then between March and September of 2025, to compensate for pumping above its OPEC+ quota earlier this year.

One cargo of Kazakhstan's KEBCO crude was loaded at Novorossiysk and one at Ust–Luga during the week.

Flows by Destination

- **Asia**

Observed shipments to Russia's Asian customers, including those showing no final destination, rose to a five–week high of 2.95 million barrels a day in the four weeks to August 11. That's still about 9% below the average level seen in April.



About 1.16 million barrels a day of crude was loaded onto tankers heading to China. The Asian nation's seaborne imports are boosted by about 800,000 barrels a day of crude delivered from Russia by pipeline, either directly, or via Kazakhstan.

Flows on ships signaling destinations in India averaged 1.38 million barrels a day, down from 1.47 million for the period to August 4.

Both the Chinese and Indian figures are likely to rise as the discharge ports become clear for vessels that are not currently showing final destinations.

The equivalent of about 400,000 barrels a day was on vessels signaling Port Said or Suez in Egypt. Those voyages typically end at ports in India or China and show up as “Unknown Asia” until a final destination becomes apparent.

Russia’s oil flows continue to be complicated by the Greek navy carrying out exercises in an area that’s become associated with the transfer of Russian crude. These naval drills have now been extended to Sep. 15.

Crude Shipments to Asia
Shipments of Russian crude to Asian buyers in million barrels a day

4 weeks ending	China	India	Other	Unknown Asia	Other Unknown	Total
July 7, 2024	0.93	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96
July 14, 2024	0.99	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86
July 21, 2024	1.05	1.79	0.00	0.04	0.00	2.88
July 28, 2024	1.09	1.54	0.00	0.10	0.00	2.73
August 4, 2024	1.18	1.47	0.00	0.21	0.00	2.87
August 11, 2024	1.16	1.38	0.00	0.40	0.00	2.94

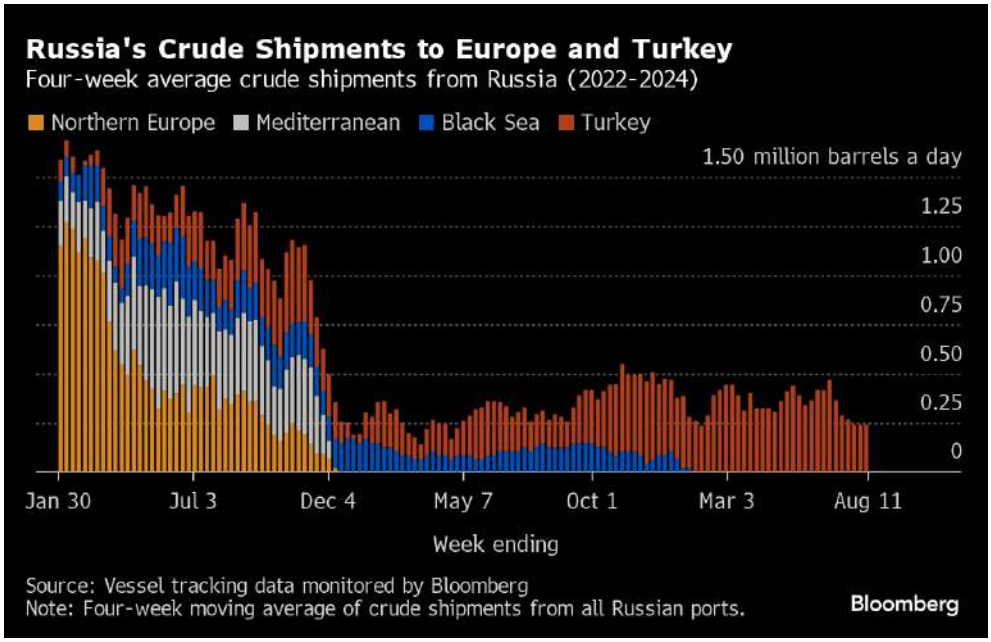
Source: Vessel tracking data compiled by Bloomberg Bloomberg

- **Europe and Turkey**

Russia’s seaborne crude exports to European countries have ceased, with flows to Bulgaria halted at the end of last year. Moscow also lost about 500,000 barrels a day of pipeline exports to Poland and Germany at the start of 2023, when those countries stopped purchases.

Turkey is now the only short-haul market for shipments from Russia’s western ports, with flows in the 28 days to August 11 unchanged at about 240,000 barrels a day, their lowest since February.

Shipments to Turkey are down by about 37% from the average level seen between late February and the end of June.



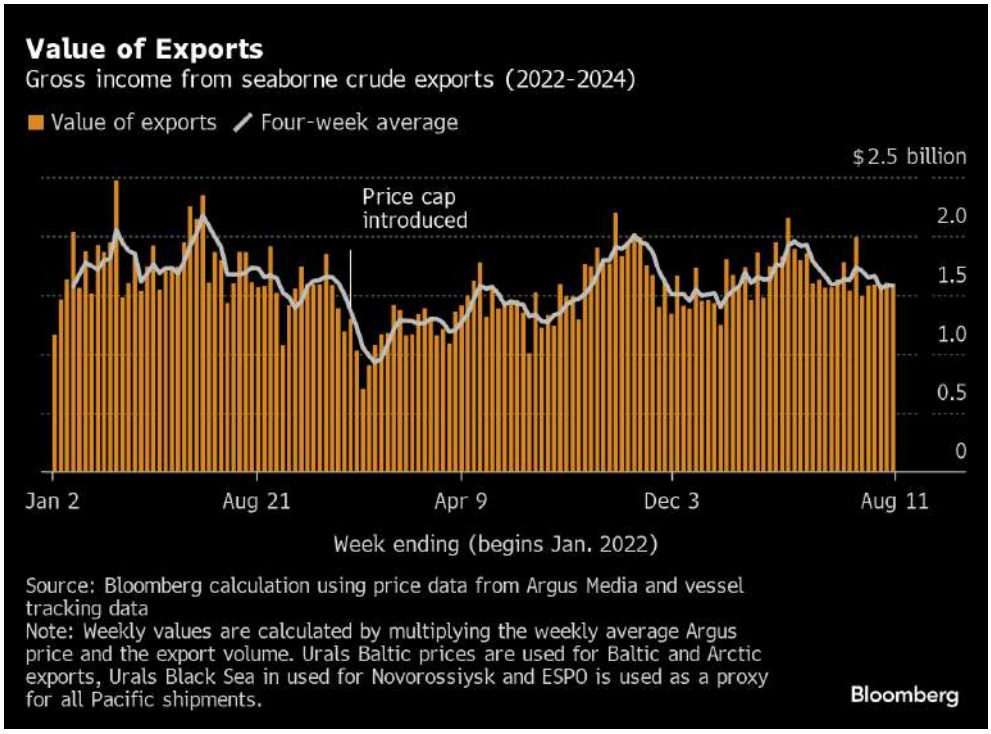
Export Value

The gross value of Russia's crude exports fell back to $1.56 billion in the seven days to August 11, from $1.61 billion in the period to August 4. The higher weekly flows were more than offset by a fifth straight weekly drop in prices for Russia's major crude streams.

Export values at Baltic and Black Sea ports were down week–on–week by more than $1 a barrel, while key Pacific grade ESPO fell by about $3.50 a barrel. Delivered prices in India also dropped, down by about $1.40 a barrel, all according to numbers from Argus Media.

Four–week average income was little changed at about $1.58 billion a week. The four–week average peak of $2.17 billion a week was reached in the period to June 19, 2022.

During the first four weeks after the Group of Seven nations' price cap on Russian crude exports came into effect in early December 2022, the value of seaborne flows fell to a low of $930 million a week, but soon recovered.



NOTES

This story forms part of a weekly series tracking shipments of crude from Russian export terminals and the gross value of those flows. The next update will be on Tuesday, August 20.

All figures exclude cargoes identified as Kazakhstan's KEBCO grade. Those are shipments made by KazTransoil JSC that transit Russia for export through Novorossiysk and Ust-Luga and are not subject to European Union sanctions or a price cap. The Kazakh barrels are blended with crude of Russian origin to create a uniform export stream. Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Kazakhstan has rebranded its cargoes to distinguish them from those shipped by Russian companies.

Vessel-tracking data are cross-checked against port agent reports as well as flows and ship movements reported by other information providers including Kpler and Vortexa Ltd.

If you are reading this story on the Bloomberg terminal, click here for a link to a PDF file of four-week average flows from Russia to key destinations.

--With assistance from Sherry Su.

To contact the author of this story:
Julian Lee in London at jlee1627@bloomberg.net

To contact the editor responsible for this story:

Alaric Nightingale at anightingal1@bloomberg.net

Oil Market Highlights

Crude Oil Price Movements

In July, the OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) rose by $1.21, or 1.5%, m-o-m, to average $84.43/b. ICE Brent front-month contract rose by 88¢, or 1.1%, m-o-m, to stand at $83.88/b. The NYMEX WTI front-month contract rose by $1.78, or 2.3%, m-o-m, to average $80.48/b. DME Oman crude oil futures prices rose in July by 68¢, or 0.8%, m-o-m, to settle at $83.37/b. The front-month ICE Brent/NYMEX WTI spread contracted by 90¢, m-o-m, to stand at $3.40/b. The forward curves of oil futures prices strengthened, with all major crude benchmarks showing steeper backwardation. Money managers closed a large volume of long positions and raised short positions, particularly in the ICE Brent market.

World Economy

World economic growth is forecast at 2.9% for 2024 and 2.9% for 2025, both unchanged from last month's assessment. Following a strong growth in 2Q24, the US economic growth forecast for 2024 is revised up to 2.4%, while the 2025 forecast remains unchanged at 1.9%. The strong economic performance exhibited by the US economy in 1H24 has been offset somewhat by weaker economic performance in Japan. Japan's economic growth forecast for 2024 is revised down slightly to 0.2%, while its 2025 forecast remains unchanged at 0.9%. For the Eurozone, the economic growth forecasts remain unchanged for both 2024 and 2025 at 0.7% and 1.2%, respectively. In the non-OECD, China's economic growth forecasts remain at 4.9% in 2024 and 4.6% in 2025. India's economic growth forecasts are unchanged for both 2024 and 2025, at 6.6% and 6.3%, respectively. Brazil's economic growth forecasts are unchanged at 1.8% for 2024 and 1.9% for 2025. Russia's economic growth forecasts remain at 3.1% in 2024 and 1.5% in 2025.

World Oil Demand

The world oil demand growth forecast for 2024 is revised down slightly by 135 tb/d from the previous month's assessment. It now stands at a healthy 2.1 mb/d, well above the historical average of 1.4 mb/d seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This slight revision reflects actual data received for 1Q24 and in some cases 2Q24, as well as softening expectations for China's oil demand growth in 2024. Within the main regions, OECD oil demand is expected to grow by around 0.2 mb/d in 2024, while non-OECD oil demand is expected to increase by around 1.9 mb/d. In 2025, world oil demand is also revised slightly down by 65 tb/d, reaching about 1.8 mb/d. OECD demand is expected to expand by about 0.1 mb/d in 2025, with OECD Americas contributing the largest increase. Non-OECD demand is set to drive next year's growth, increasing by about 1.7 mb/d, led by contributions from China, the Middle East, Other Asia, and India.

World Oil Supply

Non-Declaration of Cooperation (Non-DoC) liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the DoC) is expected to grow by 1.2 mb/d in 2024, unchanged from the previous month's assessment. The main growth drivers are expected to be the US, Canada and Brazil. The non-DoC liquids supply growth forecast for 2025 is also unchanged at 1.1 mb/d. The growth is anticipated to be mainly driven by the US, Brazil, Canada and Norway. Natural gas liquids (NGLs) and non-conventional liquids from DoC Participating Countries are forecast to grow by about 0.1 mb/d to average 8.3 mb/d in 2024, followed by an increase of about 40 tb/d, reaching 8.4 mb/d in 2025. Crude oil production by the countries participating in the DoC increased by 117 tb/d in July compared with the previous month, averaging about 40.91 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Product Markets and Refining Operations

In July, refinery margins in the US Gulf Coast increased, mostly supported by supply-side dynamics, as product inventories showed declines over the month due to weather-related refinery disruptions. This contributed to upward pressure on most US product prices, with the exception of jet/kerosene, boosting refining margins. In Singapore, lower crude oil prices and tighter product supplies in Northeast Asia due to planned and unplanned refinery maintenance supported regional refining economics. In addition, robust power generation demand from the Middle East continued to sustain Asian fuel oil markets, providing further support. Meanwhile, margins in Northwest Europe weakened, with losses seen across the barrel. This reflected strong refinery product output, a softer domestic middle distillate market, and lower European product exports in Rotterdam.

Tanker Market

Dirty spot freight rates softened in July, m-o-m. The decline in Suezmax spot rates led losses, followed by Aframax and VLCCs. Suezmax spot freight declined, m-o-m, in July, as a lack of activity weighed on sentiment. On the West Africa-to-US Gulf Coast route, Suezmax rates fell 16%, m-o-m, as a US holiday and hurricane outages impacted tanker demand in the Gulf of Mexico. Reduced activities weighed on Aframax spot freight rates. The Cross-Mediterranean (Med) route averaged 15% lower for the month, amid a drop in tanker demand in the region. In the East of Suez, Aframax spot freight rates on the Indonesia-to-East route fell by 11% but remained higher compared to the level of a year ago. In the VLCC market, spot freight rates on the Middle East-to-East route declined by 2%, m-o-m. Rates on the West Africa-to-East route fell by 5%, m-o-m, despite increased departures to India. Rates for clean tankers East of Suez declined by 18%, m-o-m, amid reduced buying from South Korea and sufficient tanker availability. In contrast, West of Suez rates rose 12%, m-o-m, amid higher flows to Europe.

Crude and Refined Product Trade

US crude imports in July remained close to the high levels seen in recent months, averaging 6.9 mb/d, according to preliminary data. Meanwhile, US crude exports moved back above 4 mb/d. US product exports in July partly erased the strong gains seen in the previous month, averaging 6.4 mb/d, amid lower flows to Mexico and China. Preliminary estimates indicate that OECD Europe crude imports remain below levels seen a year ago in June and July. Product imports are estimated to have declined in June, amid losses across all major products, although they partially recovered in July, led by fuel oil. In Japan, crude imports continued to fall in June, according to the latest official data, to average just below 2.1 mb/d. This represented a three-year low. Japan's product imports also declined, amid lower inflows of LPG. China's crude imports in June averaged 11.3 mb/d, about 11% lower than the robust growth seen in the same month last year, when the economy was rebounding after the pandemic. Product imports into China continued to fall from the high levels seen in April, as independent refiners scaled back refinery feedstock purchases. China's product outflows rose by 5%, m-o-m, as higher exports of jet fuel and fuel oil outweighed a drop in diesel outflows. Meanwhile, India's crude imports fell back m-o-m in June from the strong levels seen in the previous two months, averaging 4.5 mb/d, partly following seasonal trends. India's product imports declined by 8%, m-o-m, amid lower inflows of LPG.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary June 2024 data for total OECD commercial oil stocks shows a draw of about 14.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 2,831 mb. This is about 116 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Within the components, crude stocks fell by 17.3 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks rose by 3.1 mb. OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,365 mb in June. This is 101 mb less than the 2015–2019 average. OECD total product stocks stood at 1,467 mb in June. This is 15 mb below the 2015–2019 average. In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial oil stocks fell by 0.1 days, m-o-m, to stand at 61.2 days in June. This is 0.6 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

Balance of Supply and Demand

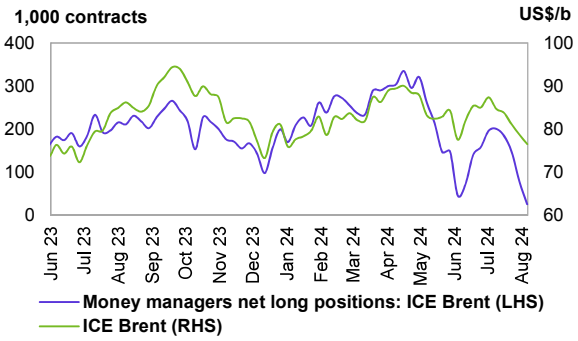
Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous month's assessment to stand at 43.0 mb/d in 2024, which is around 0.8 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2023. Demand for DoC crude in 2025 is revised down by 0.2 mb/d from the previous month's assessment to stand at 43.6 mb/d, around 0.6 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024.

Feature Article

Crude and product price movements in 1H24

Between January and April, oil futures prices rallied, with ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI front-month contracts rising by $9.85 and $10.53, or 12.4% and 14.3%, respectively. In addition to robust physical crude market fundamentals, oil futures prices were further supported by easing speculative selling, higher risk premiums and several unplanned supply outages. Additionally, resilient global economic growth and positive economic indicators from the US and India supported market sentiment. However, uncertainties related to China's economic outlook and the US Fed's monetary policy, along with a strengthening US dollar, limited the upward momentum (***Graph 1***).

Graph 1: Speculative positions vs. Futures prices in ICE Brent

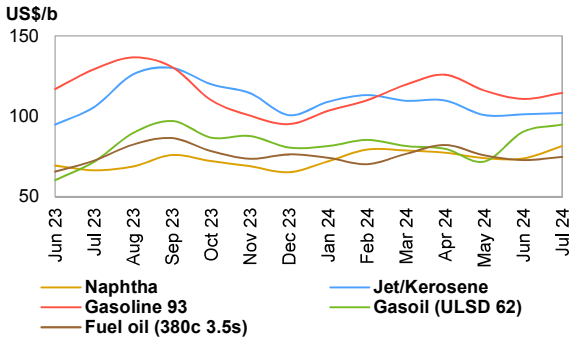


Sources: ICE and OPEC.

Between May and July, oil prices declined, primarily due to sentiment driven by speculative selloffs, easing geopolitical risk premiums and mixed economic indicators. Market sentiment was further affected by uncertainty surrounding central bank monetary policies, particularly prospects for prolonged high interest rates in the US as a means of addressing ongoing inflation. Additionally, concerns about China's economic performance and demand growth, coupled with a slower-than-expected onset of the driving season, contributed to the downward pressure on prices.

In terms of products, in 1H24, the typical winter-related demand pressures kept wholesale fuel prices range-bound at the beginning of the year. In the US, refinery outages caused by severe winter weather conditions led to higher product prices. Additionally, the onset of the spring maintenance season contributed to upward pressure on prices. Following a seasonal dip in May and June, wholesale product prices, particularly for gasoline, rebounded in July, showing a m-o-m increase.

Graph 2: Wholesale refined product prices in the USGC



Sources: Argus Media and OPEC.

In the USGC, all products saw solid price increases in July, with gasoline registering the highest price in absolute terms. Summer season-related factors and recent temporary refinery disruptions caused by a hurricane led to reduced product availability. This drove the gasoline 93 wholesale price up by $3.74/b, m-o-m, to average $114.48/b, while naphtha and gasoil showed sizeable $6.76/b and $4.49/b monthly gains, respectively (***Graph 2***).

Similarly, in Rotterdam, prices increased across the barrel with naphtha and high sulphur fuel oil emerging as the strongest performers m-o-m. Tighter naphtha supplies amid lower output and robust residual fuel requirements from Asia and the Middle East supported the upturn.

Regional product prices in Asia increased in July due to refinery outages in Japan, reduced product exports from China and increased demand from South Korea. Atlantic Basin refiners are expected to enter into heavy maintenance in September.

While diesel consumption remains soft due to limited industrial output in the Atlantic Basin and increased LNG-powered truck sales in China, global transport fuels are expected to remain supported.

Despite the slow start to the summer driving season compared to the previous year, transport fuel demand is expected to remain solid due to healthy road and air mobility. Additionally, upcoming heavy refinery maintenance in autumn and weather-related disruptions linked to the hurricane and monsoon seasons might potentially restrict product output and strengthen the product markets, particularly in September.

World Oil Demand

The world oil demand growth forecast for 2024 is revised down slightly by 135 tb/d from the previous month's assessment to now stand at a healthy 2.1 mb/d, well above the historical average of 1.4 mb/d seen prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This slight revision reflects actual data received for 1Q24 and in some cases 2Q24, as well as softening expectations for China's oil demand growth in 2024.

In terms of regions, the OECD is projected to expand by around 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2024. OECD Americas is expected to account for all of this growth, as OECD Europe and Asia Pacific are projected to show a contraction. In the non-OECD, oil demand is forecast to increase by around 1.9 mb/d, y-o-y, driven by China with support from Other Asia, India, the Middle East and Latin America. Total world oil demand is anticipated to reach 104.3 mb/d in 2024, bolstered by strong air travel demand and road mobility, including trucking, as well as healthy industrial, construction and agricultural activities in non-OECD countries. The global growth forecast is subject to many uncertainties, including global economic developments.

For 2025, global oil demand growth is forecast at a robust 1.8 mb/d, y-o-y, revised down slightly from the previous month's assessment. The OECD is expected to grow by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, while demand in the non-OECD is forecast to expand by 1.7 mb/d.

Table 4 - 1: World oil demand in 2024*, mb/d

							Change 2024/23	
World oil demand	**2023**	**1Q24**	**2Q24**	**3Q24**	**4Q24**	**2024**	**Growth**	**%**
Americas	24.96	24.46	25.31	25.51	25.37	25.17	0.21	0.84
of which US	*20.36*	*19.92*	*20.67*	*20.67*	*20.85*	*20.53*	*0.17*	*0.81*
Europe	13.45	12.94	13.61	13.73	13.40	13.42	-0.03	-0.20
Asia Pacific	7.25	7.60	6.90	7.01	7.41	7.23	-0.02	-0.27
Total OECD	**45.65**	**45.00**	**45.81**	**46.26**	**46.18**	**45.81**	**0.16**	**0.36**
China	16.36	16.66	16.88	17.28	17.38	17.06	0.70	4.25
India	5.34	5.66	5.66	5.40	5.59	5.58	0.23	4.36
Other Asia	9.28	9.72	9.77	9.49	9.51	9.62	0.34	3.72
Latin America	6.69	6.67	6.87	6.97	6.88	6.85	0.16	2.34
Middle East	8.63	8.72	8.54	9.23	9.00	8.87	0.24	2.75
Africa	4.46	4.64	4.35	4.39	4.82	4.55	0.09	2.09
Russia	3.84	3.98	3.80	3.99	4.08	3.96	0.12	3.19
Other Eurasia	1.17	1.32	1.24	1.08	1.28	1.23	0.06	4.92
Other Europe	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.79	0.01	0.99
Total Non-OECD	**56.56**	**58.15**	**57.89**	**58.59**	**59.39**	**58.51**	**1.95**	**3.44**
Total World	**102.21**	**103.15**	**103.70**	**104.85**	**105.57**	**104.32**	**2.11**	**2.07**
Previous Estimate	102.21	103.50	103.79	104.90	105.62	104.46	2.25	2.20
Revision	0.00	-0.35	-0.09	-0.05	-0.05	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13

*Note: * 2024 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Table 4 - 2: World oil demand in 2025*, mb/d

World oil demand	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24 Growth	Change 2025/24 %
Americas	25.17	24.53	25.36	25.63	25.45	25.25	0.08	0.31
of which US	*20.53*	*19.95*	*20.70*	*20.73*	*20.89*	*20.57*	*0.04*	*0.21*
Europe	13.42	12.95	13.62	13.75	13.42	13.44	0.02	0.12
Asia Pacific	7.23	7.61	6.91	7.02	7.42	7.24	0.01	0.15
Total OECD	**45.81**	**45.09**	**45.88**	**46.41**	**46.28**	**45.92**	**0.11**	**0.23**
China	17.06	17.09	17.26	17.72	17.77	17.47	0.41	2.41
India	5.58	5.88	5.90	5.61	5.82	5.80	0.23	4.09
Other Asia	9.62	10.01	10.10	9.82	9.81	9.93	0.31	3.23
Latin America	6.85	6.87	7.06	7.19	7.07	7.05	0.20	2.92
Middle East	8.87	9.02	8.81	9.63	9.29	9.19	0.32	3.59
Africa	4.55	4.76	4.45	4.52	4.93	4.67	0.11	2.48
Russia	3.96	4.04	3.85	4.05	4.12	4.02	0.05	1.36
Other Eurasia	1.23	1.35	1.27	1.12	1.31	1.26	0.03	2.56
Other Europe	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.80	0.01	1.42
Total Non-OECD	**58.51**	**59.83**	**59.50**	**60.43**	**60.98**	**60.19**	**1.68**	**2.87**
Total World	**104.32**	**104.91**	**105.38**	**106.84**	**107.26**	**106.11**	**1.78**	**1.71**
Previous Estimate	104.46	105.33	105.53	106.96	107.37	106.31	1.85	1.77
Revision	-0.13	-0.41	-0.15	-0.11	-0.11	-0.20	-0.06	-0.06

*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*
Source: OPEC.

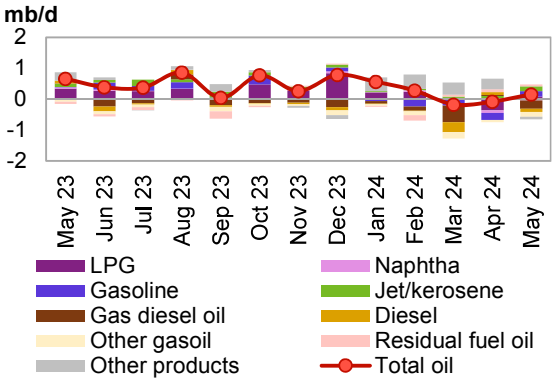
OECD

OECD Americas

Update on the latest developments

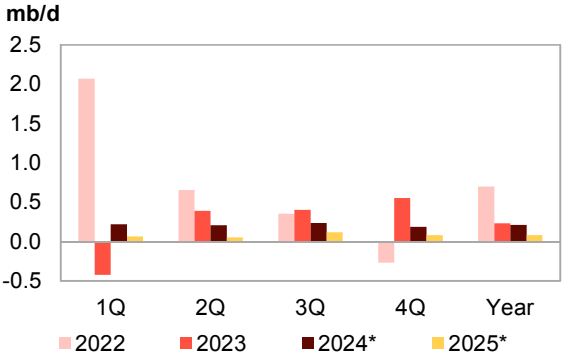
In May, oil demand in the OECD Americas grew by 148 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a contraction of 86 tb/d in the previous month. This growth in monthly demand can largely be attributed to transportation fuel requirements leading into the US summer driving season.

Graph 4 - 1: OECD Americas' oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 2: OECD Americas' oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

US

US oil demand in May surged by 404 tb/d, y-o-y, from a decline of 29 tb/d, y-o-y, in April. The largest increase was recorded in gasoline, which soared by 290 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a decline of 165 tb/d seen the previous month. Looking ahead at weekly data, gasoline demand in the US has been on a steady rise since the Memorial Day weekend at the end of May. This is consistent with data from the US Department of Transportation, which reports that seasonally adjusted vehicle miles travelled increased by 1.0%, y-o-y, in May. It also represents an increase of 0.3%, m-o-m, compared with the previous month. Concerning aviation, demand for jet/kerosene increased by 92 tb/d, y-o-y, which is slightly below the 96 tb/d, y-o-y, growth observed

the previous month. According to a report from the International Air Travel Association (IATA), US domestic passenger traffic increased by 6%, y-o-y, in May, up from a 3.2%, y-o-y, increase seen the previous month. International revenue passenger-kilometres (RPKs) also increased by 8.1%, y-o-y. This was up from growth of 6.5%, y-o-y, seen in April.

Table 4 - 3: US oil demand, mb/d

US oil demand By product	May 23	May 24	Change Growth	May 24/May 23 %
LPG	3.34	3.47	0.13	3.8
Naphtha	0.16	0.11	-0.05	-30.6
Gasoline	9.11	9.40	0.29	3.2
Jet/kerosene	1.69	1.78	0.09	5.5
Diesel	3.93	3.78	-0.15	-3.8
Fuel oil	0.22	0.30	0.07	32.7
Other products	2.24	2.26	0.02	0.9
Total	**20.69**	**21.09**	**0.40**	**2.0**

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

In terms of petrochemical feedstock, demand for LPG surged by 127 tb/d, y-o-y, up from broadly flat growth seen the previous month. Naphtha requirements contracted by 48 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly above the 43 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen the previous month.

Residual fuels grew by 73 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 137 tb/d, y-o-y, witnessed the previous month. The 'other products' category saw an uptick of 20 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 50 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month.

Diesel continued to show a contraction, declining by 151 tb/d, y-o-y, down further from the 99 tb/d, y-o-y, decline of the previous month. Diesel has been on a declining trend since September 2023 due to weak manufacturing activity and lacklustre trucking activity in the country, weighing on demand.

Near-term expectations

Current economic dynamics, including steady household consumption, are forecast to provide support for growth in 2H24. Moreover, the US Federal Reserve is also expected to consider a more accommodative monetary policy in the near term, which may provide additional support for private consumption. So far, the current summer driving season has proven to be more resilient than expected. The American Automobile Association (AAA) projects travel to increase by 1.8% over 2023. These factors are expected to bolster transportation fuel demand, including gasoline and jet/kerosene, into 3Q24. In addition, with the US presidential election looming, the current administration remains focused on keeping gasoline prices soft, which will also support US gasoline demand in the near term.

Ongoing firm petrochemical feedstock requirements for ethylene are also expected to boost LPG demand. Meanwhile, lacklustre manufacturing activities have started improving, with data from the Fed Board/Haver Analytics showing that the industrial production index in the US has begun to gradually rebound, growing by 0.34%, y-o-y, in May and further to 1.58%, y-o-y, in June, following a prolonged declining trend. Similarly, a report by the American Trucking Association indicates that the trucking index jumped by 3.6%, y-o-y, in May. This was the first month since February 2023 that tonnage increased both m-o-m and compared with year-ago levels.

Accordingly, US oil demand is forecast to increase by an average of about 178 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2H24, mostly supported by demand for jet/kerosene, gasoline and LPG. Overall, US oil demand in 2024 is forecast to increase by 166 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.53 mb/d, mostly supported by transportation fuels and light distillates.

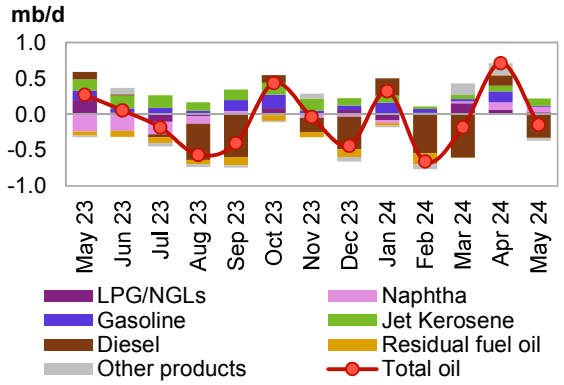
In 2025, US transportation activity is forecast to remain solid, supporting transportation fuel demand and driving overall oil demand growth in the country. Additionally, healthy demand for LPG from petrochemical requirements is forecast to continue. Accordingly, the US is projected to grow by 42 tb/d, y-o-y, to an average of 20.57 mb/d in 2025.

OECD Europe

Update on the latest developments

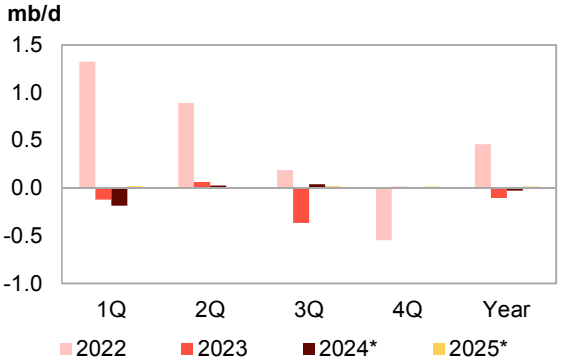
Oil demand in OECD Europe contracted by 146 tb/d, y-o-y, in May, down from considerable growth of 714 tb/d, y-o-y, in the previous month. This oil demand decline stemmed largely from Germany, France and the UK, which more than offset oil demand growth seen in Italy and Spain. In terms of petroleum products, the largest decline was seen in demand for diesel and the 'other products' category.

Graph 4 - 3: OECD Europe's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 4: OECD Europe's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of products, diesel demand contracted by 331 tb/d, y-o-y, in May, down from growth of 140 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Diesel demand was affected by ongoing weak manufacturing activity in the region. The 'other products' category declined by 32 tb/d, y-o-y, from growth of 166 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month, while demand for residual fuels was flat, y-o-y.

On the positive side, jet/kerosene surged by 104 tb/d, y-o-y, on the back of an ongoing air travel recovery. According to an IATA Air Passenger Market Analysis, Europe's international RPKs grew in May by 11.7%, y-o-y, compared with 10.1%, y-o-y, growth witnessed in April. In terms of petrochemical products, LPG expanded by 31 tb/d, y-o-y, in May, below growth of 64 tb/d seen the previous month. Naphtha increased by 76 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 103 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen in April. Gasoline demand saw an uptick of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 152 tb/d in the previous month.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, GDP for the region is expected to remain on a positive trajectory in 2H24. An expected gradual recovery in the industrial sector, alongside ongoing expansion in the services sector, is anticipated to lend additional support to GDP growth, particularly in the second and third quarters of 2024. Moreover, a seasonal increase in driving mobility and air travel activity will materialize during the summer driving/holiday season, particularly in 3Q24. Additionally, the Olympic Games in France are expected to boost travel and tourism demand in the region during 3Q24.

European air traffic is currently only around 3% below 2019 levels and is showing exceptional improvement amid a recovery in long-haul flights to the Americas and Asia Pacific. Intra-European flights are also rebounding. These factors are expected to contribute positively to transportation fuel consumption, driving regional oil demand. However, ongoing headwinds in manufacturing and petrochemical activity are expected to weigh on regional oil demand. Accordingly, the region is expected to see a moderate increase of 23 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2H24. Overall, Europe is projected to see a slight decline of 27 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2024, to average 13.42 mb/d.

Potential improvements towards the end of 2024 are expected to continue into 2025, with anticipated positive GDP growth in the region. Furthermore, air travel and driving activity are expected to remain steady and continue to drive oil demand. Accordingly, OECD Europe oil demand growth is forecast at 17 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.44 mb/d in 2025.

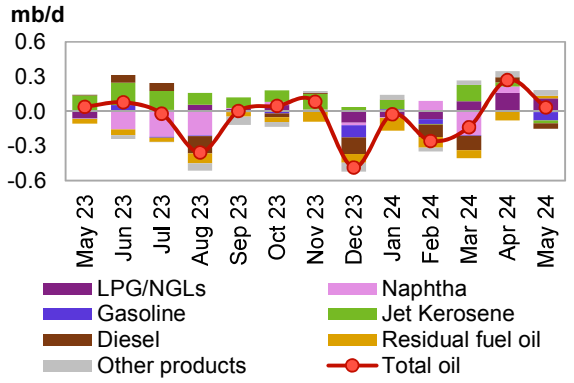
OECD Asia Pacific

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in OECD Asia Pacific increased in May by 34 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a larger increase of 272 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in April. The relatively weak m-o-m increase in oil demand was due to large declines in oil requirements in Japan, which partially offset relatively strong y-o-y growth in South Korea and Australia.

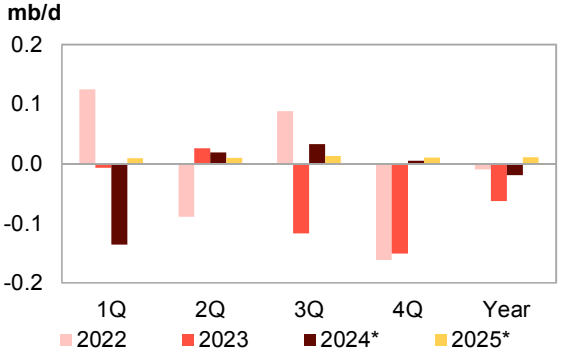
In terms of petroleum products, the largest increase stemmed from petrochemical sector requirements for LPG, which expanded by 113 tb/d, y-o-y, in May, down from an increase of 158 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. The largest share of regional LPG demand came from South Korea. The 'other products' category increased by 54 tb/d, y-o-y, similar to growth of 56 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Residual fuels grew by 19 tb/d, y-o-y, in May, showing an improvement from the decline of 72 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month.

Graph 4 - 5: OECD Asia Pacific oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: IEA, JODI, METI and OPEC.

Graph 4 - 6: OECD Asia Pacific oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

However, gasoline demand contracted by 72 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a marginal decline of 6 tb/d the previous month. The gasoline declines in May stemmed from Japan and Australia, and more than offset the increase in South Korea. Diesel contracted by 48 tb/d, y-o-y, down from an increase of 45 tb/d, y-o-y, witnessed the previous month. Naphtha weakened by 8 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 56 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Jet/ kerosene declined by 24 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 35 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in the previous month. The decline in jet/kerosene came entirely from Japan. An IATA Air Passenger Monthly Analysis report indicates that domestic air traffic in Japan contracted for the second month in a row in May, decreasing by 1.8% y-o-y.

Near-term expectations

The Japanese economy is expected to gradually rebound in 2H24, after an unexpected q-o-q decline was seen in 1Q24. Although uncertainties persist relating to some macroeconomic indicators in the near term, there are signs of an ongoing recovery in consumer confidence and expected rising activity related to tourism. Economic activity in South Korea, one of the largest economies in the region, has been very steady, with all growth indicators being largely supportive. Industrial production and manufacturing output in 1Q24 and 2Q24 were relatively strong amid very robust and steady exports. Accordingly, South Korea and Australia are expected to drive oil demand growth in the region in 2H24.

A steady recovery in air traffic, along with improvements in driving activity during the summer season, is expected to support jet/kerosene and gasoline consumption in the region. Oil demand in OECD Asia Pacific is projected to increase in 2H24 by nearly 20 tb/d, y-o-y. However, diesel and petrochemical feedstock could experience downward pressure due to looming economic challenges and poor olefin margins, particularly in Japan. Given the weak start of the year, oil demand in OECD Asia Pacific is forecast to decline by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2024. The region is forecast to consume an average of 7.23 mb/d.

In 2025, expected gradual improvements in economic activity in the last quarter of 2024 are expected to support the region's services sector. In addition, transportation and petrochemical sector requirements are expected to continue supporting OECD Asia Pacific oil demand, which is forecast to grow marginally by 11 tb/d, y-o-y, for an average of 7.24 mb/d.

Non-OECD

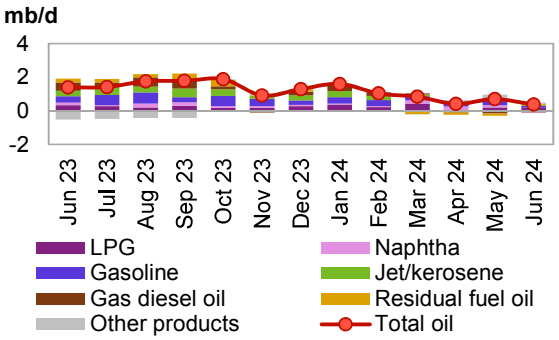
China

Update on the latest developments

China's oil demand grew in June by 370 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 698 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Demand was largely supported by petrochemical feedstock requirements for LPG and healthy driving mobility requirements for gasoline.

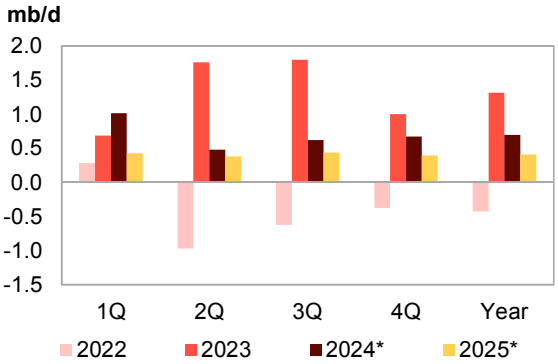
In terms of product categories, LPG led demand growth in June by 177 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below the 208 tb/d, y-o-y, growth observed the previous month. Gasoline expanded by 130 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 250 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. The development in gasoline demand is in line with strong seasonal demand trends and consistent with data from China's National Bureau of Statistics/Haver Analytics, which indicates that seasonally adjusted passenger traffic (per 100 million person-kilometres) rose by 53.93%, y-o-y, in June, from equally strong y-o-y growth of 56.62% in May. Jet/kerosene grew by 61 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 74 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen in May. Demand was supported by the ongoing air travel recovery, as data from China's Civil Aviation Administration shows domestic and international air travel turnover increased by 5.4% and 58.3%, y-o-y, respectively in June 2024.

Graph 4 - 7: China's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: Chinese Petroleum Data Monthly, Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, JODI, Non-OECD Energy Statistics, Argus Global Markets, Argus China, and OPEC.

Graph 4 - 8: China's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

Residual fuels increased by 52 tb/d, y-o-y, an improvement from the 126 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen the previous month. The 'other products' category, including bitumen, grew by 65 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 311 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in May. Diesel declined by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit showing an improvement from the 150 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen the previous month. Diesel has been on a negative trajectory since April 2024, partly due to weak industrial activity and pressure from LNG substitution. It is worth noting that the Chinese government has been promoting the use of LNG trucks at the expense of diesel trucks as part of its environmental policy to lower carbon emissions. Naphtha contracted by 96 tb/d, y-o-y, from growth of 130 tb/d, y-o-y, in the previous month.

Table 4 - 4: China's oil demand*, mb/d

China's oil demand			Change	Jun 24/Jun 23
By product	Jun 23	Jun 24	Growth	%
LPG	2.85	3.03	0.18	6.2
Naphtha	1.65	1.55	-0.10	-5.8
Gasoline	3.74	3.87	0.13	3.5
Jet/kerosene	0.73	0.79	0.06	8.4
Diesel	4.10	4.08	-0.02	-0.5
Fuel oil	0.99	1.04	0.05	5.3
Other products	1.95	2.02	0.06	3.3
Total	**16.00**	**16.37**	**0.37**	**2.3**

*Note: * Apparent oil demand. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*
Sources: Argus Global Markets, China OGP (Xinhua News Agency), Facts Global Energy, JODI, National Bureau of Statistics China and OPEC.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, China's GDP is expected to remain steady in the near term. Current healthy travel sector activity is also expected to continue. Furthermore, forward-looking indicators suggest bright near-term prospects for China's manufacturing and services sectors, as indicated by Purchasing Managers' Indices (PMIs), which have been in expansionary territory for more than a year. Moreover, ongoing government support for the manufacturing and industrial sectors in terms of finished goods for export, as announced in March at the National People's Congress (NPC) session, is expected to sustain output growth in the near term.

Considerable new petrochemical capacity additions will require extra LPG, ethane and naphtha for use as feedstock, which is expected to strengthen feedstock demand. Accordingly, China's oil product demand is anticipated to expand by 644 tb/d, y-o-y, on average in 2H24. In 2024, oil product demand is projected to grow by 696 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 17.06 mb/d. However, headwinds in the real estate sector and the increasing penetration of LNG trucks and electric vehicles are likely to weigh on diesel and gasoline demand.

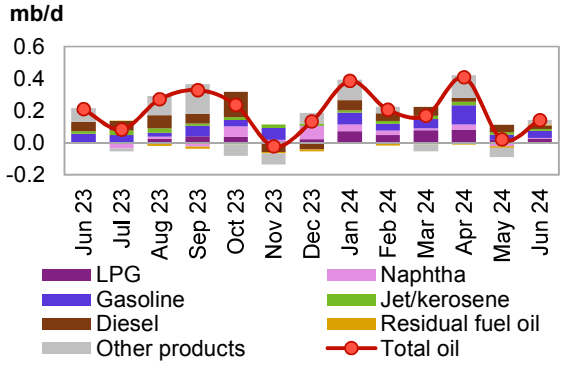
In 2025, steady economic growth and healthy travel activities are forecast to continue to support oil demand. China is expected to remain the global leader in oil demand growth, increasing by around 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 17.47 mb/d. China is also projected to lead global petrochemical feedstock demand growth, while jet fuel demand is forecast to rise due to an increase in air transportation requirements.

India

Update on the latest developments

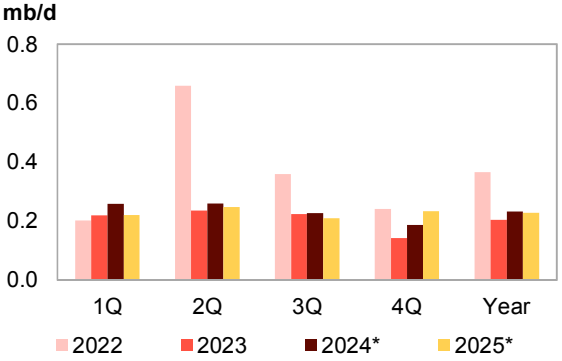
In June, India's oil demand expanded by 142 tb/d, y-o-y, up from marginal growth of 22 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in May. The demand increase was supported by transportation fuels and LPG requirements.

Graph 4 – 9: India's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: PPAC, JODI, Non-OECD Energy Statistics and OPEC.

Graph 4 – 10: India's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

Specifically, data shows demand for gasoline increasing by 43 tb/d, y-o-y, supported by strong economic momentum amid a revival of tourism in certain regions of the country. This is consistent with a report from Indian Petroleum Planning Analysis, showing that vehicle sales in India increased by 4.9%, y-o-y, in June.

LPG grew by 27 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 17 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. About 89% of LPG consumption during the month was due to household requirements. Growth in LPG was also supported by a price reduction.

Diesel, the most widely used oil product in India, grew by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, down from an increase of 45 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. The rise in diesel consumption was supported by expanding domestic trade, reflecting an increase of approximately 16%, y-o-y, in trucking activities, directly influencing transportation diesel demand.

Jet/kerosene increased by 13 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below the 16 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. The 'other products' category grew by 29 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a contraction of 58 tb/d, y-o-y, the previous month. Bitumen consumption, which accounts for a substantial share of the 'other products' category, was largely supported by increasing road construction activity during the month. While naphtha saw an uptick of 5 tb/d, y-o-y, residual fuels inched up by 6 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively.

Table 4 - 5: India's oil demand, mb/d

India's oil demand			Change	Jun 24/Jun 23
By product	Jun 23	Jun 24	Growth	%
LPG	0.87	0.89	0.03	3.1
Naphtha	0.31	0.32	0.00	1.5
Gasoline	0.89	0.94	0.04	4.8
Jet/kerosene	0.18	0.20	0.01	7.4
Diesel	1.98	2.00	0.02	1.0
Fuel oil	0.11	0.12	0.01	5.0
Other products	1.15	1.18	0.03	2.5
Total	**5.50**	**5.65**	**0.14**	**2.6**

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Sources: JODI, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of India and OPEC.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, India's current robust economic expansion, coupled with a positive outlook for the manufacturing and services sector as indicated by strongly positive PMIs for more than a year, is expected to bolster ongoing demand for oil products. Moreover, government initiatives aimed at supporting manufacturing and household consumption are expected to underpin demand for LPG, ethane and diesel. India's budget, presented on 22 July, emphasized support for the underprivileged, women, youth and farmers through increased spending, job creation and middle-class tax relief. This is expected to boost consumer spending and drive forecast growth of 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, on average in 2H24.

Moreover, India's jet fuel demand may also surge, as the government adds more airport terminals amid an ongoing air travel recovery. Jet fuel demand is expected to be the main driver, leading oil demand growth in the 2024 fiscal year. According to CAPA India, this surge in demand is expected to come from the addition of 84 aircraft by Indian carriers this year. Domestic passenger traffic is projected to reach 164 million passengers in 2024–2025, up from approximately 154 million passengers seen the previous year. International traffic could rise to 78 million passengers from 69.7 million passengers in 2023.

Overall, these factors are expected to bolster India's oil demand. Additionally, the country's annual traditional festivities are set to support transportation activity and boost gasoline demand. However, cyclone activity in eastern India and a forecast for above-average rainfall this monsoon season could weigh on agricultural and construction activities, thus, in turn, affecting oil demand in 3Q24. In 2024, India is expected to see healthy oil demand growth of 233 tb/d, y-o-y, for an average of 5.58 mb/d.

India's robust economic momentum is expected to continue into 2025. Furthermore, manufacturing and business activities in India are expected to remain steady, supporting an increase in oil demand of 228 tb/d, y-o-y, next year. Diesel is expected to continue being the main driver of demand, followed by the 'other products' category, in particular bitumen. Additionally, robust growth in transport fuels and growth in LPG and naphtha demand are expected to remain healthy and support overall oil demand during the year.

Latin America

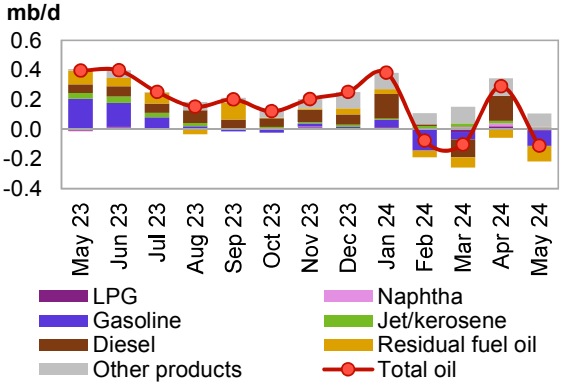
Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in Latin America contracted by 110 tb/d, y-o-y, in May, amid weak gasoline and residual fuel consumption. Most of the decrease in regional oil demand stemmed from Argentina and Venezuela, which more than offset the increase seen in Brazil.

In terms of product demand, gasoline and residual fuels fell by 101 tb/d, y-o-y, each. Most of the decline in gasoline was from Brazil, subdued by strong competition from relatively cheaper ethanol on the back of a bumper sugarcane crop. In addition, the economic contraction in Argentina is affecting both gasoline and gasohol consumption. While LPG eased by 9 tb/d, y-o-y, diesel saw a marginal decline of 5 tb/d, y-o-y, from an increase of 168 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month.

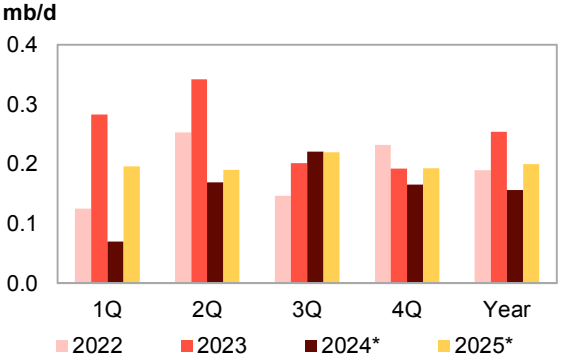
On a positive note, the 'other products' category, including bitumen, expanded by 86 tb/d, y-o-y. Naphtha saw an increase of 14 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly above the increase of 18 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Jet/kerosene consumption inched up by a marginal 5 tb/d, y-o-y, down from slight growth of 16 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. An IATA Air Passenger Monthly Analysis report indicates that passenger traffic in Brazil slowed significantly from the prior month, reaching only 0.6%, y-o-y, growth in May from 6.5%, y-o-y, growth in April.

Graph 4 - 11: Latin America's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: JODI, Non-OECD Energy Statistics and OPEC.

Graph 4 - 12: Latin America's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead to 2H24, after robust y-o-y GDP growth in Brazil in 1Q24, the momentum of economic activity is anticipated to slow. Nevertheless, there are expectations that a relatively low unemployment rate will sustain some momentum in private consumption. The services and manufacturing sectors are also projected to maintain a more stable pace, as indicated by services and manufacturing PMIs, which have been in expansionary territory since January. Additionally, the air travel recovery is expected to continue, supporting further growth in jet fuel demand. Oil demand in the region is projected to grow by 193 tb/d, y-o-y, on average in 2H24, from an average of 120 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1H24. In 2024, oil demand is expected to expand by 157 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 6.85 mb/d. Brazil is expected to be the main driver of regional oil demand growth. In terms of products, transportation fuels – jet/kerosene and diesel – are projected to drive overall oil demand growth. However, gasoline demand may come under pressure due to competition from cheap ethanol in Brazil and high inflation in Argentina.

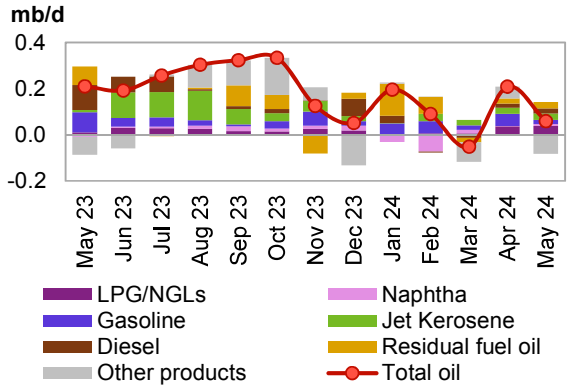
In 2025, oil demand in the regions is expected to be supported by steady economic activity, amid a likely acceleration in Brazil's economy stemming from fiscal consolidation and the early benefits of tax reforms. Both transportation and manufacturing activities are expected to contribute to the oil demand growth forecast of 200 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.05 mb/d. Transportation fuels, including jet/kerosene and diesel, are anticipated to drive demand growth.

Middle East

Update on the latest developments

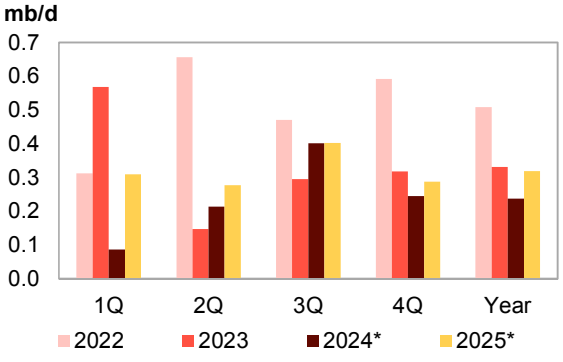
Oil demand in the Middle East expanded in May by 60 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 208 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. The increase in oil demand was supported by transportation fuels and petrochemical feedstock requirements from consuming countries across the region.

Graph 4 - 13: Middle East's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: JODI, Non-OECD Energy Statistics and OPEC.

Graph 4 - 14: Middle East's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

Looking at specific product demand, LPG expanded by 39 tb/d, y-o-y, similar to the annual increase of 38 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. In terms of transportation fuels, jet/kerosene increased by 29 tb/d, y-o-y, on the back of steady air travel activity. According to an IATA Air Passenger Monthly Analysis report, the Middle East registered growth of 9.5%, y-o-y, in May. Gasoline increased by 18 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 53 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Diesel expanded by 22 tb/d, y-o-y, similar to 19 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. Naphtha saw an uptick of 8 tb/d, y-o-y, up from no growth the previous month. Residual fuels grew by 27 tb/d, y-o-y, up slightly from 22 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in April. The 'other products' category contracted by 82 tb/d, y-o-y, up from annual growth of 50 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, steady economic and transportation activities, along with requirements for petrochemicals in the main consuming countries of the region, are expected to support oil demand. Furthermore, forward-looking indicators – manufacturing and services composite PMIs – in the region's largest economies have consistently remained in expansionary territory, above 50 points for over a year, indicating a positive outlook for the region's oil demand in the near term. Moreover, oil consumption is expected to be underpinned by strong government support and solid consumer spending. Accordingly, it is anticipated to increase by 323 tb/d, y-o-y, on average in 2H24, led by Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Demand in the second half of 2024 is projected to be stronger than in the first half of the year.

Increasing flights to and from the Middle East during peak travel season are expected to support jet/kerosene demand, leading to growth in terms of petroleum products. Moreover, the inauguration earlier this year of four new airports and terminals in Saudi Arabia and the UAE is expected to bolster air travel in the region.

Rising temperatures during the hot summer season are expected to increase demand for air conditioning and support demand for diesel, fuel oil and crude for direct burning in the region. Accordingly, these factors are projected to support overall oil demand growth. Middle East oil demand in 2024 is expected to grow by 237 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 8.87 mb/d.

In 2025, economic activity in the main consuming countries of the region is expected to remain steady amid continued healthy transportation activities. Furthermore, robust requirements for petrochemical feedstock are expected to lend additional support for oil demand, which is anticipated to grow by 319 tb/d, y-o-y, to reach 9.19 mb/d in 2025.

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) is expected to grow by 1.2 mb/d in 2024 to average 53.0 mb/d, unchanged from last month's assessment.

US crude and condensate production marginally dropped in May, while natural gas liquids (NGLs) production set a new monthly record and topped 7 mb/d for the first time. Accordingly, US liquids supply growth for 2024 is expected at 0.5 mb/d. In addition to the US, the main drivers for expected non-DoC growth in 2024 are Canada and Brazil.

In 2025, non-DoC liquids supply growth is expected at 1.1 mb/d, to average 54.1 mb/d, unchanged from last month's assessment. Growth is expected to be driven mainly by the US, Brazil, Canada and Norway, while the main decline is expected in Angola.

DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids are forecast to grow by around 0.1 mb/d to average 8.3 mb/d in 2024, followed by an increase of around 40 tb/d to average 8.4 mb/d in 2025. OPEC NGLs and non-conventional liquids production is expected to increase by around 60 tb/d to average 5.5 mb/d in 2024, while additional growth of 110 tb/d is forecast in 2025 to average 5.6 mb/d.

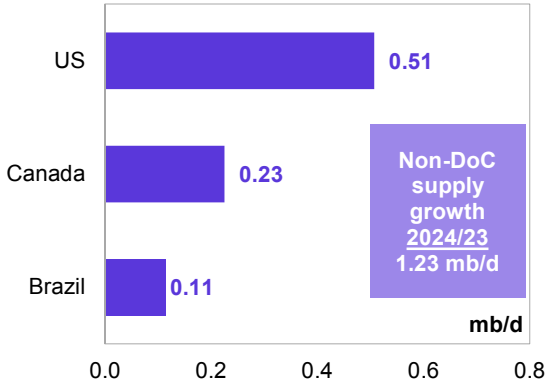
DoC crude oil production in July increased by 117 tb/d, m-o-m, averaging 40.91 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Key drivers of growth and decline

Non-DoC liquids supply is expected to grow by 1.2 mb/d in 2024, broadly unchanged from the previous month's assessment. The main drivers for non-DoC liquids supply growth in 2024 are expected to be the US, Canada and Brazil.

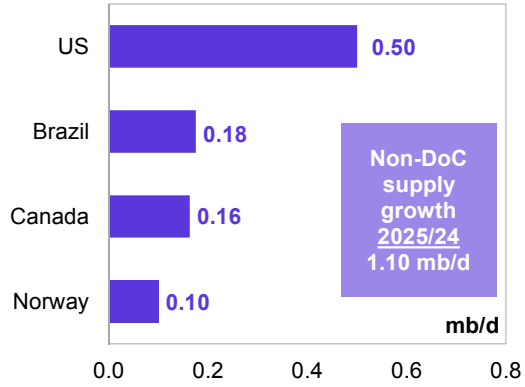
In 2025, non-DoC liquids supply growth is expected at 1.1 mb/d, unchanged from the previous month's assessment. Annual growth is set to be driven mainly by the US, Brazil, Canada and Norway.

Graph 5 - 1: Annual liquids production changes, y-o-y, for selected countries in 2024*



*Note: * 2024 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Graph 5 - 2: Annual liquids production changes, y-o-y, for selected countries in 2025*



*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Non-DoC liquids production in 2024 and 2025

Table 5 - 1: Non-DoC liquids production in 2024*, mb/d

Non-DoC liquids production	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	Change 2024/23 Growth	Change 2024/23 %
Americas	26.60	26.91	27.50	27.34	27.58	27.33	0.73	2.76
of which US	*20.90*	*21.02*	*21.72*	*21.41*	*21.50*	*21.41*	*0.51*	*2.43*
Europe	3.65	3.68	3.61	3.66	3.79	3.68	0.03	0.85
Asia Pacific	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.44	-0.01	-1.72
Total OECD	**30.70**	**31.05**	**31.55**	**31.44**	**31.79**	**31.46**	**0.76**	**2.47**
China	4.52	4.62	4.63	4.47	4.47	4.55	0.03	0.66
India	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.01	1.22
Other Asia	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.58	1.58	1.60	-0.01	-0.68
Latin America	6.96	7.28	7.18	7.40	7.50	7.34	0.38	5.47
Middle East	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.01	-0.01	-0.71
Africa	2.22	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.27	2.25	0.03	1.41
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	-0.79
Other Europe	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	-0.64
Total Non-OECD	**18.60**	**19.03**	**18.95**	**18.99**	**19.10**	**19.02**	**0.42**	**2.27**
Total Non-DoC production	49.30	50.08	50.50	50.43	50.90	50.48	1.18	2.39
Processing gains	2.47	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	0.05	2.02
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**51.77**	**52.60**	**53.02**	**52.95**	**53.42**	**53.00**	**1.23**	**2.38**
Previous estimate	51.75	52.59	52.96	52.96	53.40	52.98	1.23	2.38
Revision	0.02	0.01	0.06	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00

*Note: * 2024 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Table 5 - 2: Non-DoC liquids production in 2025*, mb/d

Non-DoC liquids production	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24 Growth	Change 2025/24 %
Americas	27.33	27.76	27.81	28.05	28.36	28.00	0.66	2.43
of which US	*21.41*	*21.64*	*21.92*	*21.97*	*22.11*	*21.91*	*0.50*	*2.33*
Europe	3.68	3.86	3.74	3.72	3.82	3.78	0.10	2.73
Asia Pacific	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.43	-0.01	-1.77
Total OECD	**31.46**	**32.06**	**31.97**	**32.20**	**32.62**	**32.21**	**0.76**	**2.40**
China	4.55	4.60	4.59	4.50	4.51	4.55	0.01	0.12
India	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.01	0.98
Other Asia	1.60	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.56	1.57	-0.03	-1.81
Latin America	7.34	7.50	7.54	7.62	7.76	7.61	0.26	3.61
Middle East	2.01	2.01	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.03	0.02	1.01
Africa	2.25	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.27	0.02	0.76
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.06
Other Europe	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	1.99
Total Non-OECD	**19.02**	**19.26**	**19.29**	**19.28**	**19.40**	**19.31**	**0.29**	**1.52**
Total Non-DoC production	50.48	51.32	51.25	51.48	52.03	51.52	1.04	2.07
Processing gains	2.52	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	0.06	2.38
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**53.00**	**53.90**	**53.83**	**54.06**	**54.61**	**54.10**	**1.10**	**2.08**
Previous estimate	52.98	54.03	53.72	53.98	54.60	54.08	1.10	2.09
Revision	0.02	-0.13	0.12	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00

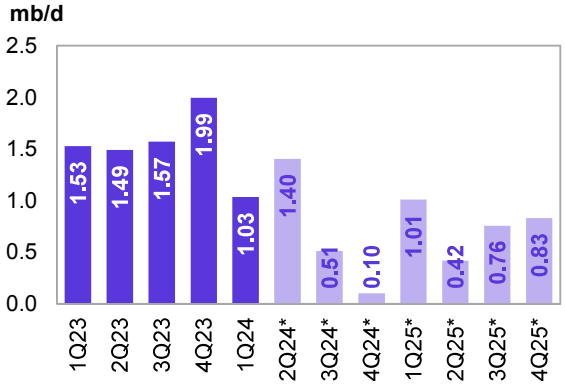
*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

OECD

For 2024, OECD liquids production (excluding DoC participating country Mexico) is anticipated to expand by about 0.8 mb/d to average 31.5 mb/d. Growth is set to be led by OECD Americas, with an expected increase of 0.7 mb/d to average 27.3 mb/d. This is largely unchanged compared with the previous month's assessment. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is expected to rise by about 30 tb/d to average 3.7 mb/d, which is a downward revision of 8 tb/d compared with the previous assessment. OECD Asia Pacific is expected to decline by 8 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 0.4 mb/d.

Graph 5 - 3: OECD quarterly liquids supply, y-o-y changes



*Note: * 2Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

OECD liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.8 mb/d to average 32.2 mb/d in 2025. OECD Americas is expected to be the main growth driver, with an anticipated increase of 0.7 mb/d for an average of 28.0 mb/d. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is expected to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 3.8 mb/d, while OECD Asia Pacific is expected to decline by a minor 8 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 0.4 mb/d.

US

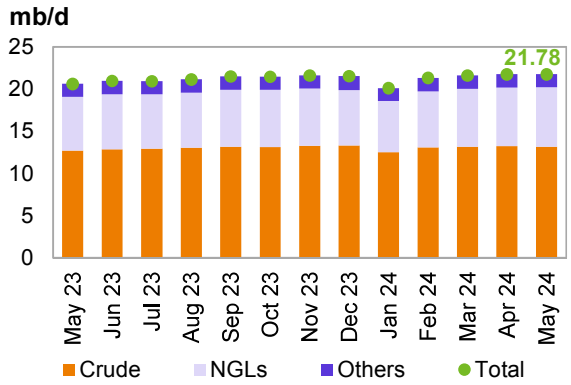
US liquids production in May rose by 23 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 21.8 mb/d. This was 1.1 mb/d higher than in May 2023.

Crude oil and condensate production fell by 61 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 13.2 mb/d in May, up by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y.

In terms of crude and condensate production breakdown by region (PADDs), production increased on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) by a minor 6 tb/d to average 9.6 mb/d. Production in the East Coast (PADD 1) and Rocky Mountain regions (PADD 4) remained broadly unchanged. Output in the Midwest (PADD 2) and West Coast (PADD 5) dropped by 55 tb/d and 15 tb/d, m-o-m, respectively.

A m-o-m drop in production in the main producing regions can primarily be attributed to lower output in North Dakota and offshore Gulf of Mexico (GoM). Those losses were partially offset by gains in Texas, New Mexico and Utah.

Graph 5 - 4: US monthly liquids output by key component



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

NGLs production rose by 76 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 7.1 mb/d in May. This was 0.7 mb/d higher, y-o-y. According to the US Department of Energy (DoE), the production of non-conventional liquids (mainly ethanol) increased by a minor 8 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.5 mb/d. Preliminary estimates show non-conventional liquids averaging about 1.6 mb/d in June, higher by about 26 tb/d, m-o-m.

GoM production decreased by 46 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.8 mb/d in May. Output is still lower than expected due to several operational issues on several platforms, but GoM production is expected to remain supported by new projects, namely Anchor and Whale, in the coming months. In the onshore Lower 48, crude and condensate production remained largely unchanged, m-o-m, averaging 11.0 mb/d in May.

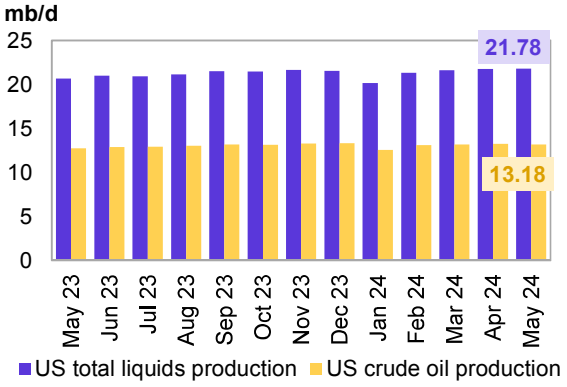
Table 5 - 3: US crude oil production by selected state and region, tb/d

State	May 23	Apr 24	May 24	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
Texas	5,500	5,632	5,667	*35*	*167*
New Mexico	1,799	1,995	2,015	*20*	*216*
Gulf of Mexico (GOM)	1,721	1,828	1,782	*-46*	*61*
North Dakota	1,127	1,225	1,182	*-43*	*55*
Colorado	457	457	453	*-4*	*-4*
Alaska	430	430	417	*-13*	*-13*
Oklahoma	452	409	396	*-13*	*-56*
Total	**12,730**	**13,239**	**13,178**	***-61***	***448***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

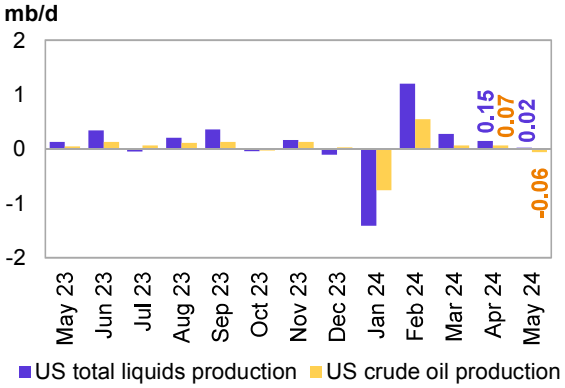
In terms of individual US states, New Mexico's oil production rose by 20 tb/d to average 2.0 mb/d, which is 216 tb/d higher than a year ago. Production from Texas was up by 35 tb/d to average 5.7 mb/d, which is 167 tb/d higher than a year ago. In the Midwest, North Dakota's production dropped by 43 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d, up by 55 tb/d, y-o-y. Meanwhile, Oklahoma's production decreased by 13 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.4 mb/d. Production in Colorado dropped by a minor 4 tb/d, m-o-m, while output in Alaska fell by 13 tb/d, m-o-m.

Graph 5 - 5: US monthly crude oil and total liquids supply



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Graph 5 - 6: US monthly crude oil and total liquids supply, m-o-m changes



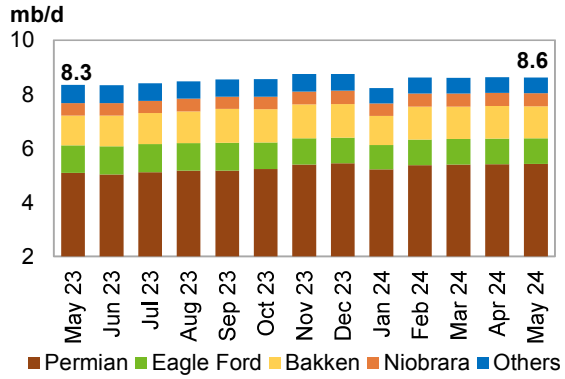
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US tight crude output in May is estimated to have dropped by 9 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 8.6 mb/d, according to the latest estimates from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA). This was still 0.3 mb/d higher than in the same month last year.

The m-o-m increase in production from shale and tight formations using horizontal wells mainly came from Permian shale production in Texas and New Mexico, where output rose by 10 tb/d to average 5.4 mb/d. This was up by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y.

In North Dakota, Bakken shale oil output dropped by 15 tb/d, m-o-m. It averaged 1.2 mb/d, or about 0.1 mb/d higher, y-o-y. Tight crude output at Eagle Ford in Texas marginally declined to average 0.9 mb/d, down by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y. Production at Niobrara-Codell in Colorado and Wyoming was largely unchanged, averaging 480 tb/d.

Graph 5 - 7: US tight crude output breakdown

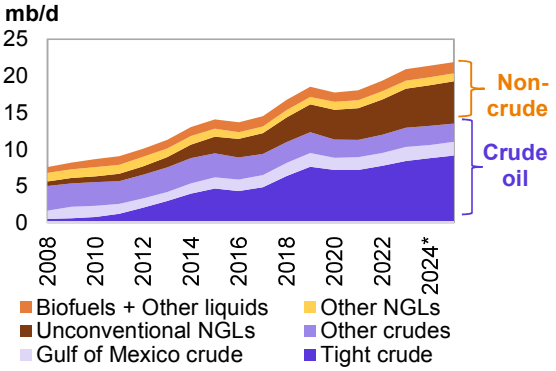


Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US liquids production in 2024, excluding processing gains, is expected to grow by 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 21.4 mb/d. This remains unchanged from the previous assessment. The forecast assumes a modest level of drilling and completion activities and fewer logistical issues this year at prolific major shale sites.

Crude oil and condensate output in 2024 is expected to increase by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.2 mb/d. At the same time, NGLs production and that of non-conventional liquids, particularly ethanol, is projected to increase by 0.2 mb/d and 30 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 6.6 mb/d and 1.6 mb/d, respectively.

Graph 5 - 8: US liquids supply developments by component



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

Average tight crude output in 2024 is expected to reach 8.8 mb/d, up by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y. The 2024 forecast assumes ongoing capital discipline and less inflationary pressure, as well as moderating supply chain issues and oil field service constraints. At the same time, well productivity and operational efficiency improvements are expected to support crude production, despite a reduction in drilling rig counts.

US liquids production, excluding processing gains, is expected to grow by 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 21.9 mb/d in 2025. This assumes a mild increase in drilling activity, lower service cost inflation and continued well productivity improvements in the key shale basins. Crude oil and condensate output are expected to rise by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.5 mb/d. At the same time, NGLs production and that of non-conventional liquids, particularly ethanol, is projected to increase by 0.2 mb/d and 20 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 6.8 mb/d and 1.6 mb/d, respectively. Average tight crude output in 2025 is expected to reach 9.2 mb/d, up by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y. Furthermore, the 2025 forecast assumes ongoing capital discipline in the US upstream sector.

Table 5 - 4: US liquids production breakdown, mb/d

US liquids	2023	Change 2023/22	2024*	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24
Tight crude	8.42	0.65	8.78	0.36	9.15	0.37
Gulf of Mexico crude	1.87	0.13	1.81	-0.05	1.90	0.09
Conventional crude oil	2.65	0.15	2.61	-0.04	2.44	-0.17
Total crude	**12.93**	**0.94**	**13.20**	**0.27**	**13.49**	**0.29**
Unconventional NGLs	5.31	0.53	5.55	0.24	5.76	0.21
Conventional NGLs	1.12	-0.03	1.09	-0.03	1.07	-0.02
Total NGLs	**6.43**	**0.50**	**6.64**	**0.21**	**6.83**	**0.19**
Biofuels + Other liquids	1.54	0.10	1.57	0.03	1.59	0.02
US total supply	**20.90**	**1.54**	**21.41**	**0.51**	**21.91**	**0.50**

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Sources: EIA, OPEC and Rystad Energy.

US tight crude production in the Permian Basin during 2024 is expected to increase by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.5 mb/d. In 2025, it is forecast to grow by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.8 mb/d.

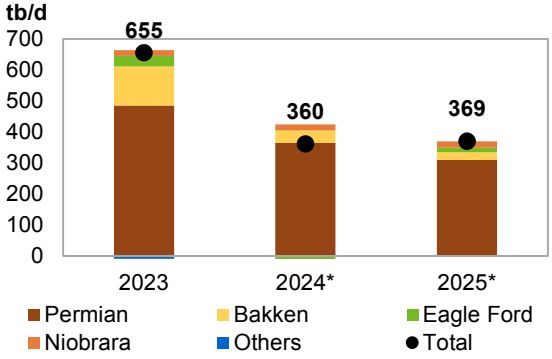
In North Dakota, Bakken shale production is still expected to remain below the pre-pandemic average of 1.4 mb/d. Growth of just 40 tb/d and 25 tb/d is expected for 2024 and 2025, respectively, to average around 1.2 mb/d over both years. This trend could indicate maturity in the basin.

Eagle Ford in Texas saw output of 1.2 mb/d in 2019, followed by declines in 2020 and 2021. With marginal increases in 2022 and 2023, output is estimated to have averaged 1.0 mb/d in 2023. In 2024, a decline of 25 tb/d is expected for the basin, while growth of 15 tb/d is forecast for 2025.

Niobrara's production is expected to rise by around 20 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2024, to average 0.5 mb/d. With expected growth of 20 tb/d, output is forecast to remain at 0.5 mb/d for 2025.

In the remaining tight plays, which are seeing a modest pace of drilling and completion activities, production is expected to drop by about 40 tb/d this year before stabilizing in 2025.

Graph 5 - 9: US tight crude output by shale play, y-o-y changes



*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Table 5 - 5: US tight oil production growth, mb/d

US tight oil	2023	Change 2023/22	2024*	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24
Permian tight	5.16	0.49	5.52	0.36	5.83	0.31
Bakken shale	1.16	0.13	1.20	0.04	1.22	0.03
Eagle Ford shale	1.00	0.03	0.98	-0.02	0.99	0.02
Niobrara shale	0.45	0.02	0.47	0.02	0.49	0.02
Other tight plays	0.65	-0.01	0.61	-0.04	0.61	0.00
Total	**8.42**	**0.65**	**8.78**	**0.36**	**9.15**	**0.37**

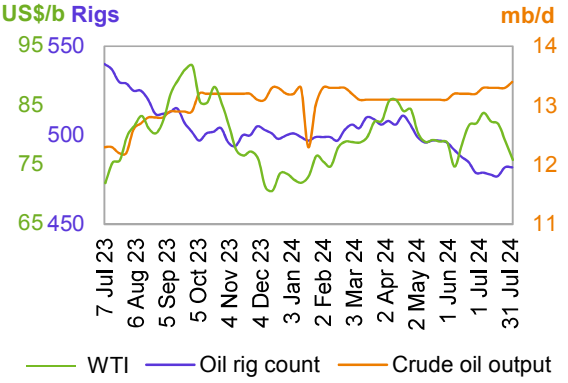
*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

US rig count, spudded, completed, DUC wells and fracking activity

The total number of active US oil and gas drilling rigs in the week ending 2 August 2024 dropped by three to 586, according to Baker Hughes. This is 73 fewer rigs than a year ago. The number of active offshore rigs fell by one, w-o-w, to 20. This is one more than in the same month a year earlier. The number of onshore oil and gas rigs dropped by two, w-o-w, to stand at 566, with no rigs in inland waters. This is down by 69 rigs, y-o-y.

The US horizontal rig count dropped by three, w-o-w, to 520, compared with 585 horizontal rigs a year ago. The number of drilling rigs for oil remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 482, while the number of gas drilling rigs dropped by three, w-o-w, to 98.

Graph 5 - 10: US weekly rig count vs. US crude oil output and WTI price



Sources: Baker Hughes, EIA and OPEC.

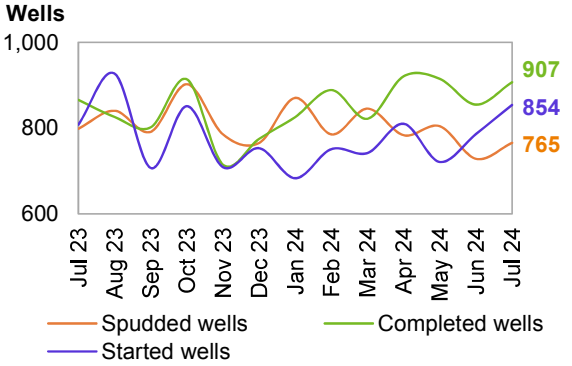
The Permian's rig count fell by one, w-o-w, to 303. Rig counts remained unchanged in Williston, Cana Woodford and Eagle Ford at 36, 17 and 50, respectively. The number of rigs fell by one, w-o-w, in DJ-Niobrara to 9.

According to Rystad Energy, drilling and completion activities for oil-producing wells in all US shale plays include 728 horizontal wells spudded in June, as per preliminary data. This is down by 76, m-o-m, and 9% lower than June last year.

Preliminary data for June indicates a lower number of completed wells, m-o-m, at 855, while the number is down by about 4%, y-o-y. The number of started wells is estimated at 786, which is 10% lower than a year earlier.

Preliminary data for July saw 765 spudded, 907 completed and 854 started wells, based on Rystad Energy.

Graph 5 - 11: Spudded, completed and started wells in US shale plays

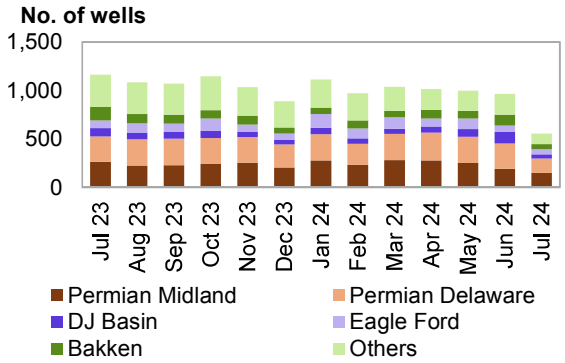


Note: Jun 24-Jul 24 = Preliminary data.
Sources: Rystad Energy and OPEC.

In terms of identifying US oil and gas fracking operations by region, Rystad Energy reported that 998 wells started to frack in May. In June and July, it stated that 968 and 559 wells began fracking, respectively, according to preliminary numbers based on an analysis of high-frequency satellite data.

In regional terms, preliminary data for June shows that 196 and 261 wells started fracking in the Permian Midland and Permian Delaware regions, respectively. There was a drop of 60 wells in the Midland region and a decline of 8 in Delaware compared with May. Data also indicates that 116 wells began fracking in the DJ Basin, 66 in Eagle Ford and 111 in Bakken during June.

Graph 5 - 12: Started fracs per month by regions



Note: Jun 24-Jul 24 = Preliminary data.
Sources: Rystad Energy Shale Well Cube and OPEC.

Canada

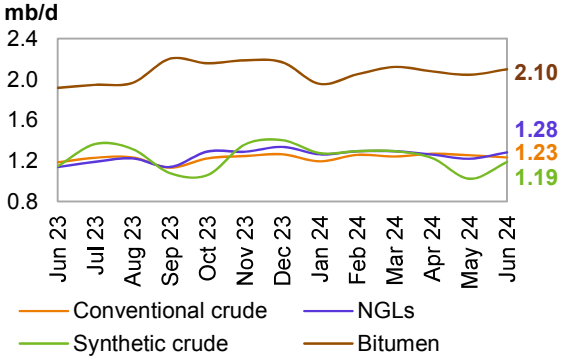
Canada's liquids production in June is estimated to have risen by about 260 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 5.8 mb/d, partially due to a recovery from disruptions in May.

Conventional crude production dropped in June by 21 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d. NGLs output was up by 62 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.3 mb/d.

Crude bitumen production output rose in June by 54 tb/d, m-o-m, and synthetic crude production increased by 165 tb/d, m-o-m. Taken together, crude bitumen and synthetic crude production rose by 0.2 mb/d to average 3.3 mb/d.

Liquids production in 2Q24 was subdued due to major scheduled maintenance and out-of-control wildfire disruptions, but a gradual recovery is expected in 3Q24.

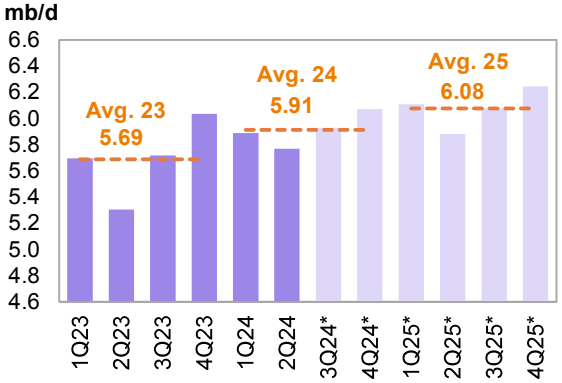
Graph 5 - 13: Canada's monthly liquids production development by type



Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Energy Regulator and OPEC.

In 2024, Canada's liquids production is forecast to increase at a much faster pace compared with 2023, rising by 0.2 mb/d to average 5.9 mb/d. Incremental production is expected to come from oil sands project ramp-ups, optimization, and the expansion of existing facilities in areas like Montney, Kearl and Fort Hills, in addition to some conventional field growth. At the same time, new trade flows with the commissioning of the Trans Mountain Expansion (TMX) pipeline could stimulate production in the coming months.

Graph 5 - 14: Canada's quarterly liquids production and forecast



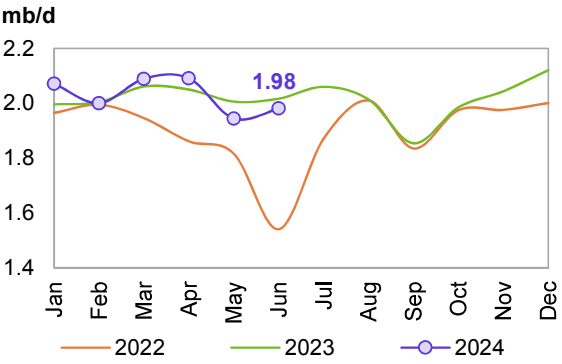
*Note: * 3Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Canada's liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.2 mb/d to average 6.1 mb/d in 2025. Additional production is expected to come from expanding oil sands projects and some growth in conventional fields. Sources of production are primarily expected from the Athabasca, Syncrude Mildred Lake, Kearl, Horizon, Christina Lake, Suncor and Foster Creek oil sands projects. The main start-ups in 2025 are expected to be Syncrude Mildred Lake/Aurora, Narrows Lake, Lloyd Thermal, Cold Lake Oil Sands and the Montney Play.

Norway

Norwegian liquids production in June rose by 38 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 2.0 mb/d. Norway's crude production increased by 39 tb/d, m-o-m, in June to average 1.7 mb/d. This was down by 81 tb/d, y-o-y. Monthly oil production was 0.5% higher than the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's (NOD) forecast.

Graph 5 - 15: Norway's monthly liquids production development



Sources: The Norwegian Offshore Directorate (NOD) and OPEC.

Production of NGLs and condensate remained largely unchanged, m-o-m, averaging 0.2 mb/d in June, according to NOD data.

For 2024, Norwegian liquids production is forecast to increase by 30 tb/d to average 2.0 mb/d. This was unchanged from the previous month's assessment. Several projects are scheduled to ramp up this year. At the same time, start-ups are expected at the Balder/Ringhorne, Eldfisk, Kristin, Hanz and PL636 offshore projects, along with the Alvheim and Skarv Aasgard floating, production, storage and offloading (FPSO) projects. Johan Castberg is projected to be the main source of output growth, with first oil planned for later this year. Completion and commissioning activities for Johan Castberg's FPSO and inshore testing has recently been carried out at Aker Stord, and it is expected to set sail this summer.

In 2025, Norwegian liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 2.1 mb/d. Several small-to-large-scale projects are scheduled to ramp up in 2025, including Johan Castberg, Kristin, Eldfisk and Balder/Ringhorne. At the same time, start-ups are expected at the Ormen Lange, Snohvit, Halten East, Tyrving, Eirin, Norne FPSO, Maria and Verdande projects.

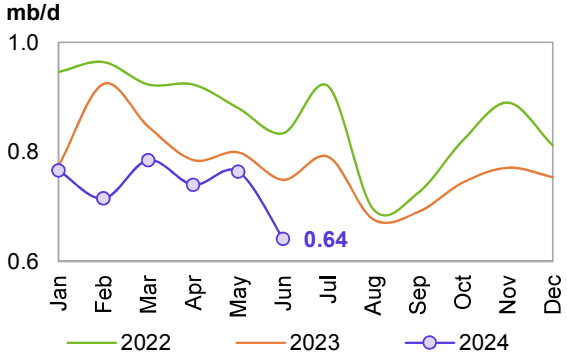
UK

In June, UK liquids production dropped by 0.1 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.6 mb/d. Crude oil output decreased by 0.1 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.5 mb/d, demonstrating underperformance in mature oil fields. This was lower by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. NGLs output fell by 20 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 67 tb/d.

For 2024, UK liquids production is forecast to drop by 22 tb/d to average 0.8 mb/d. Production ramp-ups will be seen at the ETAP and Clair sites, as well as at the Anasuria and Captain enhanced oil recovery (EOR) start-up projects. The Penguins FPSO unit is expected to be towed out to UK North Sea fields in 2H24.

UK liquids production is forecast to stay steady at an average of 0.8 mb/d in 2025. Production ramp-ups will be seen at the Clair sites and Schiehallion. Elsewhere, project start-ups are expected at the Alwyn, Laggan-Tormore, Murlach (Skua redevelopment) and Janice assets. However, decline rates from the ageing basin are expected to largely offset these additional volumes.

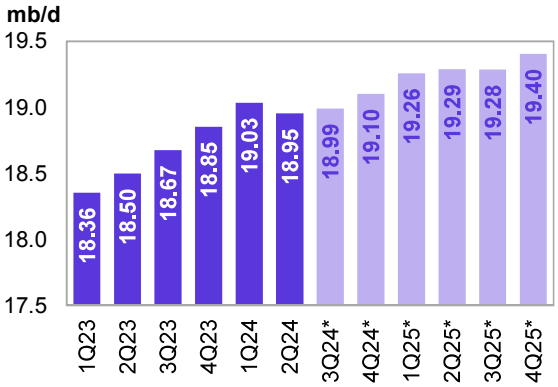
Graph 5 - 16: UK monthly liquids production development



Sources: UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and OPEC.

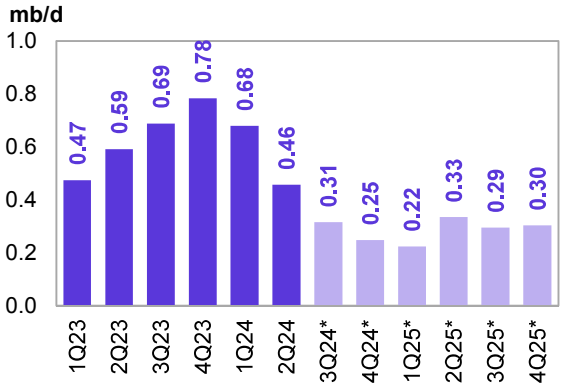
Non-OECD

Graph 5 - 17: Non-OECD quarterly liquids production and forecast



*Note: * 3Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Graph 5 - 18: Non-OECD quarterly liquids supply, y-o-y changes



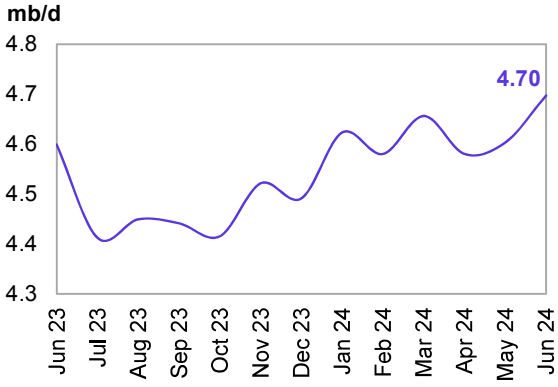
*Note: * 3Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

China

China's liquids production rose by 94 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 4.7 mb/d in June. This is up by 98 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. Crude oil output in June averaged 4.4 mb/d, up by 94 tb/d compared with the previous month. This was also higher by 103 tb/d, y-o-y.

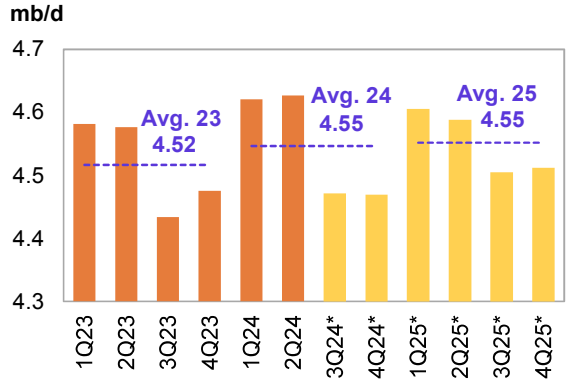
Conversely, NGLs production remained unchanged, m-o-m, averaging 41 tb/d. This was lower by 7 tb/d compared with the same month a year earlier.

Graph 5 - 19: China's monthly liquids production development



Sources: CNPC and OPEC.

Graph 5 - 20: China's quarterly liquids production and forecast



*Note: * 3Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Sources: CNPC and OPEC.*

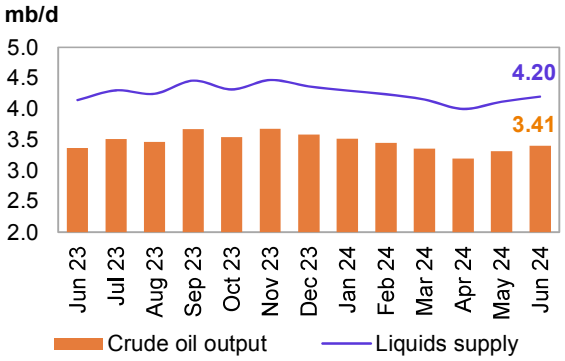
For 2024, China's liquids production is expected to rise by 30 tb/d, y-o-y, and is forecast to average 4.5 mb/d. This is revised up by 14 tb/d from the previous assessment due to better-than-expected performance in June. Natural decline rates are anticipated to be offset by additional growth through more infill wells and EOR projects. Chinese majors are set to maintain high upstream Capex in 2024 to meet the growth requirements stated in the 2019 Seven-Year Exploration and Production Increase Action Plan. For this year, Lingshui 17-2, Lufeng, Liuhua 11-1, Xi'nan, Bozhong 19-2 Oilfield Development, Suizhong 36-1, Shayan and Liuhua 4-1 (redevelopment) – which are operated by CNOOC, PetroChina and Sinopec – are expected to come on stream. At the same time, key ramp-ups are planned for Changqing, Kenli 10-2, Wushi 17-2 and Kenli 6-4.

In 2025, Chinese liquids production is expected to remain broadly steady, y-o-y, and is forecast to average 4.6 mb/d. Supply growth is primarily expected to come from the offshore sector amid considerable offshore exploration investment in recent years. For next year, oil and gas condensate projects like Bozhong 19-6, Huizhou 26-6, Peng Lai 19-9, Shengli, Wushi 17-2, Liaohe and Xijiang 30-2 – which are operated by CNOOC and Sinopec – are expected to come on stream. Meanwhile, key ramp-ups are planned for Changqing, Tarim, Xibei, Peng Lai 19-9 and Xi'nan.

Brazil

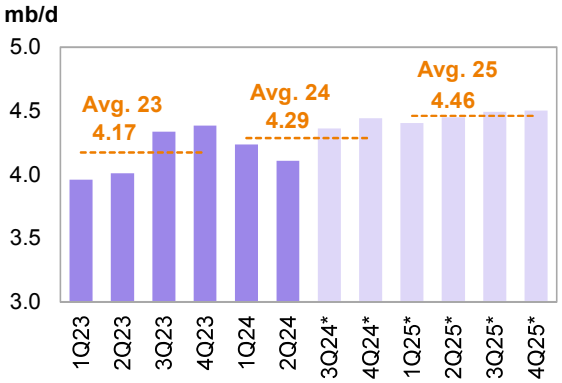
Brazil's crude output in June rose by 88 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 3.4 mb/d. Output shows a recovery, but is still lower than expected, primarily due to extensive maintenance and operational issues. NGLs production, however, remained largely unchanged at an average of around 80 tb/d, and is expected to remain flat in July 2024. Biofuel output (mainly ethanol) is estimated to remain unchanged, m-o-m, averaging 0.7 mb/d, with preliminary data showing a stable trend in July. The country's total liquids production rose by 85 tb/d in June to average 4.2 mb/d, and was also higher by 57 tb/d, y-o-y.

Graph 5 - 21: Brazil's monthly liquids production development by type



Sources: Brazilian National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP) and OPEC.

Graph 5 - 22: Brazil's quarterly liquids production



*Note: * 3Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Sources: ANP and OPEC.*

For 2024, Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is forecast to grow by about 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.3 mb/d. Crude oil output is expected to increase through production ramp-ups in the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Tupi (Lula) and Itapu (Florim) fields. Oil project start-ups are expected at the Buzios, Atlanta, Wahoo, Mero, Pampo-Enchova Cluster and Vida sites. Workers at Brazil's Environment and Renewable Natural Resources agency, known as Ibama, began industrial action in June. Further strikes could delay the start-up of scheduled production platforms in the short term.

Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is forecast to increase by about 180 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.5 mb/d in 2025. Crude oil output is expected to increase through production ramp-ups in the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Tupi (Lula), Marlim and Atlanta fields. Oil project start-ups are expected at the Buzios, Bacalhau (x-Carcara), Parque das Baleias and Lapa (Carioca) fields. However, increasing costs in the offshore market and inflation may continue to delay projects and temper growth in the short term.

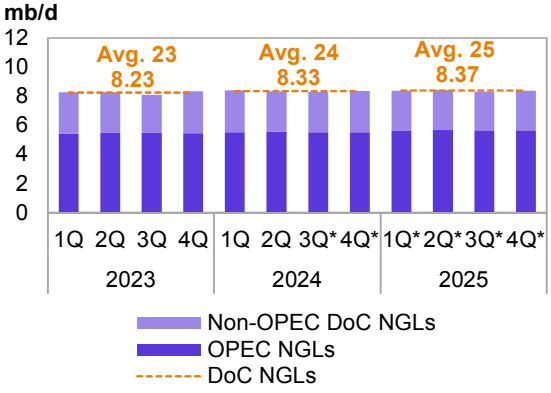
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids

DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids are estimated to expand by about 0.1 mb/d in 2024 to average 8.3 mb/d.

Preliminary data shows NGLs and non-conventional liquids output in 2Q24 averaged 8.3 mb/d. According to preliminary June data, OPEC Member Countries and non-OPEC DoC countries are estimated to produce 5.6 mb/d and 2.8 mb/d, respectively, of NGLs and non-conventional liquids.

The 2025 forecast points toward a combined increase of about 40 tb/d for an average of 8.4 mb/d. NGLs and non-conventional liquids production are projected to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 5.6 mb/d for OPEC Member Countries. However, it is expected to drop by about 70 tb/d for non-OPEC DoC countries.

Graph 5 - 23: DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids quarterly production and forecast



*Note: * 3Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Table 5 - 6: DoC NGLs + non-conventional liquids, mb/d

DoC NGLs and non-coventional liquids	2023	Change 23/22	2024	Change 24/23	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 25/24
OPEC	**5.46**	*0.06*	**5.53**	*0.06*	5.60	5.67	5.64	5.64	**5.64**	*0.11*
Non-OPEC DoC	**2.77**	*0.20*	**2.81**	*0.04*	2.78	2.76	2.66	2.75	**2.74**	*-0.07*
Total	**8.23**	***0.26***	**8.33**	***0.10***	**8.39**	**8.42**	**8.30**	**8.39**	**8.37**	***0.04***

Note: 2024-2025 = Forecast.
Source: OPEC.

DoC crude oil production

According to secondary sources, **total OPEC-12 crude oil production** averaged 26.75 mb/d in July 2024, 185 tb/d higher, m-o-m. Crude oil output increased mainly in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and IR Iran, while production in Libya decreased.

At the same time, **total non-OPEC DoC crude oil production** averaged 14.16 mb/d in July 2024, 68 tb/d lower, m-o-m. Crude oil output decreased mainly in Kazakhstan, Russia and South Sudan.

Table 5 - 7: DoC crude oil production based on *secondary sources*, tb/d

Secondary sources	2022	2023	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	May 24	Jun 24	Jul 24	*Change* Jul/Jun
Algeria	1,013	973	957	907	905	901	906	907	*1*
Congo	261	261	251	246	262	259	260	254	*-6*
Equatorial Guinea	84	56	53	54	56	63	54	57	*3*
Gabon	195	203	216	214	210	214	211	211	*0*
IR Iran	2,554	2,859	3,154	3,179	3,238	3,240	3,250	3,271	*20*
Iraq	4,439	4,287	4,324	4,245	4,208	4,222	4,194	4,251	*57*
Kuwait	2,704	2,595	2,552	2,430	2,429	2,430	2,423	2,415	*-8*
Libya	981	1,162	1,170	1,119	1,188	1,177	1,194	1,175	*-19*
Nigeria	1,210	1,314	1,381	1,413	1,358	1,359	1,369	1,386	*16*
Saudi Arabia	10,531	9,609	8,952	9,009	8,983	9,000	8,918	9,015	*97*
UAE	3,066	2,950	2,906	2,926	2,934	2,936	2,936	2,952	*16*
Venezuela	684	749	774	816	837	838	845	852	*7*
Total OPEC	**27,722**	**27,019**	**26,690**	**26,558**	**26,607**	**26,638**	**26,562**	**26,746**	***185***
Azerbaijan	560	503	487	477	474	463	481	485	*4*
Bahrain	193	182	182	168	175	176	172	171	*0*
Brunei	75	72	78	82	67	58	69	74	*5*
Kazakhstan	1,489	1,597	1,606	1,614	1,555	1,499	1,579	1,545	*-34*
Malaysia	395	377	378	362	362	356	361	360	*-2*
Mexico	1,654	1,657	1,633	1,615	1,599	1,600	1,597	1,590	*-6*
Oman	850	819	807	772	765	766	766	768	*2*
Russia	9,771	9,581	9,496	9,431	9,221	9,248	9,115	9,089	*-26*
Sudan	62	54	47	34	24	23	24	25	*0*
South Sudan	144	146	153	113	65	66	63	53	*-10*
Total Non-OPEC DoC	**15,193**	**14,986**	**14,867**	**14,667**	**14,310**	**14,256**	**14,228**	**14,160**	***-68***
Total DoC	**42,915**	**42,005**	**41,557**	**41,225**	**40,916**	**40,894**	**40,790**	**40,907**	***117***

Notes: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding, given available secondary sources to date.

Source: OPEC.

OPEC crude oil production

OPEC crude oil production for July, as reported by OPEC Member Countries, is shown in ***Table 5 - 8*** below.

Table 5 - 8: OPEC crude oil production based on *direct communication*, tb/d

Direct communication	2022	2023	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	May 24	Jun 24	Jul 24	*Change* Jul/Jun
Algeria	1,020	973	958	907	905	901	906	909	*3*
Congo	262	271	259	252	260	264	259	257	*-2*
Equatorial Guinea	81	55	53	53	60	62	58	57	*-1*
Gabon	191	223	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
IR Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	4,453	4,118	4,123	3,957	3,862	3,860	3,834	..	..
Kuwait	2,707	2,590	2,548	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,413	*0*
Libya	..	1,189	1,191	1,149	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	1,138	1,187	1,260	1,327	1,270	1,251	1,276	1,307	*30*
Saudi Arabia	10,591	9,606	8,901	8,979	8,937	8,993	8,830	8,941	*111*
UAE	3,064	2,944	2,892	2,919	2,928	2,933	2,935	2,933	*-2*
Venezuela	716	783	796	864	904	910	922	928	*5*
Total OPEC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: .. Not available. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Source: OPEC.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary June 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 14.1 mb, m-o-m. At 2,831 mb, they were 38.4 mb higher than the same time one year ago, 66.8 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 116.1 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Within the components, crude stocks fell by 17.3 mb, while product stocks rose by 3.1 mb, m-o-m.

OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,365 mb. This was 17.0 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 44.4 mb below the latest five-year average, and 101 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD total product stocks stood at 1,467 mb. This is 55.4 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 22.3 mb lower than the latest five-year average, and 15.2 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks fell in June by 0.1 days, m-o-m, to stand at 61.2 days. This is 0.4 days higher than the level registered in June 2023, 2.8 days lower than the latest five-year average, and 0.6 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD

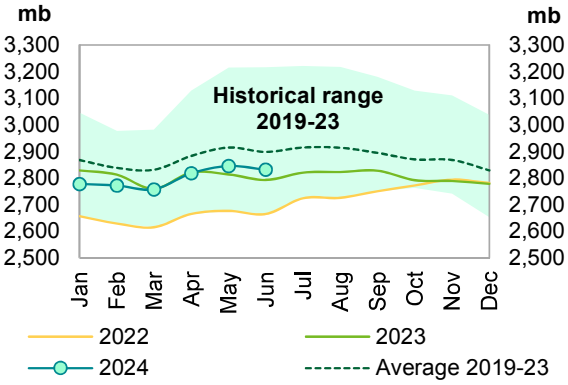
Preliminary June 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 14.1 mb, m-o-m. At 2,831 mb, they were 38.4 mb higher than the same time one year ago, 66.8 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 116.1 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the components, crude stocks fell by 17.3 mb, while product stocks rose by 3.1 mb, m-o-m.

Within the OECD regions, in June, total commercial oil stocks fell in OECD America and OECD Europe while they rose in OECD Asia Pacific.

OECD commercial crude stocks fell by 17.3 mb, m-o-m, ending June at 1,365 mb. This was 17.0 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 44.4 mb below the latest five-year average, and 101.0 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

Graph 9 - 1: OECD commercial oil stocks



Sources: Argus, EIA, Euroilstock, IEA, METI and OPEC.

Within the OECD regions, OECD Americas and OECD Europe saw crude stock draws of 6.0 mb and 13.0 mb, m-o-m, respectively, while crude stocks in OECD Asia Pacific rose by 1.7 mb, m-o-m.

By contrast, OECD total product stocks rose by 3.1 mb, m-o-m, in June to stand at 1,467 mb. This is 55.4 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 22.3 mb lower than the latest five-year average, and 15.2 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, product stocks in OECD Asia Pacific witnessed a drop of 1.2 mb, m-o-m, while OECD Americas and OECD Europe product stocks rose by 2.3 mb and 2.0 mb, respectively.

Table 9 - 1: OECD commercial stocks, mb

OECD stocks	Jun 23	Apr 24	May 24	Jun 24	*Change* Jun 24/May 24
Crude oil	1,382	1,391	1,382	1,365	*-17.3*
Products	1,411	1,426	1,464	1,467	*3.1*
Total	**2,793**	**2,818**	**2,845**	**2,831**	***-14.1***
Days of forward cover	**60.8**	**61.1**	**61.3**	**61.2**	***-0.1***

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.
Sources: Argus, EIA, Euroilstock, IEA, METI and OPEC.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks fell in June by 0.1 days, m-o-m, to stand at 61.2 days. This is 0.4 days higher than the level registered in June 2023, 2.8 days lower than the latest five-year average, and 0.6 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, OECD Americas stood at 3.2 days and OECD Europe at 2.1 days below the latest five-year average, to stand at 60.5 days and 68.8 days, respectively. OECD Asia Pacific was 2.6 days less than the latest five-year average, to stand at 48.9 days.

OECD Americas

OECD Americas' total commercial stocks fell in June by 3.7 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 1,544 mb. This is 30.9 mb higher than the same month in 2023, but 12.1 mb below the latest five-year average.

Commercial crude oil stocks in OECD Americas fell in June by 6.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 775 mb, which is 9.7 mb higher than in June 2023, but 6.9 mb less than the latest five-year average.

In contrast, total product stocks in OECD Americas rose by 2.3 mb, m-o-m, in June to stand at 769 mb. This is 21.2 mb higher than the same month in 2023, but 5.2 mb below the latest five-year average. Lower consumption in the region was behind the product stock build.

OECD Europe

OECD Europe's total commercial stocks fell in June by 11.0 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 944 mb. This is 23.2 mb higher than the same month in 2023, but 32.7 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Europe's commercial crude stocks decreased by 13.0 mb, m-o-m, to end June at 415 mb. This is 10.1 mb less than one year ago and 18.3 mb lower than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, total product stocks rose by 2.0 mb, m-o-m, to end June at 530 mb. This is 33.3 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 14.4 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific

OECD Asia Pacific's total commercial oil stocks rose in June by 0.6 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 343 mb. This is 15.7 mb lower than the same time a year ago and 21.9 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific's crude stocks rose by 1.7 mb, m-o-m, to end June at 175 mb. This is 16.6 mb lower than one year ago, and 19.2 mb beneath the latest five-year average.

By contrast, OECD Asia Pacific's total product stocks fell by 1.2 mb, m-o-m, to end June at 168 mb. This is 0.9 mb higher than one year ago, but 2.7 mb below the latest five-year average.

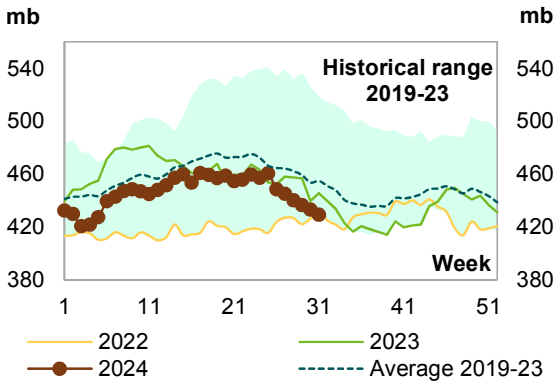
US

Preliminary data for July 2024 shows that total US commercial oil stocks rose by 6.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 1,289 mb. This is 17.6 mb, or 1.4%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 16.6 mb, or 1.3%, below the latest five-year average. Crude stocks fell by 15.5 mb, while product stocks rose by 21.4 mb, m-o-m.

US commercial crude stocks in July stood at 433.0 mb. This is 6.7 mb, or 1.5%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 19.8 mb, or 4.4%, below the latest five-year average. The monthly draw in crude oil stocks came despite lower crude runs, which decreased by 273 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 16.92 mb/d in July.

By contrast, total product stocks rose in July to stand at 856.0 mb. This is 24.3 mb, or 2.9%, higher than in July 2023 and 3.3 mb, or 0.4%, above the latest five-year average. The product stock build can be attributed to lower product consumption.

Graph 9 - 2: US weekly commercial crude oil inventories



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

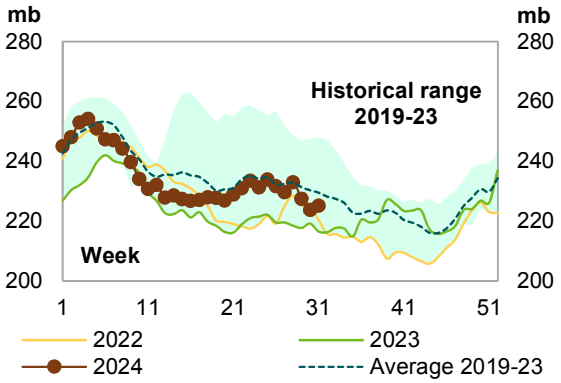
Graph 9 - 3: US weekly gasoline inventories

Gasoline stocks fell in July by 7.9 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 223.8 mb. This is 1.7 mb, or 0.8%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 9.0 mb, or 3.9%, below the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks in July went down by 2.3 mb, m-o-m. At 25.9 mb, they were 2.7 mb, or 9.3%, less than a year earlier, and 4.9 mb, or 15.9%, below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, distillate stocks in July rose by 7.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 126.8 mb. This is 6.6 mb, or 5.5%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 11.4 mb, or 8.3%, below the latest five-year average.

Jet fuel stocks increased by 3.9 mb, m-o-m, ending July at 47.2 mb. This is 4.5 mb, or 10.5%, higher than the same month in 2023, and 4.8 mb, or 11.4%, above the latest five-year average.



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Table 9 - 2: US commercial petroleum stocks, mb

US stocks	Jul 23	May 24	Jun 24	Jul 24	Change Jul 24/Jun 24
Crude oil	**439.8**	**454.5**	**448.5**	**433.0**	***-15.5***
Gasoline	222.1	230.5	231.7	223.8	*-7.9*
Distillate fuel	120.2	120.3	119.7	126.8	*7.1*
Residual fuel oil	28.5	29.0	28.2	25.9	*-2.3*
Jet fuel	42.7	42.3	43.3	47.2	*3.9*
Total products	**831.6**	**818.2**	**834.5**	**856.0**	***21.4***
Total	**1,271.4**	**1,272.7**	**1,283.1**	**1,289.0**	***6.0***
SPR	**347.5**	**370.2**	**372.6**	**375.1**	***2.5***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

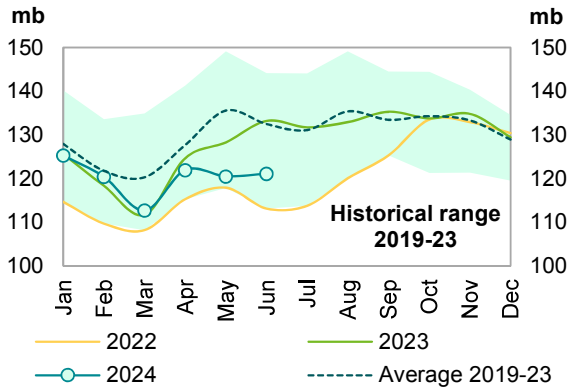
Japan

In Japan, total commercial oil stocks in June 2024 rose by 0.6 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 121.1 mb. This is 12.2 mb, or 9.1%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 11.4 mb, or 8.6%, below the latest five-year average. Crude stocks rose by 1.7 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks fell by 1.2 mb, m-o-m.

Japanese commercial crude oil stocks rose in June by 1.7 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 63.3 mb. This is 14.5 mb, or 18.6%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 11.5 mb, or 15.3%, below the latest five-year average. The draw in crude stocks came on the back of lower crude imports, which decreased in June by around 30 tb/d, or 1.4%, m-o-m, to average 2.1 mb/d.

Gasoline stocks fell 0.9 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 10.8 mb in June. This is 0.5 mb, or 5.2%, higher than a year earlier and 0.4 mb, or 3.3%, below the latest five-year average. The draw in gasoline stocks came on the back of higher gasoline domestic sales, which rose by 0.2%, m-o-m, in June.

Graph 9 - 4: Japan's commercial oil stocks



Sources: METI and OPEC.

By contrast, distillate stocks rose by 0.5 mb, m-o-m, to end June at 25.8 mb. This is 2.6 mb, or 11.3%, higher than the same month in 2023 and 1.1 mb, or 4.3%, above the latest five-year average. Within the distillate components, jet fuel stocks fell by 7.7%, while gasoil and kerosene stocks rose by 2.7% and 6.1%, m-o-m, respectively.

Total residual fuel oil stocks rose, m-o-m, by 0.1 mb to end June at 12.7 mb. This is 0.1 mb, or 0.4%, higher than the same month in 2023 and 0.5 mb, or 4.5 %, above the latest five-year average. Within the components, fuel oil A stocks rose by 2.1%, m-o-m, while fuel oil BC stocks fell by 0.5%, m-o-m.

Table 9 - 3: Japan's commercial oil stocks*, mb

Japan's stocks	Jun 23	Apr 24	May 24	Jun 24	Change Jun 24/May 24
Crude oil	**77.8**	**67.7**	**61.5**	**63.3**	***1.7***
Gasoline	10.2	10.5	11.7	10.8	*-0.9*
Naphtha	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.5	*-0.8*
Middle distillates	23.2	21.7	25.3	25.8	*0.5*
Residual fuel oil	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	*0.1*
Total products	**55.5**	**54.2**	**58.9**	**57.8**	***-1.2***
Total**	**133.2**	**121.9**	**120.5**	**121.1**	***0.6***

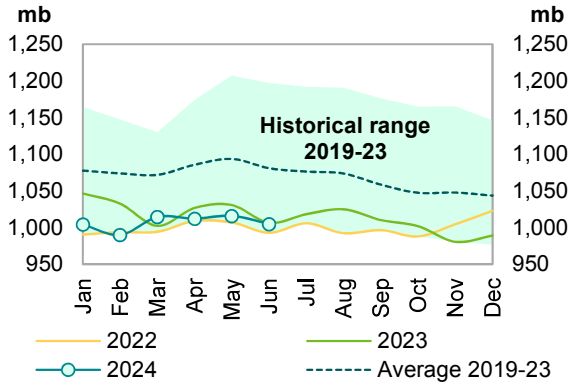
*Note: * At the end of the month. ** Includes crude oil and main products only.*
Sources: METI and OPEC.

EU-14 plus UK and Norway

Preliminary data for June 2024 showed that total European oil stocks fell by 11.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 1,005 mb. At this level, they were 1.7 mb, or 0.2%, below the same month in 2023 and 76.0 mb, or 7.0%, less than the latest five-year average. Crude stocks fell by 13.0 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks rose by 2.0 mb, m-o-m.

European crude stocks stood at 419 mb in June. This is 18.0 mb, or 4.1%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 47.5 mb, or 10.2% less than the latest five-year average. The draw in crude oil stocks came on the back of higher refinery throughput in the EU-14, plus the UK and Norway, which increased by 201 tb/d, or 2.2%, m-o-m, to stand at 9.48 mb/d.

Graph 9 - 5: EU-14 plus UK and Norway total oil stocks



Sources: Argus, Euroilstock and OPEC.

By contrast, total European product stocks rose by 2.0 mb, m-o-m, to end June at 586 mb. This is 16.3 mb, or 2.9%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 28.5 mb, or 4.6%, below the latest five-year average. The stock build can be attributed to lower demand in the region.

Gasoline stocks remained unchanged in June, m-o-m, to stand at 110 mb, which is 9.0 mb, or 8.9%, higher than the same time in 2023, and 0.9 mb, or 0.8%, higher than the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks rose in June by 2.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 389 mb. This is 7.0 mb, or 1.8%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 23.2 mb, or 5.6%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Naphtha stocks also rose in June by 1.0 mb, m-o-m, ending the month at 29 mb. This is 1.3 mb, or 4.6%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 0.6 mb, or 1.9%, lower than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, residual fuel stocks were down in June by 1.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 58 mb. This is 1.0 mb, or 1.7%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 5.6 mb, or 8.8%, below the latest five-year average.

Table 9 - 4: EU-14 plus UK and Norway's total oil stocks, mb

EU stocks	Jun 23	Apr 24	May 24	Jun 24	Change Jun 24/May 24
Crude oil	**437.0**	**421.8**	**432.0**	**419.0**	***-13.0***
Gasoline	101.0	111.6	110.0	110.0	*0.0*
Naphtha	27.7	25.8	28.0	29.0	*1.0*
Middle distillates	382.0	393.2	387.0	389.0	*2.0*
Fuel oils	59.0	60.0	59.0	58.0	*-1.0*
Total products	**569.7**	**590.5**	**584.0**	**586.0**	***2.0***
Total	**1,006.7**	**1,012.3**	**1,016.0**	**1,005.0**	***-11.0***

Sources: Argus, Euroilstock and OPEC.

Singapore, Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) and Fujairah

Singapore

In June, total product stocks in Singapore fell by 0.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 43.3 mb. This is 0.8 mb, or 2.0%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 3.7 mb, or 7.8%, less than the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks decreased in June by 2.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 8.6 mb. This is 0.7 mb, or 9.2%, higher than in June 2023, but 2.2 mb, or 20.3%, less than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, light distillate stocks rose in June by 0.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 15.2 mb. This is 1.0 mb or 6.8 mb higher than the same month in 2023, and 1.3 mb, or 9.7%, above the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks went up by 1.9 mb, m-o-m, ending June at 19.5 mb. This is 0.9 mb, or 4.3%, lower than in June 2023, and 2.8 mb, or 12.7%, below the latest five-year average.

ARA

Total product stocks in ARA in June rose by 1.2 mb, m-o-m. At 47.2 mb, they were 3.5 mb, or 8.1%, above the same month in 2023 and 1.3 mb, or 2.7%, higher than the latest five-year average.

Gasoline stocks rose by 1.2 mb, m-o-m, ending June at 9.5 mb. This is 2.0 mb, or 17.0%, lower than in June 2023 and 0.8 mb, or 7.8%, below the latest five-year average.

Jet oil stocks increased by 0.7 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 7.6 mb in June. This is 1.6 mb, or 27.3%, higher than the level seen in June 2023 and 0.6 mb, or 9.3%, higher than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, gasoil stocks in June fell by 0.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 16.3 mb. This is 1.4 mb, or 9.7%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 0.6 mb, or 3.6%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Fuel oil stocks decreased in June by 0.5 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 9.6 mb. This is 0.4 mb, or 4.1%, higher than in June 2023, but 0.7 mb, or 7.8%, less than the latest five-year average.

Fujairah

During the week ending 29 July 2024, total oil product stocks in Fujairah fell by 0.58 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 17.79 mb, according to data from FEDCom and S&P Global Commodity Insights. At this level, total oil stocks were 1.94 mb lower than at the same time a year ago.

Light distillate stocks fell by 0.02 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 6.22 mb, which is 1.37 mb lower than a year ago.

Middle distillate stocks decreased by 0.84 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 1.87 mb, which is 0.78 mb less than the same time last year.

By contrast, heavy distillate stocks rose by 0.29 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 9.70 mb, which is 0.21 mb higher than the same time a year ago.

Balance of Supply and Demand

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 43.0 mb/d in 2024. This is around 0.8 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2023.

Demand for DoC crude in 2025 is revised down by 0.2 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 43.6 mb/d. This is around 0.6 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024.

Balance of supply and demand in 2024

Demand for DoC crude

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 43.0 mb/d in 2024. This is around 0.8 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2023.

Table 10 - 1: DoC supply/demand balance for 2024*, mb/d

							Change
	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	2024/23
(a) World oil demand	**102.2**	**103.1**	**103.7**	**104.8**	**105.6**	**104.3**	***2.1***
Non-DoC liquids production	51.8	52.6	53.0	52.9	53.4	53.0	*1.2*
DoC NGL and non-conventionals	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	*0.1*
(b) Total non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**60.0**	**61.0**	**61.3**	**61.2**	**61.7**	**61.3**	***1.3***
Difference (a-b)	**42.2**	**42.1**	**42.4**	**43.6**	**43.8**	**43.0**	***0.8***
DoC crude oil production	**42.0**	**41.2**	**40.9**				
Balance	**-0.2**	**-0.9**	**-1.5**				

*Note: * 2024 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Balance of supply and demand in 2025

Demand for DoC crude

Demand for DoC crude in 2025 is revised down by 0.2 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 43.6 mb/d. This is around 0.6 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024.

Table 10 - 2: DoC supply/demand balance for 2025*, mb/d

							Change
	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	2025/24
(a) World oil demand	**104.3**	**104.9**	**105.4**	**106.8**	**107.3**	**106.1**	***1.8***
Non-DoC liquids production	53.0	53.9	53.8	54.1	54.6	54.1	*1.1*
DoC NGL and non-conventionals	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	*0.0*
(b) Total non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**61.3**	**62.3**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**63.0**	**62.5**	***1.1***
Difference (a-b)	**43.0**	**42.6**	**43.1**	**44.5**	**44.3**	**43.6**	***0.6***

*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Table 11 - 1: World oil demand and supply balance, mb/d

World oil demand and supply balance	2021	2022	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025
World demand													
Americas	24.0	24.7	25.0	24.5	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.2	24.5	25.4	25.6	25.4	25.2
of which US	*19.8*	*20.2*	*20.4*	*19.9*	*20.7*	*20.7*	*20.8*	*20.5*	*20.0*	*20.7*	*20.7*	*20.9*	*20.6*
Europe	13.1	13.6	13.4	12.9	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.4	13.4
Asia Pacific	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.2
Total OECD	**44.4**	**45.6**	**45.7**	**45.0**	**45.8**	**46.3**	**46.2**	**45.8**	**45.1**	**45.9**	**46.4**	**46.3**	**45.9**
China	15.5	15.0	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.5
India	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8
Other Asia	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.9
Latin America	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0
Middle East	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.3	9.2
Africa	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.7
Russia	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
Other Eurasia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
Other Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Non-OECD	**52.8**	**54.1**	**56.6**	**58.2**	**57.9**	**58.6**	**59.4**	**58.5**	**59.8**	**59.5**	**60.4**	**61.0**	**60.2**
(a) Total world demand	**97.2**	**99.7**	**102.2**	**103.1**	**103.7**	**104.8**	**105.6**	**104.3**	**104.9**	**105.4**	**106.8**	**107.3**	**106.1**
Y-o-y change	***5.9***	***2.5***	***2.6***	***2.0***	***1.9***	***2.5***	***2.1***	***2.1***	***1.8***	***1.7***	***2.0***	***1.7***	***1.8***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	23.5	25.0	26.6	26.9	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.3	27.8	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.0
of which US	*18.1*	*19.4*	*20.9*	*21.0*	*21.7*	*21.4*	*21.5*	*21.4*	*21.6*	*21.9*	*22.0*	*22.1*	*21.9*
Europe	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Asia Pacific	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total OECD	**27.8**	**29.1**	**30.7**	**31.0**	**31.5**	**31.4**	**31.8**	**31.5**	**32.1**	**32.0**	**32.2**	**32.6**	**32.2**
China	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
India	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Asia	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Latin America	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.6
Middle East	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Africa	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other Eurasia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Europe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Non-OECD	**17.6**	**18.0**	**18.6**	**19.0**	**19.0**	**19.0**	**19.1**	**19.0**	**19.3**	**19.3**	**19.3**	**19.4**	**19.3**
Total Non-DoC production	45.4	47.0	49.3	50.1	50.5	50.4	50.9	50.5	51.3	51.3	51.5	52.0	51.5
Processing gains	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**47.7**	**49.4**	**51.8**	**52.6**	**53.0**	**52.9**	**53.4**	**53.0**	**53.9**	**53.8**	**54.1**	**54.6**	**54.1**
DoC NGLs	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
(b) Total Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**55.3**	**57.4**	**60.0**	**61.0**	**61.3**	**61.2**	**61.7**	**61.3**	**62.3**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**63.0**	**62.5**
Y-o-y change	***0.6***	***2.1***	***2.6***	***1.9***	***2.0***	***1.1***	***0.4***	***1.3***	***1.3***	***0.9***	***1.1***	***1.2***	***1.1***
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	25.2	27.7	27.0	26.6	26.6								
Non-OPEC DoC crude production	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.7	14.3								
DoC crude oil production	**40.3**	**42.8**	**42.0**	**41.2**	**40.9**								
Total liquids production	**95.6**	**100.2**	**102.0**	**102.2**	**102.2**								
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	*-1.6*	*0.6*	*-0.2*	*-0.9*	*-1.5*								
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	2,652	2,781	2,778	2,757	2,831								
SPR	1,484	1,214	1,207	1,219	1,227								
Total	**4,136**	**3,995**	**3,984**	**3,976**	**4,059**								
Oil-on-water	1,348	1,546	1,438	1,460	1,396								
Days of forward consumption in OECD, *days*													
Commercial onland stocks	58	61	61	60	61								
SPR	33	27	26	27	27								
Total	**91**	**88**	**87**	**87**	**88**								
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**41.9**	**42.3**	**42.2**	**42.1**	**42.4**	**43.6**	**43.8**	**43.0**	**42.6**	**43.1**	**44.5**	**44.3**	**43.6**

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.
Source: OPEC.

https://www.iea.org/reports/oil-market-report-august-2024

Oil Market Report - August 2024

Highlights

Global oil demand increased by 870 kb/d in 2Q24, with a contraction in China limiting gains. Demand is set to rise by less than 1 mb/d in both 2024 and 2025. This is largely unchanged from last month's Report and far slower than last year's 2.1 mb/d growth as comparatively lacklustre macroeconomic drivers come to the fore.

World supply rose 230 kb/d to 103.4 mb/d in July as a substantial OPEC+ increase more than offset losses from non-OPEC+. Annual gains accelerate from 730 kb/d in 2024 to 1.9 mb/d in 2025. Non-OPEC+ production increases by 1.5 mb/d this year and next, while OPEC+ may fall by 760 kb/d in 2024 but rise by 400 kb/d in 2025 if voluntary cuts stay in place.

Global refinery throughputs are forecast to increase by 840 kb/d to 83.3 mb/d in 2024, and by 600 kb/d to 83.9 mb/d next year. Margin weakness continues to weigh on processing rates, with Chinese runs now expected to decline y-o-y. Margins fell further in July in Europe, but rose in Singapore and on the US Gulf Coast, led by stronger naphtha and gasoline cracks.

Global observed oil inventories fell by 26.2 mb in June, following four months of builds totalling 157.5 mb. OECD onshore stocks declined by 19.5 mb but were mostly offset by a 17.5 mb increase in non-OECD countries. Oil on water declined for a third consecutive month, by 24.2 mb. OECD Industry inventories were down by 21 mb, largely in line with the seasonal norm.

Brent crude futures tumbled by $6/bbl during July, as a string of weak macro-economic data prompted a broad risk-off sentiment across financial markets, outweighing escalating hostilities in the Middle East. Front-month time spreads remained resilient in the face of falling flat prices, reflecting a tight Atlantic Basin market. At the time of writing, Brent was trading at around $80/bbl.

Market gymnastics

Oil markets exhibited Olympic levels of volatility over recent weeks. Benchmark crude oil prices tumbled sharply lower in July and early August as unexpected economic data threw the market off balance. Questions over the health of the global economy re-emerged as Japan increased interest rates sparking a reversal in yen carry trades, China's outlook deteriorated and US hiring slowed in July. But persistent geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and some relatively positive macroeconomic data backstopped weakness in oil futures, with prices rebounding higher in the second week of August. Moreover, OPEC+ cuts are also tightening physical markets, lifting North Sea Dated to a $2/bbl premium against the front-month ICE contract. At the time of writing, ICE Brent futures traded at around $80/bbl, down by more than $6/bbl since the start of July.

Our outlook for global oil demand is largely unchanged from last month's Report, with growth projected at slightly less than 1 mb/d in both 2024 and 2025. However, a meaningful shift in drivers is becoming apparent. In June, Chinese oil demand contracted for a third consecutive month, driven by a slump in industrial inputs, including for the petrochemical sector. Preliminary trade data point to further weakness in July, as crude oil imports sank to their lowest level since the stringent lockdowns of September 2022. By contrast, demand in advanced economies, especially for US gasoline, has shown signs of strength in recent months. The US economy, where one-third of global gasoline is consumed, has outperformed peers, with a resilient service sector buttressing miles driven. As a result, OECD oil consumption flipped from a 300 kb/d annual contraction in 1Q24 to growth of 190 kb/d in the second quarter.

Despite the marked slowdown in Chinese oil demand growth, OPEC+ has yet to call time on its plan to gradually unwind voluntary production cuts starting in the fourth quarter. Its Joint Ministerial Monitoring Committee (JMMC) reiterated on 1 August, however, that the group could pause or reverse its decision

depending on prevailing market conditions. Our current balances suggest that even if those cuts remain in place, global inventories could build by an average 860 kb/d next year as non-OPEC+ supply increases of around 1.5 mb/d in 2024 and again in 2025 more than cover expected demand growth. The Americas quartet of the United States, Guyana, Canada and Brazil account for three-quarters, or roughly 1.1 mb/d, of non-OPEC+ supply gains in each of the two years.

For now, supply is struggling to keep pace with peak summer demand, tipping the market into a deficit. As a result, global inventories have taken a hit. After four months of gains, June saw oil inventories fall by 26.2 mb. Crude oil stocks dropped by 40.9 mb, even as China built substantially. Meanwhile, oil products rose by 14.8 mb, supported by large builds in US LPG. Preliminary July data suggest this trend continued, with total stocks declining once again as crude inventories lost further ground while oil products made gains. This dynamic is squeezing refinery margins, potentially setting the stage for an upset and shift in refinery activity in the coming months. Competition in the oil markets will continue even after the Olympic and Paralympic

OPEC+ crude oil production[1]
million barrels per day

	Jun 2024 Supply	Jul 2024 Supply	Jul Prod vs Target	Jul-2024 Implied Target[1]	Sustainable Capacity[2]	Eff Spare Cap vs Jul[3]
Algeria	0.91	0.92	0.01	0.91	0.99	0.07
Congo	0.26	0.26	-0.02	0.28	0.27	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	0.06	-0.01	0.07	0.06	0.0
Gabon	0.22	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.0
Iraq	4.28	4.36	0.43	3.93	4.87	0.51
Kuwait	2.48	2.52	0.11	2.41	2.88	0.36
Nigeria	1.29	1.26	-0.24	1.5	1.42	0.16
Saudi Arabia	8.87	9.01	0.03	8.98	12.11	3.1
UAE	3.28	3.3	0.39	2.91	4.28	0.98
Total OPEC-9[4]	**21.65**	**21.91**	**0.75**	**21.16**	**27.1**	**5.19**
Iran[5]	3.35	3.35			3.8	
Libya[5]	1.19	1.16			1.23	0.07
Venezuela[5]	0.9	0.92			0.87	-0.05
Total OPEC	**27.09**	**27.34**			**33.0**	**5.25**
Azerbaijan	0.48	0.48	-0.07	0.55	0.49	0.01
Kazakhstan	1.59	1.59	0.14	1.45	1.62	0.03
Mexico[6]	1.57	1.58			1.6	0.02
Oman	0.76	0.76	0.0	0.76	0.85	0.09
Russia	9.24	9.23	0.25	8.98	9.76	
Others[7]	0.72	0.72	-0.15	0.87	0.86	0.13
Total Non-OPEC	**14.36**	**14.36**	**0.18**	**12.61**	**15.17**	**0.28**
OPEC+ 18 in Nov 2022 deal[5]	**34.44**	**34.7**	**0.93**	**33.76**	**40.67**	**5.44**
Total OPEC+	**41.45**	**41.7**			**48.17**	**5.53**

1. Includes extra voluntary curbs where announced. 2. Capacity levels can be reached within 90 days and sustained for an extended period. 3. Excludes shut in Iranian, Russian crude. 4. Angola left OPEC effective 1 Jan 2024. 5. Iran, Libya, Venezuela exempt from cuts. 6. Mexico excluded from OPEC+ compliance. 7. Bahrain, Brunei, Malaysia, Sudan and South Sudan.

IEA World Oil Supply and Demand Forecasts: Summary (Table)

2024-08-13 08:00:00.20 GMT

By Kristian Siedenburg

(Bloomberg) -- Following is a summary of world oil supply and demand forecasts from the International Energy Agency in Paris:

	4Q 2025	3Q 2025	2Q 2025	1Q 2025	4Q 2024	3Q 2024	2Q 2024	1Q 2024	2025	2024
					Demand					
Total Demand	104.8	105.0	103.8	102.3	103.7	104.1	103.1	101.3	104.0	103.1
Total OECD	45.8	46.0	45.4	44.8	45.9	46.1	45.8	44.8	45.5	45.6
Americas	25.1	25.5	25.0	24.5	25.1	25.5	25.1	24.4	25.0	25.0
Europe	13.2	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.3	13.6	13.6	12.9	13.3	13.3
Asia Oceania	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.3
Non-OECD countries	59.0	59.1	58.4	57.5	57.8	58.0	57.3	56.5	58.5	57.4
FSU	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
China	17.4	17.4	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.1	16.7	16.5	17.2	16.8
Other Asia	15.3	14.8	15.4	15.3	14.9	14.5	15.0	14.9	15.2	14.8
Americas	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5
Middle East	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.1	8.7	9.3	9.1
Africa	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
					Supply					
Total Supply	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	102.8	101.8	n/a	n/a
Non-OPEC	72.7	72.4	72.0	70.8	70.9	70.5	70.2	69.4	72.0	70.2
Total OECD	32.8	32.4	32.7	32.2	32.1	31.7	31.7	31.3	32.5	31.7
Americas	29.1	28.8	28.9	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.1	27.6	28.8	28.1
Europe	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Asia Oceania	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Non-OECD	34.1	33.7	33.4	33.4	33.1	32.7	32.6	33.0	33.6	32.8
FSU	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.5
Europe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Other Asia	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Americas	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.5
Middle East	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
Africa	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
Processing Gains	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Total OPEC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.7	32.4	n/a	n/a
Crude	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.1	26.9	n/a	n/a
Natural gas liquids NGLs	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6
Call on OPEC crude and stock change *	26.4	27.0	26.1	25.9	27.2	28.0	27.3	26.4	26.3	27.2

NOTE: Figures are in million of barrels per day. (*) equals total demand minus non-OPEC supply and OPEC natural gas liquids.

IEA changed the way it measures OPEC supply, adopting the industry-standard approach of counting most of Venezuela's Orinoco heavy oil as "crude oil."

SOURCE: International Energy Agency

To contact the reporter on this story: Kristian Siedenburg in Vienna at ksiedenburg@bloomberg.net

IEA: July Crude Oil Production in OPEC Countries (Table)

2024-08-13 08:00:00.22 GMT

By Kristian Siedenburg

(Bloomberg) -- Following is a summary of oil production in OPEC countries from the International Energy Agency in Paris:

	July 2024	June 2024	July MoM
Total OPEC	27.34	27.09	0.25
Total OPEC9	21.91	21.65	0.26
Algeria	0.92	0.91	0.01
Congo	0.26	0.26	0.00
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	0.06	0.00
Gabon	0.22	0.22	0.00
Iraq	4.36	4.28	0.08
Kuwait	2.52	2.48	0.04
Nigeria	1.26	1.29	-0.03
Saudi Arabia	9.01	8.87	0.14
UAE	3.30	3.28	0.02
Iran	3.35	3.35	0.00
Libya	1.16	1.19	-0.03
Venezuela	0.92	0.90	0.02

NOTE: Figures are in million of barrels per day. Monthly level change calculated by Bloomberg. Production data excludes condensates.

OPEC9 excludes Iran, Libya and Venezuela.

SOURCE: International Energy Agency

To contact the reporter on this story:
Kristian Siedenburg in Vienna at ksiedenburg@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
Simon Lee at slee936@bloomberg.net

To view this story in Bloomberg click here:
https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/SI5CCPGENSW0

IEA REPORT WRAP: Oil Market Faces Surplus If OPEC+ Supply Rises

2024-08-13 10:32:44.985 GMT

By Rachel Graham

(Bloomberg) -- Global oil markets are poised to swing from a deficit to a surplus next quarter should OPEC+ proceed with

plans to boost supplies. European gasoil demand in the first half of the year was lower than during Covid, according to IEA estimates.

MAINBAR:

* Oil Market Faces Surplus If OPEC+ Boosts Supply
** Global market is in deficit now due to summer demand
** It's seen balanced next quarter if OPEC+ cancels output hike

SUPPLY/DEMAND:

* IEA World Oil Supply/Demand Key Forecasts
** 2024 world demand will average 103.1m b/d
** 2024 oil supply to increase by 730k b/d
* IEA World Oil Supply and Demand Forecasts By Region (Table)
* OPEC Crude Output Climbed 250k B/D in July on Saudi Ramp-Up
** See July OPEC Crude output in table format here
* Steady Demand Growth Masks Shift Between Regions, Products
** Weak growth in China "now significantly drags on global gains"
** OECD oil demand for 2Q showed "a notable improvement" vs 1Q
* European Gasoil Demand Lower Than During Covid in 1H 2024
** European gasoil demand in 1H 2024 was 50k b/d below the same period in 2020

REFINING:

* IEA Cuts Historic Oil-Refining Margins After Methodology Tweaks
* Oil Refining Margins Could Weaken as Demand Growth Slows
** China runs forecast to drop by about 500k b/d in 3Q y/y, a second quarterly drop
** Globally, August is expected to be the seasonal peak in crude runs at 85m b/d

Falling Profits Weigh on Refiners Particularly in Asia, IEA Says

Crude runs in China in the third quarter will be below last year's level

m b/d	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
OECD Americas	19.1	16.6	17.8	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.7
OECD Europe	12.2	10.7	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.2
OECD Asia	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7
China	13.4	13.7	14.4	13.7	15.0	14.8	15.2
Other Asia	10.4	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.9
FSU	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6
Middle East	7.9	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.6	9.2	9.4
Africa	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0

Source: International Energy Agency

Bloomberg

* OTHER:
** US SPR Refilling Set to Average 100K B/D for 2024
** Russia's Foreign Oil Sales Climb to 3-Month High as Prices Rise

To contact the reporter on this story:
Rachel Graham in London at rgraham13@bloomberg.net
To contact the editor responsible for this story:
Brian Wingfield at bwingfield3@bloomberg.net

To view this story in Bloomberg click here:
https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/SI5C0LDWRGG0

Oil Surplus Looms If OPEC+ Hikes Supplies, IEA Data Show (1)
2024-08-13 10:17:25.814 GMT
By Grant Smith
(Bloomberg) -- Global oil markets are poised to swing from a deficit to a surplus next quarter should OPEC+ proceed with plans to boost supplies, data from the International Energy Agency showed.
Oil inventories are currently depleting as a result of peak summer driving demand, but should stabilize in the final quarter of the year, the Paris-based agency said in a report.
That would likely tip into an overhang if the OPEC+ cartel presses ahead with provisional plans to bring back idled output starting in October, the report indicated. Oil consumption in China, the biggest importer, fell for a third month in June, the IEA said.
"Despite the marked slowdown in Chinese oil demand growth, OPEC+ has yet to call time on its plan to gradually unwind voluntary production cuts starting in the fourth quarter," according to the agency, which advises major economies.
Led by Saudi Arabia and Russia, OPEC+ has outlined a roadmap to revive about 543,000 barrels a day during the final quarter of the year, but stresses the plans could be "paused or reversed" depending on market conditions. A decision may arrive in coming weeks.
Crude prices have gyrated recently as the summer driving surge and concerns over escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East vie with signs of faltering economic growth in China. Brent futures are trading near $80 a barrel.

“For now, supply is struggling to keep pace with peak summer demand, tipping the market into a deficit,” the IEA said. “As a result, global inventories have taken a hit,” with stockpiles declining in June by 26.2 million barrels.

‘Meaningful Shift’

Unusually, growing demand in developed economies such as the US has been compensating for slackness in China and other emerging nations, the IEA observed.

“A meaningful shift in drivers is becoming apparent,” the agency said. “The US economy, where one-third of global gasoline is consumed, has outperformed peers, with a resilient service sector buttressing miles driven.”

Yet the tightness prevailing now in global markets is due to fade.

Even if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies cancel their scheduled output hikes, inventories will accumulate next year by a hefty 860,000 barrels a day amid booming supplies from the US, Guyana and Brazil, according to the IEA.

With crude prices too low for many OPEC+ members to cover government spending, traders and analysts are divided on whether the cartel will go ahead and open the taps.

In a separate report on Monday, OPEC trimmed its oil demand growth forecast for 2024 for the first time since it was introduced a year ago, citing softness in China. Its projections are still more than double the rate estimated by the IEA.

The IEA expects world consumption to increase by just under 1 million barrels a day, or roughly 1%, this year and next, as growth is tempered by the subdued economic backdrop and a shift toward electric vehicles. Demand will average 103.1 million barrels a day in 2024, and 104 million per day in 2025, it estimates.

To contact the reporter on this story:
Grant Smith in London at gsmith52@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
Alaric Nightingale at anightingal1@bloomberg.net
Amanda Jordan, John Deane

IEA World Oil Supply/Demand Key Forecasts
2024-08-13 08:00:00.23 GMT
By Kristian Siedenburg
(Bloomberg) -- World oil demand 2025 forecast was unrevised at 104.0m b/d in Paris-based Intl Energy Agency's latest monthly report.
* 2024 world demand was unrevised at 103.1m b/d
* Demand change in 2025 est. 0.9% y/y or 0.95m b/d
* Non-OPEC supply 2025 was unrevised at 72.0m b/d
* Call on OPEC crude 2025 was revised to 26.3m b/d from 26.4m b/d
* Call on OPEC crude 2024 was unrevised at 27.2m b/d
** OPEC crude production in July rose by 250k b/d on the month to 27.3m b/d
* Detailed table: FIFW NSN SI5CCPGETF5S <GO>
* NOTE: Fcasts based off IEA's table providing one decimal point

To contact the reporter on this story:
Kristian Siedenburg in Vienna at ksiedenburg@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
Simon Lee at slee936@bloomberg.net

OPEC Crude Output Climbed 250k B/d in July on Saudi Ramp-Up: IEA
2024-08-13 08:00:00.32 GMT
By Amanda Jordan
(Bloomberg) -- OPEC's crude output in July rose 250k b/d from a month earlier to 27.34m b/d, led by Saudi and Iraqi flows, the IEA said in its monthly market report.
* Production from Saudi Arabia increased by 140k b/d to 9.01m b/d
* Iraqi output advanced 80k b/d to 4.36m b/d, above its implied OPEC+ quota
* The UAE produced 3.3m b/d, edging up m/m and exceeding its target
* Kuwaiti supply rose 40k b/d to 2.52m b/d
* Iran — exempt from OPEC+ cuts — held output at a six-year high

of 3.35m b/d
* Combined output from OPEC's African members fell 60k b/d
** Libyan production slid to 1.16m b/d
** Nigerian volumes dropped to 1.26m b/d
** Algerian supply inched up to 920k b/d
* Venezuela pumped 920k b/d, up 20k b/d
* NOTE: OPEC released its own figures for July on Monday, estimating its 12 members pumped 26.746m b/d

To contact the reporter on this story:
Amanda Jordan in London at ajordan11@bloomberg.net
To contact the editor responsible for this story:
Nicholas Larkin at nlarkin1@bloomberg.net

To view this story in Bloomberg click here:
https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/SI58THDWX2PS

Steady Demand Growth Masks Shift Between Regions, Products: IEA
2024-08-13 08:00:00.31 GMT
By Julian Lee
(Bloomberg) -- Stable demand growth numbers between 1Q and 2Q24 mask "meaningful shifts between regions and products," the International Energy Agency said in its latest monthly report.
* Global oil demand rose by 870k b/d y/y in 2Q24, compared with 760k b/d in 1Q and 2.1m b/d in the whole of 2023
** Demand is set to increase by 970k b/d in 2024 and 950k b/d in 2025
* Weak growth in China after last year's post-Covid surge "now significantly drags on global gains"
* OECD oil demand increased by 190k b/d y/y in 2Q, "a notable improvement compared to 1Q24's 300k b/d contraction"
* "Rebound occurred mainly due to buoyant US gasoline demand, with the summer driving season set to be the strongest since the pandemic"
** There was also "a moderate recovery in industrial fuels and petrochemical feedstocks in Europe and Asia"
* Non-OECD demand rose by 680k b/d y/y in 2Q24, the slowest growth since 2020
** China's consumption fell y/y by 110k b/d, with the downturn "most apparent in gasoil and naphtha," suggesting that

“lacklustre construction and manufacturing activity has started to weigh on oil use and hints at a pause in the relentless expansion of the country’s petrochemical sector”
** “China’s share of non-OECD demand growth is set to fall to 31% in 2024, compared with 71% in 2023,” with India and Brazil gaining greater prominence
* On a product level, gasoline “has consistently outperformed gasoil during the first half of this year
** Gasoline demand is up by an average of 520k b/d while gasoil use fell by 180k b/d
** “This leaves gasoil use roughly 100k b/d below 2019 levels, but gasoline is now almost 500k b/d higher than before the pandemic”

To contact the reporter on this story:
Julian Lee in London at jlee1627@bloomberg.net
To contact the editor responsible for this story:
Nicholas Larkin at nlarkin1@bloomberg.net

To view this story in Bloomberg click here:
https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/SI5AB1DWRGG0

European Gasoil Demand in 1H 2024 Lower Than During Covid: IEA
2024-08-13 08:00:00.25 GMT
By Jack Wittels
(Bloomberg) -- European gasoil demand in 1H 2024 was 50k b/d below the same period in 2020, the International Energy Agency said in its monthly Oil Market Report.
* Europe and China, which consume a third of all gasoil, have seen challenging economic conditions
** “The combination of weak industrial activity, mild winter weather and changes to vehicle fleets — shifting rapidly from diesel to gasoline or electric cars in Europe and from diesel to natural gas- and battery-powered trucks in China — has seen gasoil demand go into decline in both regions”
* The IEA pegs global gas/diesel oil demand at 28.26m b/d in 2024, down from 28.42m b/d in 2023 and 28.34m b/d in 2019
** Motor gasoline demand meanwhile is seen at 27.39m b/d this year, up vs both 2019 and 2023

To contact the reporter on this story:
Jack Wittels in London at jwittels1@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
Alaric Nightingale at anightingal1@bloomberg.net
Nicholas Larkin

To view this story in Bloomberg click here:
https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/SI5AVAT0AFB4

IEA Cuts Historic Oil-Refining Margins After Methodology Tweaks
2024-08-13 08:58:45.821 GMT
By Alaric Nightingale
(Bloomberg) -- The International Energy Agency made deep cuts to its estimates on oil refineries' historical profits as it announced changes to its methodology for calculating their processing margins.
The Paris-based adviser to energy consuming nations published hefty across-the-board reductions to margins as far back as 2021 in its monthly market report and said it restated them in its data as far back as 2020.
*T
==========
Year | Average $/barrel change
==========
2021| -$4.79
2022| -$7
2023| -$5.61
First quarter 2024 | -$5.29
Second quarter 2024 | -$4.96
*T
The changes, leaning on data from Argus Media, were made to reflect changed assumptions about the products that the plants were churning out, the crudes they were processing, and different energy-related costs.
The IEA's new methodology now includes regional utility costs. However, the margins remain indicative as they don't include the full spectrum of energy costs, or other important costs and expenditures.

To contact the reporter on this story:

Alaric Nightingale in London at anightingal1@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
Alaric Nightingale at anightingal1@bloomberg.net
Nicholas Larkin

To view this story in Bloomberg click here:
https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/SI5C9SDWRGG0

Oil Refining Margins Could Weaken as Demand Growth Slows: IEA
2024-08-13 08:00:00.2 GMT
By Rachel Graham
(Bloomberg) -- The collapse in refining profitability since the start of the year is weighing on activity in the sector, particularly in Asia and to a lesser extent in Europe, the IEA said in its monthly Oil Market Report.
* “Downside risks to this view remain, with the potential for further margin weakness, driven by slowing oil demand growth”
* The agency trimmed its forecasts for global crude throughput for 2024 by 150k b/d to 83.3m b/d
** For 2025, forecast reduced by 180k b/d to 83.9m b/d
* IEA cut forecasts for China for both 2024 and 2025, compared with last month’s report
** China runs forecast to drop by about 500k b/d in 3Q y/y a second quarterly drop
** The decline in China reflects “the collapse in refinery profitability, a tougher regulatory environment as the government clamps down on tax evasion and the strong baseline of 1H 2023, when plentiful supplies of cheap Russian crude boosted refinery throughput”
* Globally, August is expected to be the seasonal peak in crude runs at 85m b/d
* The IEA raised forecast for the Middle East from last month

* Click here here for equivalent table from month’s report
--With assistance from Jack Wittels.
To contact the reporter on this story:
Rachel Graham in London at rgraham13@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
Alaric Nightingale at anightingal1@bloomberg.net
Brian Wingfield

US SPR Refilling Set to Average 100K B/D for 2024, IEA Says

2024-08-13 08:00:00.19 GMT

By Sherry Su

(Bloomberg) -- Purchases for the SPR by the US government is set to be about 100k b/d during 2024, but the refilling is expected to be halted in May 2025 based on the current pattern, the IEA said in its monthly Oil Market Report.

* The U.S. Department of Energy has conducted 20 bids to purchase crude for the SPR since May last year and has so far secured 43.25m bbl to be filled by the end of this year

** This equates to approximately 100k b/d for 2024, excluding oil returned from an exchange program; at the end of 2024, SPR levels will be around 400m bbl

* The average purchase price so far is about $77/bbl, above target but well below the average sales price of $95/bbl for the emergency SPR releases in 2022

* Through the exchange program, 4m bbl has already been returned to the SPR, while 27m bbl remains outstanding

* The SPR Petroleum Account currently has $1.2b left, equivalent to nearly 15m bbl at current oil prices

** Provided the 3m bbl per month purchases continue, the refilling will be halted in May 2025 unless oil prices are lower or more money is allocated

* The DOE has signaled its intention to buy more oil and cancel more mandatory SPR sales that are scheduled from 2026 through 2031 that would cover nearly 100m bbl

To contact the reporter on this story:
Sherry Su in London at lsu23@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
Alaric Nightingale at anightingal1@bloomberg.net
Lars Paulsson

To view this story in Bloomberg click here:
https://blinks.bloomberg.com/news/stories/SI59QHDWX2PS

Russia's Foreign Oil Sales Climb to 3-Month High as Prices Rise

2024-08-13 08:00:00.1 GMT

By Bloomberg News

(Bloomberg) -- Russia's revenues from oil exports rose by $0.9b m/m to $17.1b in July, the highest since April, according to the International Energy Agency.

* Higher crude prices compensated for lower exports
* Weighted averaged price for Russia's crude increased by $4.34 a barrel, or 6.2% m/m, to $74.67 a barrel in July, above the G-7 price cap
* Oil exports fell 280k b/d m/m to 7.4m b/d last month to the lowest level since August 2023, and below the seasonal norm for the past three years

** Crude exports decreased seasonally by 290k b/d m/m to 4.8m b/d, but were 170k b/d higher y/y "as refinery outages capped domestic runs"
** Petroleum-products exports were stable m/m at 2.65m b/d, but 300k b/d lower y/y as higher refinery runs "coincided with a seasonal increase in demand"

* Russia's crude oil production was at 9.23m b/d in July, 250k b/d above its target within OPEC+ agreement

** NOTE: Russia has been implementing two sets of crude output cuts. The first 500k b/d reduction was announced early last year, followed later by a 471k b/d promised in March that is set to last through September. The cuts are made from the baseline level of 9.949m b/d

* READ, Aug. 12: Russia's Crude Oil Output Declined to 9.089m B/d in July: OPEC
* READ, Aug. 9: Russia's Oil Output 67K B/D Above OPEC+ Target in July: Ministry
* READ, Aug. 7: Russia Cut July Oil Output Deeper, Edging Closer to OPEC+ Quota
* READ, July 30: Russia's Seaborne Crude Exports Slump to 11-Month Low

To contact Bloomberg News staff for this story:
James Herron in London at jherron9@bloomberg.net
To contact the editors responsible for this story:
James Herron at jherron9@bloomberg.net
Lars Paulsson

https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202408/1318108.shtml

Highway oases become new attractions as holiday-goers take to the roads

By Zhang Yiyi Published: Aug 15, 2024 06:14 PM

Travellers visit Yangchenghu Expressway Service Area along the Shanghai-Nanjing Expressway in Suzhou, east China's Jiangsu Province, Oct. 8, 2020. Photo: Xinhua

As self-driving tourism gains popularity in China, highway rest and service oases are drawing crowds and creating new consumption opportunities.

During the summer travel peak, some rest and service oases have upgraded their facilities and worked with local tourism spots, turning "service oasis plus tourism" into a summer travel highlight and a boost for local economic growth.

The Luhun oasis in Central China's Henan Province recently saw a surge in visitors, with parking spots hard to find on weekends.

"Since the summer began, the Luhun rest and service oasis has seen a daily average of more than 13,000 visitors and 4,000 vehicles, with passenger and car traffic up more than 30 percent and revenue rising 10 percent compared with last year," Ge Changbo, the manager of Henan Transport Investment Expressway Service Area Management Co, Lu Hun Service Area told the Global Times on Thursday.

Visitors can enjoy a leisurely stroll along the waterfront boardwalk, watch the sunset from the viewing platform and savor the newly introduced reservoir fish feast, while children use the playground, Ge said.

"Our service oasis is near popular attractions like Baiyun Mountain and Laojun Mountain, so many visitors choose to stop here for a 'mini vacation' for one or two days," Ge added.

"On our drive from Beijing to Henan, this service oasis was most impressive. The sunset over the reservoir was breathtaking, and the fish tasted good. We only planned a short stop but ended up staying for more than four hours," a tourist surnamed Chen from Beijing told the Global Times on Thursday.

Yangchenghu Rest and Service Area in East China's Jiangsu Province, known as the most beautiful oasis

on Chinese social media, draws many visitors with its Jiangnan-style architecture and complete facilities.

"I love this area for its classic Suzhou-style garden designs, which bring back fond memories for those from the region. The outdoor garden is perfect for a peaceful walk to refresh myself and offers great spots for photos," Lu Yu, a resident of Jiangsu, told the Global Times on Thursday.

The area feels like a small shopping mall, with coffee, tea, ice cream and even zongzi (glutinous rice cakes wrapped in leaves), Lu added.

While some service oases are well-known for their natural beauty, some are attractive for their rich cultural content.

After two months of upgrading, the Huanglishu Service Area near Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, features cultural themes from 80 years ago. Walking into the main hall feels like stepping back to the streets of old Nanjing.

More than 50 authentic local dishes, cultural garments and Jiangnan-style specialties have expanded visitors' shopping options, according to a CCTV report.

"China's highway system has expanded, along with the rapid growth of private car ownership, and economic development has fueled the rise of road trips and the popularity of service oases," Jiang Yiyi, a vice president of the School of Leisure Sports and Tourism at Beijing Sport University, told the Global Times on Thursday.

From July 1 to August 12, average daily traffic on national highways reached 34.78 million vehicles, according to the CCTV report.

Highway data reveal that summer travel peaks mostly on weekends, with compact cars accounting for 77 percent of the traffic, a slight increase from 2023, showing that road trips remain a top choice for travelers.

"The combination of transportation and tourism has emerged as an innovative trend in recent years. With the growth of road trips and the transformation of service oases to include tourism features, we can expect more hot spots to appear along national highways," Jiang noted.

HONG KONG TOURISM BOARD 香港旅遊發展局

PRESS RELEASE 新聞稿

Date: 15 August 2024 Total pages: 2

HKTB Announces Provisional Visitor Arrivals for July
HKTB Continues to Present Drone Shows and Pyrotechnic Displays to Tie in with Festivals and Events

The Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTB) announced that the provisional visitor arrivals for July were 3.92 million, increasing by about 10% from the same period last year. About half of the visitors stayed overnight. Cumulatively, Hong Kong received about 25 million visitors from January to July this year, a 52% year-on-year increment. This includes 19.3 million Mainland visitors and 5.8 million Non-Mainland visitors, a 47% and 71% year-on-year increase respectively.

Provisional visitor arrivals in July 2024

Markets	July (year-on-year change)	January to July (year-on-year change)
Mainland	3,140,563 (+5.5%)	19,281,426 (+47.3%)
Non-Mainland*	781,067 (+27.5%)	5,791,439 (+71.1%)
Short-haul	405,428 (+32.1%)	3,158,345 (+90.4%)
Long-haul	217,632 (+32.1%)	1,614,655 (+81.0%)
New markets	46,658 (+63.1%)	362,077 (+135%)
Total	3,921,630 (+9.3%)	25,072,865 (+52.2%)

Note: Because of rounding, the total may differ from the sum of the individual figures.
**Includes figures from long-haul, short-haul and new markets, as well as the Macao SAR.*
(Full details of July 2024 visitor arrivals will be released on 30 August.)

Exciting performances showcase different themes and event and festive elements

Starting from May this year, HKTB presents a series of drone shows and pyrotechnic displays to tie in with festivals and events in town to enrich visitors' experience and encourage the local public to enjoy the shows, enhancing the overall festive ambience and event appeal.

Taking as examples the drone shows held in May and June, which came in the themes of the Cheung Chau Bun Festival and the Dragon Boat Festival respectively, the HKTB's survey reveals that, on a scale of 10, the satisfaction ratings of visitors watching the shows were 9 and 9.2 points. More than 90% of the tourists surveyed agreed that the campaign had enhanced their experience of visiting Hong Kong, and more than 95% said they would recommend it to their friends and relatives. As many as 98% of the surveyed locals and 96% of the tourists indicated that they would be interested in participating in the event again. Respondents appreciated the design of the drone shows and found the theme fit for the festival. They also found the dynamic show interesting with a strong festive ambience.

In the coming months, HKTB will continue to organise drone shows and pyrotechnic displays to tie in with festivals and events in town, and is actively discussing the details of collaborations with different organisers. On the evening of the Mid-Autumn Festival (17 September, Tuesday), HKTB will present a festival-themed drone show. In November, the festive season of Christmas and New Year's Eve in December, HKTB will stage pyrotechnic displays and a drone show for "Hong Kong WinterFest", and a firework display for "Hong Kong New Year Countdown Celebrations".

9-11/F, Citicorp Centre, 18 Whitfield Road, North Point, Hong Kong 香港北角威非路道十八號萬國寶通中心九樓至十一樓
T: +852 2807 6543 | F: +852 2806 0303 | info@hktb.com
DiscoverHongKong.com

The trade encouraged to offer relevant products to drive spending

The public should take note that outdoor performances are subject to the impacts of various external factors such as weather and venue conditions. The exact performance dates may be revised based on the partnership arrangements between HKTB and various organisations. **HKTB will announce the updates as soon as possible** to facilitate visitors and locals to plan their itinerary ahead. The trade is also encouraged to launch more products and offerings alongside the performances to drive spending in town, so as to maximise the tourism contributions.

– Ends –

Members of the media can download the press release from the link below:
https://www.discoverhongkong.com/eng/hktb/newsroom/press-releases.html

For media inquiries, please contact:

Ms Winky Chan
Tel: 2807 6526
Email: winky.chan@hktb.com

Mr Leung Ho-yin
Tel: 2807 6358
Email: ho-yin.leung@hktb.com

During non-office hours, please call 8200 7860.

Trafigura

https://www.trafigura.com/news-and-insights/insights/five-things-we-can-do-today-to-decarbonise-shipping/

CONNECTING VITAL RESOURCES

Five things we can do today to decarbonise shipping

Published on14 Aug 2024

As one of the world's largest charterers of tankers, we recognise the importance of supporting the decarbonisation of shipping.

To that end, we recently ordered four gas carriers capable of running on low-carbon ammonia. We expect to take delivery of the first vessel in the second half of 2027.

While we continue to advocate for the implementation of a carbon levy and a 'feebate' system to drive long-term decarbonisation in shipping, we also recognise the significance of reducing carbon emissions today given that the industry is responsible for around three percent of global greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs).

It is all the more important because the current disruption to global trade from ships not being able to use the Red Sea is leading to much longer voyages and a dramatic increase in emissions.

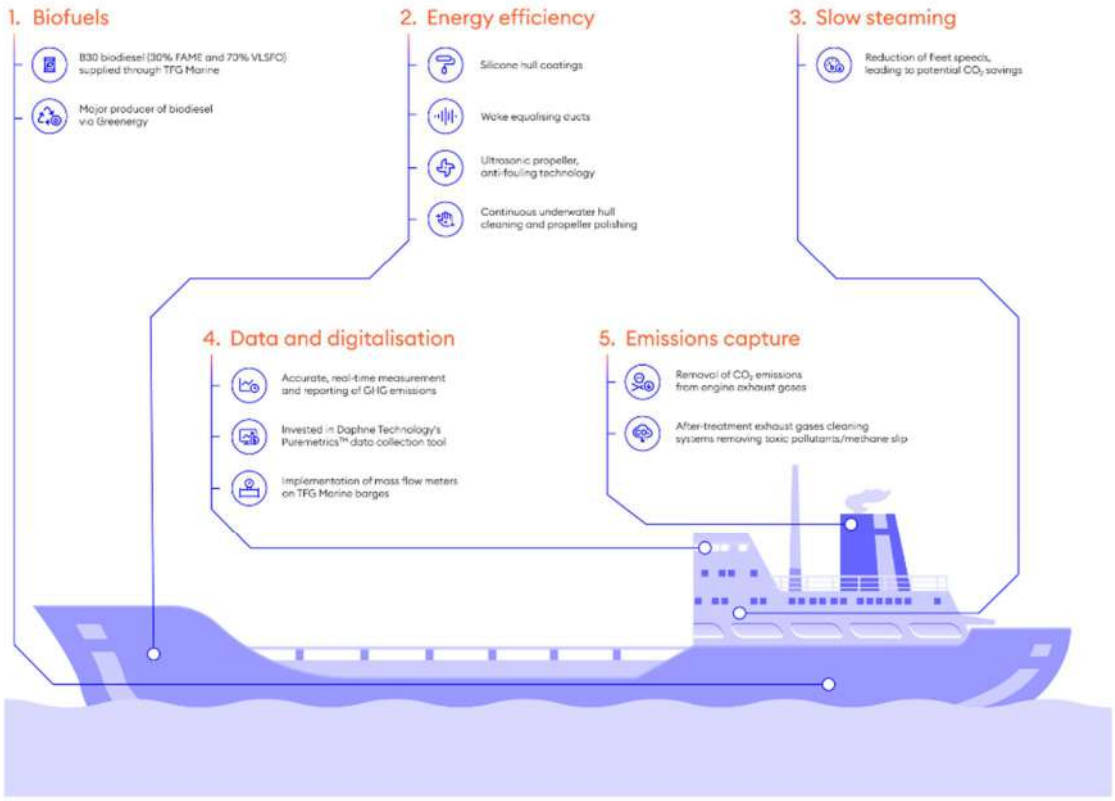
Like the time value of money – one of the fundamental concepts of finance –it is also helpful to consider the time value of GHG emissions.

A tonne of CO_2 reduced today is worth more than a tonne of CO_2 reduced in the future.

That's because it is the cumulative concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere that drives long-term climate change. So, the more we can do now, the better it is for the environment.

The good news is that there are numerous actions we can implement quickly to reduce emissions from shipping.

These include:



Biofuels

Emissions reduction potential from B30:
up to 25%* lower GHG intensity vs. low sulphur fuel oil.

One option is the use of biofuels. There are several types of biofuels on the market including biodiesel, also known as fatty acid methyl esters (FAME). This is produced from vegetable oil, animal fats or used cooking oils through a process known as transesterification. Although there are feedstock constraints, biofuels are attractive because they can be used with virtually no retrofitting to vessels and infrastructure.

They can also be blended with traditional marine fuels such as very low sulphur fuel oil (VLSFO), to achieve emissions reduction. B30 - a blend of 30% FAME and 70% VLSFO - is expected to be a popular choice and is set to play a significant role in the near term, while the industry transitions to low or zero carbon fuel sources. Trafigura already supplies B30 through our bunkering joint-venture TFG Marine and we are set to become a major producer of biodiesel via our recent purchase of Greenergy, supplier and distributor of transportation fuels and biofuels.

Energy efficiency

Emissions reduction potential:
up to 10% vs. unmodified vessel*

Technical measures such as silicone hull coatings, wake equalising ducts (WED), ultrasonic propeller antifouling technology, and continuous underwater hull cleaning and propeller polishing are another way to quickly reduce emissions.

Indeed, we have already retrofitted a number of our owned vessels with silicon hull coatings and WED.

Slow-steaming

Emissions reduction potential:
up to 19% vs. conventional vessel speed

One of the fastest and most cost-effective ways to reduce CO_2 emission is slow-steaming – the practice of operating ships at lower speeds. By travelling more slowly, vessels consume less fuel, which not only reduces operational costs but also reduces GHG emissions.

To be sure, slow-steaming is not an option open to everyone - some vessels are not designed to move slowly while others may need to pick up speed to compensate for lost time if disruptions have forced them to take longer routes. Moreover, by significantly reducing the speed of the fleet, more ships are needed to cover demand. But even when the additional emissions from building and operating new ships are taken into consideration, slow-steaming still leads to CO_2 savings.

According to Transport & Environment, a non-government organisation focused on decarbonising transport in the EU, reducing fleet speeds by an average of 10% leads to overall CO_2 savings of 19%.

Data and digitalisation

Emissions reduction potential from enhanced routing and fuel usage:
up to 10%*

In order to reduce emissions, it is vital that the shipping industry is able to measure them on a vessel-by-vessel basis. We cannot rely on industry averages because these estimates may not be an accurate reflection of real world emissions. That is one of the reasons why we have invested in a company called Daphne Technology. The Swiss-based group has developed a system called PureMetrics™ that can measure and report greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) from onboard a vessel in real time.

We also need to be able to accurately measure marine fuel supply, which is why TFG Marine has been promoting the use of mass flow meters. When fitted to ships, MFMs can provide computerised records of exact volumes delivered in real time. When all this data is combined with the route and voyage optimisation tools, it can help maximise vessel efficiency and reduce emissions.

Emissions capture

Emissions reduction potential from onboard emissions capture:
10%-20%*

The use of on-board emission capture to sequester CO_2 and other GHGs such as methane, is another step that can be taken to reduce the environmental impact of shipping. Daphne Technology is developing a cleaning system that targets specifically “methane slip” from engine exhausts. This is particularly relevant as many shipowners and operators have placed orders for LNG-fuelled vessels – from containerships and cruise liners, to LNG carriers themselves.

In the final analysis, there is no simple solution when it comes to the decarbonisation of shipping and we will need a range of options to reduce emissions now and in the future. For example, fuel cells and batteries charged with renewable energy are zero-emission sources of propulsion, although they are currently only an option for ships making short or near-shore journeys such passenger ferries. For larger, ocean-going vessels large solid wind assisted ship propulsion (WASP) systems have the potential to reduce fuel consumption and therefore emissions.

To be clear, these near-term measures are not a substitute for the transition to low-emissions shipping fuels. Looking forward, we think low-emission ammonia and methanol will eventually become the primary shipping fuels of the future. In the meantime, we must take every possible measure to reduce, avoid, or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions today to prevent making climate change even more challenging to address in the future. There is no time to lose.

*Trafigura estimates

https://www.foxweather.com/learn/right-side-hurricane-dangerous
Published September 28, 2022 12:15am EDT ***Updated*** *August 28, 2023 2:26pm EDT*

Why is the right side of a hurricane more dangerous?

Hurricanes are dangerous to hundreds of miles in every direction. Storm 101 explains why winds and storm surge are more intense on the right side of the storm.

By **Hillary Andrews** Source **FOX Weather**

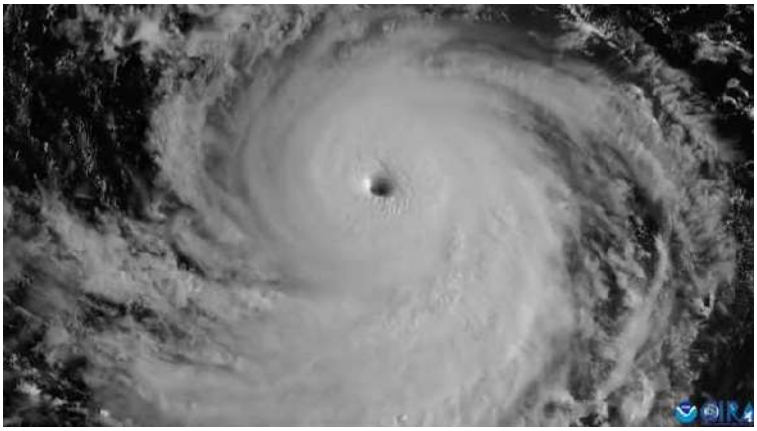
The right side of the hurricane is the most dangerous

FOX Weather explains why the right side or the dirty side of a hurricane is the most dangerous -- stronger winds, deeper storm surge and higher wave heights.

Have you ever wondered why meteorologists say that the eastern side of hurricanes are the most dangerous? Or call it the "dirty side" of the storm?

Usually, the right-front quadrant of a storm in the Northern Hemisphere carries higher winds, waves and storm surge, according to the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.

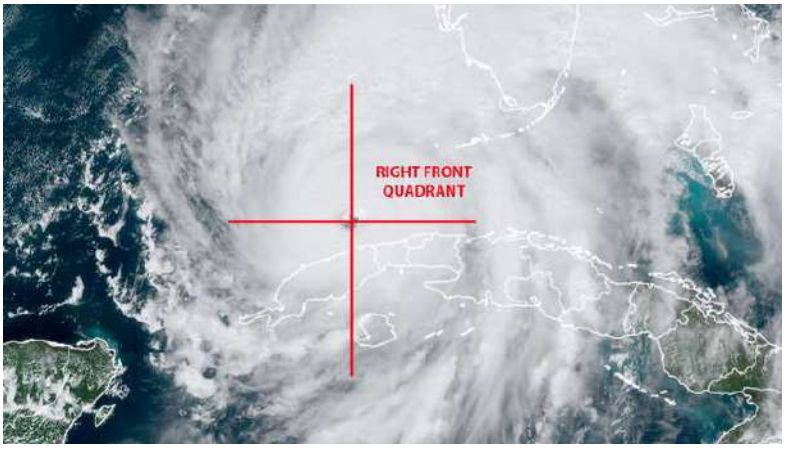
If you look at a satellite image of Hurricane Franklin in the Atlantic Ocean. The right front quadrant, from essentially 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock on our imaginary clock, will have the strongest winds and worst storm surge. The U.S. won't have to worry about the diary side of Hurricane Franklin because it continues to move northeast in the Atlantic Ocean.



Hurricane Franklin as seen by NOAA's GOES-16 satellite. (Image: NOAA/CIRA)

HERE ARE THE BUZZWORDS YOU'LL BE HEARING DURING HURRICANE SEASON

Another image below from Hurricane Nicole in 2022 shows the right side of the storm.



(GOES-16 image courtesy NOAA/CIRA/RAAM-B)

Every low pressure or cyclone circulates internally in a counter-clockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere, including hurricanes, nor'easters and most tornadoes.

How the right-front quadrant generates faster wind speed

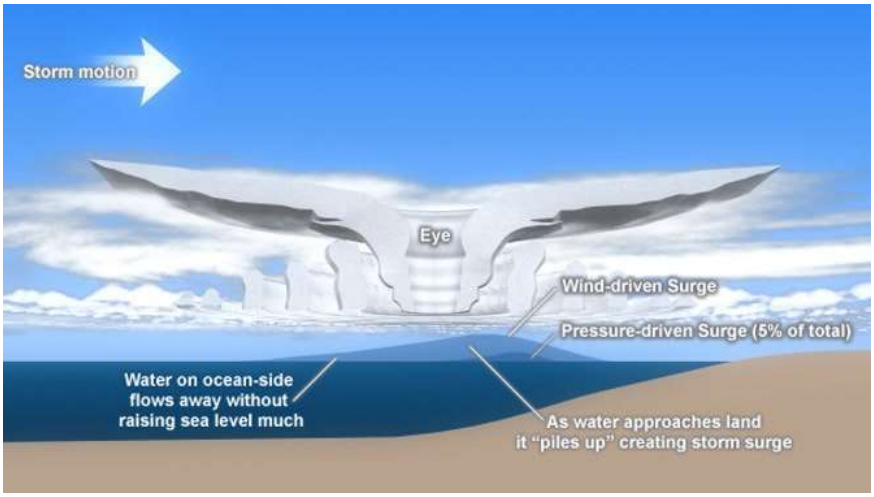
Steering currents, driven by atmospheric airflow in the upper levels, add to the strength of the maximum sustained winds in that quadrant. For example, if a hurricane's steering currents were moving at 30 mph and the sustained winds of the hurricane were 80 to 100 mph, the combination generates a wind speed of 130 to 150 mph at 3 o'clock on the clock face.

On the left side of the hurricane (9 o'clock on our imaginary clock face), the maximum sustained winds flow against the steering currents. So, in the example above, the steering current of 30 mph would reduce the 100 mph hurricane wind speed to 70 mph, according to UCAR. The National Hurricane Center takes this into account when issuing official wind estimates.

Storm surge is greatest on the eastern side of a hurricane too

The faster winds on that energized "right side" of the hurricane create higher waves, slightly higher wind gusts and the storm surge. The National Hurricane Center wrote that storm surge triggered by the low pressure of the storm (the atmosphere pressing less on the surface of the water) is minimal – about 5% – compared to the amount of water forced onshore by the hurricane-force wind.

WHY FLORIDA'S GULF COAST IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO A HURRICANE'S STORM SURGE



The storm motion is left to right with the circulation of the storm being counter-clockwise. Look at the water piling up at the right front quadrant of the cross-section of the hurricane.

(The Comet Project and NOAA)

When a storm surge triggered by being in the right quadrant of the storm aligns with a waterway like a bay or river, the effects can be even more dangerous.

But being on the other side of the storm can have opposite effects. In 2017, Hurricane Irma made landfall at Marco Island, Florida, putting Tampa Bay on the left side of the storm.

The 115 mph winds out of the northeast were offshore and actually forced water out of Tampa Bay. The video shows exposed sea walls and birds walking on what, just hours before, was underwater by feet:

Water receded from Tampa Bay due to Irma

Tampa Bay was on the left side of Hurricane Irma in 2017 when it made landfall near Marco Island. The offshore winds blew the waters of Tampa Bay out to the Gulf of Mexico while areas to the right of Erma were flooded by storm surge.

Tornadoes

The majority of tornadoes embedded in thunderstorms in the hurricane's rain bands and eyewall form in the front right quadrant as well, according to the National Weather Service. Twisters spawned by a tropical system are generally weak and short-lived but can still do damage.

THIS IS THE LIFECYCLE OF A TORNADO

The NWS looked at tornadoes formed by tropical systems in central South Carolina and eastern Georgia from 1950 to 2013. Their research showed that most of the tornadoes were from tropical storms and hurricanes that made landfall in the Gulf of Mexico and traveled north-northeast.

https://tipro.org/news/texas-upstream-employment-increases-and-tipro-calls-on-congress-to-pass-permitting-bill/

August 16, 2024

Texas Upstream Employment Increases and TIPRO Calls on Congress to Pass Permitting Bill

Austin, Texas – Citing the latest Current Employment Statistics (CES) report from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association (TIPRO) today highlighted new employment figures showing growth in upstream employment for the month of July 2024. According to TIPRO's analysis, direct Texas upstream employment for July totaled 194,100, an increase of 1,600 industry jobs from revised June employment numbers.

TIPRO's new workforce data yet again indicated strong job postings for the Texas oil and natural gas industry. According to the association, there were 11,524 active unique jobs postings for the Texas oil and natural gas industry last month, including 3,641 new job postings added during the month by companies. In comparison, the state of California had 4,453 unique job postings last month, followed by Florida (2,471), New York (1,662), Pennsylvania (1,606) and Louisiana (1,593). TIPRO reported a total of 59,766 unique job postings nationwide last month within the oil and natural gas sector.

Among the 19 specific industry sectors TIPRO uses to define the Texas oil and natural gas industry, Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores led in the ranking for unique job listings in July with 2,820 postings, followed by Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations (2,480) and Crude Petroleum Extraction (943). The leading three cities by total unique oil and natural gas job postings were Houston (3,286), Midland (863) and Odessa (471), said TIPRO.

The top three companies ranked by unique job postings in July were Love's (985), Baker Hughes (623), and Cefco (559), according to the association. Of the top ten companies listed by unique job postings last month, four companies were in the services sector, four in the gasoline stations with convenience stores category, one midstream company and one upstream company. Top posted industry occupations for July included retail salespersons (553), first-line supervisors of retail sales workers (424), and maintenance and repair workers, general (381). The top posted job titles for July included sales associates (224), assistant store manager (142) and maintenance technicians (120).

Top qualifications for unique job postings included valid Driver's License (1,823), Commercial Driver's License (CDL) (264) and CDL Class A License (212). TIPRO reports that 38 percent of unique job postings had no education requirement listed, 34 percent required a bachelor's degree and 30 percent required a high school diploma or GED. There were 2,291 advertised salary observations (20 percent of the 11,524 matching postings) with a median salary of $62,300. The highest percentage of advertised salaries (30 percent) were in the $90,000 to $500,000 range.

Additional TIPRO workforce trends data:

- – A sample of 500 industry job postings in Texas for July 2024 can be viewed here.

- – The top three posting sources in July included www.indeed.com (5,115), www.simplyhired.com (3,095) and www.dejobs.org (1,827).

TIPRO also highlights recent data released from the Texas comptroller's office showing significant tax contributions provided by the Texas oil and natural gas industry during the month of July. Of note, Texas energy producers last month paid $557 million in oil production taxes, an impressive jump of 27 percent compared to a year ago. Producers in July also contributed an additional $164 million in revenue from natural gas production taxes. Revenue collected from oil and natural gas severance taxes is used help to support and pay for vital public services across the Lone Star State, including road and infrastructure investments, water conservation projects, schools and education, first responders and more.

Additionally, TIPRO points out signals from oil and gas companies showing efficiency gains enabling Texas producers to deliver more energy amid rising production levels. Advanced technologies, innovations, new drilling strategies and strong well performance are allowing Texas producers to boost their output, particularly in energy-rich regions like the Permian Basin. Recent government data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) shows total oil production from the Permian is at record levels, topping 6 million barrels per day, and is forecasted this year to surpass 2023 amounts by nearly 8 percent. The Permian Basin accounts for nearly half of U.S. crude oil production. Overall, in the EIA's latest energy outlook, the EIA said U.S. crude oil production will average 13.2 million barrels per day this year, up from an average of 12.9 million barrels per day last year.

Also this week, Texans for Natural Gas (TNG), an educational campaign managed by TIPRO, highlighted important pending legislation*, the Energy Permitting Reform Act of 2024* (EPRA), that is critical in providing expedited approval for energy infrastructure projects to meet growing energy demand.

In July, U.S. Senators Joe Manchin (I-WV) and John Barrasso (R-WY) released a long-awaited bill that aims to expedite the development of domestic energy projects by streamlining the federal government's energy infrastructure permitting process. Overregulation is consistently cited as an obstacle that has stalled energy projects across the country. Electricity demand will increase rapidly in the coming years, particularly in Texas, and provisions in the EPRA will help streamline processes for producers to meet that demand and provide reliable, affordable energy for years to come.

In the U.S., gaining permits to build energy infrastructure and connecting it to the electric grid is harder today than at any point in recent memory. Projects built between 2018 and 2022 faced an average wait time of *four years* before they could connect to the grid, up from less than two years for projects built between 2000 and 2007. Unclear and overlapping mandates, poor coordination among federal agencies, and unnecessarily long timelines are just some of the many hurdles energy projects face in development.

One of the most consequential proposals in the EPRA is reducing the statute of limitations under which parties can file lawsuits against agency actions. Currently, parties have six years following project approval to file suit against it, a practice that can cause decade-long delays. This bill reduces that deadline to 150 days.

The EPRA also requires expedited action from all parties involved in the project approval process, from agencies to the courtroom:

- – Courts are required to prioritize the review of permitting decisions on energy and mineral projects.

- – Agencies, for their part, are required to act within 180 days when a court either returns a permit for further review or vacates it entirely.
- – On LNG specifically, the bill requires the Secretary of Energy to approve or deny LNG export applications within 90 days of the final environmental review being published. If the secretary fails to take action within the 90 days, the application will be automatically approved.

The last point is particularly notable due to the Biden Administration's pause on LNG export applications earlier this year. Though a federal court struck down the pause last month, litigation is ongoing and this bill seeks to do away with the pause entirely.

The EPRA streamlines several other permitting processes as well, including simplifying the oversight authority over interregional transmission projects, requiring offshore oil and gas drilling lease sales to be held annually through 2029 instead of once every two years, and removing a requirement for projects to obtain both state and federal drilling permits in specific instances.

Producers in Texas and across the country continue to prove their commitment to providing reliable and affordable energy with record-setting production. But as with great production comes great responsibility; particularly, the responsibility to provide adequate transportation to keep the energy flowing. As pipelines in the Permian Basin reach capacity, future production is threatened. The approval process for building additional pipelines can be convoluted, but the introduction of the EPRA is a promising step toward simplifying that process and ensuring that we can continue to meet our state's growing energy demand.

"Texas producers continue to lead in providing access to reliable energy to meet growing global demand and it's time for policymakers in Washington to work together in an expedited fashion to pass the EPRA," said Ed Longanecker, president of TIPRO. "This important piece of legislation will remove infrastructure permitting delays and related federal bureaucracy to ensure that our vital energy reaches communities throughout the country and our allies abroad in a safe and efficient manner. TIPRO will continue to support this legislation and encourages all energy-minded Americans to contact their respective representatives in Washington to directly ask for their support," concluded Longanecker.

The EPRA was approved by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee with a bipartisan vote in July and is currently pending before the full Senate. TIPRO believes chances of passage of a stand-alone bill will be challenging, however there is a possibility that it could be included in a broader legislative package during the lame-duck session after the election.

Country Analysis Brief: Egypt

Last Updated: August 13, 2024
Next Update: August 2026

Independent Statistics and Analysis
U.S. Energy Information Administration

www.eia.gov
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), prepared this report. By law, our data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. Government. The views in this report do not represent those of DOE or any other federal agencies.

Overview

Table 1. Egypt's energy overview, 2022

	Crude oil and other petroleum liquids	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear	Hydro	Renewables and other	Total
Primary energy consumption (quad Btu)	1.7	2.2	0.1	0.0		0.1	4.0
Primary energy consumption (percentage)	41%	55%	2%	0%		2%	100%
Primary energy production (quad Btu)	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.0		0.1	3.9
Primary energy production (percentage)	36%	62%	0%	0%		2%	100%
Electricity generation (TWh)	16.1	174.9	0.0	0.0	13.5	11.3	215.8
Electricity generation (percentage)	7%	81%	0%	0%	6%	5%	100%

Data source: US EIA International Energy Statistics database
Note: EIA's International Energy Statistics database aggregates hydroelectricity and renewables as "renewables and other" for primary energy production and consumption. Some numbers may not add up due to rounding.

- Egypt is a significant and geographically important hydrocarbon producer. According to our latest estimates, Egypt was the second-largest non-OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) producer in Africa of total liquid fuels in 2023, behind Angola. It was also the second-largest natural gas producer in Africa in 2022, second only to Algeria. Egypt received a substantial boost to its natural gas production in the mid-2010s when major offshore fields, such as the Zohr field, were developed. Prospects for continued growth in natural gas production have dimmed, however, because technical issues have prevented the Zohr field from reaching peak production and recent exploration efforts have not led to any significant new discoveries.[1]
- Egypt operates the Suez Canal and the Suez-Mediterranean (SUMED) Pipeline; both of which are crucial midstream infrastructure for international energy markets. The Suez Canal is a transit route for oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments traveling northbound from the Persian Gulf to Europe and to North America. Shipments traveling southbound from North Africa and from countries along the Mediterranean Sea to Asia also move through the Suez Canal. Fees collected from these two transit points are a significant source of revenue for the Egyptian government.[2]
- Egypt has sought to position itself as the regional export hub for LNG. Egypt is the only country in the Eastern Mediterranean region with operational LNG export capacity. In addition, it is also the only country in the region that has the potential to import natural gas from other countries in the region and export both domestically produced and imported natural gas as LNG to international markets. However, a host of factors poses serious challenges to Egypt's ambitions. The Israel-Gaza conflict led to a month-long shutdown of the Tamar field in October 2023, reducing Israeli natural gas imports to Egypt and raising the possibility of future disruptions should the conflict spread or escalate. Houthi attacks on maritime vessels have also disrupted maritime traffic, including LNG trade flows, which has resulted in lower revenue derived from transit fees for the Egyptian government. Moreover, rising natural gas consumption in Egypt

coupled with declining domestic natural gas production has put pressure on the country's domestic natural gas balance, requiring it to turn to imports to meet domestic demand. Without an effective and durable solution to these challenges, Egypt's vision of becoming a regional LNG export hub is likely to remain only a prospective one for the foreseeable future.[3]

Figure 1. Map of Egypt

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, *CIA World Factbook*–Egypt

Exploration

- The Egyptian government has sought to attract upstream development to address the growing gap between domestic supply and demand, particularly for natural gas, where consumption surpassed domestic production in 2023, according to the Energy Institute's 2024 *Statistical Review of World Energy*.[4] In the first quarter of 2023 (1Q23), the Egyptian government launched the country's first international bid round for brownfield development, which aims at increasing production at existing fields, for blocks located in the Gulf of Suez and the Eastern Desert. As of March 2024, the Egyptian government is evaluating the bids for the eight blocks on offer. On September 25, 2023, the Egyptian government also launched an additional bidding round, putting up 23 blocks on offer; the blocks on offer are located both onshore and offshore in areas such as the Western Desert, the Gulf of Suez, and the Red Sea regions. The Egyptian government reportedly began evaluating bids in 1Q24 and is expected to announce successful bids later in the year.[5]

Petroleum and Other Liquids

- Egypt has three main crude oil grades: Suez, Belayim, and Western Desert. The Suez and Belayim crude oil grades come from offshore fields in the Gulf of Suez and are considered medium, sour crude oil grades. The Suez and Belayim crude oil grades are refined and consumed domestically. The Western Desert crude oil grade comes from newer onshore fields located in the Western Desert and is considered as a light, sweet crude oil grade (Table 2).[6]

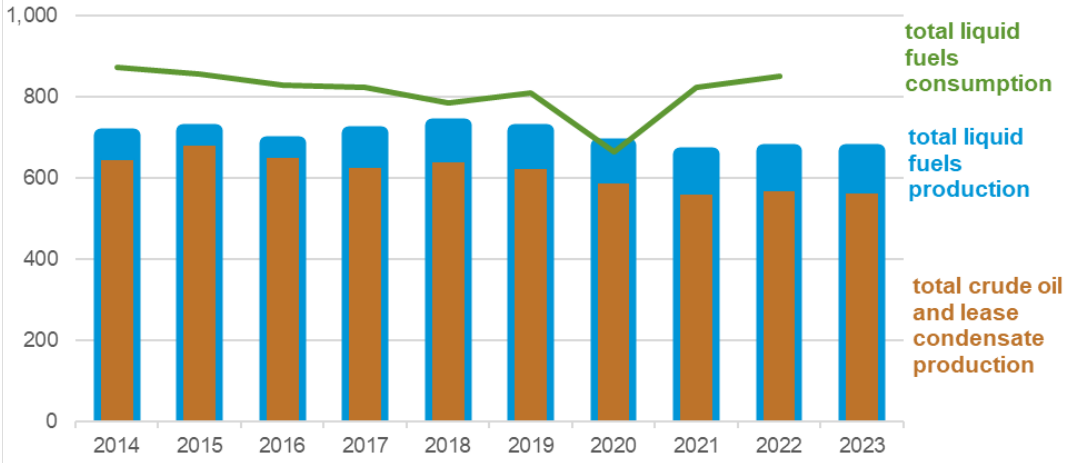
Table 2. Selected crude oil grades produced in Egypt

Crude oil grade	API gravity number (degrees)	Sulfur content (percentage)
Belayim	27.5	2.20%
Suez	30.4	1.65%
Western Desert	41.1	0.34%

Data source: McKinsey & Company's Energy Insights, Egypt Oil & Gas

- Egypt produced an average of about 694,000 barrels per day (b/d) of total liquid fuels from 2014 through 2023. Most of this production was crude oil and lease condensate, which was about 615,000 b/d of the total. Egypt's liquid fuels production has benefited from higher natural gas liquids and lease condensate production from the large offshore natural gas fields that came online in the mid-2010s. However, the total volume of liquid fuels production has been declining because of lower crude oil production stemming from a lack of significant crude oil discoveries in recent years (Figure 2).[7]

Figure 2. Total annual liquid fuels production and consumption in Egypt, 2014–2023



- According to the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC), the country's national oil company, Egypt has eight refineries with a total nameplate capacity of approximately 763,000 b/d. Nearly all downstream refining companies that own or operate Egypt's refineries are

subsidiaries of the EGPC. Egypt's refineries produce a variety of petroleum products, which are then used for domestic consumption as well as for export (Table 3).[8]

Table 3. Refineries in Egypt

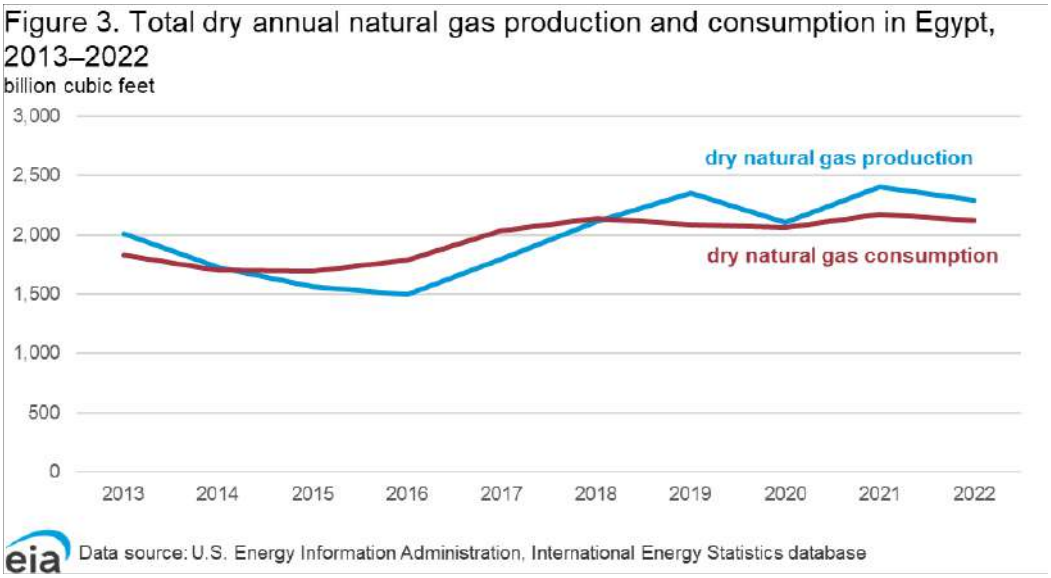
Refinery name	Operator	Location	Nameplate capacity (thousand barrels per day)
El-Nasr	Nasr Petroleum Company	Suez	131
Mostorod	Cairo Oil Refining Company	Cairo	161
El-Mex	Alexandria Petroleum Company	Alexandria	100
MIDOR	Middle East Oil Refinery	Alexandria	100
Amreya	Amreya Petroleum Refining Company	Ameriya	80
Suez	Suez Oil Processing Company	Suez	60
Assiut	Assiut Oil Refining Company	Assiut	90
Tanta	Cairo Oil Refining Company	Tanta	40
Total			**763**

Data source: Fitch Solutions Country Risk & Industry Research, Egypt General Petroleum Corporation, *Egypt Oil & Gas,* company websites

- Egypt is seeking to modernize and upgrade some of its refineries. The Middle East Oil Refinery (MIDOR) is undergoing an expansion project to increase its refining capacity by 60,000 b/d; the expansion project will enable the refinery to produce more middle distillates. The Assiut refinery also has an expansion and upgrade project that aims to construct a new naphtha complex and a hydrocracking complex. These enhancements will increase the refinery's nameplate capacity by 60,000 b/d and enable the refinery to produce high octane and other grades of gasoline and diesel once in commercial operation.[9]

Natural Gas

- Dry natural gas production in Egypt averaged about 2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) from 2013 through 2022. Egypt's natural gas production rose significantly as a result of large offshore natural gas discoveries in the mid-2010s that were fast-tracked for development. Dry natural gas consumption in Egypt also averaged about 2 Tcf and has gradually increased over the same time period (Figure 3). In Egypt, natural gas is consumed in the power sector, the industrial sector, and the residential sector—where it is used for heating and cooking. Natural gas consumption has been increasing, in part, from a growing domestic population and the use of fossil fuel subsidies.[10]



- The fast-track development of a number of offshore natural gas fields, particularly Egypt's Zohr field—which is considered one of the Eastern Mediterranean's largest natural gas fields—provided a significant boost to the country's natural gas production in the latter half of the 2010s. However, natural gas production growth has stalled in the 2020s as a result of a lack of new fields under development, production declines at maturing fields, and persistent technical issues that have limited natural gas output at the Zohr field. The Egyptian government is seeking to develop new natural gas projects to revitalize production growth. However, until new natural gas projects are approved and brought online, the country's growing natural gas consumption will require natural gas imports to meet domestic demand, particularly during the summer when high temperatures increase electricity demand (Table 4).[11]

Table 4. Selected natural gas discoveries in Egypt

Project name	Location	Ownership	Status	Final investment decision year	Estimated start year
Nooros	Offshore; Nile Delta Basin	Eni (75%), BP (25%)	Producing	2015	2015
Nooros East	Offshore; Nile Delta Basin	Eni (75%), BP (25%)	Producing	2016	2016
Zohr	Offshore; Nile Delta Basin	Eni (50%), Rosneft (30%), BP (10%), Mubadala Energy (10%)	Producing	2016	2017
Atoll	Offshore; Nile Delta Basin	BP (100%)	Producing	2016	2018
Baltim SW	Offshore; Nile Delta Basin	BP (50%), Eni (50%)	Producing	2018	2019
Bashrush	Offshore; Nile Delta Basin	Eni (38%), BP (38%), TotalEnergies (25%)	Appraisal	2024	2026
Satis	Offshore; Nile Delta Basin	BP (50%), Eni (50%)	Appraisal	2025	2027
Nargis	Offshore; North Sinai Offshore Basin	Chevron (45%), Eni (45%), Tharwa Petroleum Company (10%)	Appraisal	2025	2028

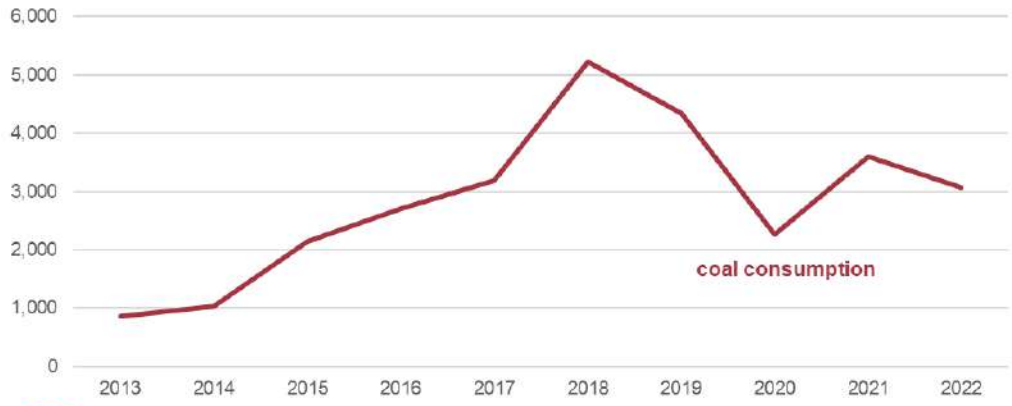
Data source: Rystad Energy

- According to the most recent data by the World Bank's Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership (GFMR), Egypt flared about 66 billion cubic feet (Bcf) (or 1.87 billion cubic meters) of natural gas in 2023, making Egypt the 14th-largest natural gas-flaring country in terms of annual natural gas-flaring volume for that year.[12]

Coal

- Egypt consumed an average of approximately 2.8 million short tons of coal per year from 2013 through 2022. Egypt does not produce any coal and, therefore, imports the coal it consumes. Egypt's coal consumption occurs mainly in the industrial sector, specifically in construction (Figure 4).[13]

Figure 4. Total coal consumption in Egypt, 2013–2022
thousand short tons

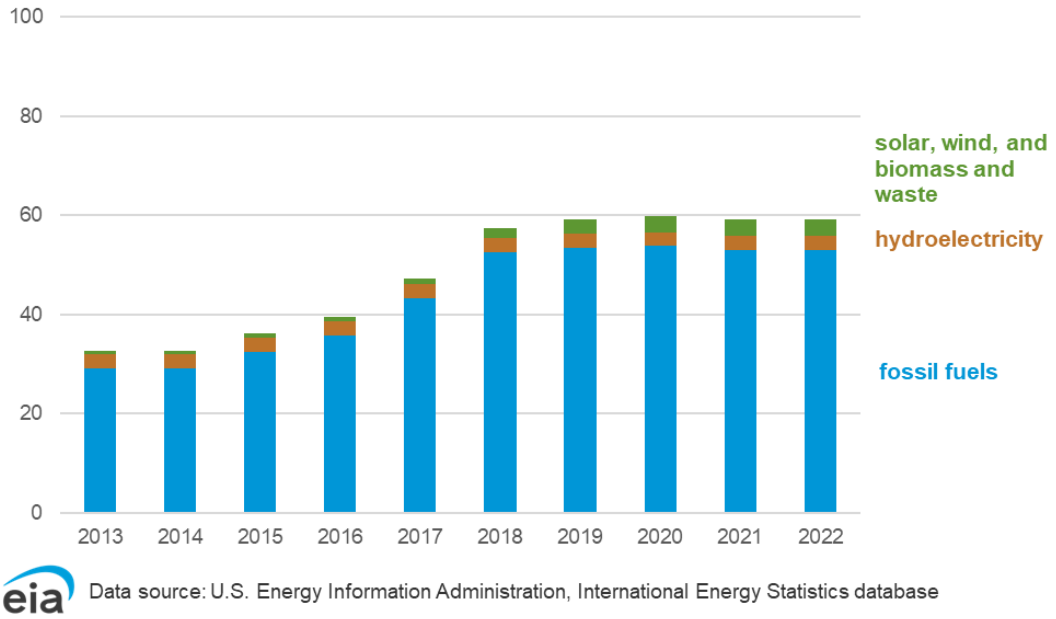


eia Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database

Electricity

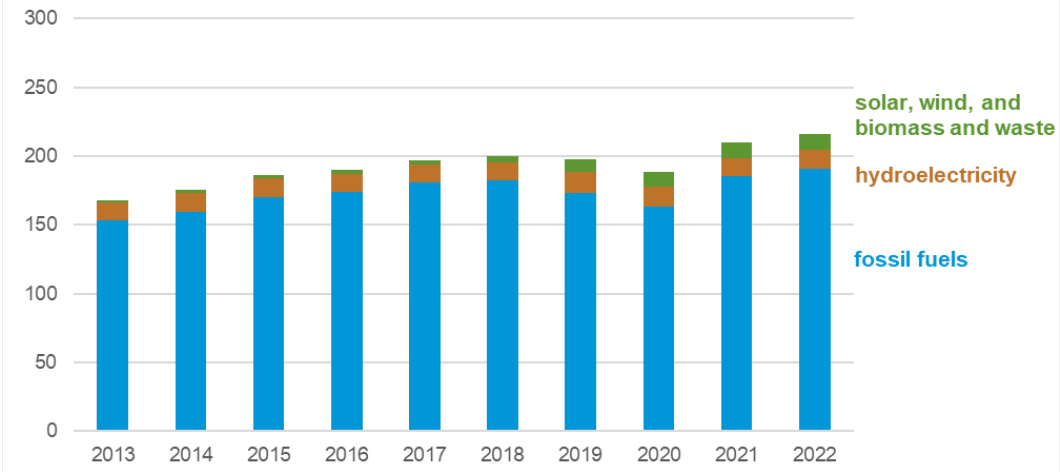
- Total electricity capacity in Egypt nearly doubled from 2013 through 2022, growing by about 27 gigawatts (GW) in the 10-year timeframe; much of this growth in total capacity is attributed to fossil fuel-derived sources of electricity. Growth in electricity capacity derived from non-hydroelectric renewable sources, such as solar and wind, was also substantial; non-hydroelectric renewable electricity capacity reached 3.4 GW in 2022, nearly quintuple the capacity in 2013. Egypt does not have any electricity capacity derived from nuclear sources (Figure 5 and Figure 6).[14]

Figure 5. Egypt's electricity capacity by fuel type, 2013–2022
gigawatts



eia Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database

Figure 6. Egypt's net electricity generation by fuel type, 2013–2022
gigawatthours



eia Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database

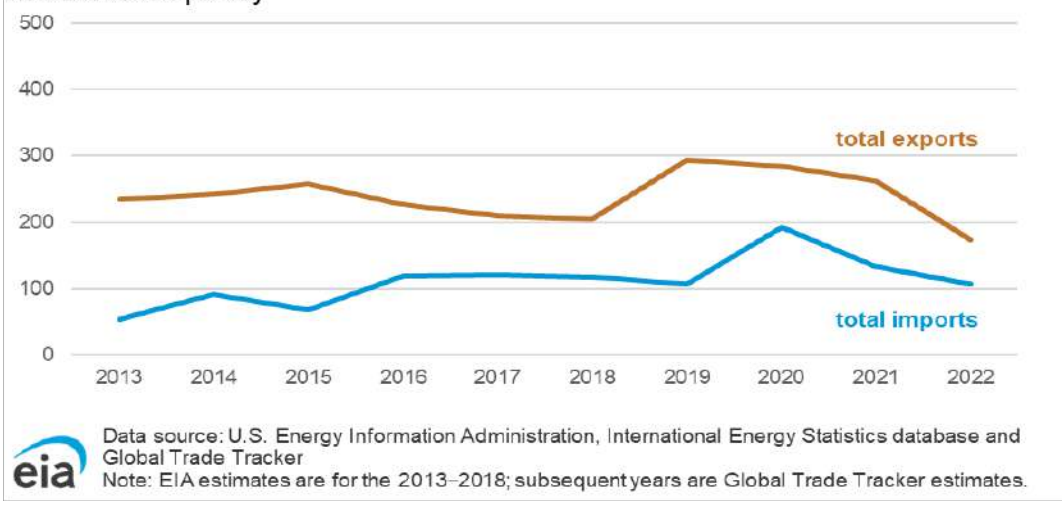
- Fossil fuel-derived electricity capacity grew significantly in from 2013 through 2022, primarily because of additions to the Beni Suef, Burullus, and New Capital power plants (collectively referred to as the Egypt Megaproject) that were commissioned in 2017 and 2018. The three power plants are natural gas-fired combined-cycle turbine plants that each have a capacity of 4.8 GW, altogether adding 14.4 GW of thermal electricity capacity to Egypt's power grid. The Egypt Megaproject was developed by a consortium—Siemens, Orascom Construction, and El Sewedy Electric—and the project is wholly owned by the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company.[15]

- The Egyptian government is seeking to develop renewable energy sources to diversify its power generation mix. Through its 2035 Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy, the Egyptian government has set a target for 42% of its total capacity to be derived from renewable energy sources by 2035, up from 20% in 2022. As a result, Egypt has been developing more solar and wind power capacity to reach this target. In July 2023, ACWA Power signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), the regulatory body under the Egyptian Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, to allocate land for a 10 GW wind power project near the city of Sohag; the project is expected to provide about 50 terawatthours (TWh) per year once it is completed. In December 2023, the China Electric Power Equipment and Technology Company and the Egyptian government signed an MOU to conduct preliminary studies to develop a 10 GW solar power project that could provide approximately 29.8 TWh per year. Although still in preliminary stages of development, both projects could provide a substantial boost in renewable energy capacity, helping the government achieve its 2035 renewable energy target.[16]
- Egypt's first nuclear power plant is under construction; the fourth and final reactor began construction in January 2024. The proposed nuclear power plant, which is located on the Mediterranean coast in El Dabaa, is planned to be four 1.2 MW reactors, providing 4.8 GW of electricity capacity when complete. The Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation (ROSATOM) is developing the power plant, and the Nuclear Power Plant Authority (NPPA) of Egypt will become the owner and operator. The power plant's first reactor is scheduled to be commissioned in 2026, and all four reactors should be operating at full capacity by 2030.[17]

Energy Trade

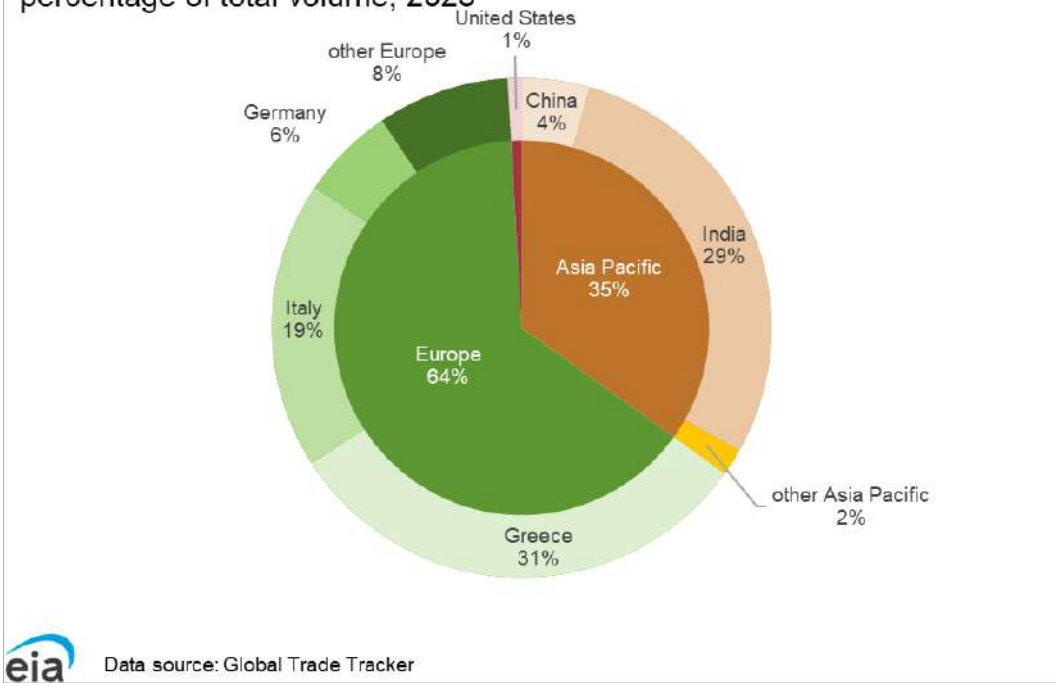
- Egypt plays a significant role in global crude oil and natural gas trade because of the Suez Canal and the Suez-Mediterranean (SUMED) Pipeline—two major routes and transit chokepoints for crude oil and LNG shipments. If both the Suez Canal and the SUMED Pipeline were to close, tankers would have to divert around the southern tip of Africa, adding approximately 15 days of transit to the United States or Europe, which would lead to increased shipping costs.[18]
- Egypt has crude oil storage facilities in the Ayn Suknah and Sidi Kerir terminals, which are located at opposite ends of the SUMED Pipeline. The Sidi Kerir terminal, which is located on the Mediterranean, has 27 storage tanks with a total capacity of 20 million barrels. The Ayn Suknah terminal, which is located on the Red Sea, has 15 floating storage tanks with a total capacity of 10 million barrels.[19]
- Egypt exported an average of about 239,000 b/d of crude oil and condensate from 2013 through 2022, according to estimates by Global Trade Tracker and EIA. Egypt imported an average of about 111,000 b/d of crude oil and condensate during the same time period (Figure 7).[20]

Figure 7. Egypt's total annual exports and imports of crude oil and condensate, 2013–2022



- In 2023, Egypt exported about 166,000 b/d of crude oil and condensate, and about two-thirds of total exports went to Europe. Greece and Italy were the top two importing countries by volume; Greece and Italy imported about 51,000 b/d of Egypt's crude oil and 31,000 b/d of Egypt's condensate. The remainder of Egypt's crude oil and condensate exports went to the Asia Pacific region, primarily India, which took about 48,000 b/d of imports and was the second-highest importing country for that year (Figure 8).[21]

Figure 8. Egypt's crude oil and condensate exports by destination, percentage of total volume, 2023



- Egypt has two major regional natural gas pipelines, the Arish-Ashkelon pipeline and the Arab Gas Pipeline (AGP), that enable the country to transport natural gas to other countries in the region. The AGP is a trans-regional natural gas pipeline through which Egypt can export natural gas to Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. However, with Egypt's increasing natural gas consumption, the pipeline remains underutilized because meeting domestic demand is prioritized over commercial export. The Arish-Ashkelon pipeline, also known as the Eastern Mediterranean Gas (EMG) pipeline, is a subsea branch of the AGP that was built in 2008 to deliver natural gas to Israel from Egypt; however, as a result of Egypt's domestic natural gas shortages and Israel's development of its large offshore natural gas fields, pipeline flows have reversed. Israel delivers natural gas from its offshore fields to Egypt (Table X5).[22]

Table 5. Major regional natural gas pipelines in Egypt

Pipeline name	Status	Length (miles)	Capacity (billion cubic feet per year)	Operators	Notes
Arish-Ashkelon Pipeline	Operating	56	147–247	East Mediterranean Gas Company, Merhav, Snam S.P.A., EMI-EGI LP, Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation	subsea pipeline that carries gas from Israel's offshore fields to Egypt
Arab Gas pipeline (AGP)	Operating	750	364	EGAS, ENPPI, PETROGET, GASCO, SPC	onshore pipeline that carries gas from Egypt to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon

Data source: *Global Energy Monitor,* company websites

- Egypt began exporting LNG in 2005 when two LNG export facilities, SEGAS LNG and Egyptian LNG, were brought online. LNG exports increased thereafter but began declining in the 2010s domestic natural gas production declined and domestic natural gas consumption increased. Natural gas that would have otherwise been available for export was diverted to fulfill domestic demand instead (Table 6).[23]

Table 6. Egypt's liquefaction plants

Project Name	Location	Status	Ownership	Start date	Nameplate capacity (billion cubic feet per year)
Egyptian LNG T1	Idku (Alexandria)	Operating	Egyptian LNG (Shell 35.5%, Petronas 35.5%, EGPC 12%, EGAS 12%, TotalEnergies 5%)	2005	173
Egyptian LNG T2	Idku (Alexandria)	Operating	Egyptian LNG (Shell 38%, Petronas 38%, EGPC 12%, EGAS 12%)	2005	173

Spanish Egyptian Gas Company (SEGAS) LNG	Damietta	Operating	SEGAS (ENI 50%, EGAS 40%, EGPC 10%)	2005	240
Total					**586**

Data source: International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers, GIIGNL 2023 Annual Report
Note: LNG = liquefied natural gas

- As of May 2024, Egypt had two regasification terminals located at the Port of Ayn Suknah and one at the Port of Sumed, but none of the terminals have an operating floating storage regasification unit (FSRU). Egypt chartered two different FSRUs, the *Höegh Gallant* and *BW Singapore*, and both of these units were initially moored at the Ayn Suknah import terminals in 2015. The *BW Singapore* later relocated to the Port of Sumed in 2017. The *Höegh Gallant* and *BW Singapore* FSRUs left the regasification terminals in 2018 and 2023, respectively, after their charters had ended in 2018 and 2023. In May 2024, Egypt signed a charter to receive a new FSRU, the *Höegh Galleon*, which arrived in June 2024 and is planned to be in operation at least until February 2026. The *Höegh Galleon* will help Egypt import more natural gas to meet increased domestic demand, which typically occurs during the hot summer months (Table 7).[24]

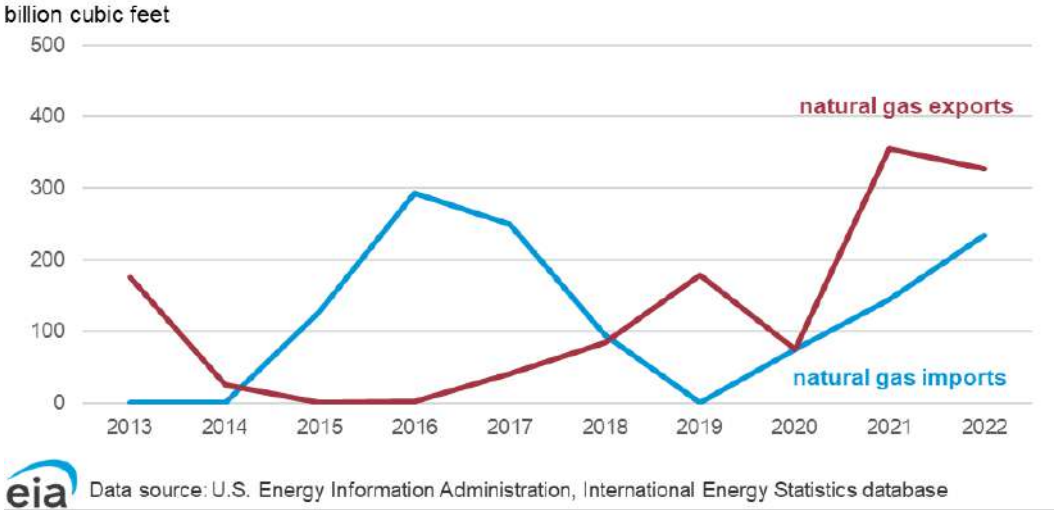
Table 7. Egypt's floating storage and regasification units

Project Name	Location	Status	Start date	Nameplate capacity (billion cubic feet per year)
Höegh Gallant FSRU	Ayn Suknah	No longer in operation in Egypt	2015	202
BW Singapore FSRU	Ayn Suknah, Sumed	No longer in operation in Egypt	2015 in Ayn Suknah, 2017 in Sumed	274
Höegh Galleon FSRU	Ayn Suknah	Operating	2024	274

Data source: International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers, GIIGNL 2023 Annual Report, Energy Intelligence, company websites
Note: FSRU = floating storage and regasification unit

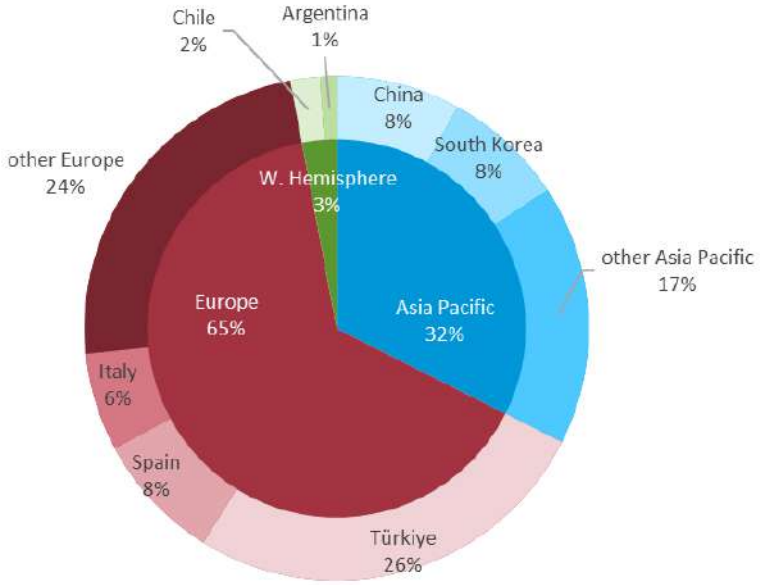
- Egypt exported an annual average of about 126 Bcf per year and imported an annual average of about 122 Bcf per year from 2013 through 2022. The natural gas imports and exports over the 10-year period have fluctuated as a result of growing demand for natural gas to meet domestic needs and the start of commercial operations of its large offshore natural gas fields, such as the Zohr field (Figure 9).[25]

Figure 9. Egypt's total annual natural gas imports and exports, 2013–2022



- According to estimates in the Energy Institute's 2024 *Statistical Review of World Energy,* Egypt exported about 173 Bcf of LNG in 2023; most of the LNG went to destinations in Europe. Türkiye and Spain were the top importing countries by volume, with 46 Bcf and 14 Bcf of LNG originating from Egypt, respectively. The Asia Pacific region was also a significant importer of Egypt's LNG that year. South Korea and China were the top importing countries by volume in that region, taking 13 Bcf and 14 Bcf, respectively, in 2023. The Central and South American regions imported a relatively small volume of LNG from Egypt (5 Bcf), and the Middle East region did not import any LNG from Egypt in 2023. Egypt imported only a marginal amount of LNG in 2023 (less than one billion cubic foot from Indonesia) but has imported LNG in the past to meet domestic demand (Figure 10).[26]

Figure 10. Egypt's LNG exports by destination, percentage of total volume, 2023



Data source: Energy Institute's 2024 *Statistical Review of World Energy*

[1] "Zohr, the giant oil field in Egypt's offshore," Eni company website, accessed June 13, 2024. Eduard Cousin, "Out of gas? Egypt's ambitions to become a regional gas hub are dwindling," *Al-Jazeera Media Network*, October 4, 2023. "Egypt Upstream Output Set To Fall Further In 2024 As Zohr Slump Continues," *Middle East Economic Survey*, Vol. 67, Issue 08, February 23, 2024.

[2] U.S. Energy Information Administration, "World Oil Transit Chokepoints," *Country Analysis Briefing,* June 25, 2024 Candace Dunn and Justine Barden, "Red Sea chokepoints are critical for international oil and natural gas flows," *Today in Energy*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, December 4, 2023. Justine Barden, "The Bab el-Mandeb Strait is a strategic route for oil and natural gas shipments," *Today in Energy*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, August 27, 2019.

[3] Julian Bowden, "East Med Gaza crisis tightens regional gas balances," The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, *Oxford Energy Comment*, November 2023. Julian Bowden, "East Mediterranean gas: a triangle of interdependencies," The Oxford institute for Energy Studies, *Energy Insight* 151, May 2024. Jack Sharples, "LNG Shipping Chokepoints: The Impact of Red Sea and Panama Canal Disruption," The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, OIES Paper: NG 188, February 2024. Noah Berman, "Can Egypt's Economic Overhaul Stave Off Crisis?" Council on Foreign Relations Brief, April 17, 2024. Eduard Cousin, "Out of gas? Egypt's ambitions to become a regional gas hub are dwindling," *Al Jazeera,* October 4, 2023. Sarah El Safty, "Egypt's natural gas production declines and power cuts bite," *Reuters*, August 7, 2023. Tom Pepper, et al., ed. Paul Merolli, "East Med's Gas Promise Stalls Amid Crisis," *Energy Intelligence*, April 11, 2024. Yousra Samaha and Tom Pepper, ed. Deb Kelly, "East Med Energy in Focus Amid Hezbollah Warning," *Energy Intelligence,* June 20, 2024. Rafiq Latta, ed. Noah Brenner, "Houthis Target Tankers With Latest Ship Attacks," *Energy Intelligence*, June 17, 2024. Candace Dunn and Justine Barden, "Red Sea disruptions increase oil flows around Cape of Good Hope," *Today in Energy*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, June 11, 2024. Josh Eiermann, "Red Sea attacks increase shipping times and freight rates," *Today in Energy*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, February 1, 2024. Ron Bousso and Ari Rabinovitch, "Israel shuts down major offshore gas field amid violence," *Reuters*, October 9, 2023. Ron Bousso and Sabrina Valle, "Chevron resumes natural gas supply from Israel's Tamar offshore field," *Reuters*, November 13, 2023.

[4] The Energy Institute, 2024 Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2024.
[5] "Global Exploration Licensing Report 2024", *Rystad Energy*, March 15, 2024. "Risk and Reward: Overview of 2024 global exploration licensing activity," *Rystad Energy*, March 20, 2024.
[6] U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude oils have different quality characteristics," *Today in Energy*, July 16, 2012. Felix Fallon, "Light vs. Heavy Crude: A Continuously Narrowing Gap," *Egypt Oil & Gas*, September 9, 2018.
[7] U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database, accessed July 25, 2024. Rahmat Poudineh and Bassam Fattouh, "Diversification Strategy Under Deep Uncertainty for MENA Oil Exporting Countries," *Energy Insight* 69, The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, May 5, 2020. "Egypt Oil & Gas Report Q2 2024," *Fitch Solutions Country Risk & Industry Research*, December 2023.
[8] "Egypt Oil & Gas Report Q2 2024," *Fitch Solutions Country Risk & Industry Research*, December 2023. "Egypt's Refineries: A COMPLETE PICTURE," *Egypt Oil & Gas*, September 6, 2017. "Refineries," Egypt General Petroleum Corporation company website, accessed May 15, 2024.
[9] "Egypt Oil & Gas Report Q2 2024," *Fitch Solutions Country Risk & Industry Research*, December 2023. "Egypt's Refineries: A COMPLETE PICTURE," *Egypt Oil & Gas*, September 6, 2017. "Middle East Refinery Expansion," *NS Energy Business*, accessed March 13, 2024. Sarah Samir, "Egyptian PM Reviews Progress of MIDOR Refinery Expansion," *Egypt Oil & Gas*, February 25, 2024. "Midor refinery's expansion project enhances Egypt's economy by $2.7B," *Egypt Today*, March 7, 2024. "Assiut Oil Refinery Upgrade Project," *NS Energy Business*, accessed May 15, 2024. "Egypt's Assiut Hydrocracker: Go Ahead At Last With Financial Closure," *Middle East Economic Survey*, Vol. 66 Issue 01, January 6, 2023.
[10] U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database, accessed February 23, 2024. Mostefa Ouki, "Egypt – a return to a balanced market?" The Oxford Institute For Energy Studies, OIES Paper: NG 131, June 2018. International Energy Agency, "Egypt: Natural gas," Country Energy Profile, accessed May 28, 2024. Randa Alami, "Egypt's Domestic Natural Gas Industry," The Oxford Institute For Energy Studies, OIES Paper: NG 12, April 2006. For more on the use of fossil fuel subsidies in Egypt, see Brendan Meighan, "Egypt's Natural Gas Crisis," *Sada*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, January 21, 2016. Defne Gencer, et al., "Energy Subsidy Reform in Egypt," case study excerpt from "Reality Check: Lessons from 25 Policies Advancing a Low-Carbon Future," World Bank Group, October 16, 2023. Adel Hamaiza and Tom Moerenhout, "Five takeaways from a decade of energy subsidy reforms in MENA," Chatham House, Expert Comment, February 16, 2022. The World Bank Group, "Energy Subsidy Reform Facility Country Brief: Egypt," Energy Subsidy Reform Facility Country Brief publication by the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, March 1, 2017. Ferdinand Eibl, "The political economy of energy subsidies in Egypt and Tunisia: the untold story," The Oxford Institute For Energy Studies, *Oxford Energy Comment*, August 2017.
[11] "Zohr hiccups and Israeli import dip: What's next for Egypt?" *Rystad Energy*, November 7, 2023. "How long until Egypt runs out of gas?" *Rystad Energy*, March 26, 2024. Sarah El Safty, "Egypt's natural gas production declines and power cuts bite," *Reuters*, August 7, 2023. "Egypt Upstream Output Set To Fall Further In 2024 As Zohr Slump Continues," *Middle East Economic Survey*, Vol. 67, Issue 08, February 23, 2024. "Eni expands Egypt's Great Nooros area with Bashrush discovery," *Rystad Energy,* July 2, 2020. Mostefa Ouki, "Egypt – a return to a balanced gas market?" The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, OIES Paper: NG 131, June 2018.
[12] The World Bank Group, Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership, accessed June 24, 2024. "Global Gas Flaring Tracker Report," Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership, The World Bank Group, June 20, 2024.
[13] U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database, accessed February 23, 2024. Sarah Matthews and Amanda Flint, ed. Jonathan Loades-Carter, "Egypt 2019 thermal coal imports rise 31% on cement sector demand," S&P Global, *Commodity Insights*, January 16, 2020. Beesan Kassab and Hadeer El-Mahdawy, "The case against coal in Egypt," *Mada*, November 8, 2021.
[14] U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database, accessed April 17, 2024. "Powering Egypt: gas to continue dominating power mix despite surging renewables," *Rystad Energy*, March 19, 2024.
[15] Aaron Lawson, et al., "Egypt Megaproject: An Expedited Power Transformation," *Power Magazine*, accessed April 24, 2024. "Beni Suef Power Plant," press release from the President's Office of the Arab Republic of Egypt, accessed April 24, 2024. "Power Plant Profile: Beni Suef Power Plant, Egypt," *Power Technology*, January 31, 2024. "Beni Suef Combined-Cycle Power Plant," *Power Technology*, June 8, 2016. "Power Plant Profile: New Capital City Power Plant, Egypt," *Power Technology*, January 31, 2024. "Burullus Power Plant," Orascom Construction company website, accessed April 24, 2024.

[16] International Trade Administration, "Egypt: Electricity and Renewable Energy," Egypt Country Commercial Guide, August 8, 2022. Egyptian Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, New and Renewable Energy Authority, "Renewable Energy Targets," accessed April 19, 2024. "Renewable Energy Outlook: Egypt," International Renewable Energy Agency, 2018. Edgar Meza, "Chinese company to develop 10 GW of solar in Egypt," *PV Magazine,* December 28, 2023. "ACWA Power granted land for 10 GW wind project in Egypt," ACWA Power company press release, July 17, 2023.
[17] "Egypt begins construction for first nuclear power plant 'El Dabaa,'" *Africanews*, January 23, 2024. "El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant," *Power Technology*, July 14, 2023. World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Egypt," World Nuclear Association Country Profiles, March 2024.
[18] "World Oil Transit Chokepoints," U.S. Energy Information Administration, June 25, 2024. Candace Dunn and Justine Barden, "Red Sea chokepoints are critical for international oil and natural gas flows," *Today in Energy*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, December 4, 2023. Justine Barden, "The Bab el-Mandeb Strait is a strategic route for oil and natural gas shipments," *Today in Energy*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, August 27, 2019. Josh Eiermann, "Red Sea attacks increase shipping times and freight rates," *Today in Energy*, U.S. Energy Information Administration, February 1, 2024. Jack Sharples, "LNG Shipping Chokepoints: The Impact of Red Sea and Panama Canal Disruption," The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, OIES Paper: NG 188, February 2024.
[19] "Egypt Oil & Gas Report, Q2 2024," *Fitch Solutions Country Risk & Industry Research*, December 2023.
[20] U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database, accessed February 23, 2024. Global Trade Tracker trade database, accessed June 21, 2024.
[21] Global Trade Tracker trade database, accessed June 21, 2024.
[22] "Arab Gas Pipeline," *Global Energy Monitor,* accessed May 8, 2024. "Arish-Ashkelon Pipeline," *Global Energy Monitor*, accessed May 8, 2024. Simon Henderson, "Israeli Gas Export Route to Egypt Finalized," The Washington Institute of Near East Policy, November 13, 2019.
[23] International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers (GIIGNL), 2023 GIIGNL Annual Report, July 20, 2023. "Our Business," Egyptian LNG company website, accessed May 3, 2024. "Egyptian LNG Project, Idku," *NS Energy*, accessed May 3, 2024. "LNG terminal profile: Damietta LNG Liquefaction Terminal, Egypt," *Offshore Technology*, July 30, 2023. "Damietta Segas LNG Terminal," *Global Energy Monitor*, accessed May 3, 2024.
[24] International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers (GIIGNL), 2023 GIIGNL Annual Report, July 20, 2023. "FSRU Hoegh Gallant arrives in Egypt," *Offshore Energy*, April 2, 2015. "Hoegh Gallant LNG carrier leaves Egypt, sets U.S. destination," *Reuters*, October 18, 2018. "LNG FSRU BW Singapore in full operation in Ain Sokhna, Egypt," BW Group company press release, January 25, 2016. "Italy's Snam buys FSRU from BW LNG for about $400 million," *LNG Prime*, July 6, 2022. Tom Pepper, ed. Michael Sultan, "Egypt Finally Secures LNG Import Terminal," *Energy Intelligence*, May 2, 2024. Tom Pepper, et al., ed. Deb Kelly, "Egypt's Options Narrow on LNG Imports," *Energy Intelligence,* April 12, 2024. "Tenth FSRU joins Höegh LNG fleet," *Offshore Energy*, August 27, 2019. "Egypt Gas Deficit Deepens With First LNG Imports In Six Years," *Middle East Economic Survey*, Vol. 67, Issue 16, April 19, 2024. Daniel Stemler, ed. Andrew Kelly, "Egypt Seeks June LNG Cargo as FSRU Poised to Arrive," *Energy Intelligence*, May 30, 2024. Marwa Rashad and Ron Bousso, "Egypt seeks deferred payment in summer LNG tender, sources say," *Reuters*, June 19, 2024.
[25] U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics database, accessed February 23, 2024.
[26] The Energy Institute, 2024 Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2024.

https://news.dominionenergy.com/2024-08-14-Dominion-Energy-Secures-176,505-acre-Lease-Area-from-the-Bureau-of-Ocean-Energy-Management-For-Potential-Regulated-Offshore-Wind-Development

Dominion Energy Secures 176,505-acre Lease Area from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management For Potential Regulated Offshore Wind Development

- *Dominion Energy submits winning bid of $17.7 million for a second lease area off the coast of Virginia Beach; equates to $100 per acre*
- *Acquisition provides the option to deploy additional regulated offshore wind generation to serve unprecedented electric demand growth using all-of-the-above approach supportive of goals of Virginia Clean Economy Act*
- *Company's focus remains on completing the 2.6-gigawatt Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project on time and on budget*

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 14, 2024 /PRNewswire/ -- Virginia Electric and Power Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dominion Energy, Inc. (NYSE: D), today secured the rights for a 176,505-acre lease area off the coast of Virginia Beach, adjacent and to the East of where the company's 2.6-gigawatt Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind is currently under construction.

Winning the lease provides Dominion Energy with the option to pursue additional offshore wind development in the mid-Atlantic. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management indicates the lease area could support between 2.1 gigawatts and 4.0 gigawatts of offshore wind energy generation. The lease area is located approximately 35 nautical miles from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

In early July, the company announced the acquisition from Avangrid of the 40,000-acre Kitty Hawk Wind North offshore wind lease area, to be renamed CVOW South. If approved by regulators and constructed, CVOW South would have a capacity of 800 MW, enough capacity to serve 200,000 homes. At this time, the company does not have an estimated timeline or cost for development of either CVOW South or the new leasehold.

"Offshore wind is critical to our all-of-the-above approach to meet the unprecedented growth of our customer electric demand over the next decade," said Robert M. Blue, chair, president and chief executive officer of Dominion Energy. "Winning this lease area gives us another low-cost option to meet that growing demand while providing our customers with reliable, affordable and increasing clean energy."

CVOW continues to be on-time and on-budget with in-service expected by the end of 2026. To date, 54 monopiles have been installed since the installation campaign began on May 22, 2024, consistent with the company's target of 70-100 monopiles during the first of two installation seasons that run from May through the end of October.

About Dominion Energy

More than 4.5 million customers in 13 states energize their homes and businesses with electricity or natural gas from Dominion Energy (NYSE: D), headquartered in Richmond, Va. The company is committed to providing reliable, affordable, and increasingly clean energy every day and to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. Please visit DominionEnergy.com to learn more.

LDV Total Sales of PEV and HEV by Month (updated through July 2024)

	PEV			
Month	BEV	PHEV	HEV	Total LDV
Dec-10	19	326	28,592	1,144,840
Jan-11	103	321	19,540	819,938
Feb-11	83	281	23,306	993,535
Mar-11	298	608	34,533	1,246,668
Apr-11	573	493	25,602	1,157,928
May-11	1,150	481	17,419	1,061,841
Jun-11	1,708	561	12,655	1,053,414
Jul-11	932	125	19,621	1,059,730
Aug-11	1,363	302	21,181	1,072,379
Sep-11	1,031	723	17,625	1,053,761
Oct-11	866	1,108	20,057	1,021,185
Nov-11	773	1,139	26,110	994,786
Dec-11	1,212	1,529	31,100	1,243,784
Jan-12	824	603	21,779	913,284
Feb-12	639	1,023	36,222	1,149,432
Mar-12	961	3,200	48,206	1,404,623
Apr-12	479	3,116	39,901	1,184,567
May-12	612	2,766	37,184	1,334,642
Jun-12	863	2,455	34,558	1,285,499
Jul-12	479	2,537	31,611	1,153,759
Aug-12	866	3,878	38,369	1,285,292
Sep-12	1,306	4,503	34,836	1,188,899
Oct-12	2,240	4,994	33,290	1,092,294
Nov-12	2,614	4,544	35,002	1,143,916
Dec-12	2,704	4,965	43,690	1,356,070
Jan-13	2,372	2,354	34,611	1,043,238
Feb-13	2,666	2,789	40,173	1,192,299
Mar-13	4,553	3,079	46,327	1,453,038
Apr-13	4,403	2,735	42,804	1,285,446
May-13	4,545	3,209	48,796	1,443,311
Jun-13	4,573	4,169	44,924	1,403,121
Jul-13	3,943	3,499	45,494	1,313,844
Aug-13	4,956	6,407	53,020	1,501,294
Sep-13	3,650	4,477	33,576	1,137,206
Oct-13	3,733	6,367	33,570	1,206,182
Nov-13	3,930	4,903	36,085	1,243,852
Dec-13	4,770	5,020	36,155	1,358,734
Jan-14	2,971	2,934	27,555	1,011,187
Feb-14	3,324	3,721	30,561	1,192,467
Mar-14	4,578	4,594	43,790	1,537,270
Apr-14	4,187	4,718	39,430	1,391,303
May-14	5,802	6,651	52,227	1,609,678

Note:

PEV Plug-in Electric Vehicles

BEV Battery Electric Vehicles

PHEV Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles

HEV Hybrid Electric Vehicles

LDV Light-Duty Vehicles (car & light truck, including all powertrain types)

Jun-14	4,982	6,511	39,225	1,421,963
Jul-14	5,693	5,740	44,488	1,435,805
Aug-14	6,483	5,920	48,208	1,586,374
Sep-14	5,983	3,357	31,385	1,245,786
Oct-14	5,927	3,735	30,892	1,281,132
Nov-14	6,176	3,609	31,109	1,302,655
Dec-14	7,419	3,867	33,302	1,507,928
Jan-15	3,977	2,113	25,312	1,152,480
Feb-15	4,435	2,589	27,038	1,258,570
Mar-15	5,715	3,020	33,654	1,545,710
Apr-15	6,037	2,962	32,379	1,455,242
May-15	7,057	4,416	40,257	1,634,952
Jun-15	6,975	3,409	32,330	1,476,472
Jul-15	5,143	3,836	35,666	1,510,941
Aug-15	5,224	3,786	37,633	1,577,179
Sep-15	6,704	3,038	32,106	1,442,113
Oct-15	5,740	4,081	30,485	1,455,153
Nov-15	6,103	4,275	25,153	1,318,210
Dec-15	7,954	5,483	32,387	1,641,913
Jan-16	3,576	3,137	20,967	1,148,087
Feb-16	4,424	3,909	24,371	1,343,922
Mar-16	7,115	5,319	28,756	1,595,065
Apr-16	6,266	5,842	28,988	1,506,431
May-16	6,526	5,619	30,573	1,535,670
Jun-16	7,678	6,113	27,681	1,512,996
Jul-16	7,762	6,525	32,633	1,521,245
Aug-16	8,601	6,372	32,206	1,511,405
Sep-16	10,032	6,037	31,286	1,434,483
Oct-16	5,408	5,943	26,484	1,370,721
Nov-16	6,266	7,858	28,497	1,378,635
Dec-16	13,077	10,211	34,507	1,688,368
Jan-17	5,398	5,669	22,630	1,142,568
Feb-17	5,846	6,247	28,355	1,333,128
Mar-17	10,171	7,384	32,012	1,554,998
Apr-17	5,961	7,300	30,949	1,426,883
May-17	8,038	8,645	33,729	1,519,793
Jun-17	8,814	7,787	30,073	1,474,970
Jul-17	7,802	7,407	29,050	1,416,743
Aug-17	8,850	7,668	34,850	1,484,826
Sep-17	13,421	7,719	37,319	1,525,522
Oct-17	6,792	6,665	29,451	1,356,789
Nov-17	8,435	8,408	30,075	1,399,640
Dec-17	14,959	10,289	32,187	1,605,527
Jan-18	9,154	6,241	21,718	1,151,011
Feb-18	6,653	8,783	24,609	1,293,763
Mar-18	11,060	11,601	28,165	1,647,090

Apr-18	12,794	9,931	24,827	1,353,546
May-18	12,232	11,403	31,602	1,586,493
Jun-18	12,997	10,485	31,038	1,543,716
Jul-18	15,387	9,269	28,203	1,362,964
Aug-18	20,222	10,132	30,182	1,482,215
Sep-18	24,163	10,777	31,985	1,432,136
Oct-18	29,937	9,937	28,614	1,360,281
Nov-18	24,089	11,580	27,453	1,382,553
Dec-18	28,374	13,744	29,753	1,617,778
Jan-19	26,942	6,010	19,153	1,133,157
Feb-19	10,644	6,610	22,730	1,251,513
Mar-19	17,281	8,074	30,926	1,598,811
Apr-19	20,113	5,908	33,082	1,326,555
May-19	18,012	7,949	44,162	1,581,479
Jun-19	23,421	7,999	39,247	1,509,674
Jul-19	23,559	7,197	36,341	1,396,460
Aug-19	18,864	8,433	42,830	1,638,722
Sep-19	21,812	5,816	29,848	1,267,150
Oct-19	23,072	6,388	32,457	1,333,995
Nov-19	11,421	7,733	32,962	1,403,153
Dec-19	18,681	7,674	35,706	1,512,243
Jan-20	26,391	5,104	27,166	1,136,560
Feb-20	11,151	6,111	32,309	1,350,570
Mar-20	18,234	3,481	23,591	989,954
Apr-20	8,058	2,015	14,268	715,322
May-20	8,626	3,911	27,740	1,119,089
Jun-20	16,809	4,206	41,590	1,101,169
Jul-20	23,075	5,228	43,738	1,236,643
Aug-20	17,291	6,478	42,191	1,318,070
Sep-20	28,101	6,670	43,293	1,341,099
Oct-20	29,959	7,755	47,611	1,358,922
Nov-20	22,225	7,369	47,724	1,199,137
Dec-20	28,620	10,721	63,846	1,605,497
Jan-21	25,103	7,463	46,843	1,106,286
Feb-21	26,215	9,046	54,045	1,193,776
Mar-21	40,755	12,261	78,123	1,597,152
Apr-21	33,547	18,604	76,397	1,518,415
May-21	29,796	20,807	82,511	1,570,313
Jun-21	45,913	16,648	65,960	1,302,213
Jul-21	42,013	15,669	74,298	1,280,803
Aug-21	35,499	14,067	67,976	1,092,661
Sep-21	42,020	12,554	60,102	1,015,935
Oct-21	42,485	18,275	63,482	1,051,015
Nov-21	46,687	14,170	59,326	1,014,411
Dec-21	49,441	16,553	69,983	1,203,993
Jan-22	42,780	11,983	63,093	991,573

Feb-22	46,859	12,563	58,175	1,045,624
Mar-22	64,160	16,200	76,683	1,257,821
Apr-22	52,537	17,875	71,849	1,236,432
May-22	52,502	15,263	68,737	1,108,063
Jun-22	74,262	14,838	61,039	1,143,820
Jul-22	64,310	13,932	59,229	1,126,523
Aug-22	59,836	13,797	58,869	1,134,265
Sep-22	69,811	13,415	55,892	1,124,297
Oct-22	71,739	17,603	66,661	1,181,540
Nov-22	69,924	16,183	57,086	1,135,484
Dec-22	79,262	19,759	69,099	1,268,897
Jan-23	72,944	15,593	60,069	1,046,919
Feb-23	81,158	17,789	66,320	1,138,756
Mar-23	92,077	21,397	94,289	1,374,992
Apr-23	92,880	24,165	100,528	1,357,844
May-23	95,898	25,125	103,832	1,363,818
Jun-23	102,525	22,560	100,762	1,368,713
Jul-23	101,234	23,194	103,757	1,299,271
Aug-23	92,277	28,148	107,325	1,316,366
Sep-23	101,719	29,632	109,269	1,331,167
Oct-23	90,509	22,037	103,799	1,193,974
Nov-23	102,323	24,530	108,549	1,235,583
Dec-23	121,647	41,121	117,098	1,458,853
Jan-24	81,317	25,759	91,929	1,066,907
Feb-24	80,715	28,610	105,919	1,239,614
Mar-24	93,468	35,187	123,870	1,436,680
Apr-24	96,295	28,297	118,822	1,322,031
May-24	104,754	28,939	139,053	1,436,802
Jun-24	96,939	24,010	135,609	1,312,163
Jul-24	100,677	22,320	132,114	1,273,115

PEV Sales by Size (updated through June 2024)

Size	2024 Sales	% of PEVs
Two seater	0	0.0%
Minicompact	0	0.0%
Subcompact	3,058	0.4%
Compact	12,949	1.8%
Midsize	78,673	11.0%
Large	48,691	6.8%
Small Station Wagons	53,695	7.5%
Standard SUV	143,904	20.1%
Minivan	20,201	2.8%
Small SUV	322,263	45.0%
Pickup	33,400	4.66%
Total	716,834	100.0%

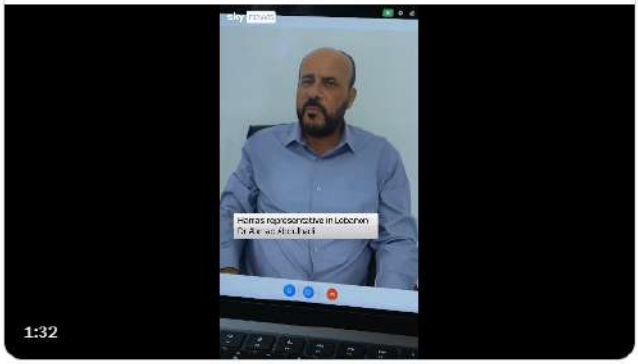
Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 2h

Hamas says no progress on ceasefire despite Biden's bullish view.

"*mediators told us the points we disagree on haven't been solved and [Benjamin] Netanyahu has added yet more conditions and made it even more complicated.*" Hamas leader in Lebanon.

Thx @AlexCrawfordSky
#OOTT

> **Sky News** @SkyNews · 5h
>
> Hamas's spokesman in Lebanon tells Sky the US president is just trying to "keep everything sounding positive in the media" and that Israeli PM Netanyahu has made things "more complicated"
>
> Dr Ahmad Abdulhadi spoke to @AlexCrawfordSky ⬇️ trib.al/uS77dzB



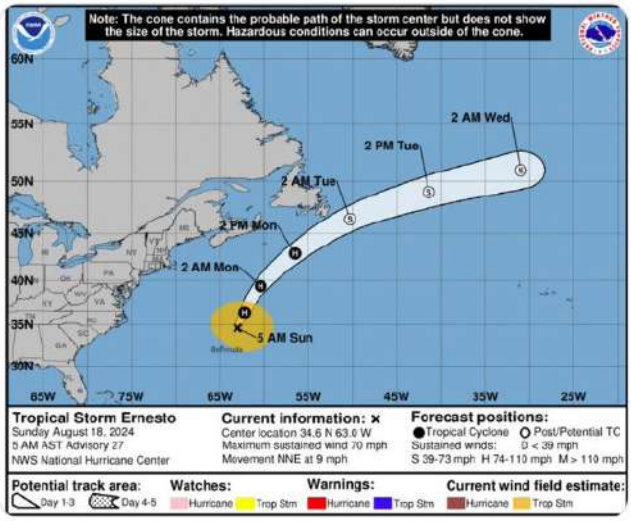
1 · 2 · 1.5K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 3h

Good news for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Ernesto forecast back to hurricane strength today BUT @NHC_Atlantic projected path has shifted east so the left side of its cone is well east of Nova Scotia and may just include Newfoundland.

Fingers crossed for our friends in St.
Show more



1 · 2 · 4 · 950

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 10h

Updated @NOAA 6-10 & 8-14 day temperature outlook.

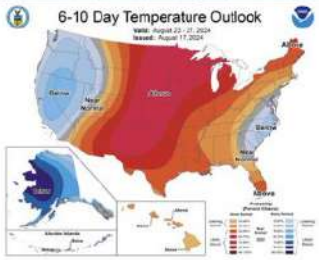
Hot end to Aug across Lower 48.

But if a contra seasonal -6 bcf draw from storage during refill season didn't move HH #NatGas, then warmer weather isn't likely to do so

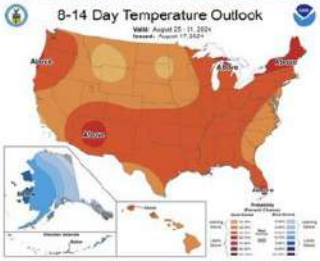
Plus storage is +209 bcf YoY & above the high end of

Show more

https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/610day/



https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/814day/index.php



2 1 4 1.6K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 14h

Did summer #Oil demand pick up?

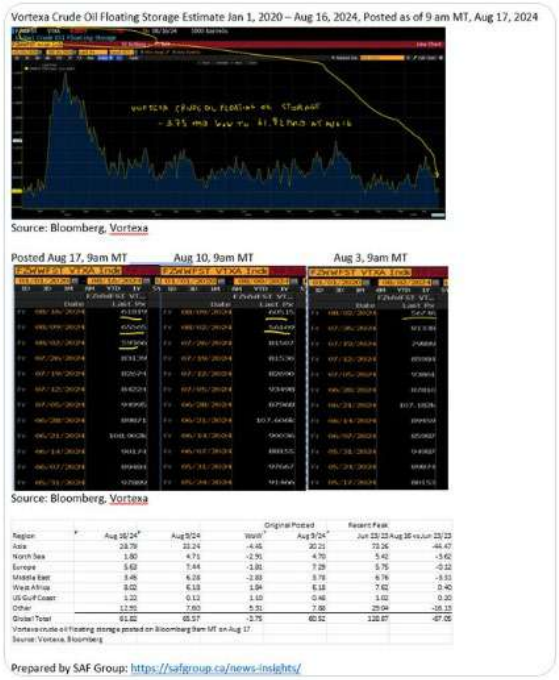
@Vortexa crude #Oil floating storage est -3.75 mmb WoW to 61.82 mmb at Aug 16.

3rd low week in a row.

Post revisions up Aug 9 @ 65.57, Aug 2 @ 59.37 are still low.

Only been 17 weeks <70 mb since Covid....

Show more



2 8 31 3.6K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 16h

Another week of negative Waha (Permian) spot #NatGas prices.

But help is on the way. EnLink CEO 2.5 bcfd Matterhorn Express expected in-service around mid-Sept. Thx @energyintel Everett Wheeler for flagging.

Hopefully gets small Permian players back to drilling. @DallasFed.

Show more

4 3 10 2.4K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 17h

US gasoline prices keep drifting marginally lower as summer driving season starts to end.

AAA National average prices -$0.03 WoW to $3.42 on Aug 17, -$0.09 MoM and -$0.46 YoY.

California at $4.60 on Aug 10, which was flat WoW, -$0.14 MoM & -$0.58 YoY.

Thx @AAAnews ...
Show more

1 · 5 · 1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 19h

Daily Europe air traffic still stuck below pre-Covid

7-day moving average as of:
Aug 15: -2.2% below pre-Covid
Aug 8: -1.3%
Aug 1: -1.9%
Jul 25: -2.2%
Jul 18: -2.6%
Jul 11: -2.9%
Jul 4: -3.3%...
Show more

3 · 2 · 2 · 1.1K

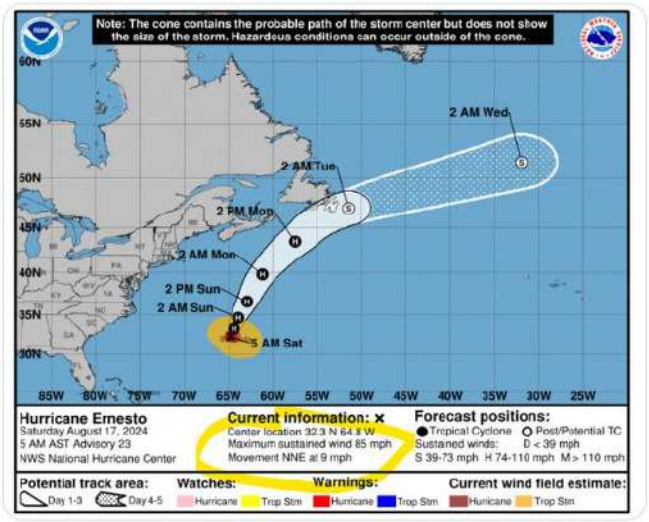
Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 20h

Hurricane Ernesto makes landfill on Bermuda as Cat 1 with 85 mph max wind speed. Moving at 9 mph so hopefully minimizes time over Bermuda.

Big shift east, cone not expected to hit Nova Scotia, down to Tropical Storm with less dirty left side at St. John's.

Stay safe!

#OOTT



2 4 1.2K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 16

2nd reminder week that WTI is driven by much bigger factors than 321 crack spreads.

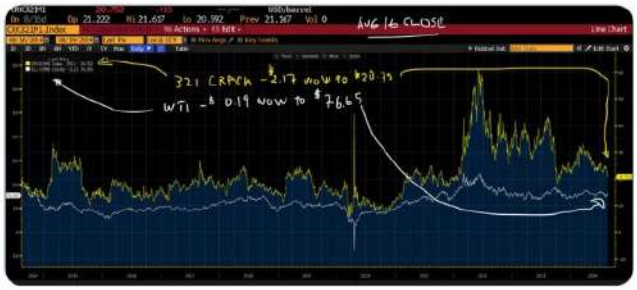
321 crack -$2.17 WoW to $20.75 on Aug 16.

Yet WTI was only -$0.19 WoW to $76.65

WTI has outperformed negative 321 cracks as global markets & economies fears lessened.

...

Show more



2 2 15 1.8K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 4h

"... dealing with the ceasefire effort in the Middle East and we are closer than we've ever been ..... we may have something but we're not there yet'. Biden an hour ago. #OOTT @CNN

1 · 4 · 1.2K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 7h

Shale 101: Production declines so a minimum # of completions needed every month to keep production flat.

Also North Dakota 08/16/23 Rule of Thumb for ND #Oil production still works.

May 1.198 mmbd, 67 completions
June 1.176 mmbd, 55 completions
July 79 completions
...
Show more

Figure 22: North Dakota Oil Production by Month

(b/d)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	24/23
Jan	1,179,564	1,403,808	1,430,511	1,147,377	1,088,613	1,060,708	1,102,976	4.0%
Feb	1,175,316	1,335,591	1,451,681	1,083,564	1,089,091	1,158,837	1,252,102	8.0%
Mar	1,162,134	1,391,760	1,430,107	1,108,906	1,122,640	1,122,693	1,229,536	9.5%
Apr	1,225,391	1,392,486	1,221,019	1,123,166	900,697	1,133,436	1,243,678	9.7%
May	1,246,365	1,394,648	859,362	1,128,042	1,059,060	1,135,009	1,198,086	5.6%
June	1,227,320	1,425,230	893,591	1,133,488	1,096,783	1,166,604	1,175,567	0.8%
July	1,269,290	1,446,934	1,042,091	1,076,694	1,072,632	1,189,611		
Aug	1,292,505	1,480,475	1,165,371	1,107,359	1,075,307	1,223,617		
Sept	1,359,282	1,443,980	1,223,107	1,114,020	1,121,063	1,280,052		
Oct	1,392,369	1,517,936	1,231,048	1,111,910	1,121,754	1,254,475		
Nov	1,375,803	1,519,037	1,227,138	1,158,622	1,098,389	1,278,909		
Dec	1,402,741	1,476,777	1,191,429	1,144,999	957,864	1,274,869		

Source: NDIC, NDPA
Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/news-insights/

> **Dan Tsubouchi** @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 16, 2023
>
> 
>
> Rule of Thumb for North Dakota #Oil production
>
> May 1.14 mmbd
> June 1.17 mmbd
> ...

1 · 5 · 10 · 3.1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 13h

Worth a listen.

China's "national team" has spent $66b buying China ETFs so far in 2024.

Hasn't driven investor confidence but has helped support a floor on CSI 300.

And still more buying to come.

Great recap @RebeccaSin_SK with @DavidInglesTV & @YvonneManTV...
Show more

2 · 6 · 6 · 2.7K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 15h

Is Chinese consumer trading down on their holidays?

More are driving for holidays with shorter weekend trips.

And spending less. "Luhun rest & service oasis has seen a daily average of more than 13,000 visitors and 4,000 vehicles, with passenger and car traffic up more than
Show more

1 · 2 · 1.7K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 23h

The @weatherchannel also forecasts a very warm Oct and warmer than normal Nov ie. start to winter.

HH #NatGas prices could be stuck in show-me state for a few months while waiting to see if it's a warm start to winter.

#OOTT

weather.com/forecast/natio...

1 2 5 1.5K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 15

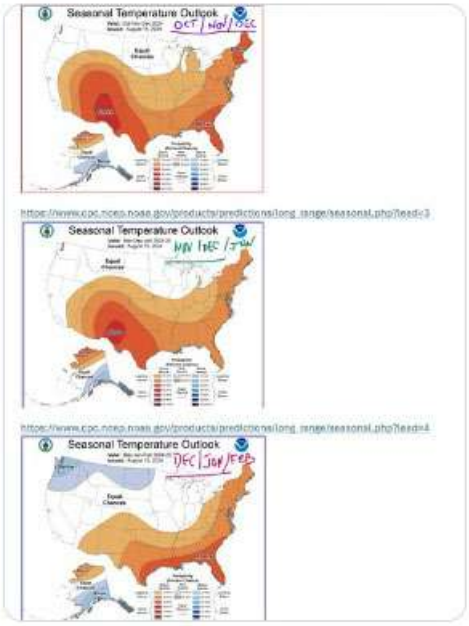
HH #NatGas prices could be stuck in show-me state for a few mths.

@NOAA fcasts hot Sept across Lower 48.

BUT more importantly, also fcast a warm start to winter incl in key East Coast & Great Lakes.

Warm winters like in 22/23 & 23/24 keep prices low thru summer.

#OOTT



2 · 1 · 1 · 1.4K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 15

Have to believe everyone, no matter what side they are on, hopes Israel/Hamas can somehow find their way to a lasting and peace.

But near term keeps looking tough/impossible. Good recap by @RosMathieson to @flacqua and she didn't mention killing the leading negotiator.

#OOTT

2 · 1.5K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

No wonder Chinese consumer is still on sidelines.

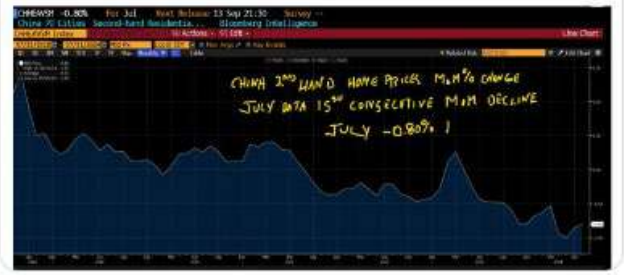
Their most important asset, home values keep going lower.

July new home prices: 14th straight MoM drop, -0.65% M/M (June -0.67% M/M).

July 2nd hand home prices: 15th straight M/M drop, -0.80% M/M (June -0.85% M/M).

...

Show more



2 4 9 2.8K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

Here's why Dominion is able to add Virginia big potential offshore wind for its future data center growth.

Have #NatGas for baseload so can add renewables.

See 👇 07/11 video. "*we've built a substantial amount of highly efficient #NatGas generation in the last decade. That has*
Show more

> **Dan Tsubouchi** @Energy_Tidbits · Jul 11
>
> AI Data Center 101.
>
> Need #NatGas baseload if want to add renewables.
>
> "*we've built a substantial amount of highly efficient* #NatGas ...
> Show more
>
> 
>

2 2 7 5K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

Data centers won't be happening in UK, NLD, DEU.

"*markets like the UK and the Netherlands where clearly the grid is maxed out and any connection of large consumers takes 7 to 8 to 9 years.....*" E.ON CEO Birnbaum.

Maxed out grid = higher power prices ahead!

Bad timing for

Show more

> ***"markets like the UK and the Netherlands where clearly the grid is maxed out and any connection of large consumers takes 7 to 8 to 9 years....." E.ON CEO Birnbaum***
>
> 
>
>
> SAF Group created a transcript of an interview of E.ON CEO Leonhard Birnbaum with Bloomberg's Guy Johnson and Tom Mackenzie on grid backup in Europe on August 14, 2024.
>
> Items in "italics" are SAF Group created transcript.
>
> Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/news-insights/
>
> *Johnson: "When it comes to connecting some of the green technology that we are beginning to deploy here in Europe to the grid, how big is that backlog currently? How quickly do you think it is going to be possible to clear it?"*
>
> Birnbaum: *"That is depending country by country. There are countries, markets like the UK and the Netherlands where clearly the grid is maxed out, and any connection of large consumers takes 7 to 8 to 9 years so if you don't have a grid connection you are in a bad place. The other market for this situation is slightly better for example in Germany, but we have to say that more and more areas are subject to clear restrictions to grid connections. If you want to erect a data centre around Frankfurt, I can tell you already today it is out of question before the next decade that you even get a grid connection. Every possible grid connection that we have is already booked kinda like a decade in advance. This situation is similar in other regions, and so I would indeed say that the real bottleneck for speed for the energy transition right now is absolutely the infrastructure, which is obviously great news for E.ON because we are providing those infrastructure but it is actually a challenge for the energy transition. "*
>
> Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/news-insights/

2 5 11 2.1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

Insufficient returns in EU energy transition projects to attract capital.

See 👇 transcript. E.ON CEO's polite way of saying need more govt subsidies for many EU clean energy transition investments to give enough return to attract capital.

#OOTT @GuyJohnsonTV @TomMackenzieTV

***"... that means on each billion that we invest we need to have a higher regulated return"* E.ON CEO Birnbaum.**

SAF Group created a transcript of an interview of E.ON CEO Leonhard Birnbaum with Bloomberg's Guy Johnson and Tom Mackenzie on the need for more subsidies on August 14, 2024.

Items in "italics" are SAF Group created transcript.

Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.com/esg-insights/

Johnson: "The restrictions on your ability to invest though are not financial, it is the people, the kits [?], the stuff you need to make these investments."

Birnbaum: "There are also relevant limits like boundary restrictions. Currently we have them under control. Currently clearly the restriction is the amount of capital we can deploy and so with that said that is mainly limited by the regulation. I remind the listeners that we are in a regulated business and the amount of returns that we can achieve on infrastructure investment depends on regulation, and regulation needs to allow us to get competitive returns to attract private capital internationally and we don't have that to sufficient degrees in our markets yet and that is the limiting factor. If regulation would improve, we could increase our investments even further and to be clear, the targets which are out there would require actually a further increase of investments."

Mackenzie: "Interesting on the need to attract that private capital. Specifically, what would need to change on the regulatory front to get to that point that you want it?"

Birnbaum: Yeah, good morning. We have been clear and vocal that we need the ability to outperform our cost of capital by 150-200 basis points and that is a pre-requisite that we have heard from our investors which we need and this we can't under the current environment under the current kinds like investment levels. If we need to increase them further, we need more op-ex because we need more people to deploy that and then actually additional incremental investment dilutes our profitability. And so what we need is a higher return especially on the existing asset base. If you compare that, it is different obviously by markets, we are not only a German company, we are actually active in 11 countries, not in all in infrastructure but its different market by market but we would need indeed a higher capex return so that means on each billion that we invest we need to have a higher regulated return."

Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.com/esg-insights/

2 · 1.1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

Higher EU electricity prices ahead.

But higher income can offset.

"*consumers that have the ability [cash] to invest in PV [solar] and batteries might actually come out with lower energy prices, I would say. You have to take the total bill. Obviously they would be in a position*
Show more

1 · 3 · 2 · 1.9K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

For those who aren't near their laptop, at 8:30am MT, @EIAgov just released #Oil #Gasoline #Distillates inventory as of Aug 9. Table below compares EIA data vs
@business expectations and vs @APIenergy estimates yesterday. Prior to release, WTI was $78.10 #OOTT

Oil/Products Inventory Aug 2: EIA, Bloomberg Survey Expectations, API

(million barrels)	EIA	Expectations	API
Oil	1.36	-2.00	-5.20
Gasoline	-2.89	-1.42	-3.69
Distillates	-1.67	0.25	0.61
	-3.20	-3.17	-8.28

Note: Oil is commercial. So excludes a +0.7mmb build in SPR for the Aug 9 week
Note: Included in the oil data, Cushing had a 1.67 mmb draw for Aug 9 week
Source EIA, Bloomberg
Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/news-insights/

2 · 10 · 1.6K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

"not seeing an improvement in the chinese consumer" "don't see the chinese consumer turning just around the corner" "not hoping for a Hail Mary from consumer improvement" Carlsberg CEO to @TomMackenzieTV. #OOTT

2 3 2.2K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

It's still early but Canada watch will be on Tropical Storm Ernesto as @NHC_Atlantic forecast path is tracking similar to Fiona that hit Nova Scotia in Sept 2022 with hurricane strength winds.

We were enjoying the great food scene in Halifax but cut our trip short a day to make

Show more

3 4 1.9K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 14

Big warning on China economy from world's biggest steel producer.

"Conditions in China are like a "harsh winter" that will be "longer, colder and more difficult to endure than we expected," China Baowu Steel Group Corp. chairman Hu Wangming told staff at company's half-year

Show more

3 5 11 2.1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 8h

Here's why OPEC+ will have to wait until at least Q2/25 to add back #Oil barrels if they don't start adding back on Oct 1, 2024.

Oil consumption is always seasonally lower in Q1 each year vs the preceding Q4.

Today's IEA OMR is -1.4 mmbd QoQ
OPEC MOMR is -0.66 mmbd QoQ

#OOTT

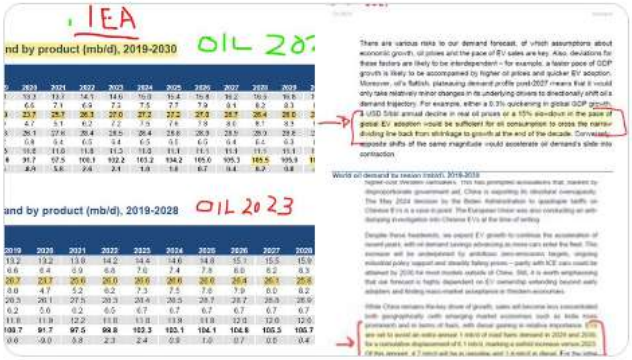
3 7 11 4.5K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 8h

Note @JavierBlas 👇 tweet on small but important pushing out IEA peak gasoline consumption from 2024.

Key factor for IEA's peak oil demand in 2029 is EVs displacing 4.7 mmb/d of gasoline consumption by 2030.

And "*a 15% slowdown in pace of global EV adoption would be sufficient*
Show more



> **Javier Blas** @JavierBlas · 15h
>
> Small change in @IEA numbers, but still important:
>
> The agency no longer expects 2024 to mark the peak in global gasoline consumption, as it now forecasts a small increase in demand in 2025.
> ...

3 3 8 2.6K

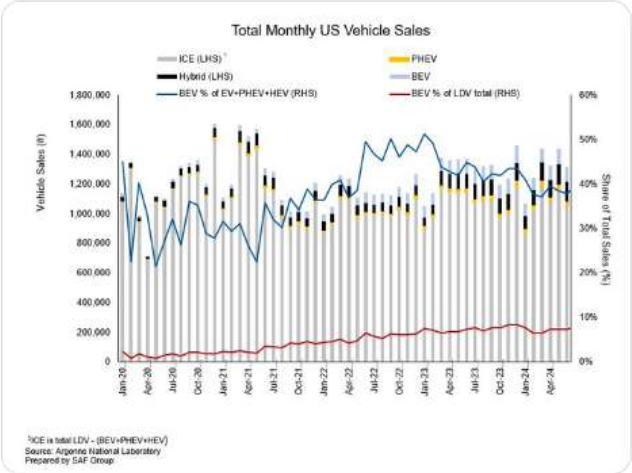
Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 12

Total US car sales seasonally down MoM in July.

But better month for EVs.

Total US LDV sales -39,048, -3.0% MoM to 1,273,115 in July

BEVs: +3,738, +3.9% to 100,677. 7.9% share
PHEVs: -1,690, -7.0% MoM to 22,320. 1.8% share
HEVs: -3,497, -2.6% MoM to 132,144. 10.4% share.
Show more



2 2 3 1.1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 12

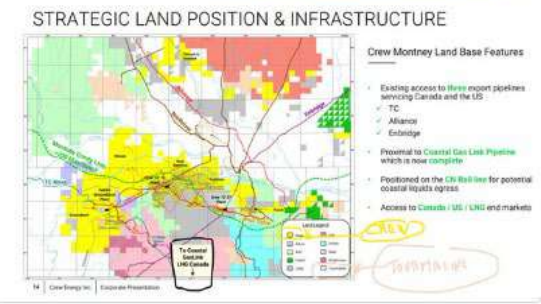
$1.3b Montney M&A deal.

Tourmaline to buy Crew in share exchange, values Crew at $6.69, 72% premium vs $3.90 close.

Crew's quality Montney assets have always looks ideal to fill in Tourmaline's dominant NE BC Montney.

Shouldn't be surprised to see Montney positioning & M&A

Show more



> **Dan Tsubouchi** @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 11
>
> 
>
> Hmmm!
>
> Murphy says its Montney has lowest breakeven gas price in North America w/ 50 yrs inventory.
>
> ...

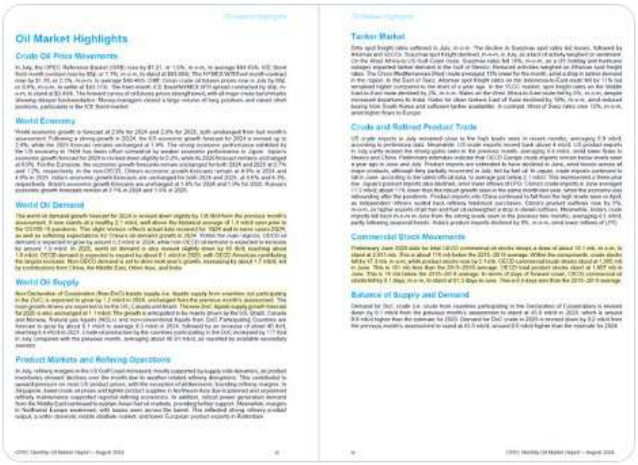
3 15 40 13K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 12

As expected, OPEC lowers #Oil demand growth fcast but not as much as most thought

2024 growth reduced 135,000 b/d to +2.1 mmb/d YoY.
2025 growth reduced 65,000 b/d to ~+1.9 mmb/d YoY.

Vs:
Saudi Aramco: +1.6 YoY in 2024, +1.4 YoY in 2025
EIA Aug STEO: +1.14 YoY in 2024, +1.61
Show more



2 6 14 3.3K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Aug 12

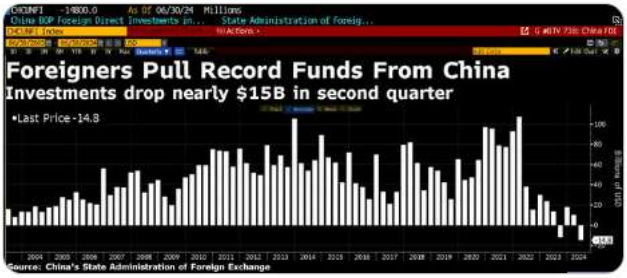
Negative for China economy!

Foreign investors head for the exit door from China.

Foreign investors pulled record amount of money from China in Q2.

Only 2nd time been negative in a quarter.

Thx @JDMayger
...
Show more



1 6 11 2.8K