Energy Tidbits

Will Trump Put in Motion Multiple Upsides to Oil & Natural Gas i.e. Hitting Iran & Venezuela Oil Exports, Offshore Wind, etc?

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Short-Term Energy Outlook

Overview

U.S. energy market indicators	2024	2025	2026
Brent crude oil spot price (dollars per barrel)	**$81**	**$74**	**$66**
Retail gasoline price (dollars per gallon)	**$3.30**	**$3.20**	**$3.00**
U.S. crude oil production (million barrels per day)	**13.2**	**13.5**	**13.6**
Natural gas price at Henry Hub (dollars per million British thermal units)	**$2.20**	**$3.10**	**$4.00**
U.S. liquefied natural gas gross exports (billion cubic feet per day)	**12**	**14**	**16**
Shares of U.S. electricity generation			
Natural gas	43%	41%	40%
Coal	16%	15%	15%
Renewables	23%	25%	27%
Nuclear	19%	19%	19%
U.S. GDP (percentage change)	**2.8%**	**2.0%**	**2.0%**
U.S. CO_2 emissions (billion metric tons)	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook,* January 2025

- This edition of our *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO) is the first to include forecasts for 2026. Macroeconomic assumptions are a key driver in the forecast. Our forecast assumes U.S. GDP will grow by 2% in both 2025 and 2026.
- **Global oil prices.** We expect downward oil price pressures over much of the next two years, as we expect that global oil production will grow more than global oil demand. We forecast that the Brent crude oil price will average $74 per barrel (b) in 2025, 8% less than in 2024, and then continue fall another 11% to $66/b in 2026.
- **Global oil production.** The unwinding of OPEC+ production cuts and strong growth in oil production outside of OPEC+ results in global oil production growing in our forecast. We expect global production of liquid fuels will increase by 1.8 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2025 and 1.5 million b/d in 2026. Although we forecast OPEC+ will increase production, we expect the group will produce less crude oil than stated in its most recent production target in an effort to avoid significant inventory builds. This forecast was completed before the United States issued additional sanctions targeting Russia's oil sector on January 10, which have the potential to reduce Russia's oil exports to the global market.
- **U.S. crude oil production.** After reaching an annual record of 13.2 million b/d in 2024, we forecast U.S. crude oil production will increase to 13.5 million b/d this year. We expect crude oil production to grow less than 1% in 2026, averaging 13.6 million b/d as operators slow activity due to price pressures. WTI prices average $62 per barrel in 2026 in our forecast, down from $70 per barrel in 2025. The Permian region's share of U.S. production will continue to increase,

accounting for more than 50% of all U.S. crude oil production in 2026. The expected production growth in the Permian in 2026 will be offset by contraction in other regions.

- **Global oil consumption.** Global oil consumption growth in our forecast continues to be less than the pre-pandemic trend. We expect global consumption of liquid fuels to increase by 1.3 million b/d in 2025 and 1.1 million b/d in 2026, driven by consumption growth in non-OECD countries. Much of our expected growth is in Asia, where India is now the leading source of global oil demand growth in our forecast.

- **U.S. gasoline prices.** Retail gasoline prices in our forecast for 2025 and 2026 are lower compared with 2024, which largely reflects our forecast of lower crude oil prices. We forecast U.S. gasoline prices in 2025 will average around $3.20 per gallon (gal), a decrease of more than 10 cents/gal from 2024. In 2026, we forecast prices to fall to an annual average $3.00/gal.

- **Natural gas prices.** The Henry Hub spot price generally rises over the next two years in our forecast. We expect the spot price of natural gas at Henry Hub to average $3.10 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2025 and $4.00/MMBtu in 2026, up from an historically low average of around $2.20/MMBtu in 2024. We expect wholesale natural gas prices to increase because growth in demand—led by liquefied natural gas exports—outpaces production growth and keeps inventories during the next two years at or below their previous five-year averages during most of the forecast period.

- **Electricity consumption.** After almost two decades of relatively little change, consumption of electricity grew by 2% in the United States during 2024, and we forecast it will continue growing at that rate in 2025 and 2026. If electricity consumption grows in each of the next two years, it would mark the first three years of consecutive growth since 2005–07, though this result could be affected significantly by weather. The growth in electricity consumption in our forecast is mostly the result of growing power demand in the commercial and industrial sectors.

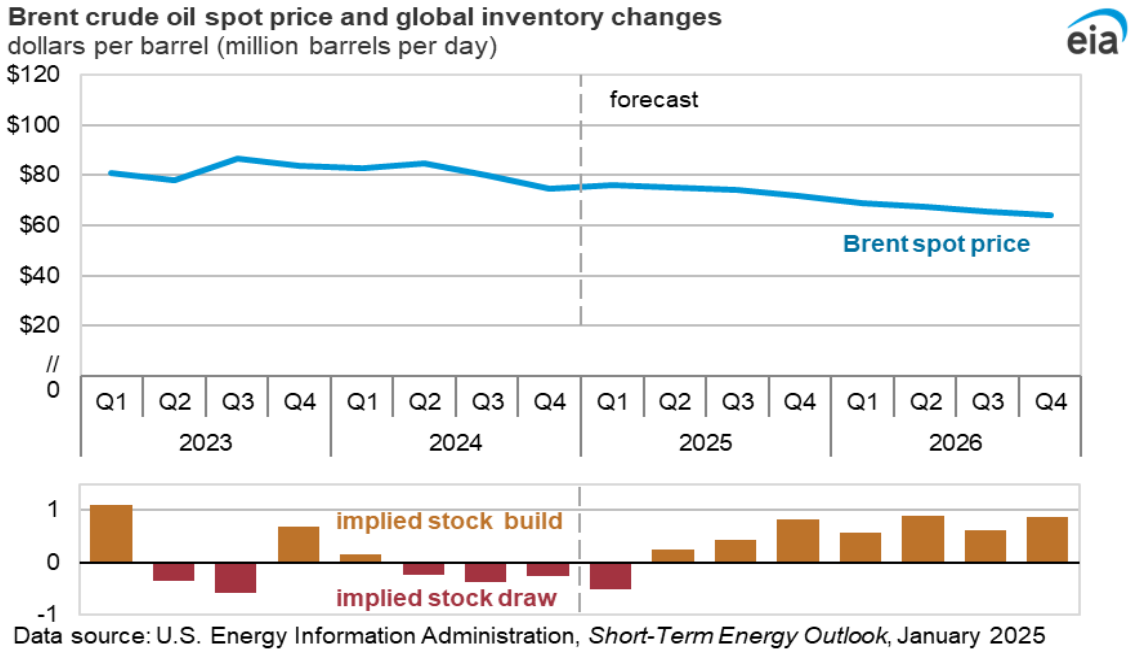
- **Electricity generation.** Solar power supplies most of the increase in U.S. generation in our forecast. We expect to see the addition of 26 gigawatts (GW) of new solar capacity in the U.S. electric power sector during 2025 and 22 GW in 2026. We expect these capacity additions will support the increase of U.S. solar generation by 34% in 2025 and by 17% in 2026. Rising generation from total renewables will cause natural gas generation to decline by 3% in 2025 and by another 1% in 2026. Generation from coal-fired power plants falls by 1% in 2025 and then rises slightly in 2026, as coal generators become more competitive with natural gas generators, which are expected to face rising fuel costs.

Global Oil Markets

Global oil prices and inventories

The Brent crude oil spot price averaged $74 per barrel (b) in December, $4/b lower than in the same month in 2023. For all of 2024, the Brent price averaged $81/b and in 2023 averaged $82/b. Following some initial upward price pressure in early 2025, we expect that crude oil prices will generally decline from mid-2025 through the end of 2026 as growth in global oil production outpaces growth in oil demand. We forecast that the Brent price will average $74/b this year and $66/b in 2026.

In our forecast, increases in oil prices in the coming months are largely a result of the recent extension of OPEC+ production cuts, which we expect will lead to global oil inventory withdrawals of 0.5 million barrels per day (b/d) on average in the first quarter of 2025 (1Q25). We expect that falling global oil inventories will increase crude oil prices $2/b from their December average to an average of $76/b in 1Q25.



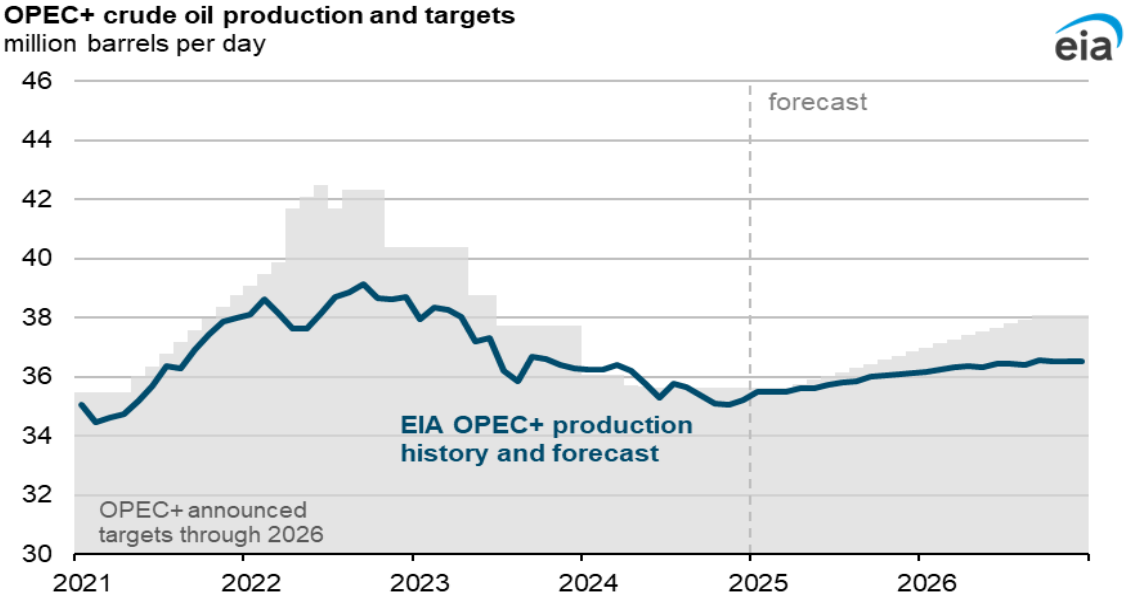
However, as stated in their agreement, we expect that OPEC+ will begin to increase production by 2Q25. We also expect that production growth from outside of OPEC+ will continue, though at a slower pace than in 2023 and 2024. This production growth, coupled with relatively weak growth in oil demand growth will cause global oil inventories to accumulate from mid-2025 through 2026. Global inventories increase by an average of 0.3 million b/d in 2025 and by 0.7 million b/d in 2026. Increasing inventories put downward pressure on prices through the remainder of our forecast. As a result, we expect the average Brent crude oil price will fall to $72/b in December 2025, before falling to an average of $66/b in 2026.

Significant uncertainty remains within our price forecast. While we assess that OPEC+ producers will likely continue to limit production mostly in line with recently announced targets through 2026, the

potential for weakening commitment among OPEC+ producers to continue restraining production adds downside risk to oil prices. Secondly, although no oil supplies have been directly affected thus far, tensions remain high around the Middle East, and future developments have the potential to influence oil prices. Lastly, our global oil consumption forecast shows growth that remains less than its pre-pandemic average, but changes in economic growth and other factors could significantly alter the trajectory compared with our forecast.

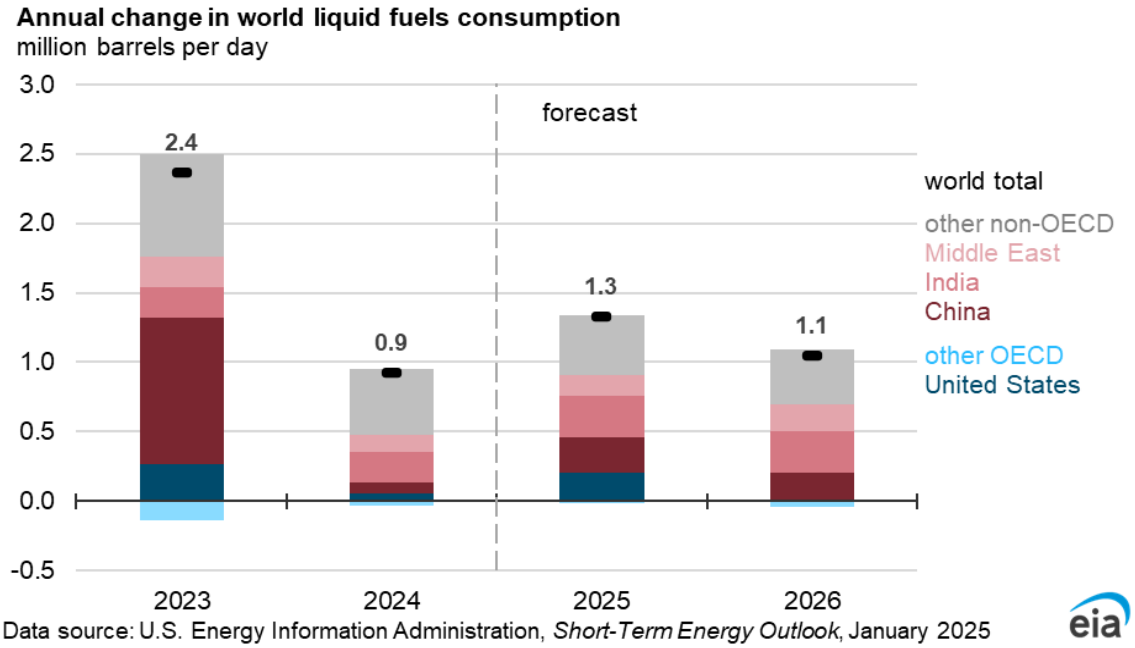
Global oil production and consumption

Global liquid fuels production growth in our forecast increases in 2025 and 2026 due to a combination of the relaxation of OPEC+ production cuts and further growth from countries outside of OPEC+. Global liquid fuels production increases by 1.8 million b/d in 2025, up from growth of 0.5 million b/d in 2024. Following an annual decline of 1.3 million b/d in 2024, we expect growth of 0.2 million b/d in 2025 from OPEC+ producers, before production grows by 0.6 million b/d in 2026 as voluntary production cuts unwind but output remains below the group's current targets in an effort to avoid significant inventory increases.



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025

We still expect growth in oil production during 2025 to be led by countries outside of OPEC+, increasing by 1.6 million b/d before slowing to growth of less than 0.9 million b/d in 2026. Although production growth outside of OPEC+ is expected to still be driven by the United States, Canada, Brazil, and Guyana in 2025. Except for Brazil, growth slows for all those countries in 2026. We expect production in Canada to see continued growth largely because the Transmountain Expansion (TMX) project increased oil takeaway capacity for export markets, while Brazil and Guyana are expected to start new offshore production facilities in 2025. Notably, we forecast that growth in liquids production in the United States will slow to 1%, or 0.3 million b/d, in 2026 as operators reduce activity in response to low WTI prices.



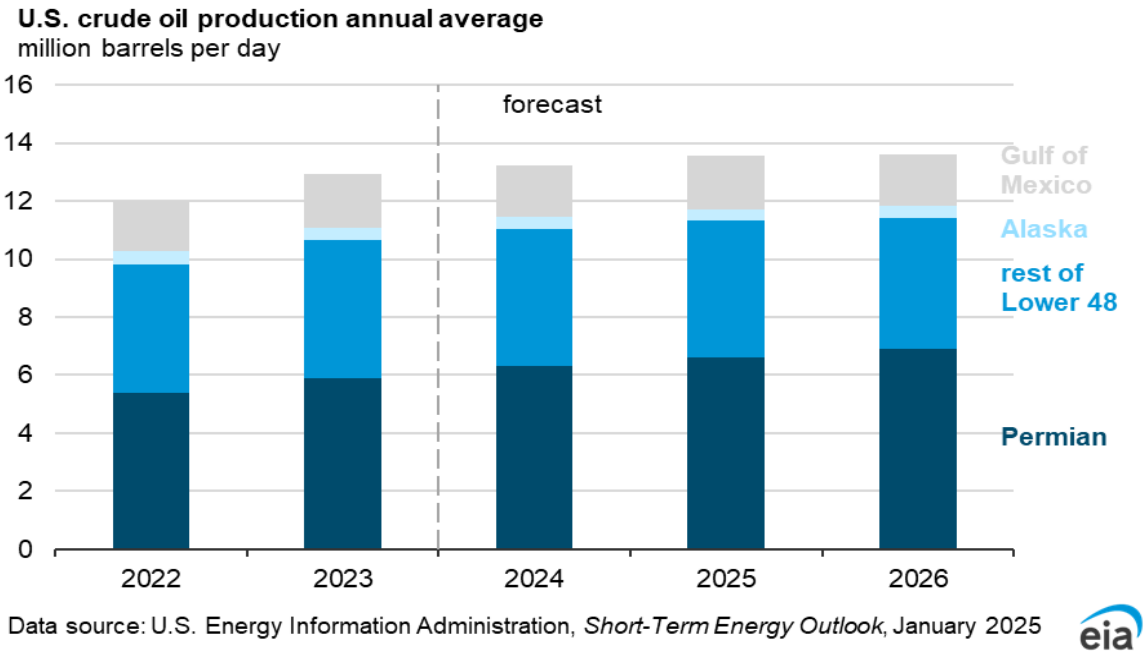
Global growth in oil consumption in our forecast continues to be slower than the pre-pandemic trend. In our forecast, global liquid fuels consumption increases by 1.3 million b/d in 2025 and by 1.1 million b/d in 2026, compared with estimated growth of 0.9 million b/d in 2024 and a pre-pandemic 10-year average (2010–2019) of 1.5 million b/d.

Non-OECD countries drive almost all global oil consumption growth in our forecast. Much of this growth is in Asia, where India is now the leading source of global oil demand growth in our forecast and one of the few places growing faster than its pre-pandemic trend. We expect liquid fuels consumption in India will increase by 0.3 million b/d in both 2025 and 2026, compared with an increase of 0.2 million in 2024, driven by rising demand for transportation fuels. We forecast China's liquid fuels consumption will grow by 0.2 million b/d in both 2025 and 2026, up from an increase of less than 0.1 million b/d in 2024, as economic stimulus efforts drive higher demand growth. We forecast that OECD oil consumption will be relatively unchanged across 2025 and 2026, with a 0.2 million b/d increase in 2025 before decreasing slightly in 2026.

U.S. Petroleum Products

U.S. crude oil production

We forecast continued increasing U.S. crude oil production in 2025 and 2026. In 2026, production growth begins to slow as drilling and completion activity is reduced in response to sustained lower crude oil prices and producers prioritizing value per barrel over production volume.

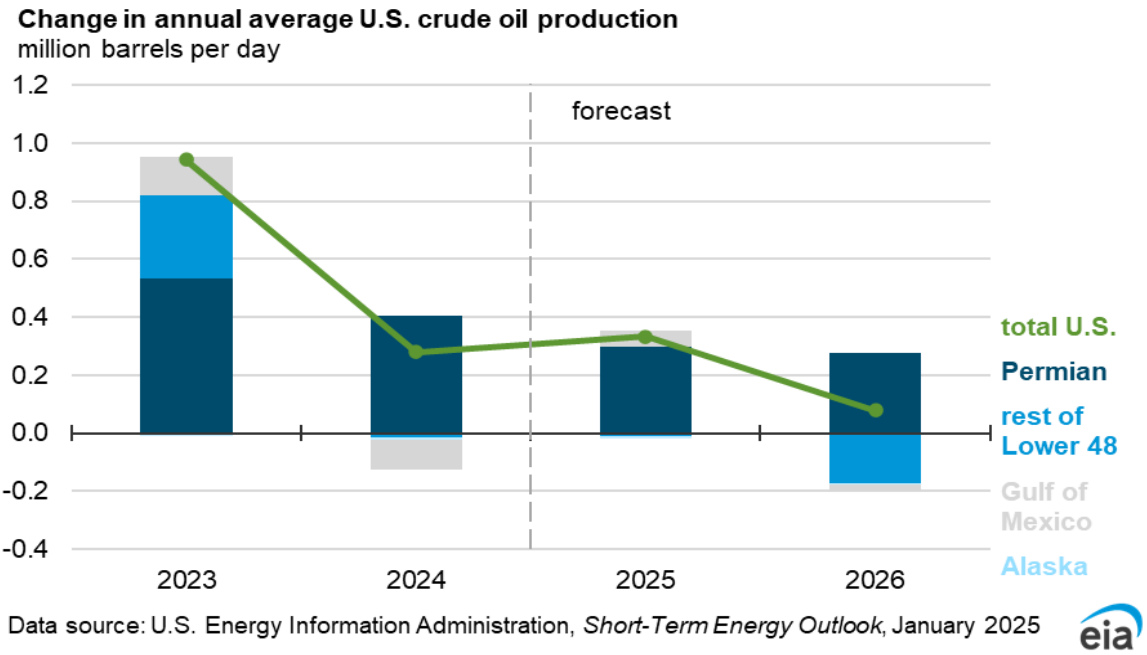


We estimate U.S. crude oil production set a record of 13.2 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2024. We expect U.S. producers will continue to produce more crude oil in both 2025 and 2026, but we expect production growth to slow notably in 2026. We forecast annual average crude oil production in the United States will reach 13.5 million b/d in 2025, up 3% from 2024, before rising by just 1% to reach 13.6 million b/d in 2026.

We forecast the Permian region will be the largest source of U.S. production growth in both years and the only major source of production growth in 2026. Permian production will rise nearly 300,000 b/d in both years, averaging 6.6 million b/d in 2025 and 6.9 million b/d in 2026. Our forecast for continued increase in production in the Permian region is supported by improving well productivity and added pipeline takeaway capacity. We expect newly drilled wells in the Permian region will become more productive as producers continue to implement new technology and better drilling practices. We also expect production from mature wells to remain relatively stable, with only mild reductions in output.

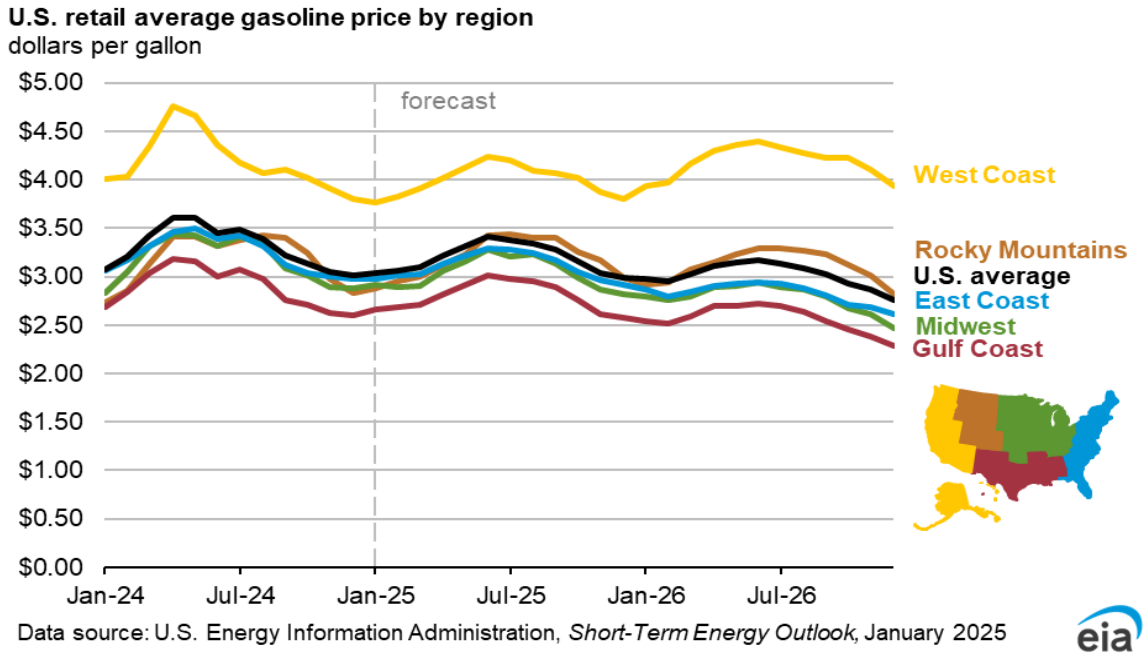
Regions outside of the Permian see a slowdown in production growth. Production outside of the Permian region in the Lower 48 states will remain flat in 2025, and we forecast it will decrease by about 170,000 b/d (-4%) in 2026. The declines in other regions are because of reduced drilling and completion activity, partly in response to lower crude oil prices. In addition, regional well productivity, takeaway capacity, and access to international markets are more limited in other regions than in the Permian.

We forecast that crude oil production in the Gulf of Mexico will increase to 1.8 million b/d in 2025 and remain near that volume in 2026. Compared with onshore tight oil production, Gulf of Mexico production is characterized by projects with longer lead times, and it is driven by a few large-scale projects that are less sensitive to short-term variations in crude oil prices.



Retail gasoline prices

U.S. retail gasoline prices in our forecast are mostly lower in 2025 and 2026 than they were in 2024, when the retail price averaged about $3.30 per gallon (gal). We forecast average U.S. gasoline prices in 2025 will decrease by more than 10 cents/gal on an annual basis, down about 3% from 2024. In 2026, we forecast a further decrease of almost 20 cents/gal, or an additional 6%.



Retail gasoline prices decreased in both 2023 and 2024, after increasing substantially in 2022. On both a nominal and percentage basis, we estimate the price decreases in 2025 and 2026 will be smaller than

the decrease between 2022 and 2023 (when prices fell 11% year on year). Price decreases since 2022 have reflected both decreasing crude oil prices and narrowing refinery margins. In 2025 and 2026, we estimate refinery margins will remain relatively flat, but gasoline prices will continue to decrease with the price of crude oil.

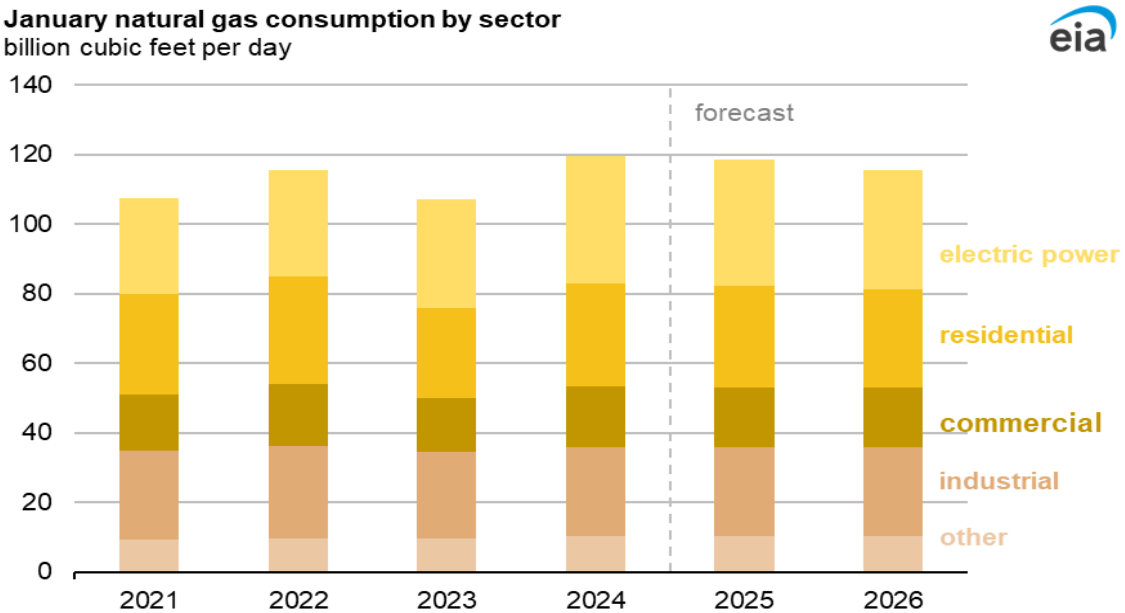
In 2025, expect lower refinery capacity will put some upward pressure on gasoline prices, although we expect this pressure to be counteracted by lower crude oil prices. The lower inventories reflect a small increase in gasoline consumption in 2025, as well as reduced refinery production.

We estimate that retail gasoline prices will decrease in most U.S. regions during 2025. The exception is in the Rocky Mountains, where expect gasoline prices will be mostly unchanged from 2024. In 2026, we expect retail gasoline prices in the West Coast to increase, though prices continue to decrease on the East Coast, on the Gulf Coast, and in the Midwest and Rocky Mountains. Higher West Coast prices reflect decreased regional gasoline production following the expected closure of Phillips 66's Los Angeles refinery at the end of 2025. Higher Rocky Mountain prices reflect expectations for rising demand and ongoing regional capacity constraints.

Natural Gas

January natural gas consumption trends

Monthly natural gas consumption in the United States typically peaks in January when demand for space heating is usually at its highest. We forecast natural gas consumption in January 2025 will average 119 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d), about the same as in January 2024.



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025

U.S. natural gas consumption during the winter heating season (November–March) has become more variable as winters have generally become warmer, but periods of extreme cold could still happen. Because of warmer-than-normal temperatures in January and February 2023, natural gas consumption

reached multi-year lows for those months. However, cold snaps resulting in spikes in consumption still occur, as happened last year when natural gas consumption set a new daily high on January 16, according to S&P Global Commodity Insights. Consumption in January has the potential to set natural gas price trends for the year. Through the first 12 days of this January, there have been below normal temperatures in much of the United States, and S&P reports natural gas consumption in the Lower 48 States has averaged 115 Bcf/d, up from an average of 105 Bcf/d during that period last year. If cold weather persists for an extended period and continues to increase natural gas consumption, natural gas inventories will likely be reduced below our forecast levels, resulting in higher natural gas prices.

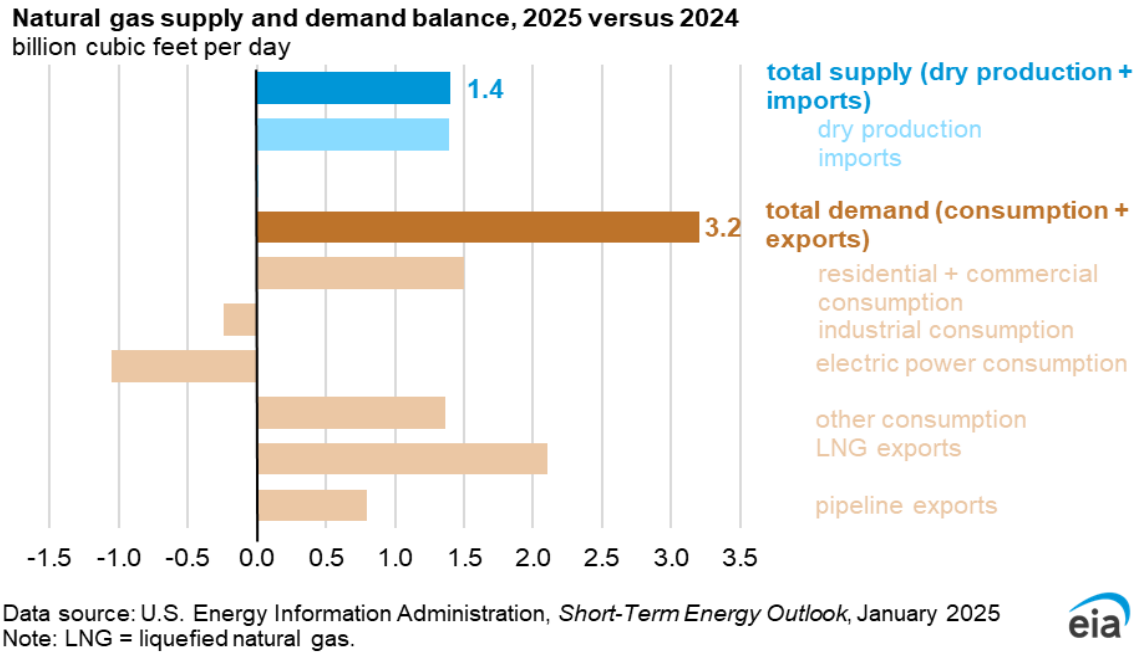
Natural gas supply and demand

Over the next two years, we expect that natural gas demand in the United States will generally grow by more than natural gas supply. In 2025, we forecast supply of natural gas, including both production and imports, will rise by 1.4 Bcf/d in 2025, while demand for natural gas, including domestic consumption and exports, rises by 3.2 Bcf/d.

Exports are the leading source of natural gas demand growth in our forecast. We expect exports of natural gas by pipeline and as liquefied natural gas (LNG) to increase by 2.9 Bcf/d in 2025, with most of the increase coming from LNG exports. Two new LNG export facilities—Plaquemines LNG and Corpus Christi LNG Stage 3—started producing LNG in December 2024, and Plaquemines LNG loaded and shipped its first LNG cargo on December 26.

We also forecast consumption in the residential and commercial sectors to increase in 2025 because we expect colder weather than in 2024. However, we forecast a decrease in consumption in the electric power sector this year as natural gas prices rise and more renewables and coal are used to generate electricity, displacing some natural gas-fired generation capacity.

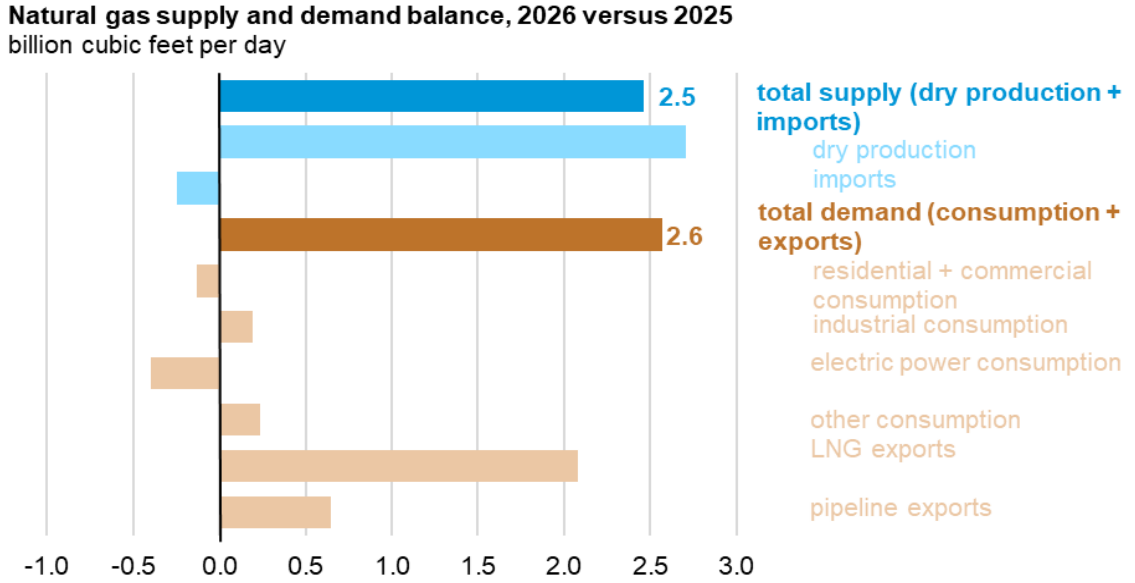
We estimate that the United States began 2025 with 6% more natural gas in storage than the previous five-year average. With demand growth outpacing supply growth this year, we expect inventories will be drawn down to 4% below the five-year average by the end of 2025. As the storage surplus of the last two years diminishes, we expect some upward pressure on prices.



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025
Note: LNG = liquefied natural gas.

In 2026, we forecast natural gas supply will grow by about the same amount as demand. We expect storage inventories will remain close to or below the five-year average much the year, leading to additional price increases in 2026.

We forecast demand for natural gas will again be driven mostly by growth in LNG exports as additional LNG export capacity from Golden Pass comes online in the middle of the year. LNG exports grow by 2.1 Bcf/d in 2026 to reach an average of 16.2 Bcf/d. Additional demand growth in 2026 comes from pipeline exports, while consumption of natural gas in the residential, commercial, and electric power sectors all decline slightly. Supply growth in 2026 is driven by an increase in dry natural gas production of 2.7 Bcf/d.

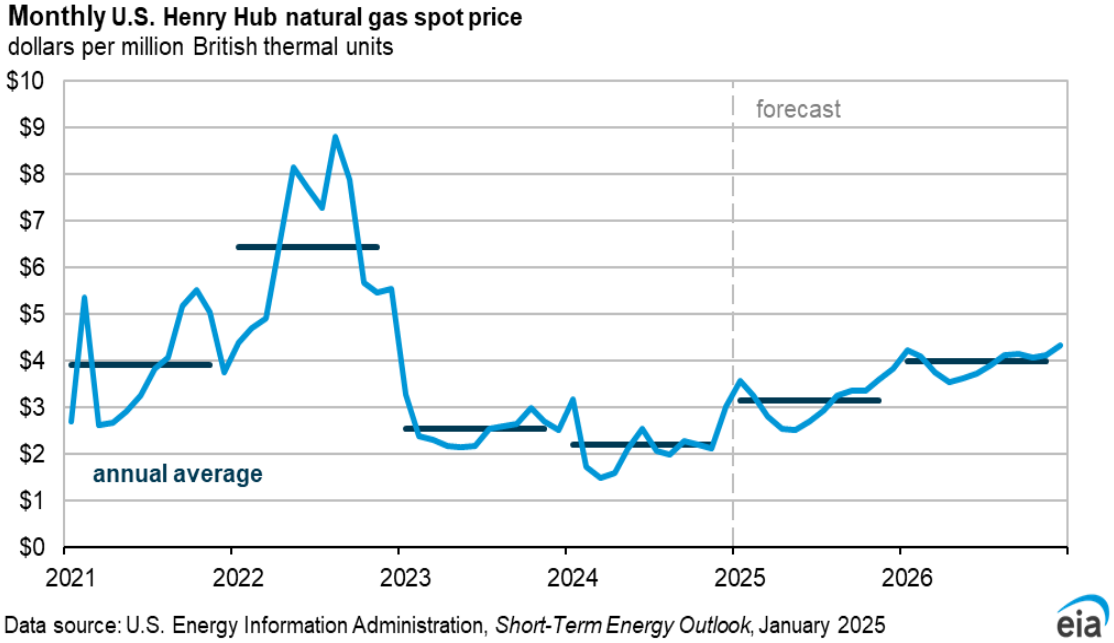


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025
Note: LNG = liquefied natural gas.

Natural gas prices

In our forecast, the annual U.S. benchmark Henry Hub spot price averages $3.10 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2025 and rises to almost $4.00/MMBtu in 2026. Our expectation that natural gas inventories remain at or below previous five-year averages during the forecast period puts upward pressure on natural gas prices. The monthly Henry Hub spot price in our forecast remains between $2.50/MMBtu and $3.90/MMBtu in 2025 and between $3.50/MMBtu and $4.40/MMBtu in 2026 as LNG exports increase.

Although we expect the Henry Hub price to rise from their all-time lows in 2024 over the forecast period, the potential exists for prices to increase by less than we forecast, particularly if the ramp-up of new LNG production is slower than expected or the start-up of the Golden Pass facility is delayed. Additionally, weather continues to present a significant risk to our Henry Hub price forecast, particularly in the winter months.



Electricity, Coal, and Renewables

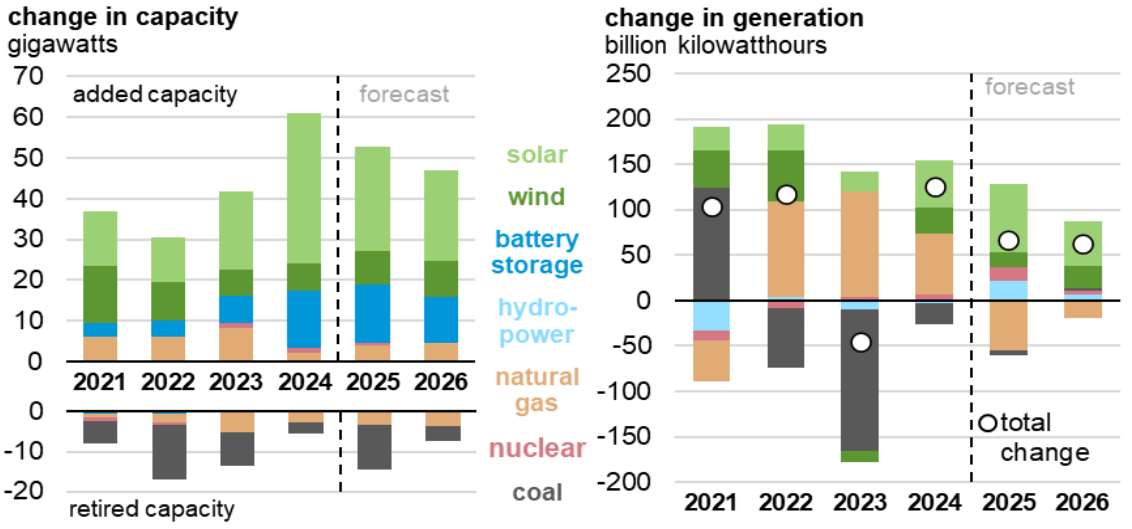
Electricity consumption

After two decades of relatively flat electricity consumption in the United States, it grew by 2% last year, a trend we expect will continue in 2025 and 2026. Total forecast U.S. consumption of electricity grows by 86 billion kilowatthours (BkWh) in 2025 and by 77 BkWh in 2026, which is similar to the growth in 2024. We expect that retail sales of electricity into the industrial sector will increase fastest, growing by 2% in 2025 and by 3% in 2026. Forecast sales of electricity to the commercial sector increase by 2% annually in 2025 and 2026, reflecting increased electricity demand from data centers. Residential electricity consumption grows by 2% in 2025 and by 1% in 2026.

Electricity generation

U.S. generating capacity grows the most for solar power in the forecast, with the electric power sector adding 26 gigawatts (GW) of new utility-scale solar capacity in 2025 and 22 GW in 2026. We estimate that about 37 GW of solar capacity was added in 2024. As with capacity, we expect solar power will also be the leading source of growth in U.S. electricity generation. We expect these capacity additions will increase U.S. solar generation by 34 % in 2025, 75 BkWh, and by 17% in 2026, 49 BkWh.

Annual change in U.S. electric power sector capacity and generation by source



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025
Note: Battery storage net generation is close to zero, reflecting the net effect of charging and discharging.

New utility-scale battery storage projects are helping renewables integrate onto the power grid, with battery storage capacity growing by 47% (14 GW) in 2025 and 25% (11) GW in 2026. These storage projects charge and discharge over the course of the day, and they can help make use of energy from solar and wind generation during hours when those resources are not directly available.

Increased generation from no- or relatively low-marginal cost energy sources will lead to less generation from traditional fossil fuel generation sources. We expect U.S. generation from wind and hydropower to increase by a combined 38 BkWh in 2025 and by 31 BkWh in 2026. Generation from nuclear will increase by 14 BkWh in 2025 and 4 BkWh in 2026

Natural gas is the largest source of electricity generation in the United States, and we expect that growth in generation from renewables will help decrease natural gas generation by 3% or 55 BkWh in 2025 and by another 1%, or 20 BkWh in 2026. Generation from coal-fired power plants remains relatively flat in both 2025 and 2026, even with some scheduled retirements, as coal generators become more competitive with natural gas generators, which we expect to face rising fuel costs.

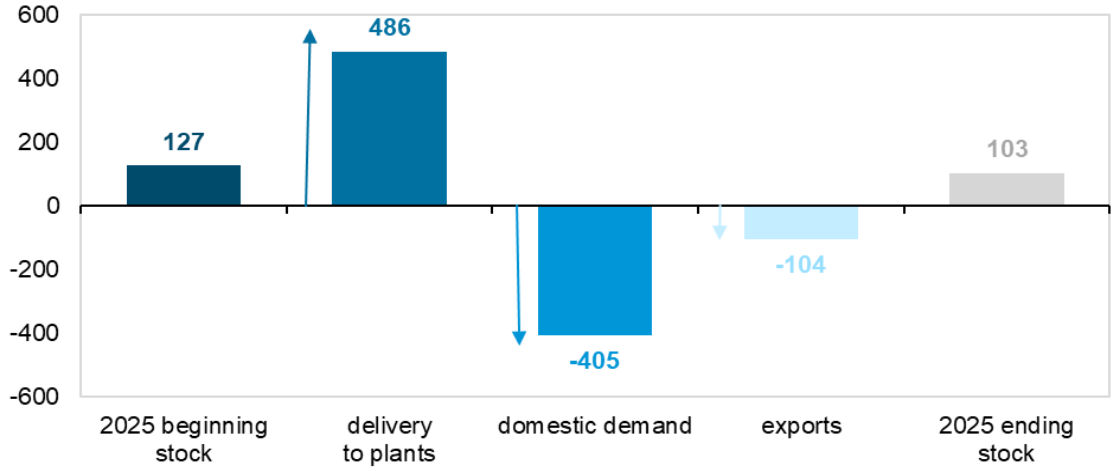
Coal markets

An estimated 512 million short tons (MMst) of coal was produced in the United States during 2024, down 12% from 578 MMst in 2023. We forecast that coal production will continue its decline in 2025

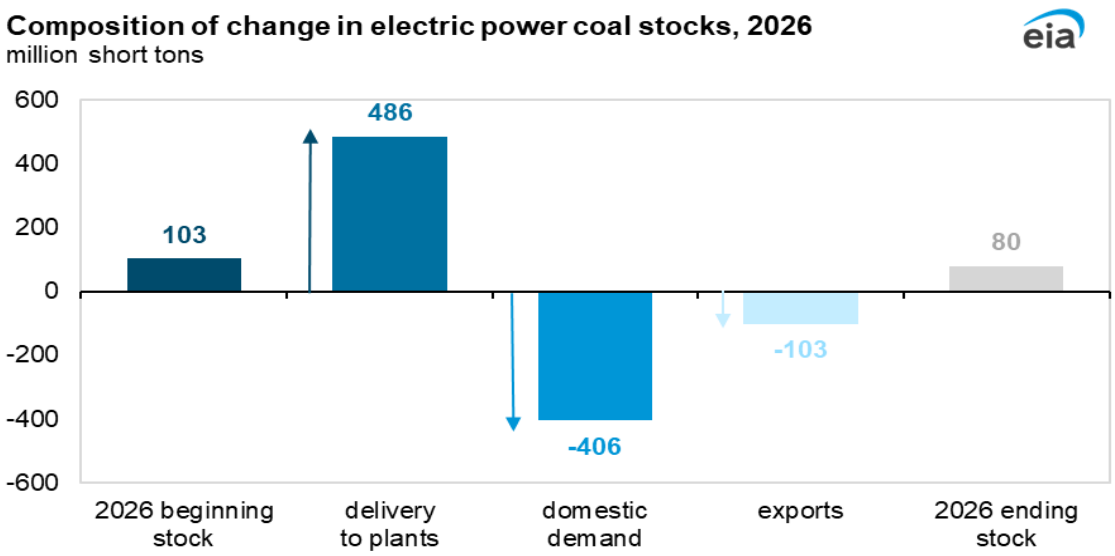
but more slowly, falling to 476 MMst as utilities rely more heavily on inventories to meet demand. With coal inventories held by power plants forecast to fall to 103 MMst in 2025, we expect coal production to remain flat at 477 MMst in 2026, as demand from utilities is met by stockpiles. We expect electric power consumption to remain flat at nearly 370 MMst in 2025 and 2026, as higher natural gas prices help maintain coal generation even as retirements reduce capacity in 2025 and 2026 compared with 2024.

Coal exports in our forecast fall slightly from 107 MMst in 2024. We forecast U.S. coal exports to total 104 MMst in 2025 and 103 MMst in 2026, split nearly evenly between metallurgical (met) and thermal coal. We expect India to remain as a large destination for U.S. thermal and met coal. Factors that could weaken the outlook for coal exports include a strong dollar and relatively thin margins in the current global pricing environment, along with the prospect of increased thermal coal exports from other countries.

Composition of change in electric power coal stocks, 2025
million short tons



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025
Note: Begining stock = December 2024. Delivery to plants = production + imports + waste coal + primary stock draw + secondary stock draw. There is a small discrepancy variable not shown here.



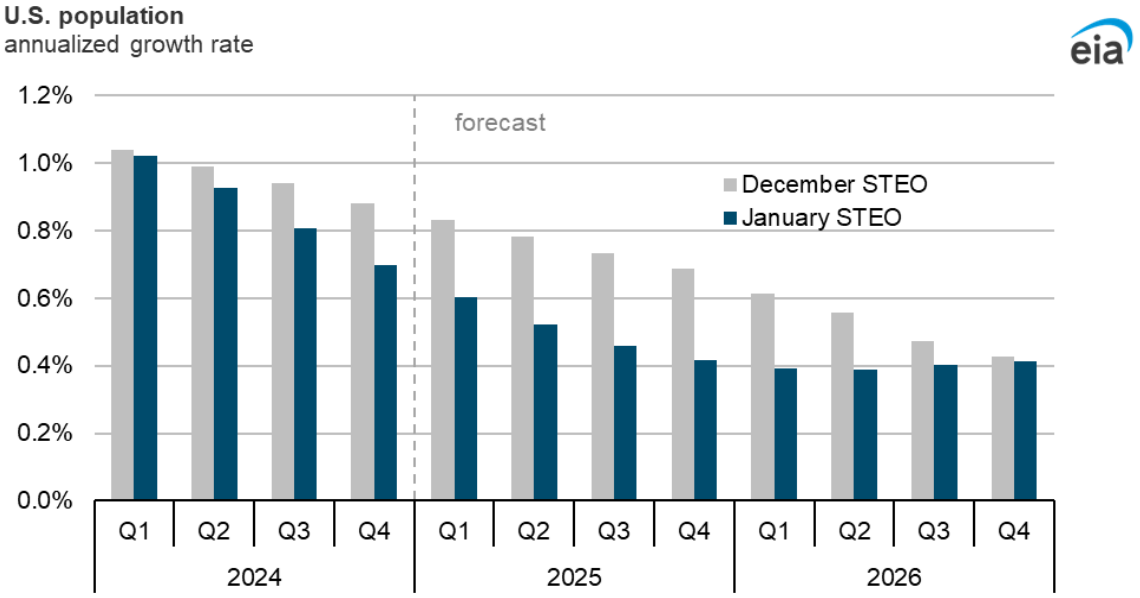
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025
Note: Begining stock = December 2025. Delivery to plants = production + imports + waste coal + primary stock draw + secondary stock draw. There is a small discrepancy variable not shown here.

Economy, CO_2, and Weather

U.S. macroeconomics

Our forecast assumes that real GDP will grow by 2.0% in 2025, similar to our forecast last month, and growth will remain at that rate in 2026. On a year-over-year basis, we assume consumer price index (CPI) inflation will rise by 2.5% in 2025 and by 2.8% in 2026. Rising CPI inflation is accompanied by tighter monetary policy and higher interest rates compared with our forecast last month. Our forecast assumes the unemployment rate rises from 4.2% in the fourth quarter of 2024 (4Q24) to 4.4% in 2Q25 where it remains through 4Q26. On Friday, January 10, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that unemployment fell to 4.1% in December.

Although we assume the U.S. population will increase in 2025 and 2026, the growth rate is slower relative to last month's forecast. We now assume that the population will grow 0.5% in 2025 and 0.8% in 2026. By the end of 2025, our forecast now assumes that the total U.S. population will reach 344.4 million people. Last month's forecast assumed the U.S. population would reach 345.6 million people by the end of 2025 We assume the population will continue to grow through 2026 and reach 345.8 million people by 4Q26.



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO), January 2025; S&P Global

All else equal, total energy demand increases as the population increases, so a change to the forecast of the total population has a direct effect on our energy market forecasts.

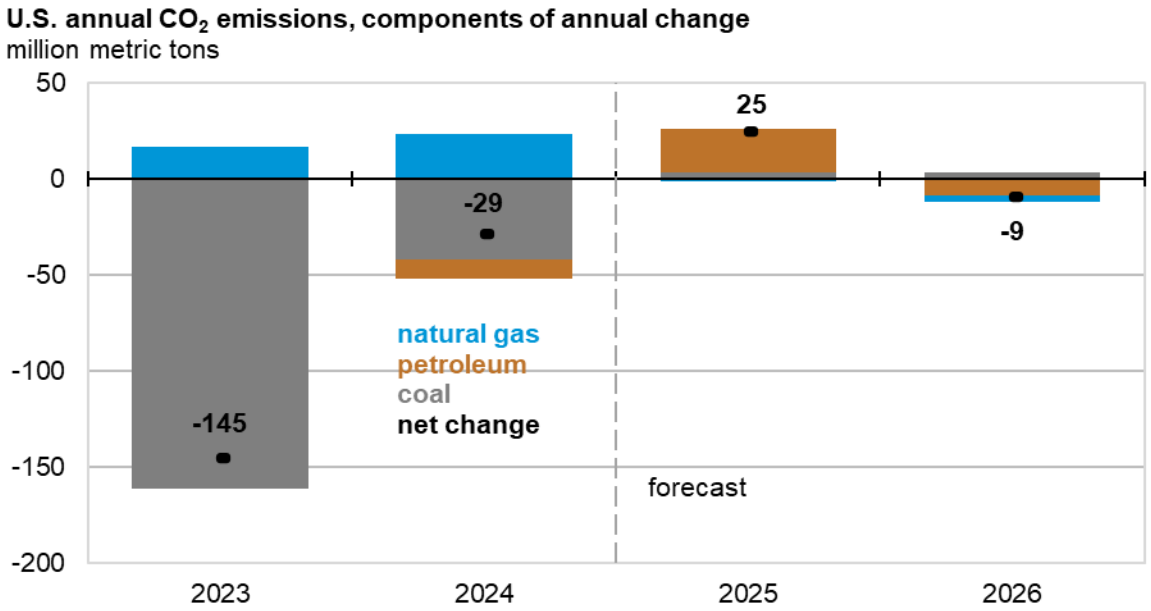
The macroeconomic forecasts in the STEO are based on S&P Global's macroeconomic model. We incorporate STEO energy price forecasts into the model to obtain the final macroeconomic assumptions.

Emissions

We forecast U.S. energy-related carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions to increase slightly in 2025 and to decrease slightly in 2026.

Emissions growth in 2025 is a result of our expectation of increased consumption of petroleum products. Growth in petroleum emissions occurs across multiple sectors, with most growth associated with more consumption of distillate fuel oil and jet fuel. CO_2 emissions from natural gas and coal remain relatively unchanged overall.

These trends reverse in 2026, with slightly lower emissions from petroleum and natural gas relative to 2025. CO_2 emissions from petroleum products decline slightly as improvements in vehicle fuel economy reduce consumption of motor gasoline. Natural gas emissions continue to remain flat as both natural gas-fired generation and natural gas use in residential and commercial buildings remains mostly unchanged from 2025.



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, January 2025

Although we currently expect only modest changes to emissions over the next two years, these estimates are not certain. Energy-related CO_2 emissions depend primarily on how much fossil fuel is consumed, the forecasts for which can change considerably over time. Some of the most notable factors that can influence energy consumption and energy-related emissions include energy prices, weather, and macroeconomic conditions. As these outlooks change, our emissions outlook typically does as well.

Weather

The United States experienced a cool December, averaging about 720 heating degree days (HDDs), 16% more than December 2023 and 2% more than the 10-year December average. Based on our current forecasts and data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, we expect the cooler weather to continue through the rest of the 2024–2025 winter heating season ending in March. We forecast that the United States will average around 2,000 HDDs in 1Q25, 5% more HDDs than 1Q24, resulting in 8% more U.S. HDDs in 2025 than in 2024.

Table 3a. World Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels Production, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2025

	2024				2025				2026				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2024	2025	2026
Production (million barrels per day) (a)															
World total	**102.07**	**102.55**	**102.61**	**103.14**	**103.16**	**104.00**	**104.88**	**105.36**	**105.13**	**105.73**	**106.17**	**106.51**	**102.60**	**104.36**	**105.89**
Crude oil	76.70	76.20	75.91	76.32	76.80	76.92	77.59	78.19	78.26	78.08	78.29	78.72	76.28	77.38	78.34
Other liquids	25.37	26.34	26.70	26.83	26.35	27.08	27.28	27.17	26.87	27.65	27.88	27.78	26.31	26.97	27.55
World total	**102.07**	**102.55**	**102.61**	**103.14**	**103.16**	**104.00**	**104.88**	**105.36**	**105.13**	**105.73**	**106.17**	**106.51**	**102.60**	**104.36**	**105.89**
OPEC total (b)	32.21	32.14	32.12	32.36	32.40	32.54	32.68	32.81	32.99	33.10	33.21	33.26	32.21	32.61	33.14
Crude oil	26.77	26.82	26.67	26.70	26.68	26.80	26.96	27.08	27.18	27.29	27.39	27.43	26.74	26.88	27.33
Other liquids	5.45	5.31	5.45	5.67	5.72	5.73	5.72	5.74	5.80	5.80	5.81	5.83	5.47	5.73	5.81
Non-OPEC total	**69.86**	**70.41**	**70.49**	**70.78**	**70.76**	**71.46**	**72.20**	**72.55**	**72.14**	**72.63**	**72.96**	**73.25**	**70.39**	**71.75**	**72.75**
Crude oil	49.93	49.38	49.24	49.62	50.12	50.11	50.64	51.12	51.08	50.79	50.89	51.30	49.54	50.50	51.02
Other liquids	19.93	21.03	21.25	21.16	20.63	21.35	21.56	21.43	21.06	21.84	22.06	21.95	20.84	21.25	21.73
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
World total	**101.92**	**102.77**	**102.97**	**103.40**	**103.66**	**103.74**	**104.44**	**104.53**	**104.56**	**104.83**	**105.55**	**105.63**	**102.77**	**104.10**	**105.15**
OECD total (d)	**44.81**	**45.55**	**46.15**	**46.29**	**45.62**	**45.41**	**46.25**	**46.31**	**45.61**	**45.41**	**46.19**	**46.24**	**45.70**	**45.90**	**45.87**
Canada	2.37	2.30	2.49	2.50	2.44	2.39	2.50	2.47	2.45	2.40	2.50	2.48	2.42	2.45	2.46
Europe	12.86	13.61	13.92	13.50	13.17	13.32	13.73	13.50	13.15	13.31	13.72	13.48	13.47	13.43	13.41
Japan	3.44	2.95	2.91	3.37	3.46	2.87	2.97	3.29	3.40	2.82	2.91	3.22	3.17	3.15	3.09
United States	19.80	20.36	20.50	20.64	20.15	20.57	20.77	20.65	20.19	20.60	20.75	20.63	20.33	20.54	20.55
U.S. Territories	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Other OECD	6.22	6.21	6.20	6.15	6.27	6.14	6.16	6.29	6.30	6.16	6.19	6.32	6.20	6.21	6.24
Non-OECD total	**57.11**	**57.22**	**56.83**	**57.11**	**58.04**	**58.32**	**58.19**	**58.23**	**58.95**	**59.42**	**59.35**	**59.39**	**57.07**	**58.19**	**59.28**
China	16.53	16.43	15.89	16.23	16.64	16.68	16.26	16.49	16.67	16.88	16.54	16.76	16.27	16.52	16.71
Eurasia	4.83	5.00	5.36	5.25	4.86	5.03	5.39	5.29	4.86	5.03	5.39	5.29	5.11	5.15	5.15
Europe	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.78
Other Asia	14.99	14.84	14.20	14.65	15.43	15.41	14.78	15.11	15.93	15.90	15.25	15.60	14.67	15.18	15.67
Other non-OECD	19.99	20.18	20.61	20.19	20.34	20.42	20.98	20.55	20.72	20.82	21.39	20.94	20.24	20.58	20.97
Total crude oil and other liquids inventory net withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
World total	**-0.15**	**0.23**	**0.36**	**0.26**	**0.50**	**-0.26**	**-0.44**	**-0.83**	**-0.57**	**-0.90**	**-0.62**	**-0.87**	**0.18**	**-0.26**	**-0.74**
United States	0.13	-0.64	0.00	0.22	-0.14	-0.40	0.02	0.29	-0.05	-0.38	0.01	0.24	-0.07	-0.06	-0.04
Other OECD	-0.13	-0.30	0.27	0.01	0.20	0.04	-0.14	-0.34	-0.15	-0.15	-0.19	-0.34	-0.04	-0.06	-0.21
Other inventory draws and balance	-0.15	1.17	0.08	0.03	0.45	0.10	-0.32	-0.78	-0.36	-0.37	-0.44	-0.77	0.28	-0.14	-0.49
End-of-period commercial crude oil and other liquids inventories (million barrels)															
OECD total	**2,757**	**2,834**	**2,799**	**2,766**	**2,748**	**2,776**	**2,787**	**2,791**	**2,810**	**2,859**	**2,875**	**2,884**	**2,766**	**2,791**	**2,884**
United States	1,230	1,280	1,270	1,238	1,238	1,269	1,267	1,241	1,245	1,280	1,279	1,257	1,238	1,241	1,257
Other OECD	1,527	1,554	1,529	1,528	1,510	1,506	1,519	1,551	1,565	1,579	1,596	1,627	1,528	1,551	1,627

(a) Includes crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, other liquids, refinery processing gain, and other unaccounted-for liquids. Differences in the reported historical production data across countries could result in some inconsistencies in the delineation between crude oil and other liquid fuels.

(b) OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

(c) Consumption of petroleum by the OECD countries is the same as "petroleum product supplied," defined in the glossary of the EIA Petroleum Supply Monthly (DOE/EIA-0109). Consumption of petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

(d) OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkiye, United Kingdom, and United States.

Notes:

EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on January 9, 2025.

- = no data available

The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data with no shading; estimates and forecasts are shaded gray.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Sources:

Historical data: Energy Information Administration *International Energy Statistics* (https://www.eia.gov/international/data/world).

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 4a. U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2025

	2024				2025				2026				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2024	2025	2026
Supply (million barrels per day)															
U.S. total crude oil production (a)	**12.94**	**13.23**	**13.25**	**13.43**	**13.41**	**13.54**	**13.56**	**13.67**	**13.63**	**13.67**	**13.61**	**13.59**	**13.21**	**13.55**	**13.62**
Alaska	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.40
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.78	1.80	1.72	1.73	1.85	1.84	1.78	1.80	1.86	1.84	1.76	1.73	1.76	1.82	1.80
Lower 48 States (excl GOM) (c)	10.73	11.01	11.12	11.26	11.14	11.30	11.39	11.45	11.36	11.44	11.46	11.44	11.03	11.32	11.42
Appalachia region	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Bakken region	1.22	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.21	1.23	1.25	1.23
Eagle Ford region	1.08	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.12
Haynesville region	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Permian region	6.10	6.27	6.39	6.47	6.44	6.57	6.66	6.76	6.79	6.84	6.92	6.99	6.31	6.61	6.89
Rest of Lower 48 States	2.15	2.13	2.15	2.20	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.09	2.02	2.04	2.01	1.97	2.16	2.12	2.01
Total Supply	**19.79**	**20.36**	**20.50**	**20.64**	**20.15**	**20.57**	**20.77**	**20.65**	**20.19**	**20.60**	**20.75**	**20.63**	**20.32**	**20.54**	**20.55**
Crude oil input to refineries	**15.39**	**16.47**	**16.54**	**16.46**	**15.34**	**16.11**	**16.43**	**15.87**	**15.22**	**15.97**	**16.07**	**15.51**	**16.22**	**15.94**	**15.69**
U.S. total crude oil production (a)	12.94	13.23	13.25	13.43	13.41	13.54	13.56	13.67	13.63	13.67	13.61	13.59	13.21	13.55	13.62
Transfers to crude oil supply	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.54	0.58	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.60
Crude oil net imports (d)	2.12	2.62	2.69	2.64	1.88	1.93	1.99	1.64	1.32	1.65	1.59	1.36	2.52	1.86	1.48
SPR net withdrawals (e)	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.12	-0.15	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-0.05	0.00
Commercial inventory net withdrawals	-0.23	0.08	0.26	0.01	-0.42	0.08	0.26	-0.05	-0.36	0.04	0.26	-0.04	0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Crude oil adjustment (f)	0.16	0.01	-0.18	-0.10	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.04	0.01
Refinery processing gain	**0.91**	**0.97**	**0.98**	**1.03**	**0.98**	**1.01**	**1.03**	**1.03**	**0.94**	**0.98**	**0.98**	**0.98**	**0.97**	**1.01**	**0.97**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	**6.51**	**7.01**	**7.03**	**6.98**	**6.78**	**6.97**	**7.00**	**7.09**	**7.05**	**7.29**	**7.31**	**7.32**	**6.88**	**6.96**	**7.24**
Renewables and oxygenate production (g)	**1.34**	**1.33**	**1.40**	**1.42**	**1.38**	**1.40**	**1.42**	**1.44**	**1.42**	**1.43**	**1.43**	**1.45**	**1.37**	**1.41**	**1.43**
Fuel ethanol production	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.04
Petroleum products adjustment (h)	**0.21**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.22**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.22**	**0.21**	**0.21**
Petroleum products transfers to crude oil supply	**-0.50**	**-0.64**	**-0.61**	**-0.59**	**-0.54**	**-0.58**	**-0.60**	**-0.58**	**-0.56**	**-0.60**	**-0.63**	**-0.60**	**-0.59**	**-0.58**	**-0.60**
Petroleum product net imports (d)	**-4.53**	**-4.40**	**-4.90**	**-5.21**	**-4.41**	**-4.13**	**-4.47**	**-4.76**	**-4.39**	**-4.25**	**-4.37**	**-4.53**	**-4.76**	**-4.44**	**-4.38**
Hydrocarbon gas liquids	-2.59	-2.68	-2.76	-2.80	-2.78	-2.93	-2.90	-2.90	-2.93	-3.12	-3.10	-3.06	-2.71	-2.88	-3.05
Unfinished oils	0.09	0.21	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.17
Other hydrocarbons and oxygenates	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.10	-0.12	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.12	-0.10	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08	-0.10	-0.10
Total motor gasoline	-0.36	0.00	-0.09	-0.45	-0.20	0.20	0.08	-0.24	-0.14	0.29	0.13	-0.13	-0.22	-0.04	0.04
Jet fuel	-0.09	-0.08	-0.11	-0.12	-0.10	0.03	-0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.07	-0.10	-0.03	0.07
Distillate fuel oil	-0.86	-1.20	-1.31	-1.22	-0.80	-0.89	-1.06	-0.95	-0.70	-0.89	-0.82	-0.77	-1.15	-0.93	-0.80
Residual fuel oil	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.05	-0.05	-0.03	-0.07	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
Other oils (i)	-0.64	-0.54	-0.61	-0.69	-0.58	-0.67	-0.69	-0.68	-0.64	-0.69	-0.71	-0.68	-0.62	-0.65	-0.68
Petroleum product inventory net withdrawals	**0.46**	**-0.62**	**-0.15**	**0.33**	**0.43**	**-0.43**	**-0.24**	**0.34**	**0.31**	**-0.42**	**-0.25**	**0.28**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**-0.02**
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
U.S. total petroleum products consumption	**19.80**	**20.36**	**20.50**	**20.64**	**20.15**	**20.57**	**20.77**	**20.65**	**20.19**	**20.60**	**20.75**	**20.63**	**20.33**	**20.54**	**20.55**
Hydrocarbon gas liquids	3.80	3.39	3.40	3.83	3.88	3.38	3.40	3.84	3.94	3.47	3.48	3.89	3.60	3.62	3.69
Other hydrocarbons and oxygenates	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.33	0.35
Motor gasoline	8.57	9.12	9.18	8.91	8.62	9.15	9.23	8.88	8.57	9.07	9.10	8.79	8.95	8.97	8.88
Jet fuel	1.58	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.61	1.79	1.79	1.73	1.64	1.82	1.82	1.75	1.71	1.73	1.76
Distillate fuel oil	3.82	3.73	3.76	3.91	4.01	3.93	3.88	3.97	4.03	3.96	3.94	4.00	3.80	3.95	3.98
Residual fuel oil	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.24
Other oils (i)	1.44	1.77	1.78	1.65	1.46	1.70	1.87	1.63	1.45	1.68	1.84	1.59	1.66	1.67	1.64
Total petroleum and other liquid fuels net imports (d)	**-2.41**	**-1.78**	**-2.20**	**-2.57**	**-2.54**	**-2.20**	**-2.48**	**-3.12**	**-3.06**	**-2.59**	**-2.78**	**-3.17**	**-2.24**	**-2.58**	**-2.90**
End-of-period inventories (million barrels)															
Total commercial inventory	**1230.3**	**1279.6**	**1269.5**	**1238.0**	**1237.6**	**1269.3**	**1267.4**	**1240.6**	**1245.2**	**1279.8**	**1278.7**	**1256.8**	**1238.0**	**1240.6**	**1256.8**
Crude oil (excluding SPR)	447.2	440.2	415.9	414.6	452.5	445.3	421.0	425.2	457.5	453.5	429.3	433.2	414.6	425.2	433.2
Hydrocarbon gas liquids	169.2	235.1	277.4	229.6	187.9	238.5	277.4	234.5	197.0	249.7	291.2	249.3	229.6	234.5	249.3
Unfinished oils	91.7	87.8	80.7	78.1	88.3	87.2	85.1	80.1	89.5	87.7	85.1	79.8	78.1	80.1	79.8
Other hydrocarbons and oxygenates	38.2	33.4	33.3	35.1	37.0	34.0	32.9	34.3	37.3	34.3	33.1	34.8	35.1	34.3	34.8
Total motor gasoline	233.4	232.4	219.7	237.7	233.9	224.8	220.5	238.0	232.5	228.6	218.2	236.9	237.7	238.0	236.9
Jet fuel	42.2	45.3	45.6	41.6	39.8	39.7	42.1	38.5	39.0	39.4	41.8	38.3	41.6	38.5	38.3
Distillate fuel oil	121.2	123.1	124.3	128.9	115.3	118.8	118.3	118.4	110.3	106.8	111.1	114.4	128.9	118.4	114.4
Residual fuel oil	29.9	27.5	24.2	24.4	25.6	25.6	23.8	23.7	25.0	24.7	22.8	22.4	24.4	23.7	22.4
Other oils (i)	57.3	54.9	48.2	48.0	57.3	55.3	46.2	47.8	57.1	55.2	46.1	47.6	48.0	47.8	47.6
Crude oil in SPR (e)	**363.9**	**373.1**	**382.9**	**393.8**	**407.2**	**412.2**	**412.2**	**412.2**	**412.2**	**412.2**	**412.2**	**412.2**	**393.8**	**412.2**	**412.2**

(a) Includes lease condensate.

(b) Crude oil production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM).

(c) Regional production in this table is based on geographic regions and not geologic formations.

(d) Net imports equal gross imports minus gross exports.

(e) SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

(f) The crude oil adjustment equals the sum of disposition items (e.g. refinery inputs) minus the sum of supply items (e.g. production).

(g) Renewables and oxygenate production includes pentanes plus, oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol), and renewable fuels. Beginning in January 2021, renewable fuels includes biodiesel, renewable diesel, renewable jet fuel, renewable heating oil, renewable naphtha and gasoline, and other renewable fuels. For December 2020 and prior, renewable fuels includes only biodiesel.

(h) Petroleum products adjustment includes hydrogen/oxygenates/renewables/other hydrocarbons, motor gasoline blending components, and finished motor gasoline.

(i) Other oils includes aviation gasoline blending components, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Notes:

EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on January 9, 2025.

- = no data available

The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data with no shading; estimates and forecasts are shaded gray.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Sources:

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly; Petroleum Supply Annual; and Weekly Petroleum Status Report.
Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 5a. U.S. Natural Gas Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2025

	2024				2025				2026				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2024	2025	2026
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
U.S. total marketed natural gas production	**113.3**	**112.1**	**113.1**	**113.5**	**113.0**	**114.5**	**114.6**	**115.8**	**115.5**	**117.5**	**118.1**	**119.4**	**113.0**	**114.5**	**117.6**
Alaska	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Federal Gulf of Mexico (a)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Lower 48 States (excl GOM) (b)	110.4	109.3	110.4	110.7	110.1	111.8	112.1	113.1	112.8	114.8	115.6	116.9	110.2	111.8	115.0
Appalachia region	35.9	34.9	35.5	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.5	35.2	35.2	35.5	35.5	36.1	35.3	34.8	35.6
Bakken region	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
Eagle Ford region	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	6.8	7.1	7.4
Haynesville region	15.9	14.5	14.4	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.8	17.5	18.1	14.9	15.2	17.1
Permian region	23.7	24.4	25.5	25.7	25.3	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.2	27.8	27.9	27.9	24.8	26.6	27.7
Rest of Lower 48 States	24.9	25.2	24.9	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.3	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	25.1	24.7	23.9
Total primary supply	**104.2**	**78.8**	**85.8**	**92.3**	**106.5**	**78.6**	**84.4**	**92.9**	**105.2**	**78.2**	**84.4**	**94.1**	**90.3**	**90.6**	**90.4**
Balancing item (c)	0.0	-1.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	-0.1	1.6	1.5	-0.5	0.6	1.1
Total supply	**104.3**	**80.3**	**86.3**	**92.3**	**106.2**	**78.4**	**83.3**	**92.1**	**103.9**	**78.3**	**82.8**	**92.6**	**90.8**	**90.0**	**89.4**
U.S. total dry natural gas production	104.0	102.0	103.1	103.4	103.3	104.5	104.6	105.6	105.4	107.0	107.6	108.9	103.1	104.5	107.2
Net inventory withdrawals	12.7	-9.6	-4.9	2.1	16.9	-11.0	-5.9	3.1	15.9	-10.9	-6.6	3.4	0.1	0.7	0.4
Supplemental gaseous fuels	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Net imports	-12.8	-12.5	-12.2	-13.5	-14.3	-15.4	-15.7	-17.0	-17.6	-18.1	-18.5	-20.1	-12.7	-15.6	-18.6
LNG gross imports (d)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LNG gross exports (d)	12.4	11.3	11.4	12.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	15.2	16.1	15.5	15.8	17.2	12.0	14.1	16.2
Pipeline gross imports	8.9	7.8	8.4	8.4	9.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.9	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.1
Pipeline gross exports	9.4	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.3	10.7	11.0	9.2	10.0	10.6
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total consumption	**104.2**	**78.8**	**85.8**	**92.3**	**106.5**	**78.6**	**84.4**	**92.9**	**105.2**	**78.2**	**84.4**	**94.1**	**90.3**	**90.6**	**90.4**
Residential	22.8	6.7	3.5	14.8	24.4	7.3	3.8	16.1	24.1	7.3	3.8	16.1	12.0	12.9	12.8
Commercial	14.3	6.3	4.9	10.7	15.2	6.8	5.3	11.4	15.1	6.8	5.3	11.4	9.1	9.6	9.6
Industrial	24.9	22.3	22.3	23.8	24.8	22.0	21.7	23.9	24.9	22.3	21.9	24.1	23.3	23.1	23.3
Electric power (e)	32.7	34.9	46.3	33.8	32.4	34.0	44.8	32.2	31.3	33.0	44.4	33.0	36.9	35.9	35.5
Lease and plant fuel	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6
Pipeline and distribution	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Vehicle	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
End-of-period working natural gas inventories (billion cubic feet) (f)															
United States total	**2,306**	**3,175**	**3,616**	**3,418**	**1,896**	**2,896**	**3,441**	**3,152**	**1,724**	**2,719**	**3,327**	**3,013**	**3,418**	**3,152**	**3,013**
East region	369	670	862	740	288	577	807	721	277	565	792	704	740	721	704
Midwest region	507	781	1,022	895	370	657	950	855	361	653	952	843	895	855	843
South Central region	1,007	1,172	1,121	1,203	844	1,116	1,116	1,101	770	1,058	1,075	1,047	1,203	1,101	1,047
Mountain region	168	238	282	258	150	221	242	209	116	161	215	178	258	209	178
Pacific region	231	286	296	294	220	298	294	237	177	254	261	212	294	237	212
Alaska	24	28	33	28	24	27	32	28	24	27	32	28	28	28	28

(a) Marketed production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

(b) Regional production in this table is based on geographic regions and not geologic formations.

(c) The balancing item is the difference between total natural gas consumption (NGTCPUS) and total natural gas supply (NGPSUPP).

(d) LNG: liquefied natural gas

(e) Natural gas used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

(f) For a list of states in each inventory region refer to *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report, Notes and Definitions (http://ir.eia.gov/ngs/notes.html)* .

Notes:

EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on January 9, 2025.

- = no data available

The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data with no shading; estimates and forecasts are shaded gray.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Sources:

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: Natural Gas Monthly; and Electric Power Monthly.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

January 16, 2025

Honourable Adrian Dix
Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions and
Minister responsible for Francophone Affairs
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC V8V 1X4

Dear Minister Dix:

Congratulations on your appointment as Minister of Energy and Climate Solutions and Minister responsible for Francophone Affairs at a critical time for our province. Serving as a member of the executive council is a privilege and responsibility which I am confident you will fulfill with integrity and a commitment to the people of our province.

British Columbians have trusted us with a mandate to deliver for them in ways that make a tangible difference in their daily lives. They expect us to listen and learn from people of different perspectives – and work together to make things better for everyone.

Specifically, we will tackle the challenges people worry about at the kitchen table:

- **Grow the economy by creating good jobs across British Columbia.** We will collaborate with businesses, workers, and communities to attract investments in both new and traditional sectors as well as emerging sectors of the economy. This approach will bring certainty for business, security for workers, and generate the wealth needed to support the essential services British Columbians rely on.

- **Reduce costs for families** including by helping people access homes they can afford through support for first-time homebuyers, increasing the supply of rental housing stock, and stronger measures to crack down on housing speculation.

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- **Strengthen health care** by expanding access to family doctors and recruiting and training more health professionals, ensuring that every British Columbian can access the care they need, no matter where they live. We will also increase access to addictions treatment and provide help for people whose struggles require intensive supports.

- **Make our neighbourhoods and communities safer** by working with law enforcement and social agencies to address street disorder, crack down on organized crime, and do all we can to ensure repeat offenders stay behind bars.

Our commitment to take action on climate change remains foundational and will be key to a healthy and prosperous BC for future generations.

Underlying all this work is our partnership with Indigenous peoples. Advancing reconciliation, implementing the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* and working in partnership with First Nations rights-holders to advance shared interests is the responsibility of every Minister.

Over this mandate I expect you to prioritize making progress on the following:

- In order to protect key services that British Columbians rely on, work with the Minister of Finance to review all existing Ministry of Energy and Climate Solutions programs and initiatives to ensure programs remain relevant, are efficient, grow the economy, and help keep costs low for British Columbians. This is important in the context of current Provincial budget constraints, our climate targets, and the threat of American tariffs.

- Develop ways to ensure costs for energy remain low for people, including through access to home energy retrofits and innovative technology solutions.

- Work with BC Hydro, First Nations, and the renewable power industry through frequent competitive calls for power to increase and diversify BC's generation of electricity as the economy continues to grow.

- Help grow the profitability and success of our clean and low-carbon energy sectors by ensuring engagement and collaboration between business stakeholders and government policy makers, with particular focus on:
    - advocating against proposed tariffs from the United States and ensuring continued expansion of our energy export programs for the mutual success of British Columbians and our trading partners;
    - expanding global markets for our products to diversify and reduce trade risk; and,
    - preparing contingency plans for direct and indirect support of energy exporters, including BC Hydro, in the event the tariffs are imposed.

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- Work with relevant ministries, First Nations, other governments, project proponents, and key stakeholders to dramatically accelerate permit approval for clean and low-carbon energy infrastructure across the province while preserving our world-leading environmental standards.

- Work with the federal government to cap emissions from the oil and gas sector while attracting investment from producers that use best-in-class emissions reduction technology, create jobs for local workers, and build partnerships with First Nations.

- Ensure BC Hydro is responsive to changing market conditions and demands for large load capacity from potential local and international investors to grow our economy and reduce our emissions while protecting residential ratepayers.

- Identify innovative ways to help us meet our carbon emission goals in a manner that reduces cost burdens for BC families and businesses, grows our economy, and positions us for trade diversification and expansion in light of growing global economic and political instability and supply chain cost inflation.

As you are aware, we have established an accord with the BC Green Caucus that supports our shared commitment to ensuring stable governance focused on delivering progress and tangible outcomes for British Columbians. The commitments in that accord complement the direction in these mandate letters.

As a Cabinet, we will uphold the highest standards of ethics, collaboration, and good conduct in service of the public, and as a Minister of the Crown, you are expected to review, understand, and act according to the *Members' Conflict of Interest Act*. You will establish a collaborative working relationship with your Deputy Minister and the public servants under their direction, who provide the professional, non-partisan advice that is fundamental to delivering on our government's priorities. Your Minister's Office must meet the highest standards for integrity and provide a respectful, rewarding environment for all staff.

The work we have ahead takes place in a profoundly challenging geopolitical environment. Close friends and neighbours to our south are contemplating imposing draconian tariffs on our products that would hurt both Americans and Canadians. Our allies internationally face governmental instability. Hate and racism are on the rise around the world. Artificial intelligence breakthroughs with unclear implications and astonishing potential are announced daily. Global inflation, snarled supply chains, and war are threatening global economic growth and prosperity as well as the transition to a low-carbon economy.

We have an obligation to protect and defend British Columbians, as well as seize opportunities, in these uncertain times.

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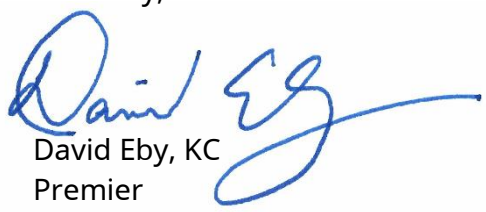
The good news is that we have everything we need to succeed, and we will succeed. British Columbia's people – our workers, entrepreneurs, business leaders, artists, and innovators – are among the most talented in the world. We are home to world-class educational institutions and public services. Our natural beauty is unmatched, we have internationally envied resources, and we are one of the most diverse places on the planet. Your job is to help us leverage these advantages in perilous times.

Use this mandate letter to guide your work, and do not be afraid to challenge assumptions, or be innovative, bold and aggressive in achieving the goals set out for you and your Ministry by the people of this province.

Thank you for joining me in the work ahead.

Sincerely,



David Eby, KC
Premier

BRITISH COLUMBIA

January 16, 2025

Honourable Tamara Davidson
Minister of Environment and Parks
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, BC V8V 1X4

Dear Minister Davidson:

Congratulations on your appointment as Minister of Environment and Parks at a critical time for our province. Serving as a member of the executive council is a privilege and responsibility which I am confident you will fulfill with integrity and a commitment to the people of our province.

British Columbians have trusted us with a mandate to deliver for them in ways that make a tangible difference in their daily lives. They expect us to listen and learn from people of different perspectives – and work together to make things better for everyone.

Specifically, we will tackle the challenges people worry about at the kitchen table:

- **Grow the economy by creating good jobs across British Columbia.** We will collaborate with businesses, workers, and communities to attract investments in both new and traditional sectors as well as emerging sectors of the economy. This approach will bring certainty for business, security for workers, and generate the wealth needed to support the essential services British Columbians rely on.

- **Reduce costs for families** including by helping people access homes they can afford through support for first-time homebuyers, increasing the supply of rental housing stock, and stronger measures to crack down on housing speculation.

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- **Strengthen health care** by expanding access to family doctors and recruiting and training more health professionals, ensuring that every British Columbian can access the care they need, no matter where they live. We will also increase access to addictions treatment and provide help for people whose struggles require intensive supports.

- **Make our neighbourhoods and communities safer** by working with law enforcement and social agencies to address street disorder, crack down on organized crime, and do all we can to ensure repeat offenders stay behind bars.

Our commitment to take action on climate change remains foundational and will be key to a healthy and prosperous BC for future generations.

Underlying all this work is our partnership with Indigenous peoples. Advancing reconciliation, implementing the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* and working in partnership with First Nations rights-holders to advance shared interests is the responsibility of every Minister.

Over this mandate I expect you to prioritize making progress on the following:

- In order to protect key services that British Columbians rely on, work with the Minister of Finance to review all existing Ministry of Environment and Parks programs and initiatives to ensure programs remain relevant, are efficient, grow the economy, and help keep costs low for British Columbians. This is important in the context of current Provincial budget constraints.

- Find ways to increase access for families to British Columbia's parks in a cost-efficient manner.

- Work across ministries and with Indigenous leadership and business leaders to support work to recognize Indigenous rights and title, protect our precious environment for future generations, and support predictable and sustainable economic growth in our province to benefit all British Columbians.

- Direct the Environmental Assessment Office to work with key permitting ministries to develop specific measures that will expedite authorizations and permitting for major projects. Bring proposed measures forward for Cabinet review within six months.

- Support BC's energy transition and climate targets by directing the Environmental Assessment Office to proceed with the exemption of wind power from *Environmental Assessment Act* provisions. Further, exempt other relevant classes of projects from environmental assessment where the assessment is duplicative, delays projects with environmental advantages, or offers only limited value while impeding projects that will benefit the province as a whole.

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As you are aware, we have established an accord with the BC Green Caucus that supports our shared commitment to ensuring stable governance focused on delivering progress and tangible outcomes for British Columbians. The commitments in that accord complement the direction in these mandate letters.

As a Cabinet, we will uphold the highest standards of ethics, collaboration, and good conduct in service of the public, and as a Minister of the Crown, you are expected to review, understand, and act according to the *Members' Conflict of Interest Act*. You will establish a collaborative working relationship with your Deputy Minister and the public servants under their direction, who provide the professional, non-partisan advice that is fundamental to delivering on our government's priorities. Your Minister's Office must meet the highest standards for integrity and provide a respectful, rewarding environment for all staff.

The work we have ahead takes place in a profoundly challenging geopolitical environment. Close friends and neighbours to our south are contemplating imposing draconian tariffs on our products that would hurt both Americans and Canadians. Our allies internationally face governmental instability. Hate and racism are on the rise around the world. Artificial intelligence breakthroughs with unclear implications and astonishing potential are announced daily. Global inflation, snarled supply chains, and war are threatening global economic growth and prosperity as well as the transition to a low-carbon economy.

We have an obligation to protect and defend British Columbians, as well as seize opportunities, in these uncertain times.

The good news is that we have everything we need to succeed, and we will succeed. British Columbia's people – our workers, entrepreneurs, business leaders, artists, and innovators – are among the most talented in the world. We are home to world-class educational institutions and public services. Our natural beauty is unmatched, we have internationally envied resources, and we are one of the most diverse places on the planet. Your job is to help us leverage these advantages in perilous times.

Use this mandate letter to guide your work, and do not be afraid to challenge assumptions, or be innovative, bold and aggressive in achieving the goals set out for you and your Ministry by the people of this province.

Thank you for joining me in the work ahead.

Sincerely,

David Eby, KC
Premier

Snapshot of India's Oil & Gas data

Monthly Ready Reckoner

December 24

Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell

(Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas)

Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC), an attached office of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), Government of India, collects and analyses data on the Oil and Gas sector. It disseminates many reports on the Oil & Gas sector to the various stakeholders. The data is obtained from the Public Sector companies, Government agencies as well as the Private companies. Given the ever-increasing demand for energy and transition of energy demand to renewables and Biofuels, Policy makers and Analysts need to be well informed about the updated trends in the Oil & Gas industry.

The Snapshot of India's Oil & Gas data (Monthly Ready Reckoner), released by PPAC, provides monthly data/information in a single volume for the latest month and historical time series. The Snapshot of India's Oil & Gas data is also published on PPAC's website (www.ppac.gov.in) and is accessible on mobile app-PPACE.

This publication is a concerted effort by all divisions of PPAC. The cooperation of the Oil and Gas industry is acknowledged for their timely inputs.

Note: Reported data may undergo change on receipt of actuals

Highlights for the month

- Indigenous crude oil and condensate production during December 2024 was 2.5 MMT. OIL registered a production of 0.3 MMT, ONGC registered a production of 1.6 MMT whereas PSC/RSC registered production of 0.6 MMT during December 2024. There is a growth of 0.6 % in crude oil and condensate production during December 2024 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
- Total Crude oil processed during December 2024 was 23.9 MMT which is 5.2 % higher than December 2023 , where PSU/JV refiners processed 16.4 MMT and private refiners processed 7.5 MMT of crude oil. Total indigenous crude oil processed was 2.1 MMT and total Imported crude oil processed was 21.8 by all Indian refineries (PSU+JV+PVT). There was a growth of 2.2 % in total crude oil processed in April-December current Financial Year as compared to same period of previous Financial Year.
- Crude oil imports increased by 1.0% and 3.2% during December 2024 and April-December FY 2024-25 respectively as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As compared to net import bill for Oil & Gas for Dec 2023 of $ 10.3 billion, the net import bill for Oil & Gas for Dec 2024 was $ 10.4 billion. Out of which, crude oil imports constitutes $ 10.7 billion, LNG imports $1.2 billion and the exports were $ 3.6 billion during Dec 2024.
- The price of Brent Crude averaged $73.94/bbl during Dec' 2024 as against $74.47/bbl during Nov'2024 and $77.91/bbl during Dec'2023. The Indian basket crude price averaged $73.34/bbl during Dec'2024 as against $73.02/bbl during Nov'2024 and $77.42 /bbl during Dec'2023
- Production of petroleum products was 25.3 MMT during December 2024 which is 2.9% higher than December 2023. Out of 25.3 MMT, 25.0 MMT was from refinery production & 0.3 MMT was from fractionator. There was a growth of 2.8 % in production of petroleum products in April-December FY 2024 – 25 as compared to same period of FY 2023 – 24. Out of total POL production, in December 2024, share of major products including HSD is 41.8 %, MS 17.3 %, Naphtha 6.2 %, ATF 6.6 %, Pet Coke 5.2 %, LPG 4.5 %, and rest is shared by Bitumen, FO/LSHS, LDO, Lubes & others.
- POL products imports increased by 6.3% and 7.1% during December 2024 and April-December FY 2024-25 respectively as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Increase in POL products imports during April-December FY 2024-25 were mainly due to increase in imports of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and petcoke etc.

•	Exports of POL products decreased by 8.2% and increased by 1.5% during December 2024 and April-December FY 2024-25 respectively as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Increase in POL products exports during April-December FY 2024-25 were mainly on account of increase in exports of motor-spirit (MS), petcoke/CBFS and fuel oil etc.
•	The consumption of petroleum products during April-Dec 2024, with a volume of 178.5 MMT, reported a growth of 3.4 % compared to the volume of 172.6 MMT during the same period of the previous year. This growth was led by 2.2% growth in HSD, 8.0% growth in MS, 9.8% growth in ATF, 6.7% growth in LPG, 12.1% in Lubes consumption besides growth in FO/LSHS and LDO during the period. The Consumption of petroleum products for the month of Dec-2024 recorded a growth of 2.1% with a volume of 20.7 MMT compared to the same period of the previous year.
•	Ethanol blending in Petrol was 18.2% during Dec'24 and cumulative ethanol blending during November 2024- December 2024 was 16.4%. Ethanol Blending % acheieved during the month of Dec-24 is the highest till date.
•	Total Natural Gas Consumption (including internal consumption) for the month of December 2024 was 6048 MMSCM which was 7.1% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. The cumulative consumption of 55496 MMSCM for the current financial year till December 2024 was higher by 11.6% compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
•	Gross production of natural gas for the month of December (P) was 3066 MMSCM which was lower by 2.1% compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The cumulative gross production of natural gas of 27310 MMSCM for the current financial year till December 2024 was higher by 0.4% compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
•	Prorated LNG import for the month of December 2024 (P) was 3022 MMSCM which was 18.2% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. The cumulative import of 28586 (P) MMSCM for the current financial year till December 2024 is higher by 24.1 % compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

1. Selected indicators of the Indian economy

	Economic indicators	Unit/ Base	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Population (basis RGI projections)	Billion	1.337	1.351	1.365	1.377	1.388	1.405
2	GDP at constant (2011-12 Prices)	Growth %	4.0 1st RE	-6.6 1st RE	9.1 1st RE	7.2 PE	7.6 (E)	6.0 (H1)€
3	Agricultural Production (Food grains)	MMT	297.5	310.7	315.7 4th AE	329.7 FE	332.3 FE	164.7 1st AE(H1)
		Growth %	4.3	4.5	1.6	4.4	0.8	10.9
4	Gross Fiscal Deficit (as percent of GDP)	%	4.6	9.5 RE	6.7 RE	6.4 RE	5.9 RE	4.9 OE

	Economic indicators	Unit/ Base	2022-23	2023-24	December		April-December	
					2023-24	2024-25(P)	2023-24	2024-25 (P)
5	Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2011-12)	Growth %	5.2	5.9	2.5	5.2* QE	6.5#	4.1#
6	Imports^	$ Billion	714.2	677.2	57.2	60.0	506.4	532.5
7	Exports^	$ Billion	451.0	437.1	38.4	38.0	316.7	321.7
8	Trade Balance	$ Billion	-263.2	-240.1	-18.8	-21.9	-189.7	-210.8
9	Foreign Exchange Reserves @	$ Billion	578.4	645.6	623.2	640.3	-	-

Population projection by RGI is taken as on 1st July for the year. IIP is for the month of *Nov'24 and #April-Nov'23 and Apr-Nov'24; @ 2022-23 as on March 31, 2023,2023-24 as on March 29,2024, Dec 2023 as on Dec 29, 2023 and Dec, 2024 as on Dec 27, 2024; ^Imports & Exports are for Merchandise for the month of Dec 2023 & Dec 2024 and Apr-Dec 2023 and Apr-Dec 2024.; E: Estimates; PE: Provisional Estimates; AE-Advanced Estimates; RE-Revised Estimates; QE-Quick Estimates; FE-Final 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)	December		April-December	
					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	2.5	22.0	21.6
2	Consumption of petroleum products*	MMT	223.0	234.3	20.3	20.7	172.6	178.5
3	Production of petroleum products	MMT	266.5	276.1	24.6	25.3	205.8	211.6
4	Gross natural gas production	MMSCM	34,450	36,438	3,132	3,066	27,214	27,310
5	Natural gas consumption	MMSCM	59,969	67,512	5,635	6,048	49,727	55,496
6	Imports & exports:							
	Crude oil imports	MMT	232.7	234.3	19.7	19.9	173.7	179.3
		$ Billion	157.5	133.4	11.4	10.7	98.8	102.5
	Petroleum products (POL) imports*	MMT	44.6	48.7	4.1	4.4	36.0	38.5
		$ Billion	26.9	22.9	2.0	2.1	17.1	18.2
	Gross petroleum imports (Crude + POL)	MMT	277.3	283.0	23.8	24.2	209.7	217.9
		$ Billion	184.4	156.3	13.4	12.8	115.9	120.7
	Petroleum products (POL) export	MMT	61.0	62.6	5.8	5.4	46.8	47.5
		$ Billion	57.3	47.7	4.2	3.6	35.9	32.6
	LNG imports*	MMSCM	26,304	31,795	2,557	3,022	23,043	28,586
		$ Billion	17.1	13.3	1.1	1.2	9.8	11.7
	Net oil & gas imports	$ Billion	144.2	121.9	10.3	10.4	89.8	99.9
7	Petroleum imports as percentage of India's gross imports (in value terms)	%	25.8	23.1	23.5	21.4	22.9	22.7
8	Petroleum exports as percentage of India's gross exports (in value terms)	%	12.7	10.9	11.1	9.6	11.3	10.1
9	Import dependency of crude oil (on POL consumption basis)	%	87.4	87.8	86.8	89.0	87.5	88.1

#Includes condensate; *Private direct imports are prorated for the period Nov'24 to Dec'24 for POL. RIL data is prorated. LNG Imports figure from DGCIS are prorated for Nov'24 to Dec'24.Total may not tally due to rounding off.

3. Indigenous crude oil production (Million Metric Tonnes)

Details	2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	December			April-December		
			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	13.6	14.8	13.2
Oil India Limited (OIL)	3.2	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.5	2.9	2.6
Private / Joint Ventures (JVs)	6.2	5.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.3	5.6	4.1
Total Crude Oil	**27.8**	**27.2**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**20.4**	**23.2**	**19.9**
ONGC condensate	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8
PSC condensate	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.9
Total condensate	**1.4**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**1.7**
Total (Crude + Condensate) (MMT)	**29.2**	**29.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**22.0**	**23.2**	**21.6**
Total (Crude + Condensate) (Million Bbl/Day)	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.62	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.57

*Provisional targets inclusive of condensate.

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

Details	2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	December		April-December	
			2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)
Total domestic production (MMTOE)	63.6	65.8	5.6	5.5	49.2	48.9
Overseas production (MMTOE)	19.5	19.9	1.7	1.7	14.9	14.8

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)	December		April-December	
				2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)
1	High Sulphur crude	197.9	205.2	18.0	19.4	151.7	156.1
2	Low Sulphur crude	57.4	56.3	4.7	4.5	43.1	42.8
Total crude processed (MMT)		**255.2**	**261.5**	**22.7**	**23.9**	**194.7**	**198.9**
Total crude processed (Million Bbl/Day)		5.13	5.25	5.36	5.64	5.19	5.30
Percentage share of HS crude in total crude oil processing		**77.5%**	**78.5%**	**79.4%**	**81.3%**	**77.9%**	**78.5%**

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)	234.3	133366	11,05,176
April-December 2024-25(P)	179.3	102525	8,60,137

7. Self-sufficiency in petroleum products (Million Metric Tonnes)							
Particulars		**2022-23 (P)**	**2023-24(P)**	**December**		**April-December**	
				2023-24 (P)	**2024-25 (P)**	**2023-24 (P)**	**2024-25 (P)**
1	Indigenous crude oil processing	26.5	26.9	2.6	2.1	20.3	19.7
2	Products from indigenous crude (93.3% of crude oil processed)	24.7	25.1	2.4	1.9	18.9	18.4
3	Products from fractionators (Including LPG and Gas)	3.5	3.5	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.8
4	Total production from indigenous crude & condensate **(2 + 3)**	28.2	28.6	2.7	2.3	21.5	21.2
5	Total domestic consumption	223.0	234.3	20.3	20.7	172.6	178.5
% Self-sufficiency (4 / 5)		**12.6%**	**12.2%**	**13.2%**	**11.0%**	**12.5%**	**11.9%**

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)	December			April-December		
					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	5.0	4.9	5.1
2	Koyali (1965)	13.7	15.6	15.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	11.4	10.6	11.9
3	Haldia (1975)	8.0	8.5	8.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.9	5.6	4.8
4	Mathura (1982)	8.0	9.6	9.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	6.8	6.3	5.6
5	Panipat (1998)	15.0	13.8	14.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	11.3	11.6	11.6
6	Guwahati (1962)	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
7	Digboi (1901)	0.65	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
8	Bongaigaon(1979)	2.70	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
9	Paradip (2016)	15.0	13.6	15.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	11.2	11.8	10.5
	IOCL-TOTAL	**70.3**	**72.4**	**73.3**	**6.5**	**6.3**	**6.7**	**55.0**	**54.3**	**53.0**
10	Manali (1969)	10.5	11.3	11.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	8.6	8.2	7.5
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**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**8.6**	**8.2**	**7.5**
12	Mumbai (1955)	12.0	14.5	15.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	11.1	11.5	11.5
13	Kochi (1966)	15.5	16.0	17.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	13.0	12.4	12.4
14	Bina (2011)	7.8	7.8	7.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.1	5.6	5.7
	BPCL-TOTAL	**35.3**	**38.4**	**39.5**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**29.2**	**29.4**	**29.6**
15	Numaligarh (1999)	3.0	3.1	2.5	0.29	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.3	2.2

Sl. no.	Refinery	Installed capacity (01.04.2024) MMTPA	Crude oil processing (MMT)							
			2022-23 (P)	2023-24 (P)	December			April-December		
					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	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.05	0.05	0.05
17	MRPL-Mangalore (1996)	15.0	17.1	16.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	12.0	13.1	13.4
	ONGC-TOTAL	**15.1**	**17.2**	**16.6**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**12.1**	**13.1**	**13.4**
18	Mumbai (1954)	9.5	9.8	9.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.6	7.1	7.4
19	Visakh (1957)	13.7	9.3	12.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	8.9	10.0	11.2
20	HMEL-Bathinda (2012)	11.3	12.7	12.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	9.8	9.0	9.8
	HPCL- TOTAL	**34.5**	**31.8**	**35.0**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**26.3**	**26.1**	**28.4**
21	RIL-Jamnagar (DTA) (1999)	33.0	34.4	34.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	25.7	25.7	26.2
22	RIL-Jamnagar (SEZ) (2008)	35.2	27.9	28.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	20.9	20.9	23.2
23	NEL-Vadinar (2006)	20.0	18.7	20.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.2	15.2	15.4
All India (MMT)		**256.8**	**255.2**	**261.5**	**22.7**	**22.7**	**23.9**	**194.7**	**195.2**	**198.9**
All India (Million Bbl/Day)		**5.02**	**5.13**	**5.24**	**5.36**	**5.37**	**5.64**	**5.19**	**5.20**	**5.30**

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 01.01.2025)

Details		ONGC	OIL	Cairn	HMEL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Others*	Total
Crude Oil	Length (KM)	1,284	1,195	688	1,017	5,324	937			**10,445**
	Cap (MMTPA)	60.6	9.0	10.7	11.3	53.8	7.8			**153.1**
Products	Length (KM)		654			13,344	2,600	5,133	2,399	**24,130**
	Cap (MMTPA)		1.7			76.1	22.6	35.2	10.2	**145.8**

*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)		December 23 (P)		December 24 (P)		Apr-Dec'23 (P)		Apr-Dec'24 (P)	
	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons	Prod	Cons
LPG	12.8	28.5	12.8	29.7	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.8	9.5	21.7	9.5	23.2
MS	42.8	35.0	45.1	37.2	4.3	3.0	4.4	3.3	33.5	27.8	35.5	30.0
NAPHTHA	17.0	12.2	18.3	13.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	13.5	10.2	13.9	10.0
ATF	15.0	7.4	17.1	8.2	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.8	12.6	6.1	13.5	6.7
SKO	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.76	0.38	0.8	0.3
HSD	113.8	85.9	115.9	89.6	10.2	7.6	10.5	8.1	86.8	66.8	87.1	68.2
LDO	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
LUBES	1.3	3.7	1.4	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	3.1	0.9	3.4
FO/LSHS	10.4	7.0	10.3	6.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	9.2	4.9	8.1	5.0
BITUMEN	4.9	8.0	5.2	8.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.6	6.1	3.6	5.8
PET COKE	15.4	18.3	15.1	20.3	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.9	11.2	14.4	11.1	16.1
OTHERS	31.5	15.8	33.3	14.7	2.9	1.4	3.1	0.9	23.6	10.6	26.9	9.1
ALL INDIA	**266.5**	**223.0**	**276.1**	**234.3**	**24.6**	**20.3**	**25.3**	**20.7**	**205.8**	**172.6**	**211.6**	**178.5**
Growth (%)	**4.8%**	**10.6%**	**3.6%**	**5.0%**	**3.9%**	**3.7%**	**2.9%**	**2.1%**	**5.3%**	**4.9%**	**2.8%**	**3.4%**

Note: Prod - Production; Cons - Consumption

15. LPG consumption (Thousand Metric Tonne)

LPG categorv	2022-23	2023-24	December			April-December		
			2023-24	2024-25(P)	Growth (%)	2023-24	2024-25 (P)	Growth (%)
1. PSU Sales :								
LPG-Packed Domestic	25,381.5	26,207.5	2,334.2	2,446.7	4.8%	19,188.1	20,448.8	6.6%
LPG-Packed Non-Domestic	2,606.0	2,760.2	241.7	239.9	-0.7%	2,055.1	1,999.8	-2.7%
LPG-Bulk	408.9	593.8	45.6	78.9	72.9%	434.4	557.5	28.3%
Auto LPG	106.7	88.0	6.7	5.9	-12.2%	68.2	55.6	-18.5%
Sub-Total (PSU Sales)	28,503.1	29,649.4	**2,628.3**	**2,771.5**	**5.4%**	**21,745.8**	**23,061.6**	**6.1%**
2. Direct Private Imports*	0.1	0.1	0.00	9.61	#DIV/0!	0.04	120.42	313421.2%
Total (1+2)	28,503.2	29,649.5	**2,628.3**	**2,781.1**	**5.8%**	**21,745.8**	**23,182.1**	**6.6%**

*Nov'24-Dec'24import data from 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	01.01.25 (P)
LPG Active Domestic Customers	(Lakh)			1486	1663	1988	2243	2654	2787	2895	3053	3140	3242	3288.6
	Growth				11.9%	19.6%	12.8%	18.3%	5.0%	3.9%	5.5%	2.9%	3.2%	2.8%
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%	3.2%
LPG Distributors	(No.)	12610	13896	15930	17916	18786	20146	23737	24670	25083	25269	25386	25481	25542
	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	445
	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%	-6.3%
Bottling Plants	(No.)	185	187	187	188	189	190	192	196	200	202	208	210	212
	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%	1.0%

Source: PSU OMCs (IOCL,BPCL and HPCL)

1.Growth rates as on 01.01.2025 are with respect to figs as on 01.12.2023. Growth rates as on 1 April of any year are with respect to figs as on 1 April of previous year.

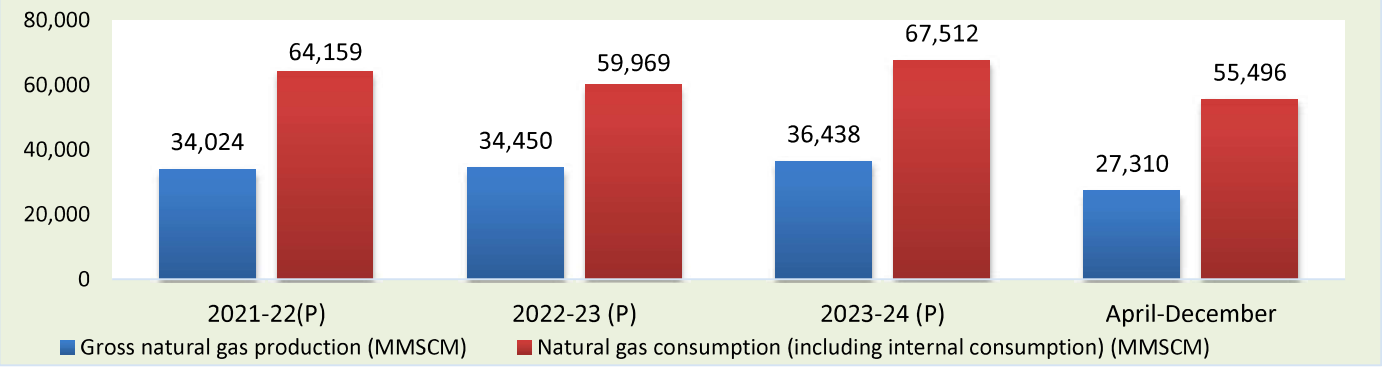
2. The LPG coverage is calculated by PSU OMCs based upon the active LPG domestic connections and the estimated number of households. The number of households has been projected by PSU OMCs based on 2011 census data. Factors like increasing nuclearization of families, migration of individuals/ families 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	December			April-December		
			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	3,132	3,348	3,066	27,214	29,565	27,310
- ONGC	19,969	19,316	1,605	1,716	1,594	14,550	14,939	14,172
- Oil India Limited (OIL)	3,041	3,090	263	340	270	2,311	2,941	2,387
- Private / Joint Ventures (JVs)	11,440	14,032	1,264	1,292	1,201	10,352	11,685	10,751
(b) Net production (excluding flare gas and loss)	33,664	35,717	3,078		3,026	26,684		26,910
(c) LNG import#	26,304	31,795	2,557		3,022	23,043		28,586
(d) Total consumption including internal consumption (b+c)	59,969	67,512	5,635		6,048	49,727		55,496
(e) Total consumption **(in BCM)**	60.0	67.5	5.6		6.0	49.7		55.5
(f) Import dependency based on consumption (%), {c/d*100}	43.9	47.1	45.4		50.0	46.3		51.5

Nov '24-Dec'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-December 2024 (P)	557.28	MMSCM
Production of CBM gas	December 2024 (P)	67.64	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 01.01.2025) (Provisional)

Particulars	Units	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	GAIL#	IGL	Total
No. of CBG plants commissioned and initiated sale of CBG	No. of plants	37*	13	8	19	6	**81***
Start of CBG sale from retail outlet(s)	Nos.	97	85	71	1	0	**254**
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		**19,724**
Sale of CBG in 2024-25 (up to December 2024)	Tons	5549	1433	218	20129		**27,329**
Sale of CBG in CGD network	GA Nos.				53		**44**

Sale of CBG sourced under CBG-CGD synchronization scheme from OGMC's (IOC-1355 Ton, BPCL-4752 Ton, HPCL-3337 Tons and IGL' sales) are reported in GAIL's CBG Sales figures.*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.

20. Common Carrier Natural Gas pipeline network as on 30.10.2024

Nature of pipeline		GAIL	GSPL	PIL	IOCL	AGCL	RGPL	GGL	DFPCL	ONGC	GIGL	GITL	Others*	Total
Operational	Length	10,996	2,722	1,483	143	107	304	73	42	24				**15,894**
	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		**15,929**	**2,722**	**1,483**	**1,223**	**107**	**304**	**73**	**42**	**24**	**1,302**	**364**	**0**	**23,573**
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		**18,534**	**2,822**	**1,483**	**1,288**	**107**	**304**	**73**	**42**	**24**	**1,302**	**584**	**2,640**	**29,203**

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 01.01.2025 (MMTPA)	% Capacity utilisation (April- November 2024)
Dahej	Petronet LNG Ltd (PLL)	17.5	101.6
Hazira	Shell Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	5.2	40.9
Dabhol	Konkan LNG Limited*	5	39.4
Kochi	Petronet LNG Ltd (PLL)	5	22.1
Ennore	Indian Oil LNG Pvt Ltd	5	24.4
Mundra	GSPC LNG Limited	5	24.5
Dhamra	Adani Total Private Limited	5	24.4
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 30.11.2024(P)				
State/UT (State/UTs are clubbed based on the GAs authorised by PNGRB)	CNG Stations	PNG connections		
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial
Andhra Pradesh	196	278,076	529	53
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	47	12,816	14	11
Assam	26	64,972	1,427	470
Bihar	159	189,021	164	25
Bihar & Jharkhand	18	9,573	11	0
Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	26	13,039	0	0
Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	34	28,731	189	53
Chhattisgarh	25	6,663	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	6	12,868	60	66
Daman & Diu (UT)	5	5,326	97	59
Daman and Diu & Gujarat	15	8,685	36	0
Goa	14	16,547	42	49
Gujarat	1,025	3,463,287	24,036	5,834
Haryana	438	413,366	1,218	2,652
Haryana	25	27,881	144	72
Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	14	56	1	0
Haryana & Punjab	27	2,163	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	16	8,487	36	6
Jharkhand	104	141,105	61	10
Karnataka	411	477,844	640	388
Kerala	175	112,972	106	30
Kerala & Puducherry	25	7,745	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	319	255,092	555	565
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgrah	9	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	37	1,145	2	0
Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	20	0	0	3
Maharashtra	950	3,706,961	5,067	1,082
Maharashtra & Gujarat	75	210,135	11	43
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)	494	1,650,646	4,402	1,918
Odisha	125	133,887	26	3
Puducherry	10	0	0	0
Puducherry & Tamil Nadu	8	456	4	1
Punjab	227	98,457	775	337
Punjab & Rajasthan	22	5,929	0	0
Rajasthan	347	361,553	366	1,773
Tamil Nadu	343	49,857	26	38
Telangana	200	219,173	144	141
Telangana and Karnataka	12	126	0	2
Tripura	22	64,104	508	62
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1,031	1,734,487	3,081	3,689
Uttar Pradesh	29	9,167	36	8
Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan	47	24,234	65	352
Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand	32	16,350	0	0
Uttarakhand	37	75,355	111	124
West Bengal	150	52,399	7	1
Grand Total	**7,395**	**13,970,736**	**43,997**	**19,920**

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
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		
1 Sept 2024-30 Sept 2024	7.85	6.50		
1 Oct 2024 - 31 Oct 2024	7.48	6.50	October 2024 - March 2025	10.16
1 Nov 2024 - 30 Nov 2024	7.53	6.50		
1 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 2024	7.29	6.50		
1 Jan 2024 - 31 Jan 2024	7.30	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 (13.01.2025)
Mumbai	77.00	48.00	MGL website (13.01.2025)

Indian Natural Gas Spot Price for Physical Delivery

IGX Price Index Month	Avg. Price		Volume (MMSCM)	Source
	INR/MMBtu	$/MMBtu		
`December 2024	1215	14.30	67.70	As per IGX website:

*Prices are weighted average prices|$1=INR 84.98| 1 MMBtu=25.2 SCM (Data Excluding Ceiling Price Gas)

For Immediate Release
January 17, 2025
Nathan Anderson, Director ND Department of Mineral Resources
Oil and Gas Division

NORTH Dakota | Mineral Resources
Be Legendary.™

North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources January 2025 Director's Cut and Release November 2024 Production Numbers

Oil Production Numbers

November	36,632,194 barrels	= 1,221,073 barrels/day **RF +11%**
October	36,517,562 barrels	= 1,177,986 barrels/day (final) **RF+7%**
	1,519,037	all-time high Nov 2019
	1,189,136 barrels/day	= 97% from Bakken and Three Forks
	31,937 barrels/day	= 3% from Legacy Pools

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

Crude Price ($barrel)	**ND Light Sweet**	**WTI**	**ND Market**
November		69.95	63.63 **RF -9.1%**
October		71.99	65.00 **RF -7%**
Today		**78.46**	
All-time high (6/2008)		134.02	126.75
Revenue Forecast			**70.00**

Gas Production and Capture

November	103,946,998 MCF	=	3,464,900 MCF/Day **+1.4%**
95% Capture	99,144,992 MCF	=	3,304,833 MCF/Day
October	105,966,311 MCF	=	3,418,268 MCF/Day **-4.1% (Final)**
94% Capture	100,018,167 MCF	=	3,226,392 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

October	111	
November	78	
December	87	All-time high 370 in 10/2012

Rig Count

October	39	
November	37	
December	36	
Today	31	All-time high 218 on 5/29/2012
Federal Surface	1	

Other Relevant Rig Counts

United States	584

States		**Basins**	
TX	282	Permian	304
NM	103	Eagle Ford/South Texas	43
OK	43	Williston	≈37
		Marcelus/Utica (Dry Gas)	34

Waiting on Completions

September	376
October	331
November	301

Inactive

September	1,903
October	1,796
November	2,012

Completed

October	95
November	98
December	89 (Preliminary)

Producing

October	19,334	
November	19,266 (Preliminary)	
		All-time high 19,334 October/2024
	17,121 wells	89% are now unconventional Bakken/Three Forks Wells
	2,145 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	15
October	0	14
November	0	7
December	0	3
January 2024	0	0
February	0	0
March	0	0
April	0	0
May	0	3
June	0	6
July	0	11
August	0	11
September	0	13
October	0	3
November	0	4
December	0	2
Total	73	111

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)	172,554	65,485	107,069
Drilling Rigs	2	0	2
Active Wells	2,956	709	2,247
Waiting on Completion	2		
Approved Drilling Permits	135	7	128

Comments:

The drilling rig count remains steady and is expected to remain at similar levels through 2025.

Mergers and acquisitions continue to occur, and it is expected that integrations of these companies occur in the coming year.

There are 14 frac crews currently active.

Drilling permits - operators continue to maintain a permit inventory of approximately 12 months while DMR permit timing remains steady around 40 days. DMR continues to see longer lateral permit applications trending from 2 mile laterals to 3 and 4 mile laterals.

Seismic - 3 active, 3 recording, 0 NDIC reclamation projects, 0 remediating, 0 permitted, 4 suspended surveys, and 0 pending.

The state-wide gas flared volume from October to November decreased 31.8 MMCFD to 160.1 MMCF per day, the statewide gas capture increased 1% to 95% while Bakken gas capture increased to 96%. The historical high flared percent was 36% in September 2011.

Gas capture details are as follows:

Statewide	95%
Statewide Bakken	96%
Non-FBIR Bakken	95%
FBIR Bakken	97%
Trust FBIR Bakken	98%
Fee FBIR	95%
Fertile Valley	66%
Burg	65%
Hanks	56%
Bar Butte	58%
Zahl	50%
Green Lake	85%
Little Muddy	67%
Round Prairie	100%
Painted Woods	87%
Ft. Buford	48%
Lake Trenton	90%
Sixmile	60%
Buford	62%
Briar Creek	54%
Assiniboine	82%
Lone Butte	84%
Ranch Creek	80%
Twin Buttes	82%
Charlson	91%

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

JANUARY 2025 PRODUCTION & TRANSPORTATION

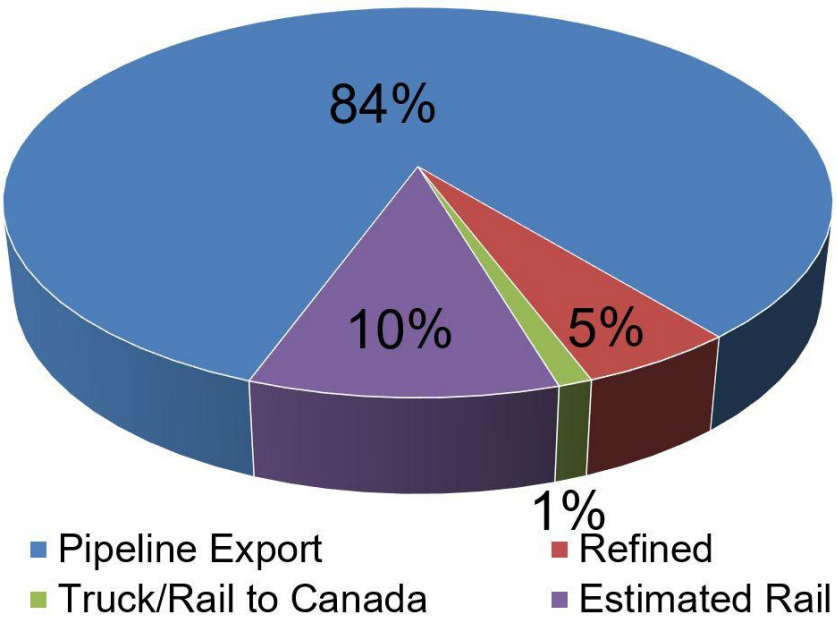
North Dakota Oil Production

Month	Monthly Total, BBL	Average, BOPD
Oct. 2024 - Final	36,517,562	1,177,986
Nov. 2024 - Prelim.	36,632,194	1,221,073

North Dakota Natural Gas Production

Month	Monthly Total, MCF	Average, MCFD
Oct. 2024 - Final	105,966,311	3,418,268
Nov. 2024 - Prelim.	103,946,998	3,464,900

Estimated Williston Basin Oil Transportation, Nov. 2024



CURRENT DRILLING ACTIVITY:

NORTH DAKOTA[1]

32 Rigs

EASTERN MONTANA[2]

1 Rigs

SOUTH DAKOTA[2]

0 Rigs

SOURCE (JAN 17, 2025):

1. ND Oil & Gas Division
2. Baker Hughes

PRICES:

Crude (WTI): $78.58

Crude (Brent): $80.99

NYMEX Gas: $3.99

SOURCE: BLOOMBERG (JAN 17, 2025 10AM EST)

GAS STATS*

96% CAPTURED & SOLD

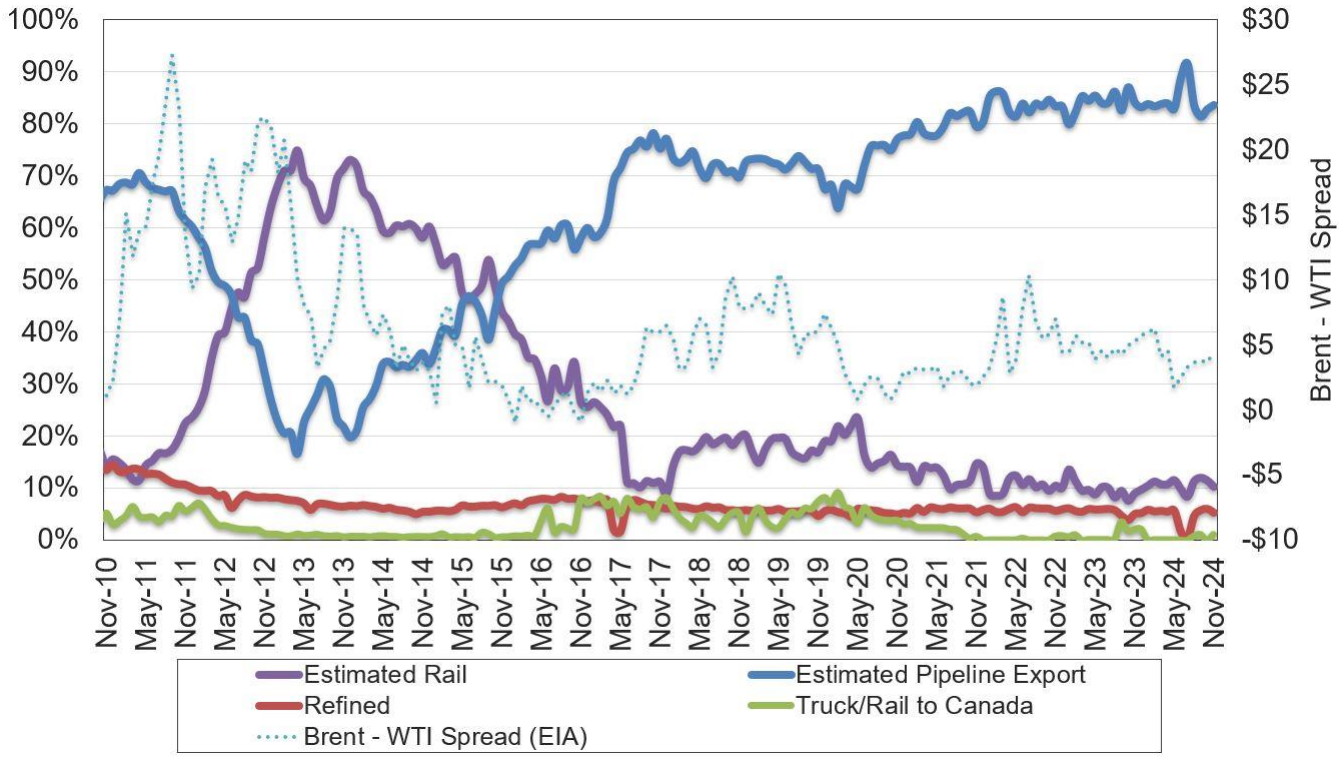
3% FLARED DUE TO CHALLENGES OR CONSTRAINTS ON EXISTING GATHERING SYSTEMS

1% FLARED FROM WELL WITH ZERO SALES

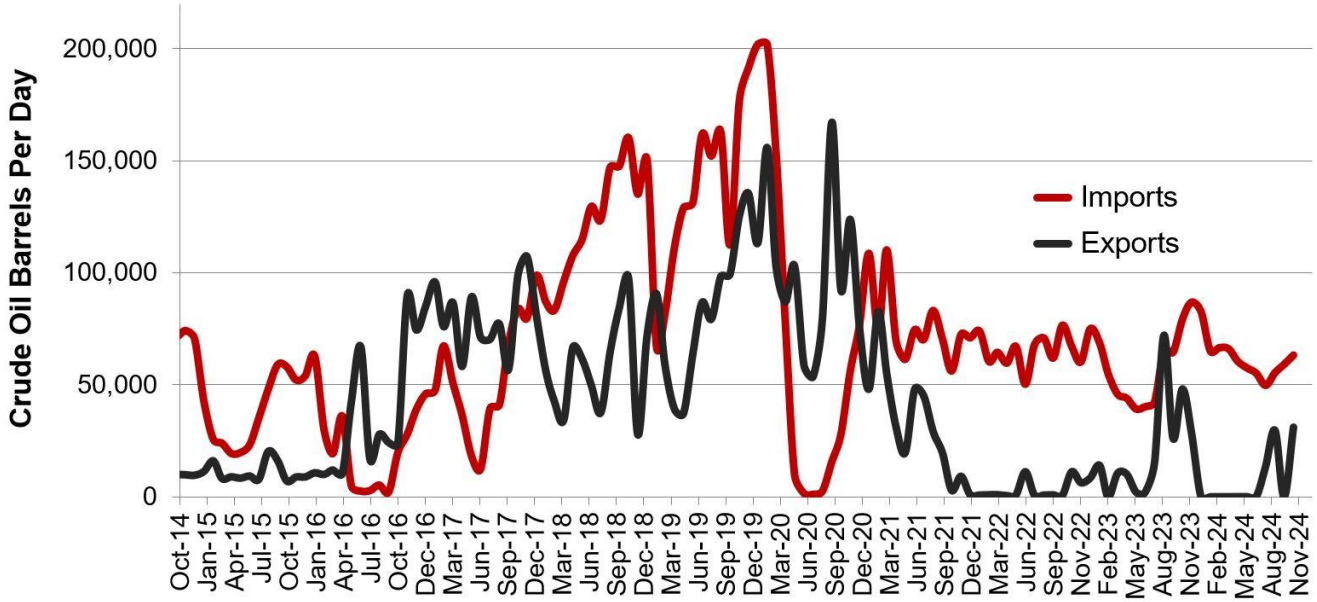
NOV 2024 NON-CONF DATA

Estimated North Dakota Rail Export Volumes

Estimated Williston Basin Oil Transportation

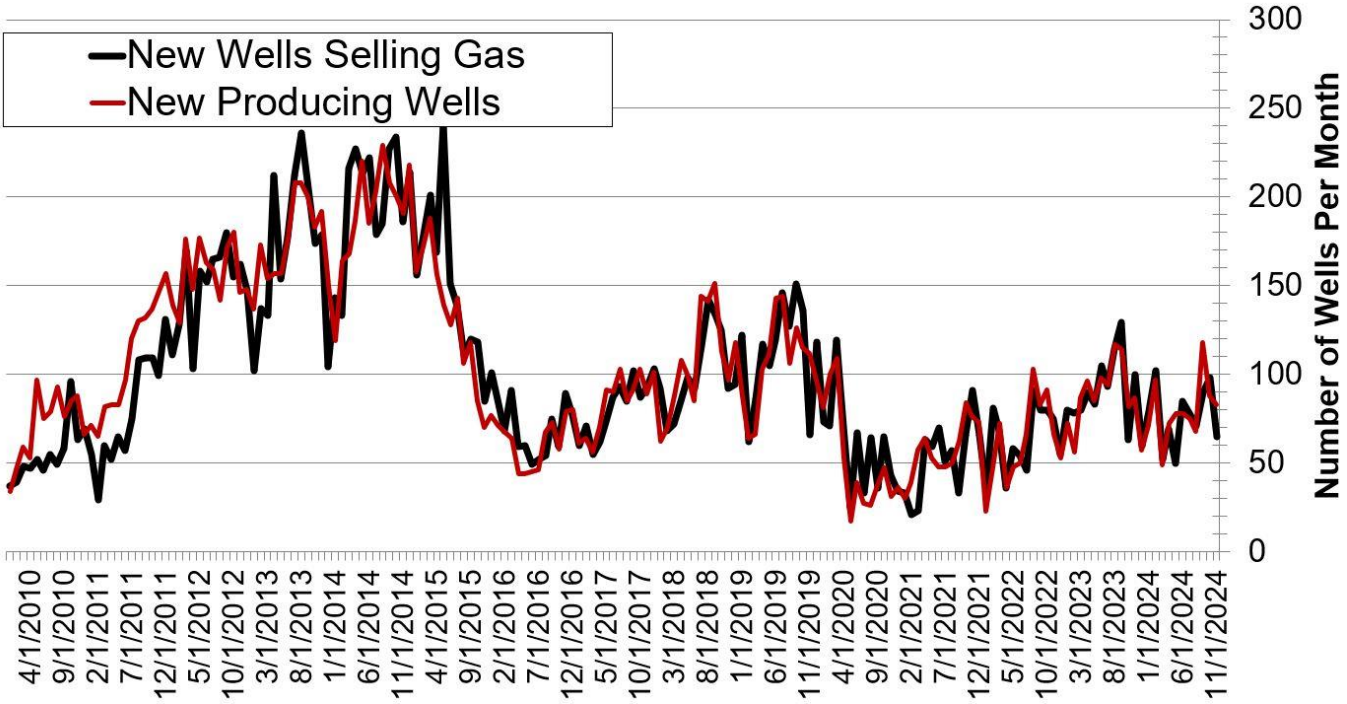


Williston Basin Truck/Rail Imports and Exports with Canada



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	64,585	2,652	1,192,154
April	1,135,872	61,956	2,557	1,200,385
May	1,140,253	61,336	2,560	1,204,149
June	1,174,603	59,745	2,275	1,236,623
July	1,187,084	57,021	2,311	1,246,416
August	1,219,832	62,412	2,540	1,284,784
September	1,290,356	62,893	2,504	1,355,753
October	1,255,517	62,703	2,452	1,320,672
November	1,279,103	63,135	2,448	1,344,687
December	1,275,004	63,303	2,496	1,340,803

2024

MONTH	ND	EASTERN MT*	SD	TOTAL
January	1,106,525	59,255	2,312	1,168,091
February	1,256,121	66,329	2,412	1,324,862
March	1,232,664	70,662	2,590	1,305,916
April	1,244,237	72,265	2,430	1,318,932
May	1,199,610	72,539	2,349	1,274,498
June	1,187,289	71,550	2,370	1,261,209
July	1,169,499	69,319	2,329	1,241,147
August	1,179,728	75,857	2,349	1,257,934
September	1,199,828	74,521	2,528	1,276,877
October	1,177,986	76,587	2,487	1,257,060
November	1,221,073			
December				

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

The Mainline pipeline system

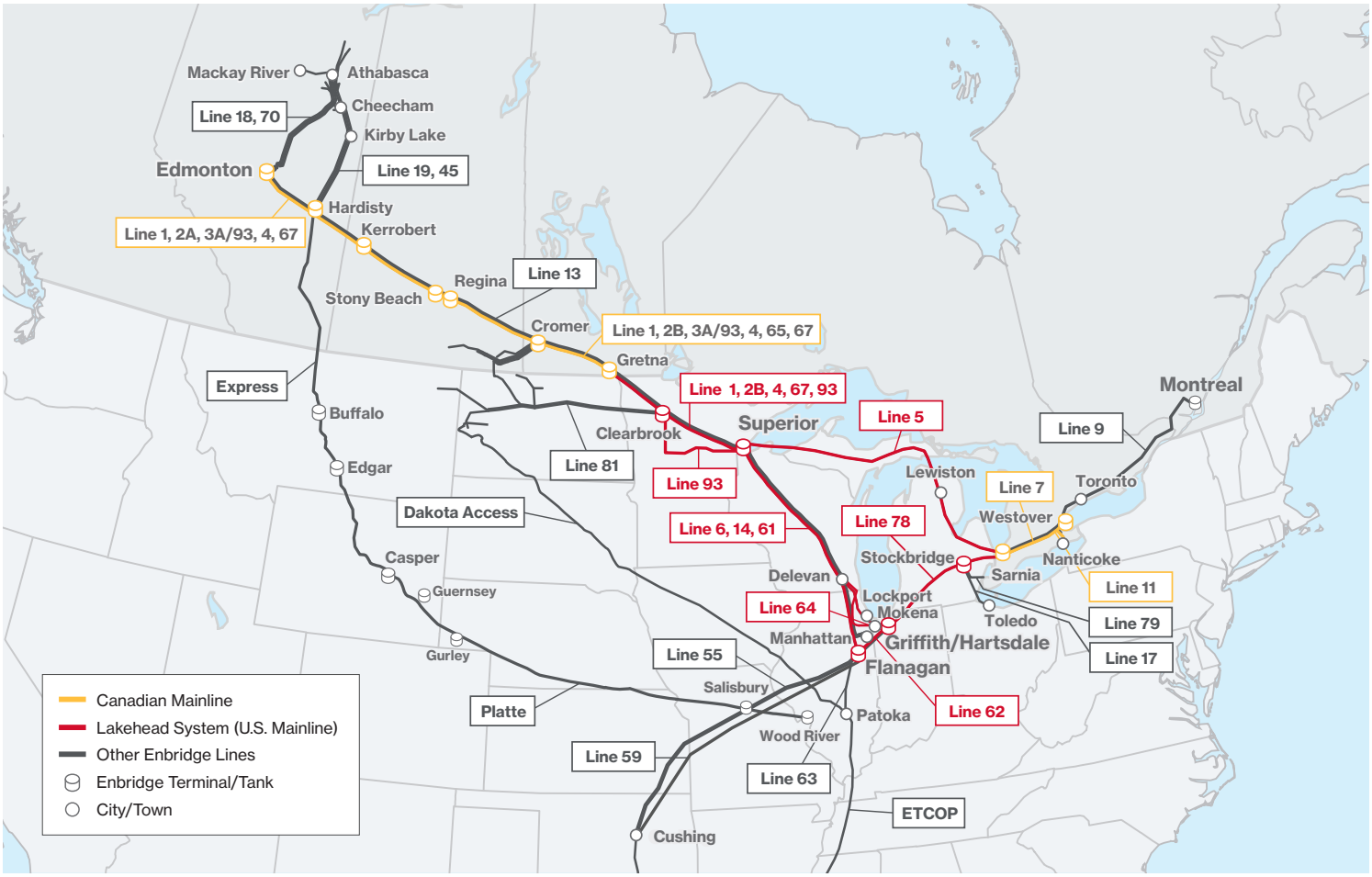
Critical energy infrastructure ensures safe and reliable energy supply for North American consumers.

With more than 13,800 kilometers (nearly 8,600 miles) of active pipe, Enbridge's Mainline pipeline network has the capacity to transport 3 million barrels a day of light, medium and heavy oil from Alberta to the U.S. Midwest and Eastern Canada.

This sophisticated pipeline infrastructure network carries a variety of crude oil types, including production from the Canadian oil sands and natural gas liquids, to refineries across North America. The Mainline is Canada's largest oil transportation system and plays a critical role in providing safe and reliable energy supply for North American consumers.

Enbridge's Mainline network includes the Canadian Mainline system, which includes several pipelines running from Edmonton to the Canada-U.S. border at Gretna, Manitoba, and the Lakehead System or U.S. Mainline, which carries on to Clearbrook, MN and Superior, WI, and delivers crude to markets in Minnesota, northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and southern Ontario. Other Enbridge market access pipelines serve markets in the U.S. Gulf Coast, Oklahoma, southern Illinois, and Quebec.

The first pipeline in the Mainline network, Line 1, connected Edmonton to Superior and was built in 1950, in the wake of the Leduc, Alberta oil discovery that signaled the birth of the modern Canadian industry. Since then, numerous additional lines have been built to meet consumer demand and rigorously maintained to ensure the continued safe operational reliability of the system.



Connecting key basins and leading markets

In all the years of change and growth, one certainty has remained: delivering safe and reliable solutions for our customers is the foundation of Enbridge's business.

Enbridge moves 30% of the crude oil produced in North America. We also account for 65% of all U.S.-bound Canadian oil exports, 40% of U.S. oil imports, and about 25% of North American oil exports.

Enbridge's liquids pipeline network connects the continent's key supply basins with its leading refinery markets. In fact, we are connected to 75% of North America's refining capacity overall.

Our network is also unparalleled for its flexibility, with multiple receipt and delivery points across the United States and Canada. The Enbridge system is a complex web of energy infrastructure – with more than 20 major terminals, 200 tanks, 36 million barrels of operational tankage, 60 million barrels of contract storage capacity and 600 pump units.

Operating the integrated Enbridge network requires seamless coordination and collaboration across our many teams. Our segregated batching system allows us to simultaneously transport multiple grades and commodity types while maintaining strict standards for safety and efficiency.

With more than 20 receipt points and 30 delivery points across the network, we're well suited to move light, medium and heavy oil, as well as NGLs and refined products. Our system's high utilization rate reflects Enbridge's commitment to maximizing throughput via system optimization.

01/13/2025 09:03:43 [BFW] Bloomberg First Word

Russia Oil–Refinery Runs Fell To 2–Mo. Low Before New Sanctions

By Bloomberg News

(Bloomberg) –– Russia's refineries processed a total of 5.396m b/d of crude on Jan. 1–8, according to a person with knowledge of industry data.

- That's the lowest weekly processing since mid–November, historic data show
  - It's also about 119k b/d below the average for Dec. 19–25
- NOTE: The figure reflects Russia's average crude processing before the US imposed the latest package of energy sanctions against the Kremlin on Jan. 10
  - READ, Jan. 10: US Ramps Up Pressure on Russia With Fresh Energy Sanctions
- The decline in early January came on the back of lower processing at Gazprom Neft's Omsk refinery in west Siberia and the Afipsky refinery in Russia's south
  - Gazprom Neft and the Afipsky refinery didn't immediately comment in response to e–mailed requests
- In addition, two major independent refineries in Russia's south – Ilsky and Novoshakhtinsk – have been demonstrating lower runs since the second half of December, according to the person familiar with the data
  - The two refineries didn't immediately respond to emailed questions
- NOTE: Russia's southern regions are targeted by Ukrainian drones on a regular basis, according to numerous reports from the Russian Defense Ministry
  - The Novoshakhtinsk refinery was last damaged in a drone attack on Dec.19, according to a regional official, while the Ilsky facility has not reported any drone strikes since June

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01/14/2025 08:32:47 [BN] Bloomberg News

Russian Crude Shipments Hold Steady Before Sanctions Onslaught

Latest US measures could take a particularly heavy toll on country's Pacific flows.

By Julian Lee

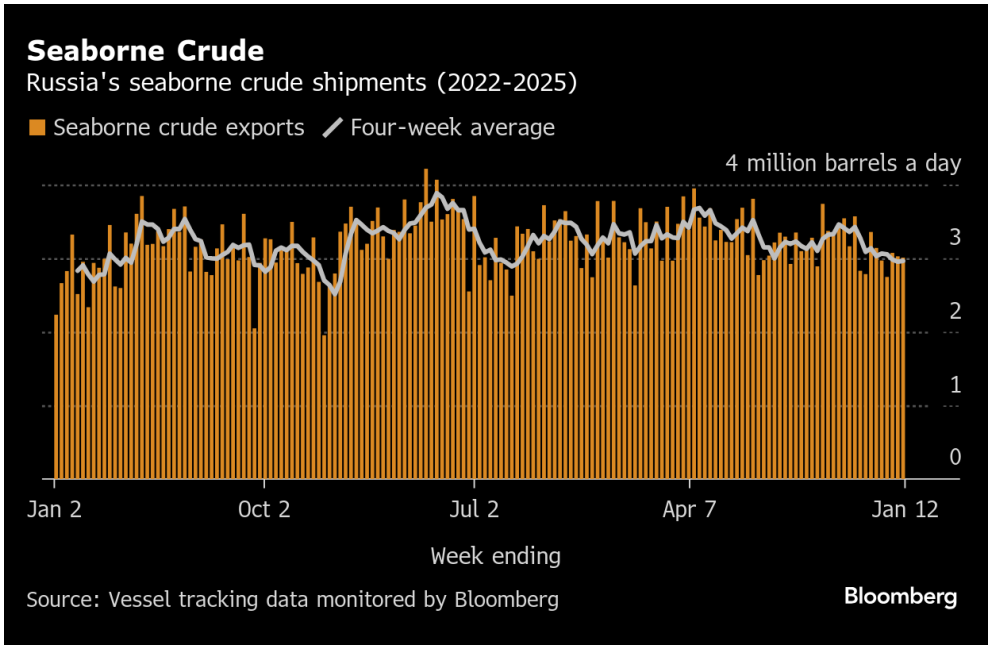
(Bloomberg) -- Russia's seaborne crude exports were stable ahead of the toughest sanctions yet imposed on its oil sector in response to Moscow's 2022 invasion of Ukraine.

But flows could be hit in the coming weeks after the US took measures on Friday against two of the country's top exporters and about 160 oil tankers, as well as key traders, insurers and a Chinese company that facilitated the unloading of a cargo from a previously sanctioned ship.

Traders will be scrutinizing shipments closely in the coming months given that the two firms shipped almost 30% of Russia's seaborne exports while the traders and tankers targeted have moved millions of barrels of oil. The US measures have undermined industry expectations for a large global supply surplus this year and boosted crude futures.

The impact of these latest moves will be felt particularly strongly in Russia's Pacific flows. About three-quarters of ESPO cargoes shipped since the start of October were carried on vessels that have now been sanctioned, while the entire fleets of specialized shuttle tankers used by the Sakhalin 1 and Sakhalin 2 oil and gas projects have also been blacklisted.

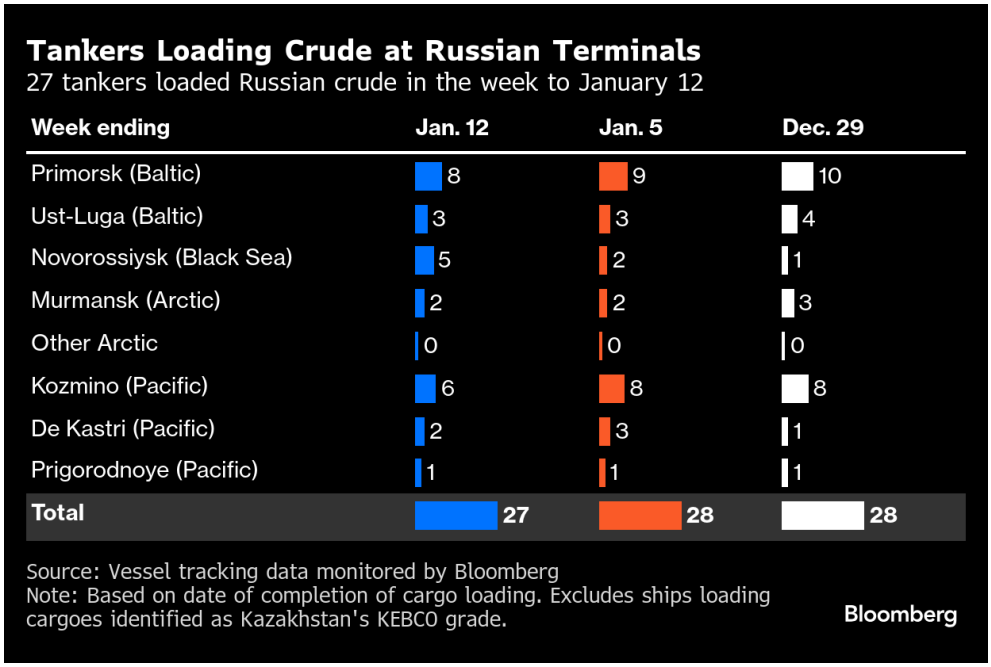
Crude flows in the four weeks to Jan. 5 – a measure that smooths out some of the volatility seen in shorter timeframes – edged up by just 10,000 barrels a day, but remained below 3 million barrels for the third straight week and close to the 16-month low seen in the previous week, according to vessel tracking data compiled by Bloomberg.



India has said that it will allow sanctioned tankers booked before Friday, when the US announced its latest measures, to discharge at its ports until March 12, the end of a US-imposed wind-down period. But the country's state-owned refiners say the impact may be temporary, as Moscow finds workarounds. They also expect the new Trump administration to take a softer line against Moscow.

Crude Shipments

A total of 27 tankers loaded 21.06 million barrels of Russian crude in the week to Jan. 12, vessel-tracking data and port-agent reports show. The volume was down from a revised 21.18 million barrels on 28 ships the previous week.



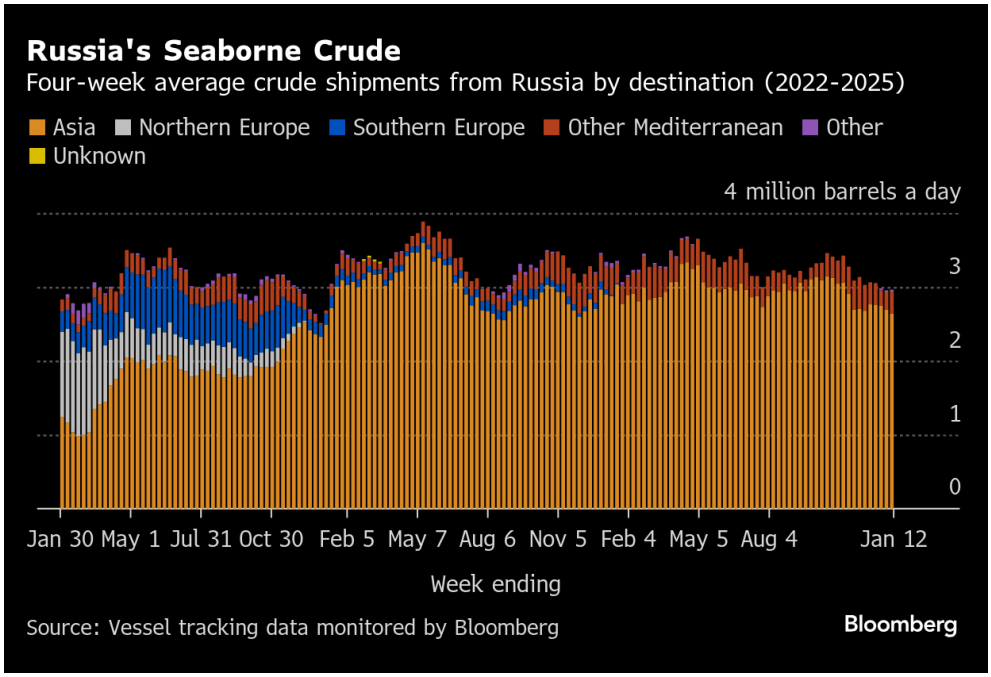
Daily crude flows in the seven days to Jan. 12 were little changed from the previous week, edging lower by about 20,000 barrels to 3.01 million. Lower flows from the country's Baltic and Pacific ports were offset by an increase in shipments from the Black Sea.

A surge in shipments from the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk last week was offset by the effect of high winds, gusting to more than 40 miles an hour, at Kozmino, the main Pacific outlet for Russian crude, which hampered loading operations in the second half of the period.

Less volatile four-week average flows were also little changed, edging in the opposite direction to average 2.96 million barrels a day, up by 10,000 from the period to Jan. 5 and breaking a three-week run of lower shipments.

Crude shipments in 2024 were about 80,000 barrels a day, or 2.5%, below the average for the whole of the previous year.

Two cargoes of Kazakhstan's KEBCO crude were loaded at Ust-Luga on the Baltic Sea and one at Novorossiysk on the Black Sea during the week.



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 March, after a planned easing of some output cuts was delayed for a third time.

Moscow has also pledged to make deeper output cuts between March and September to compensate for pumping above its OPEC+ quota last year, though this schedule could be revised.

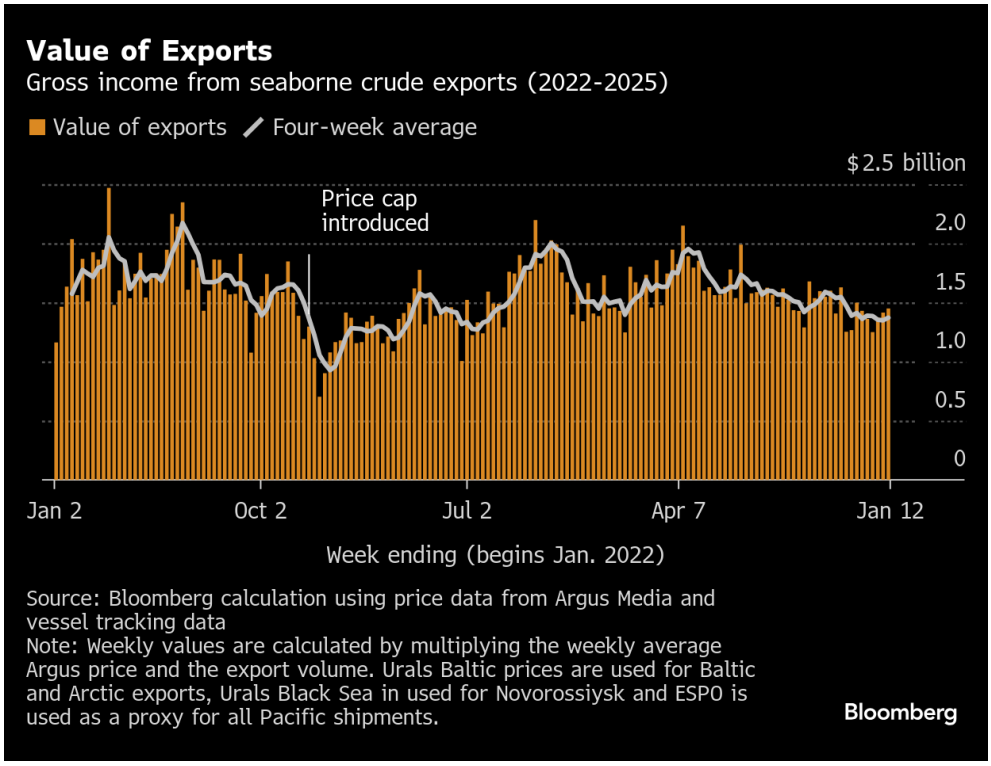
Export Value

The Kremlin's oil income was boosted by a jump in the price of Russian crude, which lifted the gross value of Moscow's exports by about $35 million to $1.45 billion in the week to Jan. 12.

Export values at Baltic ports were up week-on-week by about $3.80 a barrel, while those for Black Sea loading increased by about $2.50 a barrel. The price for key Pacific grade ESPO rose by about $1.80 compared with the previous week. Delivered prices in India were up by about $2.90, all according to numbers from Argus Media.

Four-week average income rose to about $1.37 billion a week, from $1.35 billion in the period to Jan. 5.

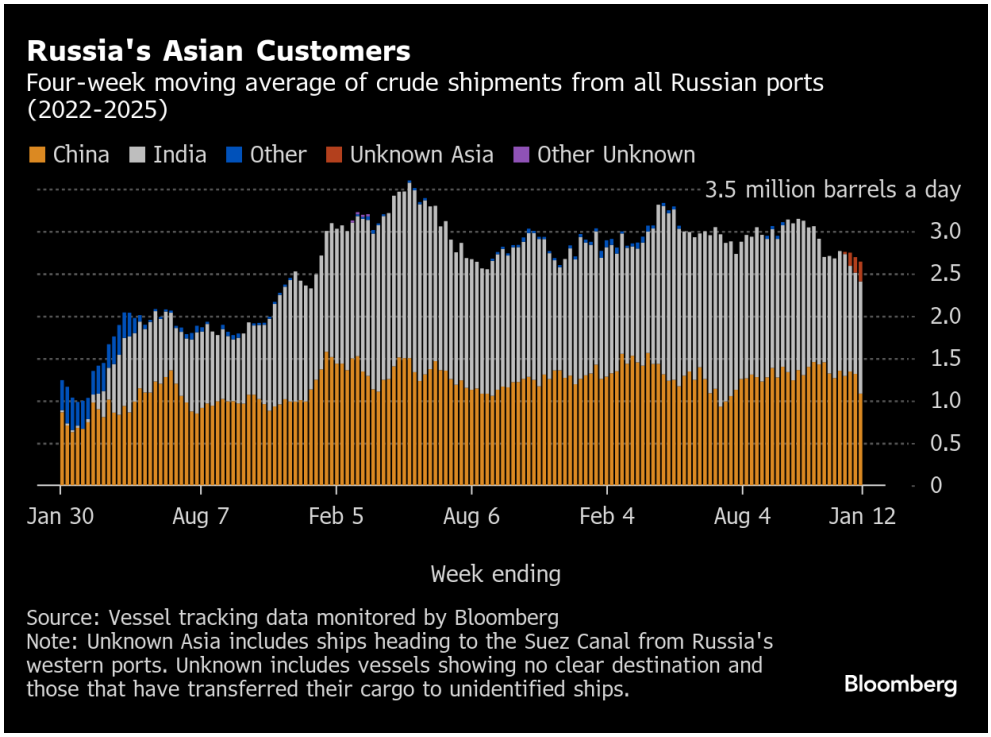
On this basis, the price of Russia's shipments from the Baltic in the four weeks to Jan. 12 was up by about $1.40 a barrel from the period to Jan. 5, while those for Black Sea loading increased by about $1 a barrel. Prices for key Pacific grade ESPO were higher by about $1.10 a barrel.



Flows by Destination

- **Asia**

Observed shipments to Russia's Asian customers, including those showing no final destination, fell to 2.64 million barrels a day in the four weeks to Jan. 12. That's about 21% below the average level seen during the most recent peak in April.



About 1.08 million barrels a day of crude were 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 1.32 million barrels a day, up from 1.2 million for the period to Jan. 5.

The Indian figures, in particular, are likely to rise as the discharge ports become clear for vessels that are not currently showing final destinations. Most of those heading from Russia's western ports through the Suez Canal end up in the south Asian nation.

The equivalent of about 230,000 barrels a day was on vessels signaling Port Said or Suez in Egypt. Those show up as "Unknown Asia" until a final destination becomes apparent.

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

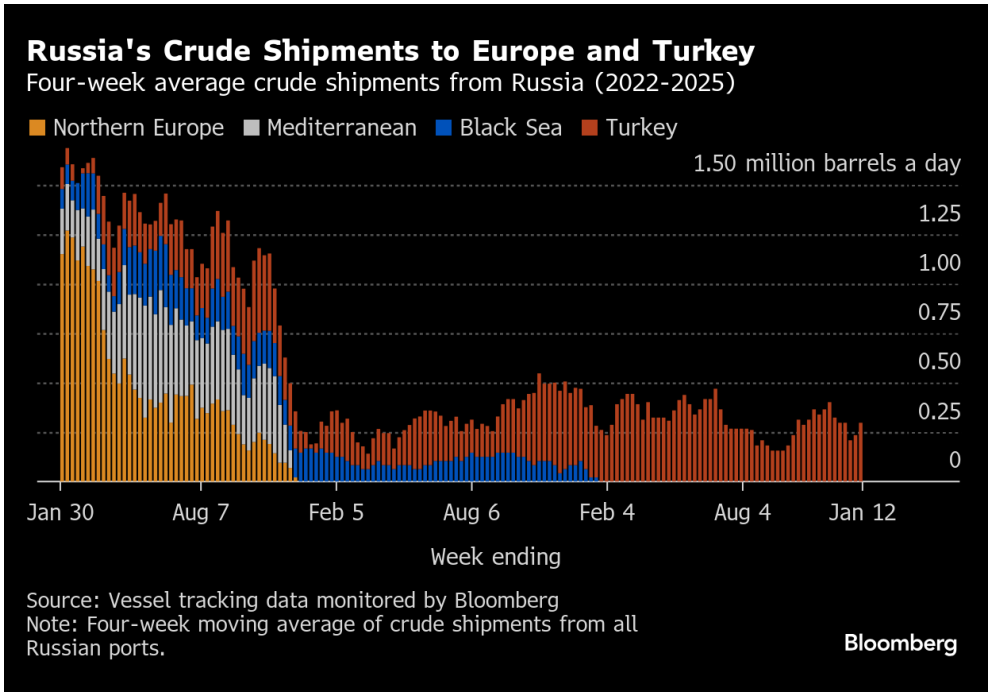
4 weeks ending	China	India	Other	Unknown Asia	Other Unknown	Total
December 8, 2024	1.26	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68
December 15, 2024	1.35	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77
December 22, 2024	1.29	1.44	0.00	0.03	0.00	2.76
December 29, 2024	1.34	1.25	0.00	0.16	0.00	2.75
January 5, 2025	1.32	1.20	0.00	0.18	0.00	2.69
January 12, 2025	1.08	1.32	0.00	0.23	0.00	2.64

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 2023. 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 Jan. 12 up by 60,000 barrels a day from the period to Jan. 5 to about 300,000 barrels a day.



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, Jan. 21.

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 for a link to a PDF file of four-week average flows from Russia to key destinations.

--With assistance from Sherry Su.

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Oil Market Highlights

Crude Oil Price Movements

In December, the OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) rose by 9¢, or 0.1%, m-o-m, to average $73.07/b. The ICE Brent front-month contract fell by 27¢, or 0.4%, to average $73.13/b, while the NYMEX WTI front-month contract rose by 16¢, or 0.2%, to average $69.70/b. The GME Oman front-month contract increased by 68¢, or 0.9%, to average $73.16/b. The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI first-month spread contracted, m-o-m, falling by 43¢ to average $3.43/b. The forward curves of oil futures prices strengthened, particularly for NYMEX WTI and GME Oman, with near-month time spreads shifting into a wider backwardation, reflecting a more optimistic outlook. The market sentiment of hedge funds and other money managers turned positive, leading to the closing of a large volume of NYMEX WTI-related short positions.

World Economy

Global economic growth is forecast to grow at 3.1% in 2025, accelerating slightly to 3.2% in 2026. This positive outlook is underpinned by anticipated inflation normalization and corresponding adjustments to monetary policies in major economies. The services sector is expected to remain the main driver of growth, supported by a gradual rebound in industrial production. For the US, the economic growth forecast in 2025 is revised upward to 2.4%, with 2026 forecast at 2.3%. In the Eurozone, the economic growth forecast for 2025 is revised slightly down to 1%, before rising to 1.1% in 2026. Japan's economic growth forecast for 2025 remains at 1% and is projected to see similar growth in 2026. China's economic growth forecast for 2025 remains at 4.7%, with the economic growth forecast for 2026 at 4.6%. India's economic growth forecast is revised up to 6.5% for 2025 and is expected to expand to 6.8% in 2026. Brazil's economic growth forecast for 2025 is revised up to 2.3% and is expected to rise further to 2.5% in 2026. Russia's economic growth forecast for 2025 is revised up to 1.9% and is expected to grow by 1.5% in 2026.

World Oil Demand

The global oil demand growth forecast for 2025 remains unchanged at 1.4 mb/d. The OECD is forecast to grow by about 0.1 mb/d, while the non-OECD is forecast to grow by about 1.3 mb/d. This robust oil demand growth is expected to continue in 2026. The global oil demand in 2026 is forecast to grow by 1.4 mb/d, y-o-y. The OECD is forecast to grow by about 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, while demand in the non-OECD is forecast to grow by about 1.3 mb/d.

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) in 2025 is forecast to grow by 1.1 mb/d, y-o-y, unchanged from last month's assessment. The main growth drivers are expected to be the US, Brazil, Canada, and Norway. The non-DoC liquids supply growth in 2026 is also forecast to grow by at 1.1 mb/d, mainly driven by the US, Brazil and Canada. Meanwhile, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and non-conventional liquids from countries participating in the DoC are forecast to grow by about 90 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2025, to average 8.4 mb/d, followed by an increase of about 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2026 to average 8.5 mb/d. Crude oil production by the countries participating in the DoC dropped by 14 tb/d in December, m-o-m, averaging about 40.65 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Product Markets and Refining Operations

In December, refinery margins dropped in the US Gulf Coast (USGC) and Singapore. Weakness was seen across the barrel, except for jet/kerosene on the USGC and gasoline (92) in Singapore, as healthy refinery runs led to rising product availability while weak export incentives added to the pressure. However, in Rotterdam, refining margins extended their upward trajectory amid improved travel activities during the year-end holiday season, with gasoline, gasoil, and fuel oil (1.0% sulphur) backing the monthly gain. Global refinery intake increased further adding 1.1 mb/d, m-o-m, as offline capacities trended significantly lower in December, in line with historic data. Global intake reached an average of 82.2 mb/d in December, and was up slightly by 100 tb/d, y-o-y.

Tanker Market

Dirty spot freight rates showed diverse movements in the last month of the year, falling on routes to Asia and out of the Middle East, while strengthening in the Atlantic Basin and Mediterranean. On the Middle East-to-East route, VLCC spot freight rates fell by 18%, m-o-m, in December, while rates on the West Africa-to-East route dropped by 11%. In the Suezmax market, rates on the US Gulf Coast-to-Europe route partially regained the previous month's loss, up 9%, m-o-m. Aframax spot rates experienced gains on all monitored routes, except Indonesia to East, which saw a drop of 10%, m-o-m. The Caribbean-to-US East Coast route erased most of the previous month's sharp loss, with a jump of 42% m-o-m. In the clean tanker market, East of Suez rates edged up 1%, m-o-m, on average, while West of Suez rates showed a strong performance, gaining 20%, m-o-m.

Crude and Refined Product Trade

Available data for December shows US crude imports dropping, m-o-m, to average at a still robust level of 6.5 mb/d. US crude exports came in just below 4 mb/d. US product imports averaged 1.7 mb/d, while exports hit a record high of 7.01 mb/d, according to estimates based on weekly data. Preliminary estimates for OECD Europe indicate crude imports in December were lower both m-o-m and y-o-y, as higher inflows from South America were outpaced by declines in imports from Africa. OECD Europe product exports recovered from the sharp decline seen in September and October, following higher flows to North America. In November, Japan's crude imports rose by 11%, m-o-m, recovering from a weak performance in the previous month. Japan's product imports marked a 10-month high, following a rise of 12%, m-o-m, as gains in naphtha, LPG and kerosene outweighed lower gasoline imports. Crude imports into China showed a sharp improvement, surging to a 13-month high of 11.8 mb/d in November. Product imports into China fell to a nine-month low, while gains in product exports outpaced the previous month's sharp decline to register a five-month high. India's crude imports were unchanged, m-o-m, in November, averaging 4.7 mb/d, representing a 3% increase, y-o-y. India's product exports partially recovered from the previous month's decline, gaining almost 9% in November. Product imports were up by 3%.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary November 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 8.4 mb, m-o-m. At 2,770 mb, they were 171 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Among the components, crude and products stocks fell by 3.1 mb, and 5.2 mb, m-o-m, respectively. OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,313 mb, which is 137 mb less than the 2015–2019 average. OECD total product stocks stood at 1,457 mb, about 34 mb lower than the 2015–2019 average. In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks rose by 0.1 day, m-o-m, in November, to stand at 60.9 days, which is 1.3 days below the 2015–2019 average.

Balance of Supply and Demand

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the DoC) in 2025 is revised down by around 0.1 mb/d from the previous month's assessment, mainly due to changes in 2024 historical baseline data, to stand at 42.5 mb/d, around 0.3 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024. It is worth highlighting again that growths in the global oil demand and non-DoC supply in 2025 remain unchanged as compared to last month. For 2026, demand for DoC crude is expected to reach 42.7 mb/d, around 0.2 mb/d higher than in 2025.

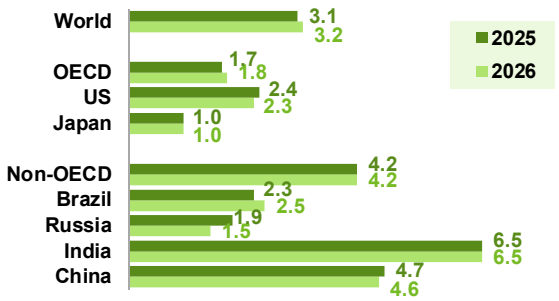
Feature Article

Oil market outlook for 2026

The **world economy** is forecast to see a continued robust growth of 3.2% in 2026, supported by relatively steady growth levels in major economies. This is up slightly from the forecast growth of 3.1% in 2025, reflecting a continued and sustainable global economic expansion.

Among OECD economies, the US is expected to see further solid growth, while the Eurozone and Japan are anticipated to see a gradual improvement in their modest growth rates. Within non-OECD economies, the key oil-consuming nations of China and India, along with other developing Asian economies, are projected to sustain their robust growth, contributing significantly to global economic expansion.

Graph 1: GDP growth forecast, y-o-y changes, %



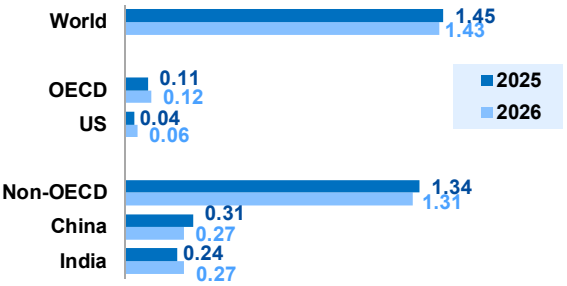
Source: OPEC.

This outlook assumes continued inflation normalization through 2026, providing support for further adjustments in monetary policies in major economies. The services sector is expected to drive global growth, alongside an expected gradual recovery in the industrial sector, despite prevailing uncertainties.

With this, **global oil demand** in 2026 is set to grow by a healthy 1.4 mb/d, y-o-y, sustained by continued solid economic activity in Asia and other non-OECD countries.

On a regional basis, OECD oil demand is forecast to expand by around 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, entirely from the Americas, while non-OECD oil demand is expected to witness growth of around 1.3 mb/d, mostly in India, China, Other Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

Graph 2: World oil demand growth forecast, y-o-y changes, mb/d



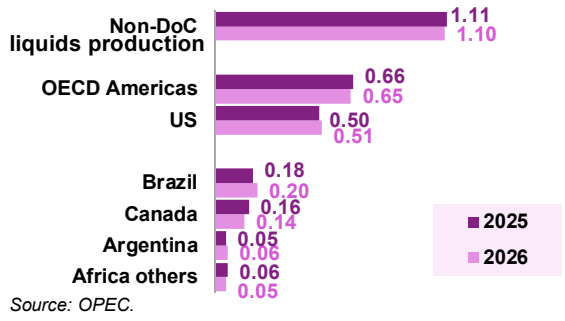
Source: OPEC.

In terms of oil products, transportation fuels are set to drive 2026 oil demand growth, with air travel expected to see further expansion, as both international and domestic traffic continues to increase. Gasoline requirements are also set to see support from steadily rising road mobility in major consuming countries and regions, such as China, the Middle East, India and the US. Both on-road diesel, including trucking, as well as industrial, construction and agricultural activities in non-OECD countries are expected to support diesel demand. Light distillates are projected to be supported by petrochemical capacity additions and margins, mostly in China and the Middle East.

Non-DoC liquids supply in 2026 is forecast to expand by 1.1 mb/d, y-o-y, supported by planned projects and expected upstream investment. Upstream oil investment in non-DoC countries in 2026 is expected at around $278 billion, slightly higher than anticipated spending in 2025.

Non-DoC liquids supply growth in 2026 is primarily set to come from OECD Americas at about 0.7 mb/d, y-o-y. US liquids production is forecast to expand by 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, mainly from non-conventional NGLs, Permian crude oil and the Gulf of Mexico.

Graph 3: Non-DoC supply growth forecast, y-o-y changes, mb/d



Source: OPEC.

In addition to the US, the other main growth drivers are forecast to be Brazil, Canada and Argentina, through various offshore asset developments , tight oil production enhancement and the extension of existing projects in oil sand facilities. Liquids production in OECD Europe is projected to see a decline, y-o-y, given a lack of sufficient new projects in the region.

World Oil Demand

The global oil demand growth forecast for 2025 stands at a healthy 1.4 mb/d, y-o-y, unchanged from the previous month's assessment and comfortably above the pre-pandemic growth rate. The OECD is expected to grow by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, mostly driven by requirements from the Americas, supported by an uptick from OECD Europe and Asia Pacific. In the non-OECD, demand is forecast to expand by a much stronger 1.3 mb/d. Oil demand in the non-OECD is forecast to be mostly driven by requirements from China, supported by Other Asia, India, the Middle East and Latin America. Moreover, growth this year is expected to be bolstered by strong air travel demand and healthy road mobility, including on-road diesel and trucking, as well as healthy industrial, construction and agricultural activities in non-OECD countries. Similarly, capacity additions and petrochemical margins are expected to continue to contribute to oil demand growth. In terms of products, oil demand is projected to be driven by requirements for transportation fuels, led by jet/kerosene, followed by gasoline and diesel. Total world oil demand is anticipated to reach 104.2 mb/d in 1Q25 and 105.2 mb/d in 2025.

In 2026, global oil demand growth is forecast to grow by 1.4 mb/d, y-o-y. The OECD is projected to grow by around 0.1 mb/d, with increases seen mostly from OECD Americas. OECD Europe and the OECD Asia Pacific region are also projected to increase, albeit slightly, y-o-y. In the non-OECD, oil demand growth is forecast to rise by around 1.3 mb/d, y-o-y, driven by Other Asia, India and China, and supported further by Latin America and the Middle East. Total world oil demand is anticipated to reach 106.6 mb/d in 2026.

Table 4 - 1: World oil demand in 2025*, mb/d

							Change 2025/24	
World oil demand	**2024**	**1Q25**	**2Q25**	**3Q25**	**4Q25**	**2025**	**Growth**	**%**
Americas	25.03	24.48	25.01	25.45	25.50	25.11	0.08	0.31
of which US	*20.48*	*19.95*	*20.50*	*20.72*	*20.89*	*20.52*	*0.04*	*0.21*
Europe	13.50	12.88	13.63	14.11	13.43	13.51	0.02	0.12
Asia Pacific	7.24	7.54	6.99	6.94	7.54	7.25	0.01	0.15
Total OECD	**45.77**	**44.90**	**45.62**	**46.51**	**46.47**	**45.88**	**0.11**	**0.23**
China	16.74	16.99	16.89	17.12	17.19	17.05	0.31	1.85
India	5.55	5.88	5.86	5.55	5.89	5.79	0.24	4.31
Other Asia	9.60	10.00	10.08	9.75	9.81	9.91	0.30	3.16
Latin America	6.80	6.80	6.94	7.00	7.02	6.94	0.14	2.09
Middle East	8.76	8.82	8.60	9.17	9.08	8.92	0.16	1.81
Africa	4.48	4.64	4.32	4.43	4.91	4.57	0.09	2.05
Russia	3.98	4.01	3.91	4.05	4.17	4.04	0.05	1.35
Other Eurasia	1.25	1.37	1.28	1.15	1.33	1.28	0.03	2.53
Other Europe	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.77	0.85	0.81	0.01	1.40
Total Non-OECD	**57.97**	**59.30**	**58.72**	**58.99**	**60.24**	**59.32**	**1.34**	**2.32**
Total World	**103.75**	**104.20**	**104.34**	**105.50**	**106.71**	**105.20**	**1.45**	**1.40**
Previous Estimate	103.82	104.16	104.37	105.59	106.92	105.27	1.45	1.40
Revision	-0.07	0.05	-0.03	-0.09	-0.21	-0.07	0.00	0.00

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

Source: OPEC.

Table 4 - 2: World oil demand in 2026*, mb/d

World oil demand	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 2026/25 Growth	Change 2026/25 %
Americas	25.11	24.61	25.03	25.60	25.54	25.20	0.09	0.35
of which US	*20.52*	*20.02*	*20.51*	*20.85*	*20.91*	*20.58*	*0.06*	*0.28*
Europe	13.51	12.92	13.63	14.15	13.43	13.54	0.02	0.17
Asia Pacific	7.25	7.57	7.00	6.93	7.55	7.26	0.01	0.14
Total OECD	**45.88**	**45.10**	**45.67**	**46.69**	**46.53**	**46.00**	**0.12**	**0.26**
China	17.05	17.19	17.20	17.44	17.44	17.32	0.27	1.58
India	5.79	6.11	6.14	5.82	6.19	6.06	0.27	4.67
Other Asia	9.91	10.27	10.34	10.07	10.12	10.20	0.29	2.94
Latin America	6.94	6.93	7.07	7.12	7.14	7.07	0.13	1.82
Middle East	8.92	8.96	8.76	9.36	9.17	9.06	0.14	1.61
Africa	4.57	4.75	4.45	4.55	4.98	4.68	0.11	2.37
Russia	4.04	4.07	3.95	4.11	4.21	4.09	0.05	1.24
Other Eurasia	1.28	1.43	1.31	1.17	1.35	1.31	0.03	2.54
Other Europe	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.80	0.88	0.83	0.02	2.19
Total Non-OECD	**59.32**	**60.52**	**60.05**	**60.43**	**61.48**	**60.62**	**1.31**	**2.21**
Total World	**105.20**	**105.63**	**105.72**	**107.12**	**108.00**	**106.63**	**1.43**	**1.36**

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*
Source: OPEC.

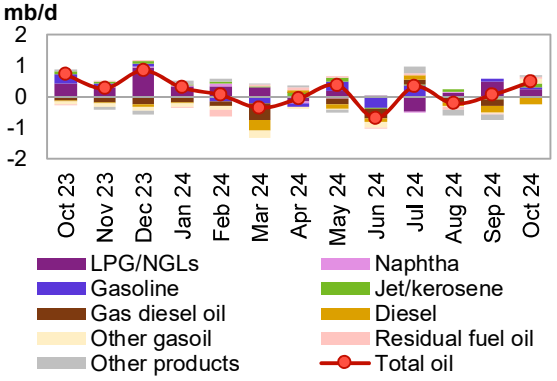
OECD

OECD Americas

Update on the latest developments

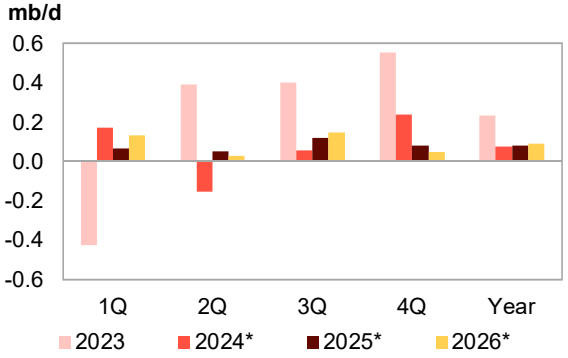
In October, oil demand in OECD Americas surged by 490 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 57 tb/d, y-o-y growth in September. The entire increase was recorded in the US and Canada. In terms of petroleum products, LPG and jet/kerosene recorded the largest increase.

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 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

US

US oil demand in October expanded further by 379 tb/d, y-o-y, an increase from growth of 153 tb/d, y-o-y, registered in the previous month. The incremental demand was led by LPG.

In terms of products, LPG recorded the largest growth, amounting to 353 tb/d, y-o-y, only slightly below the 390 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen in the previous month. Jet/kerosene increased by 37 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 31 tb/d contraction, y-o-y, seen in September. Residual fuels increased by 38 tb/d, y-o-y, up from zero growth seen in the previous month.

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

US oil demand			Change	Oct 24/Oct 23
By product	Oct 23	Oct 24	Growth	%
LPG	3.50	3.85	0.35	10.1
Naphtha	0.12	0.12	0.00	-0.8
Gasoline	9.10	9.07	-0.03	-0.4
Jet/kerosene	1.70	1.74	0.04	2.2
Diesel	4.06	4.06	0.00	0.0
Fuel oil	0.27	0.31	0.04	14.1
Other products	2.17	2.16	-0.01	-0.6
Total	**20.92**	**21.30**	**0.38**	**1.8**

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

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Gasoline demand contracted by 32 tb/d, y-o-y, down from the151 tb/d growth, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. Demand for diesel was flat, although a significant improvement from the 146 tb/d contraction, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. The 'other products' category, notably petroleum coke – widely used in aluminium and steel manufacturing – inched down by 14 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit showing an improvement from the 164 tb/d contraction, y-o-y, in September.

Near-term expectations

Going forward, economic activity is expected to remain healthy in 1Q25 and support both the petrochemical sector and mobility, which is projected to lead to slight oil demand growth of 35 tb/d. Jet/kerosene and LPG are expected to be the main drivers of product demand growth. However, demand for diesel and naphtha is expected to remain subdued, as manufacturing activity in the US has not yet shown a rebound.

In addition, ongoing robust private household consumption amid healthy economic activity supported by the services sector, which constitutes some 70% of the US economy, are expected to be sustained. Air travel and driving mobility are expected to also remain healthy and support oil demand. Furthermore, the US is expected to maintain its leading role in petrochemical feedstock demand, particularly in LPG/ethane production and consumption. In terms of products in 2025, gasoline is expected to drive oil demand growth by 30 tb/d, y-o-y. Diesel and jet/kerosene are projected to expand by about 20 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Regarding petrochemical feedstock, while LPG/ethane is projected to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in naphtha is anticipated to be limited, due to a strong baseline effect. Furthermore, the 'other products' category and residual fuels are anticipated to marginally contract by 9 tb/d and 21 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Overall, in 2025, US demand is expected to grow by around 42 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.5 mb/d.

The steady dynamic of robust US GDP growth in 2025 is expected to be sustained in 2026. Accordingly, the US is projected to drive oil demand in the OECD, largely in terms of transportation fuels and petrochemical feedstock. While gasoline is expected to expand by 50 tb/d, y-o-y, diesel is forecast to recover by 40 tb/d, y-o-y, and jet/kerosene is forecast to see growth of 30 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG/ethane is forecast to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, while naphtha is forecast to decline marginally by 10 tb/d, y-o-y. Residual fuels and the 'other products' category are anticipated to show slight contractions. Accordingly, oil product demand in the US is forecast to increase by 57 tb/d, y-o-y, to an average of 20.6 mb/d.

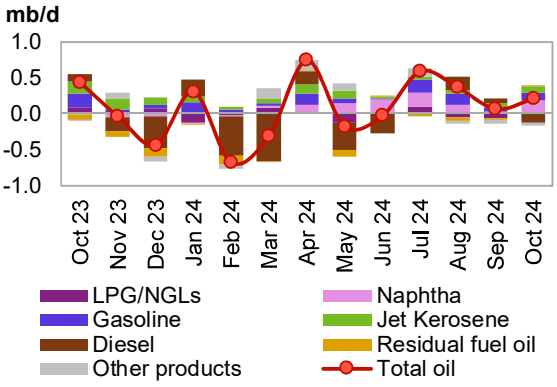
OECD Europe

Update on the latest developments

In October, oil demand in OECD Europe expanded by 211 tb/d, y-o-y, showing considerable growth from an increase of 64 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. This was supported largely by requirements from the UK, Spain and France. In terms of products, petrochemical feedstock and transportation fuels accounted for the largest share of growth in oil demand.

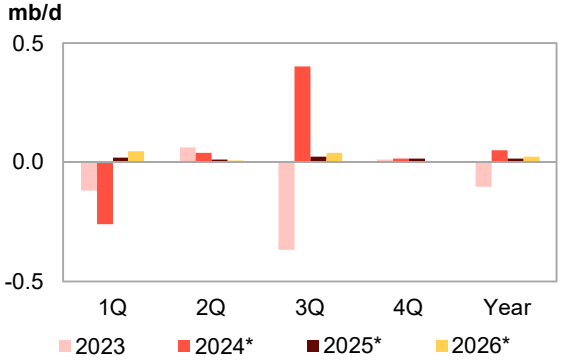
Regarding product categories, naphtha led oil demand growth in October of 168 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 26 tb/d, y-o-y, recorded in the previous month. Gasoline expanded by 107 tb/d, y-o-y, up from the growth of 51 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in September. Jet/kerosene demand increased by 84 tb/d, y-o-y, up from y-o-y growth of 71 tb/d, observed in the previous month. Residual fuels inched up by 8 tb/d, y-o-y, although showing an improvement from the contraction of 23 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in September. Diesel contracted by 130 tb/d, y-o-y, amid prolonged weak manufacturing activity in the region. The "other products" categories softened by 44 tb/d, y-o-y, similar to the decline of 47 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in September.

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 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of petrochemical feedstock, naphtha demand expanded by 168 tb/d, y-o-y, in October, up from the 26 tb/d, y-o-y, increase seen in September. Naphtha was supported by increased gasoline blending activity in the region. LPG demand rose by 18 tb/d, y-o-y, showing an improvement from the decline of 70 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. The 'other products' category contracted by 44 tb/d, y-o-y, broadly similar to the annual decline of 47 tb/d in September.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, the services sector remains a key driver of economic activity, particularly air travel and driving activity, in the region, in 2025. Accordingly, OECD Europe oil demand growth is forecast to expand marginally by 18 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25.

Additional factors expected to support the growth path in 2025 include a more accommodative monetary policy by the ECB and gradually rising incomes, driven by a slowdown in inflation. Furthermore, air travel and driving activity in Europe are expected to continue to support transportation fuel demand and be the main drivers of growth. Jet/kerosene is expected to lead overall oil demand growth by around 70 tb/d, y-o-y, and gasoline is projected to inch up by 10 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, naphtha demand is expected to see a slight uptick of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, while LPG/ethane is projected to weaken by around 10 tb/d, y-o-y. The residual fuels category is anticipated to increase by 10 tb/d, y-o-y, partly supported by a low baseline effect. However, diesel and the 'other products' category are anticipated to be subdued. Accordingly, OECD Europe oil demand growth is forecast at 17 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.5 mb/d in 2025.

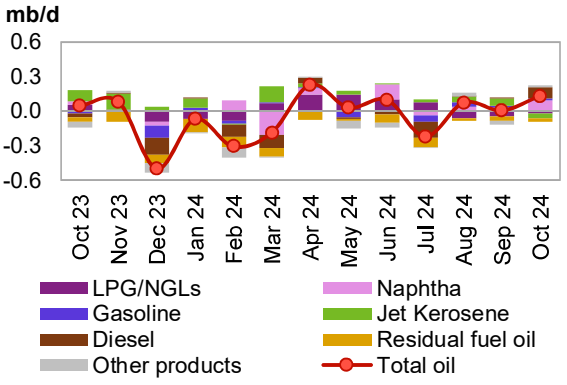
Looking ahead to 2026, the challenges in the industrial sector will likely continue, while some slowdown in services sector spending is anticipated as well. Despite that, transportation activities are expected to remain relatively healthy to support jet/kerosene and gasoline requirements to see an uptick of around 40 tb/d, y-o-y and 15 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. However, forecast declines in diesel, and the ´other products´ category are expected to offset this projected increase in jet/kerosene and gasoline. Accordingly, the region is projected to see a slight growth of 24 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2026 to average 13.5 mb/d.

OECD Asia Pacific

Update on the latest developments

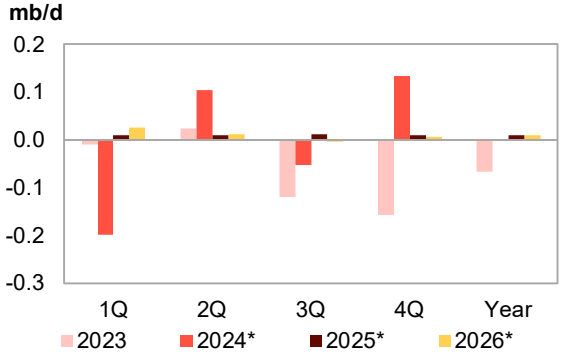
Oil demand in OECD Asia Pacific in October expanded by 129 tb/d, y-o-y, up from flat y-o-y growth in the previous month. This rebound in demand growth emanated from the growth of 201 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in South Korea and growth of 44 tb/d, y-o-y, in Australia seen over the month. However, a decline of 124 tb/d, y-o-y, in Japan's oil demand offset part of this regional growth.

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



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

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



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of petroleum products, diesel saw the largest increase in the region by 102 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a growth of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. This demand stemmed from South Korea and Australia, supported by ongoing improvements in the petrochemical sectors of the countries, amid a well-supported macroeconomic backdrop. Naphtha requirements in the region increased by 94 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a growth of 25 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in the previous month. Growth in naphtha demand was largely supported by requirements from South Korea and smaller demand increases from Japan. Gasoline inched up by 12 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit slightly below the 21 tb/d, y-o-y growth seen in September. The “other products” category saw an uptick of 19 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a decline of 31 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in the previous month.

Jet/kerosene contracted by 44 tb/d, y-o-y down from the growth of 65 tb/d, y-o-y, in September, Residual fuels softened by 33 tb/d, y-o-y, though showed a slight improvement from a decline of 41 tb/d, y-o-y, in the previous month. LPG fell by 21 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit showing an increase from the 46 tb/d, y-o-y decline observed in the previous month.

Near-term expectations

Looking forward, the positive developments seen in 4Q24 are expected to continue into 1Q25. South Korea is expected to drive regional oil demand, supported by Australia and Japan. In terms of oil products, transportation fuels, jet/kerosene and gasoline are anticipated to account for the largest increase. Furthermore, recovering petrochemical sector requirements for naphtha are expected to support oil demand, as operations in petrochemical plants rise further. Accordingly, oil demand is expected to grow marginally by 9 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25.

Looking ahead to 2025, economic activity in the region is expected to remain well supported, with GDP expected to surpass 2024 growth rates. The Japanese economy is projected to gradually rebound, and Australia is also expected to see an ongoing improvement in its GDP. Furthermore, steady air traffic growth, healthy driving activity and petrochemical industry operations are all anticipated to support oil demand.

In terms of the contribution of specific oil products, jet/kerosene is anticipated to drive overall regional oil demand growth by around 20 tb/d, y-o-y. Steady improvements in petrochemical feedstock requirements, particularly from South Korea, are expected to support naphtha demand to grow by more than 10 tb/d, y-o-y, and LPG/ ethane should inch up by almost 10 tb/d, y-o-y. Diesel is anticipated to expand by around 10 tb/d, y-o-y, and gasoline requirements are expected to rise by around the same amount. However, residual fuels and the ‘other products’ categories are anticipated to be weak. Overall, in 2025, the region is projected to expand by 11 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.2 mb/d.

The expected gradual improvement in economic momentum during 2025 is projected to extend into 2026, mostly due to improvements in services sector activity, which constitutes over 60% of the economy of the region. Accordingly, the transportation sector and petrochemical feedstock requirements are expected to support oil demand in these sectors. However, expected larger declines in residual fuels and the ´other products´ category are anticipated to limit the increase. In 2026, the region is forecast to see only marginal growth of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, with oil demand expected to average 7.3 mb/d.

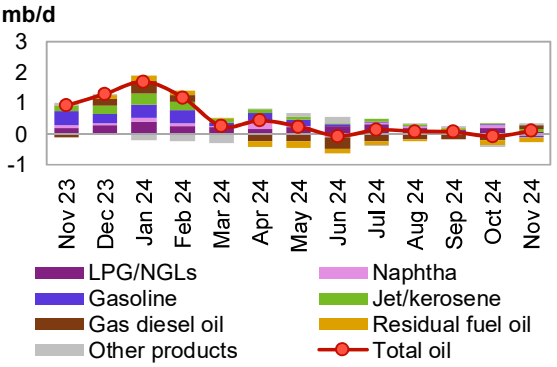
Non-OECD

China

Update on the latest developments

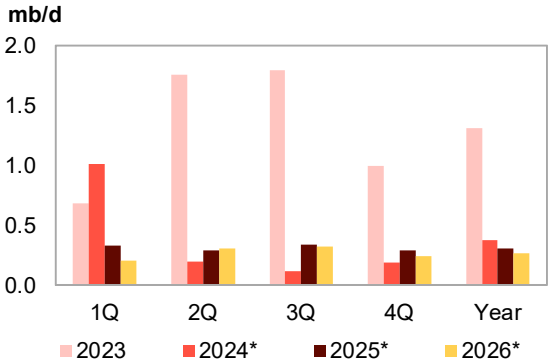
China's oil demand in November expanded by 93 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an 81 tb/d contraction, y-o-y, observed in October. The largest increases were seen in diesel, LPG and jet/kerosene requirements.

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



Sources: Argus Media, Chinese Customs, Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, JODI and OPEC.

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



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of product demand, diesel recorded the largest increase of 135 tb/d, y-o-y, in November, up from a decline of 201 tb/d, y-o-y, in the previous month. Jet/kerosene expanded by 75 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 22 tb/d, y-o-y, increase seen in the previous month, supported by ongoing air travel recovery in China. The 'other products' category increased by 62 tb/d, y-o-y, showing an improvement from the 65 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen in October. LPG increased by 82 tb/d, y-o-y. At the same time, residual fuels recorded the largest contraction of 146 tb/d, y-o-y. Gasoline fell by 65 tb/d, y-o-y, down from the growth of 46 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in the previous month and naphtha fell by 51 tb/d, y-o-y, down from the 70 tb/d growth, y-o-y, seen in the previous month.

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

China's oil demand			Change Nov 24/Nov 23	
By product	Nov 23	Nov 24	Growth	%
LPG	2.77	2.86	0.08	3.0
Naphtha	2.11	2.06	-0.05	-2.4
Gasoline	3.32	3.26	-0.07	-2.0
Jet/kerosene	1.03	1.11	0.08	7.3
Diesel	4.18	4.32	0.14	3.2
Fuel oil	0.55	0.40	-0.15	-26.5
Other products	2.61	2.67	0.06	2.4
Total	**16.58**	**16.67**	**0.09**	**0.6**

*Note: * Apparent oil demand. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Sources: Argus Media, Chinese Customs, Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, JODI and OPEC.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, the positive impact of government fiscal stimulus measures in 4Q24 is expected to continue into 1Q25. Similarly, ongoing healthy petrochemical feedstock requirements and stable demand for transportation fuels are expected to support oil demand, with China remaining the global leader in oil demand growth, increasing by 328 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25.

Looking ahead to 2025, the overall outlook for China remains relatively stable, with continued fiscal support measures expected to maintain a robust dynamic growth. Accordingly, China is expected to maintain its role as the main driver of global oil demand. GDP growth in China is expected to remain robust, supported partly by the carry-over effects of ongoing fiscal and monetary stimulus measures. The industrial sector and manufacturing activity are expected to be well supported as domestic consumption recovers, and demand for exports, particularly from developing countries, continues to expand.

With rising per-capita incomes and improving air transportation facilities, China's international air travel demand has gradually recovered post-COVID. Furthermore, domestic travel is expected to remain firm. Accordingly, jet/kerosene is expected to drive oil product demand growth in 2025 by around 100 tb/d, y-o-y.

Furthermore, China represents almost half of global petrochemical demand and is currently the second-largest consumer of petrochemical feedstock in the world. The country is expected to maintain a leading role in 2025, as the development of propane dehydrogenation (PDH) plants has provided strong support for feedstock requirements in the country. In addition, petrochemical demand is expected to be supported by accelerated infrastructure development, consumer demand for cosmetics, household plastics, pharmaceuticals and medical requirements, which are expected to rise considerably. In the near term, more capacity additions are planned in China's petrochemical industry to support an expected increase in demand. Accordingly, while LPG/ethane is expected to grow by 80 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2025, naphtha is forecast to increase by 60 tb/d, y-o-y.

The road travel sector is expected to remain healthy, and the construction sector is expected to significantly improve from its current weakness. This, combined with expected demand from manufacturing, is thought to bolster demand for gasoline and diesel, which should grow by 60 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively, in 2025. However, residual fuel requirements and demand for the 'other products' category are projected to remain weak, with a decline of around 40 tb/d, y-o-y, for residual fuels and 10 tb/d, y-o-y, for the 'other products' category. Overall, in 2025, oil demand in China is projected to expand by a healthy 310 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 17.1 mb/d.

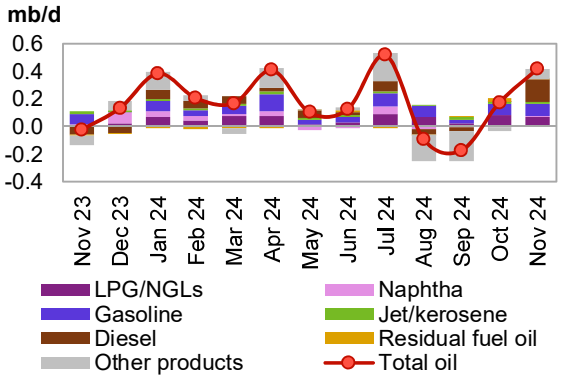
In 2026, economic activity in China is expected to improve further from 2025. Similarly, transportation activity is expected to remain healthy. The weakness in the construction sector is expected to subside. Combined with healthy petrochemical sector requirements, this is expected to support oil product demand to expand by nearly 270 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of products, strong petrochemical feedstock requirements are expected to lead demand growth in which LPG /ethane and naphtha are projected to grow by 85 tb/d, y-o-y and 60 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Healthy air travel is expected to support jet/kerosene demand to expand by around 80tb/d, y-o-y. Furthermore, diesel, including transportation diesel, and gasoline are projected to expand by around 30 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. The ´other products´ category is projected to inch up by 16 tb/d, y-o-y. Only residual fuels are expected to contract by 30 tb/d, y-o-y, in continuation with the decline seen in 2025. In 2026, oil demand in China is forecast to average 17.3 mb/d.

India

Update on the latest developments

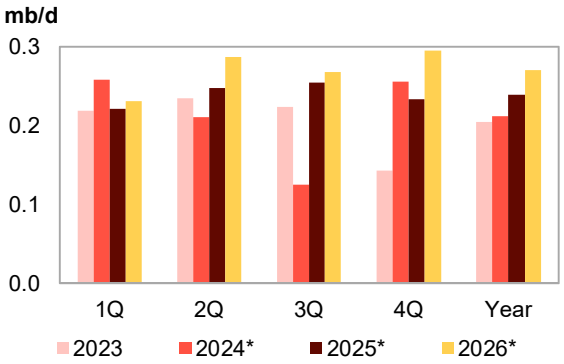
In November, India's oil demand surged further by 419 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 175 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. The oil demand surge reflects the continuation of economic activity after the end of the monsoon season. The largest monthly increases in oil product demand were recorded in diesel, gasoline, the 'other products' category and LPG.

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



Sources: PPAC, JODI and OPEC.

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



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of specific products, diesel demand posted the largest increase, growing by 168 tb/d, y-o-y, in November, the highest in six months. This is a remarkable improvement from the previous month. Diesel demand rebounded after being subdued by heavy rains and bad weather during the monsoon season, resulting in a slowdown in trucking as well as low agricultural activity. Diesel is the most widely used fuel in India, accounting for more than 40% of total oil consumption. The transportation sector accounts for about 70% of diesel consumption. The fuel is also used in agriculture, including for harvesters and tractors.

Gasoline expanded by 88 tb/d, y-o-y, in November, up slightly from the 78 tb/d y-o-y growth seen during the previous month. Growth in gasoline demand was supported by heightened demand for personal mobility at the beginning of the festival season. Vehicle sales in November grew by 13.3% m-o-m and by 11.2%, y-o-y. LPG grew by 70 tb/d, y-o-y, although slightly below the 85 tb/d, y-o-y increase seen in the previous month. LPG consumption during the month was largely driven by requirements for packaging, with a share of around 88%. Demand for jet/kerosene increased by 13 tb/d, y-o-y, in November, albeit slightly below the 17 tb/d, y-o-y growth seen in the previous month.

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

India's oil demand			Change	Nov 24/Nov 23
By product	Nov 23	Nov 24	Growth	%
LPG	0.97	1.04	0.07	7.3
Naphtha	0.31	0.31	0.00	1.3
Gasoline	0.89	0.98	0.09	10.0
Jet/kerosene	0.19	0.21	0.01	6.9
Diesel	1.89	2.05	0.17	8.9
Fuel oil	0.12	0.12	0.00	1.1
Other products	0.97	1.04	0.07	7.6
Total	**5.32**	**5.74**	**0.42**	**7.9**

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

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

The 'other products' category surged by 74 tb/d, y-o-y, in November, up from a contraction of 29 tb/d, y-o-y seen in the previous month. Demand for bitumen, which accounts for a large share of the 'other products' category, was supported by the resumption of construction activity after the end of the monsoon season, affecting road construction activity. Naphtha inched up by 4 tb/d, y-o-y, an improvement from the y-o-y decline of 4 tb/d, observed in the previous month. Residual fuels were flat, y-o-y, during the month.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, the current robust economic momentum in India is expected to continue in 1Q25. Furthermore, manufacturing and business activities in the country are expected to remain steady. Diesel is projected to continue to be the main driver of demand growth, followed by the 'other products' category, bitumen in particular. Additionally, robust growth in transport fuels and growth in LPG and naphtha demand are expected to support overall oil demand expansion in 1Q25 by 221 tb/d, y-o-y.

Overall, in 2025, India's GDP is expected to remain strong, albeit slightly below 2024 growth rates. Furthermore, steady manufacturing and agricultural activity are projected to continue amid healthy mobility levels. These factors are expected to bolster the demand for gasoline and diesel to grow by 50 tb/d, y-o-y, and 45 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. In terms of road construction, India is expected to maintain its current momentum. According to the Indian Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, India's Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved eight national high-speed road corridor projects in August, with an investment of $6.03 billion. Road construction projects are expected to bolster demand for bitumen, making it the largest component of the 'other products' category, by around 70 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2025. Furthermore, the Indian Government is reportedly planning to invest $11 billion in airport infrastructure. This is expected to be used for the construction of new airports and expansion of existing ones to reach 200 operational airports by 2025. At present, India has 157 airports. This new development is expected to support jet/kerosene growth by more than 20 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2025. Demand for petrochemical feedstock, including LPG requirements for households, is expected to increase by around 20 tb/d, y-o-y, and naphtha is projected to inch up by around 10 tb/d, y-o-y. Requirements for residual fuels are also expected to expand by about 20 tb/d, y-o-y. Overall in 2025, oil product demand in India is expected to grow by a healthy 239 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.8 mb/d.

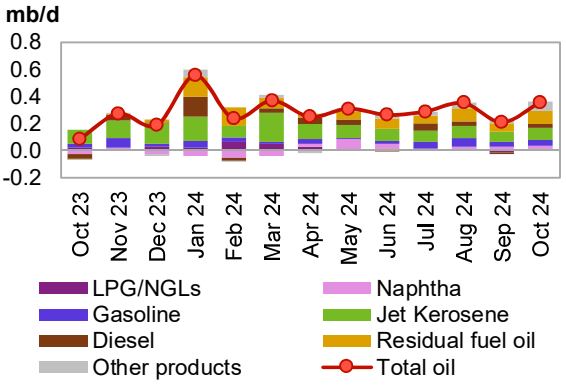
In 2026, India's oil demand is projected to grow by 271 tb/d, y-o-y, supported by robust economic growth amid healthy transportation and manufacturing activities. In terms of oil products, the ´other products´ category, which includes bitumen, is expected to drive growth by 119 tb/d, y-o-y, on the back of a projected acceleration in construction activity, including road construction. Transportation fuel requirements are expected to remain healthy, supporting diesel, gasoline, and jet/kerosene demand to expand by 44 tb/d, y-o-y, 41 tb/d, y-o-y and 19 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG/ethane is projected to expand by around 20 tb/d, y-o-y, and naphtha is forecast to inch up by 8 tb/d, y-o-y. Residual fuels are forecast to expand by 17 tb/d, y-o-y. Overall, oil products demand in India is projected to average at 6.1 mb/d.

Other Asia

Update on the latest developments

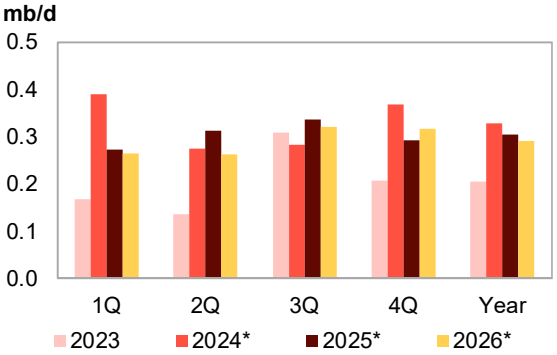
Oil demand in Other Asia surged by 357 tb/d, y-o-y, in October, up from 207 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen in the previous month. Monthly oil demand was supported by requirements from the major consuming countries of the region, including, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and Malaysia. The largest increases in oil demand emanate from transportation and residual fuels.

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



Sources: JODI, National sources, and OPEC.

Graph 4 – 12: Other Asia's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of specific products, residual fuels saw the largest increase by 98 tb/d, y-o-y, in October, up from an increase of 62 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. Jet/ kerosene expanded by 90 tb/d, y-o-y, up from the growth of 76 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. Jet/kerosene demand was supported by ongoing air travel recovery in the region. Gasoline saw an increase of 42 tb/d, y-o-y, up from the growth of 32 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in September. The ´other product´ category grew by 64 tb/d, y-o-y, compared with an increase of 35 tb/d, y-o-y in September. In terms of petrochemical feedstock demand, while naphtha grew by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, LPG inched up by 17 tb/d, y-o-y. Demand for diesel increased by 27 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 10 tb/d decline, y-o-y, seen in the previous month.

Near-term expectations

In 1Q25, ongoing steady economic activity, air travel and road mobility in the region are expected to be sustained. Furthermore, petrochemical sector requirements for naphtha and LPG in the region are anticipated to continue. Accordingly, these factors are expected to bolster oil product demand in the region to grow by an average of 272 tb/d, y-o-y.

In 2025, the GDP of the region is projected to be stable and well supported to surpass the 2024 growth rate. Furthermore, the ongoing air travel recovery and steady mobility is expected to be sustained. The region is also expected to remain as one of the hubs for global petrochemical feedstock demand. Accordingly, the Other Asia region is expected to be second only to China in terms of oil product demand growth in developing countries. In terms of specific product demand, transportation fuels are expected to lead growth, of which jet/kerosene is projected to expand by a healthy 110 tb/d, y-o-y, and gasoline is expected to grow by 75 tb/d, y-o-y. Furthermore, diesel, including transportation diesel, is expected to expand by 53 tb/d, y-o-y. While the ´other products´ category is projected to increase by 24 tb/d, y-o-y, residual fuels are expected to inch up by 10 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of petrochemical feedstock requirements, LPG/ethane and naphtha are expected to grow by 25 tb/d, y-o-y and 7 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Overall, oil demand in the region is projected to expand by a healthy 304 tb/d, y-o-y, to average about 9.9 mb/d.

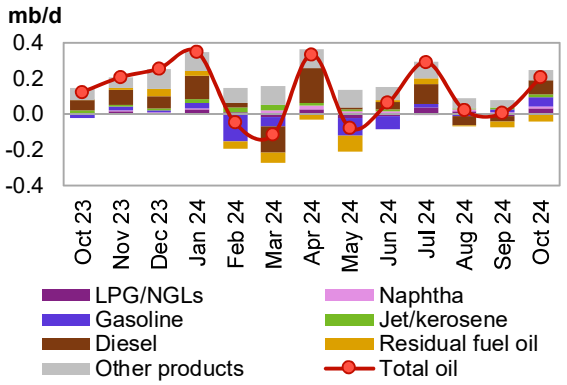
In 2026, economic activity in the major oil consuming countries of the region is expected to continue to be well supported. Similarly, healthy air travel amid strong driving mobility is expected to support oil product demand. Accordingly, oil demand in the region is forecast to increase by 291 tb/d, y-o-y, to average of 10.2 mb/d. In terms of products, jet/kerosene is projected to drive demand, increasing by 70 tb/d, y-o-y, followed by gasoline and diesel growing by 62 tb/d, y-o-y, and 47 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Residual fuels and the ´other products´ category are projected to grow by 14 tb/d and 47 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. In terms of petrochemical products, LPG is forecast to grow by 24 tb/d, y-o-y, and naphtha will inch up by 26 tb/d, y-o-y.

Latin America

Update on the latest developments

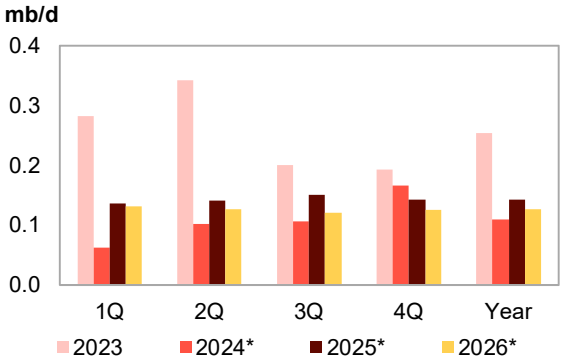
Oil demand growth in Latin America rebounded by 202 tb/d, y-o-y in October, up from no growth observed in the previous month. Within the region, oil demand growth was mostly from Brazil.

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



Sources: JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 14:Latin America's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of product demand, in October diesel saw the largest increase of 80 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a contraction of 31 tb/d, y-o-y, in September. The "other products" category, which includes ethanol, increased by 57 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 42 tb/d increase, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. In terms of transportation fuels, gasoline expanded by 51 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 14 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. Jet/kerosene increased by 15 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 10 tb/d, y-o-y in the previous month. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG saw an increase of 29 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an annual decline of 13 tb/d a month earlier. Naphtha increased by 13 tb/d, y-o-y, broadly unchanged from growth of 11 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. However, residual fuels declined by 43 tb/d, y-o-y, down further from the 29 tb/d, y-o-y decline seen in September.

Near-term expectations

In near term, Brazil's economy, led by strong agricultural and manufacturing activity amid healthy travel demand, is expected to support regional oil demand growth of 136 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25, to average 6.8 mb/d.

Looking at 2025, GDP growth in the region is expected to surpass that of 2024, supported by positive developments in Brazil and a projected rebound in Argentina. The economic activity of the region is expected to be supported by agricultural and manufacturing activity. The Brazilian economy is expected to be buoyed by a positive industrial sector, a record number of employed people, income transfer policies and government programmes, with an emphasis on the New Growth Acceleration Program (Novo PAC). Brazil is expected to lead oil demand growth in the region.

In terms of products, gasoline is projected to drive oil demand by around 70 tb/d, y-o-y, supported by healthy mobility and a low baseline effect. Ongoing air travel recovery in the region is expected to bolster jet/kerosene requirements to expand by around 40 tb/d, y-o-y. Similarly, agricultural and manufacturing sector requirements, particularly from Brazil, are expected to support demand for diesel, leading to forecasted growth of 30 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of petrochemical feedstock requirements, while LPG/ethane is projected to inch up by 6 tb/d, y-o-y, naphtha is forecast to see a marginal uptick of 2 tb/d, y-o-y. Residual fuels are projected to grow by 15 tb/d, y-o-y, mostly supported by weak baseline effects. The 'other products' category, including ethanol, is projected to contract by around 20 tb/d, y-o-y, largely due to a strong baseline comparison. Overall, in 2025, oil demand in the region is expected to grow by 142 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 6.9 mb/d.

In 2026, Brazil's economy is projected to maintain strong momentum, building on the expected robust performance in 2025. Healthy agricultural and manufacturing activity are expected to bolster oil demand in the region, which is forecast to grow by 126 tb/d, y-o-y and average 7.1 mb/d. In terms of products, transportation fuels, including gasoline, diesel and jet/kerosene are expected to lead demand growth. Residual fuels, LPG and the other products category are also projected to provide some support.

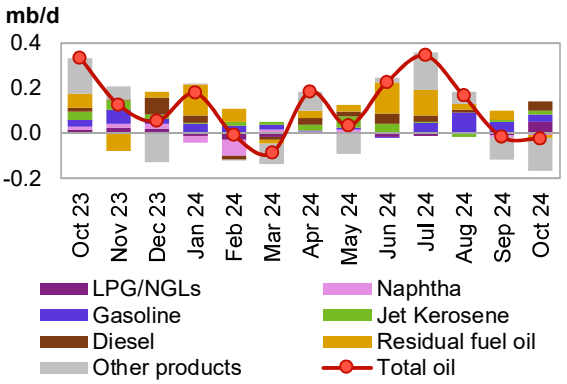
Middle East

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in the Middle East in October contracted by 25 tb/d, y-o-y, down from the 19 tb/d, y-o-y decline seen in September. Declines in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait more than offset increases seen in Iraq and IR Iran.

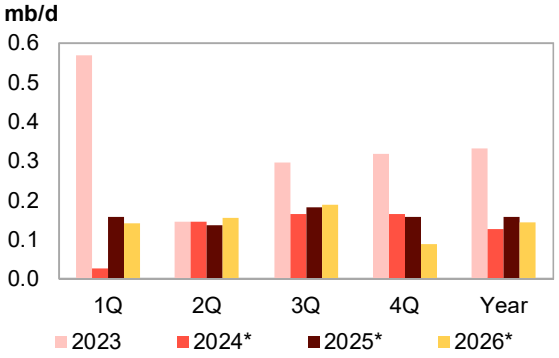
In terms of products, the “other products” category saw the largest decline of 147 tb/d, y-o-y, in October, down from the 101 tb/d annual contraction seen in the previous month. Demand for the ‘other products’ category was subdued by the decline in the requirements for air-conditioning due to the winter season prevailing in the region. Demand for residual fuels declined by 12 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 40 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month. Naphtha softened by 8 tb/d, y-o-y, for the second consecutive month.

Graph 4 - 15: Middle East’s oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 16: Middle East’s oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

On the positive side, LPG demand expanded by 50 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an 8 tb/d decline, y-o-y, observed in the previous month. In terms of transportation fuels, diesel, including transportation diesel, increased by 43 tb/d, y-o-y, and gasoline grew by 34 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below the 48 tb/d, y-o-y growth seen in the previous month. Jet/kerosene requirements increased by 15 tb/d, y-o-y, up from minor growth of 8 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in the previous month.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, regional economic activity is expected to remain sustained. In addition, current healthy air travel and road mobility growth is expected to continue, with gasoline, transportation diesel and jet kerosene projected to lead oil demand growth, which is forecast to reach 159 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25.

In 2025, steady economic activity in the region is anticipated to be supported by robust non-oil-related economic activity. Furthermore, ongoing strong international air traffic and driving mobility is forecast.

The petrochemical industry in the region has been growing over the last two decades and currently accounts for almost 17% of the region’s total oil demand, with some new capacity additions expected to come onstream. LPG/ethane and naphtha are expected to expand by around 55 tb/d and 30 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Gasoline is expected to be the main driver of oil demand growth in the region, rising by 50 tb/d, y-o-y. The current air travel recovery is expected to bolster jet/kerosene demand to grow by 45 tb/d, y-o-y. Similarly, construction and manufacturing activity in the region are expected to support diesel demand growth by 45 tb/d, y-o-y. While residual fuels, mostly used in the industrial sector and for electricity generation, are forecast to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, the ‘other fuels category’ is projected to contract by around 90 tb/d, mostly due to a strong baseline effect. Overall, in 2025, oil demand in the region is projected to grow by 159 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 8.9 mb/d. The bulk of demand growth is expected to come from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

In 2026, the ongoing contribution of non-oil activity in regional GDP is expected to continue. Furthermore, government spending on infrastructure is expected to be sustained. These factors, combined with solid petrochemical industry requirements and healthy mobility are forecast to support product demand in the region. The region is forecast to see oil demand growth of 143 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 9.1 mb/d. In terms of products, gasoline is expected to drive oil products demand growth by 64 tb/d, y-o-y. Diesel and jet/kerosene demand are expected to increase by 30 tb/d and 20 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG/ethane requirements are projected to increase by 45 tb/d, and naphtha is forecast to inch up by 15 tb/d, y-o-y. However, the ´other products´ category is anticipated to be weak.

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the DoC) is estimated to have expanded by 1.3 mb/d in 2024 to average 53.2 mb/d.

US crude and condensate production set a record in October at an average of 13.5 mb/d, a jump of 0.3 mb/d, m-o-m, mainly on the back of the return of offshore platforms following seasonal hurricanes. At the same time, natural gas liquids (NGLs) production increased to a new record high of 7.2 mb/d, which was up by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y. Expectations for US liquids supply growth for 2024 are now slightly higher at 0.7 mb/d. The other main drivers for non-DoC growth in 2024 are estimated to be Canada, Argentina and China. UK liquids production is likely to witness the largest decline.

In 2025, non-DoC liquids supply growth is expected at 1.1 mb/d to average 54.3 mb/d. Growth is expected to be driven by the US, Brazil, Canada and Norway, while the main decline is expected in Angola.

Non-DoC liquids supply in 2026 is forecast to grow by 1.1 mb/d to average 55.4 mb/d (including 30 tb/d in processing gains). OECD liquids supply is expected to increase next year by 0.6 mb/d, and non-OECD liquids output is set to expand by 0.5 mb/d. The main drivers for liquids supply growth are expected to be the US, Brazil and Canada. At the same time, Angolan production is forecast to see the largest drop.

DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids in 2024 are estimated to have expanded by about 60 tb/d to average 8.3 mb/d. It is expected to increase by around 90 tb/d to average 8.4 mb/d in 2025, while an additional growth of about 140 tb/d is forecast in 2026 to average 8.5 mb/d. OPEC NGLs and non-conventional liquids production is estimated to have increased by around 60 tb/d in 2024 to average 5.5 mb/d. Additional growth of around 110 tb/d and 150 tb/d is forecast in 2025 and 2026 for an average of about 5.6 mb/d and 5.8 mb/d, respectively.

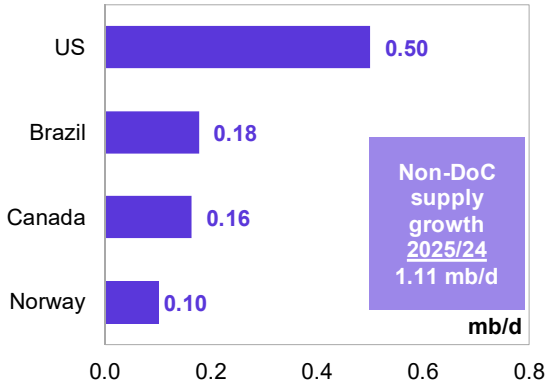
DoC crude oil production in December dropped by 14 tb/d, m-o-m, averaging 40.65 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Key drivers of growth and decline

Non-DoC liquids supply is estimated to have expanded by 1.3 mb/d in 2024. An upward revision in OECD Americas was partially offset by downward ones in Latin America and OECD Asia Pacific. The main drivers for non-DoC liquids supply growth in 2024 are set to be the US, Canada, Argentina and China.

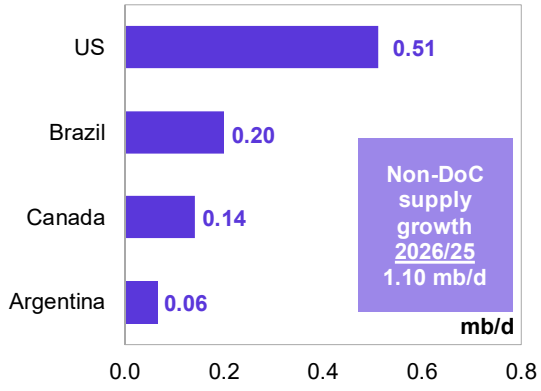
In 2025, non-DoC liquids supply growth is expected at 1.1 mb/d. Annual growth is set to be driven mainly by the US, Brazil, Canada and Norway.

Graph 5 - 1: Annual liquids production changes, y-o-y, for selected countries in 2025*



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

Graph 5 - 2: Annual liquids production changes, y-o-y, for selected countries in 2026*



*Note: * 2026 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Non-DoC liquids supply in 2026 is forecast to grow by 1.1 mb/d. The main drivers for the expected growth are the US, Brazil, Canada and Argentina.

Non-DoC liquids production in 2025 and 2026

Table 5 - 1: 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	27.62	27.95	28.11	28.41	28.65	28.28	0.66	2.40
of which US	*21.71*	*21.84*	*22.24*	*22.35*	*22.41*	*22.21*	*0.50*	*2.30*
Europe	3.61	3.79	3.66	3.64	3.75	3.71	0.10	2.80
Asia Pacific	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	-0.01	-1.79
Total OECD	**31.66**	**32.16**	**32.19**	**32.48**	**32.83**	**32.42**	**0.76**	**2.39**
China	4.57	4.63	4.61	4.53	4.54	4.58	0.01	0.12
India	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.01	1.00
Other Asia	1.61	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.58	-0.03	-1.81
Latin America	7.24	7.41	7.44	7.52	7.64	7.50	0.27	3.67
Middle East	2.00	2.01	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.02	0.02	1.01
Africa	2.31	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.33	0.02	0.73
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.07
Other Europe	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	2.02
Total Non-OECD	**18.99**	**19.24**	**19.26**	**19.25**	**19.36**	**19.28**	**0.29**	**1.52**
Total Non-DoC production	50.65	51.40	51.45	51.74	52.19	51.70	1.05	2.06
Processing gains	2.52	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	0.06	2.38
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**53.17**	**53.98**	**54.03**	**54.32**	**54.77**	**54.28**	**1.11**	**2.08**
Previous estimate	53.12	53.92	53.98	54.27	54.73	54.23	1.11	2.08
Revision	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00

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

Source: OPEC.

Table 5 - 2: Non-DoC liquids production in 2026*, mb/d

Non-DoC liquids production	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 2026/25 Growth	Change 2026/25 %
Americas	28.28	28.74	28.69	29.00	29.30	28.94	0.65	2.31
of which US	*22.21*	*22.49*	*22.67*	*22.79*	*22.93*	*22.72*	*0.51*	*2.30*
Europe	3.71	3.73	3.63	3.60	3.70	3.66	-0.04	-1.19
Asia Pacific	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.41	-0.01	-3.35
Total OECD	**32.42**	**32.91**	**32.72**	**33.02**	**33.40**	**33.01**	**0.59**	**1.83**
China	4.58	4.63	4.63	4.53	4.52	4.58	0.00	-0.01
India	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.39
Other Asia	1.58	1.58	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.56	-0.02	-1.43
Latin America	7.50	7.79	7.88	8.02	8.12	7.95	0.45	5.98
Middle East	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.06	0.04	1.89
Africa	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.38	2.33	0.00	0.15
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.91
Other Europe	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	1.97
Total Non-OECD	**19.28**	**19.65**	**19.69**	**19.74**	**19.93**	**19.75**	**0.48**	**2.47**
Total Non-DoC production	51.70	52.56	52.41	52.76	53.33	52.77	1.07	2.07
Processing gains	2.58	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	0.03	1.16
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**54.28**	**55.17**	**55.02**	**55.37**	**55.94**	**55.38**	**1.10**	**2.03**

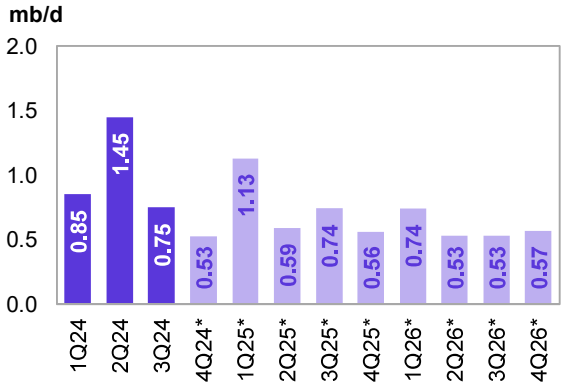
*Note: * 2025 and 2026 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

OECD

For 2024, OECD liquids production (excluding DoC participating country Mexico) is estimated to have expanded by about 0.9 mb/d to average 31.7 mb/d. Growth has been led by OECD Americas, with an estimated increase of 1.0 mb/d to average 27.6 mb/d. This is revised up by about 70 tb/d compared with the previous month's assessment. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is set to drop by about 50 tb/d to average 3.6 mb/d, which is a small downward revision of just 5 tb/d compared with the December 2024 MOMR. OECD Asia Pacific production is estimated to drop by about 10 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 0.4 mb/d.

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



*Note: * 4Q24-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

OECD liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.8 mb/d to average 32.4 mb/d in 2025. OECD Americas is set to be the main growth driver, with an anticipated increase of 0.7 mb/d for an average of 28.3 mb/d. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is expected to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 3.7 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.

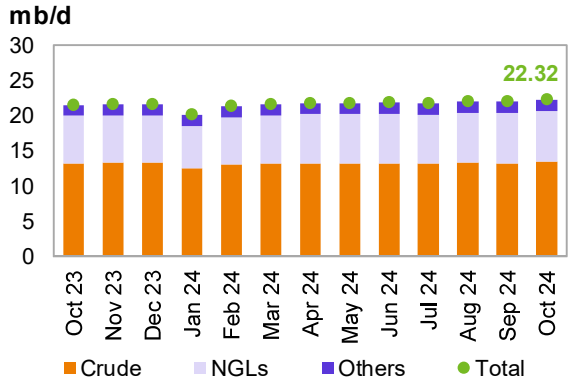
In 2026, OECD liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.6 mb/d to average 33.0 mb/d. OECD Americas is expected to lead the growth, with an expected increase of 0.7 mb/d for an average of 28.9 mb/d. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is expected to drop by about 45 tb/d to average 3.7 mb/d, while OECD Asia Pacific is expected to decline by about 15 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 0.4 mb/d.

US

US liquids production in October 2024 rose by 347 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 22.3 mb/d. This was 0.8 mb/d higher than in October 2023.

Crude oil and condensate production jumped by 0.3 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 13.5 mb/d, up by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y.

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



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

In terms of the crude and condensate production breakdown by region (PADDs), production rose on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) by 251 tb/d to average 9.8 mb/d. Production on the Midwest (PADD 2) dropped by 45 tb/d, m-o-m. Output in the East Coast (PADD 1), Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) and West Coast (PADD 5) regions rose by 9 tb/d, 28 tb/d and 17 tb/d, respectively, m-o-m.

The m-o-m production increase in the main producing regions can primarily be attributed to higher output in offshore Gulf of Mexico (GoM) platforms, due to a recovery from seasonal hurricanes, as well as Texas oil producing wells. Those gains were partially offset by losses in other regions, such as North Dakota.

NGLs production rose by 70 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 7.2 mb/d in October. This was 0.4 mb/d higher, y-o-y. According to the US Department of Energy (DoE), the production of non-conventional liquids (mainly ethanol) rose by 18 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d. Preliminary estimates show non-conventional liquids averaged about 1.6 mb/d in November, almost unchanged, m-o-m.

GoM production jumped by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.8 mb/d in October, mostly due to a recovery from the impact of hurricanes. It should be noted that production at federal offshore fields is estimated to have been marginally affected by post-tropical cyclone Rafael in mid-November. Output is expected to be supported by new projects in the coming months. In the onshore Lower 48, crude and condensate production increased by 49 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 11.3 mb/d in October.

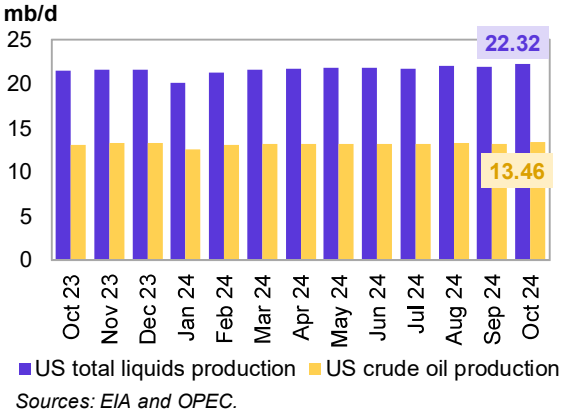
Table 5 - 3: US crude oil production by selected state and region, tb/d

State	Oct 23	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
Texas	5,586	5,800	5,855	*55*	*269*
New Mexico	1,804	2,089	2,084	*-5*	*280*
GoM	1,935	1,573	1,764	*191*	*-171*
North Dakota	1,253	1,205	1,161	*-44*	*-92*
Alaska	426	408	427	*19*	*1*
Oklahoma	416	389	393	*4*	*-23*
Colorado	472	476	499	*23*	*27*
Total	**13,149**	**13,198**	**13,457**	***259***	***308***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

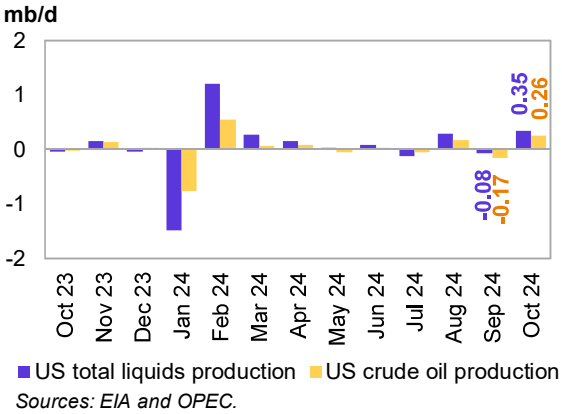
In terms of individual US states, New Mexico's oil production fell by a minor 5 tb/d to average 2.1 mb/d, which is 280 tb/d higher than a year ago. Production in Texas was up by 55 tb/d to average 5.9 mb/d, which is 269 tb/d higher than a year ago. In the Midwest, North Dakota's production dropped by 44 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d, down by 92 tb/d, y-o-y. Oklahoma's production increased by 4 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.4 mb/d. Production in Colorado rose by 23 tb/d, m-o-m, while output in Alaska increased by 19 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



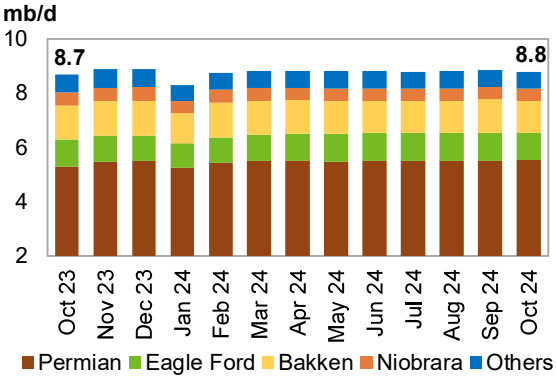
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US tight crude output in October is estimated to have dropped by 56 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average of 8.8 mb/d, according to the latest estimates from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA). This was about 0.1 mb/d higher than in the same month last year.

The m-o-m production increase from shale and tight formations using horizontal wells came from the Permian shale in Texas, where output rose by 7 tb/d to average 5.5 mb/d. This was an increase of 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y.

In the Williston Basin, Bakken shale oil output fell by 60 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average of 1.2 mb/d. This was about 66 tb/d lower, y-o-y. Tight crude output at Eagle Ford in Texas fell by a minor 3 tb/d to average 1.0 mb/d. This was up by 38 tb/d, y-o-y. Production at Niobrara-Codell in Colorado and Wyoming was unchanged, m-o-m, at about 450 tb/d.

Graph 5 - 7: US tight crude output breakdown

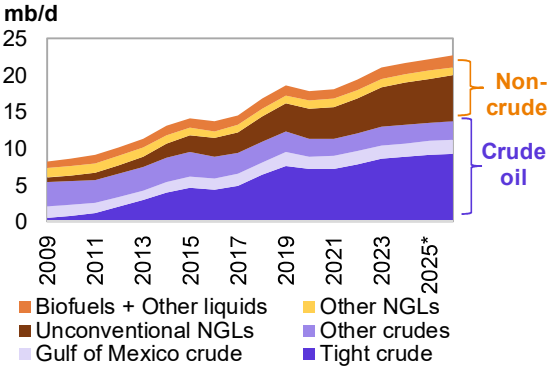


Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US liquids production in 2024, excluding processing gains, is estimated to have expanded by 0.7 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 21.7 mb/d. The growth is higher by about 70 tb/d from the previous assessment.

Crude oil and condensate output in 2024 is estimated to have increased 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, are estimated to have increased by 0.4 mb/d and 60 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 6.9 mb/d and 1.6 mb/d, respectively. Average tight crude output in 2024 is estimated to have reached 8.8 mb/d, up by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y.

Graph 5 - 8: US liquids supply developments by component



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In 2025, US liquids production, excluding processing gains, is expected to expand by 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 22.2 mb/d. This assumes a mild increase in drilling activity, lower service cost inflation and continued well productivity and operational efficiency improvements in the key shale basins. Crude oil and condensate output are expected to jump 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, are projected to increase by 0.2 mb/d and 20 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.1 mb/d and 1.6 mb/d, respectively. Average tight crude output in 2025 is expected to reach 9.1 mb/d, up by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y.

In 2026, US liquids production, excluding processing gains, is expected to grow by 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 22.7 mb/d. Crude oil and condensate output is expected to rise by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.7 mb/d. At the same time, NGLs production and that of non-conventional liquids are projected to increase by 0.2 mb/d and 50 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.3 mb/d and 1.7 mb/d, respectively. Average tight crude output in 2026 is expected to reach 9.3 mb/d, up by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y. The 2026 forecast assumes ongoing capital discipline and less inflationary pressure in the US upstream sector along with higher associated gas production in major shale oil plays.

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

US liquids	2024*	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24	2026*	Change 2026/25
Tight crude	8.80	0.26	9.09	0.29	9.28	0.19
GoM crude	1.81	-0.06	1.89	0.09	1.93	0.04
Conventional crude oil	2.62	0.09	2.53	-0.09	2.52	-0.01
Total crude	**13.23**	**0.30**	**13.52**	**0.29**	**13.74**	**0.22**
Unconventional NGLs	5.74	0.37	5.95	0.21	6.21	0.26
Conventional NGLs	1.15	0.01	1.13	-0.02	1.11	-0.02
Total NGLs	**6.88**	**0.39**	**7.07**	**0.19**	**7.31**	**0.24**
Biofuels + Other liquids	1.60	0.06	1.62	0.02	1.67	0.05
US total supply	**21.71**	**0.74**	**22.21**	**0.50**	**22.72**	**0.51**

*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Sources: EIA, OPEC and Rystad Energy.

US tight crude production in the Permian Basin during 2024 is estimated to have increased by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.5 mb/d. In 2025, it is forecast to grow by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.7 mb/d, while a growth of 0.2 mb/d is expected for 2026.

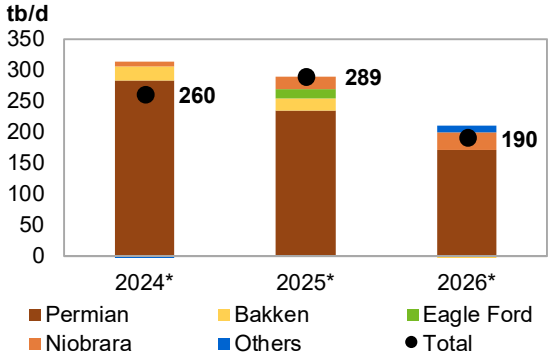
In North Dakota, Bakken shale production is estimated to have expanded by about 20 tb/d in 2024. It is set to remain below the pre-pandemic average of 1.4 mb/d with growth of just 20 tb/d in 2025 to average around 1.2 mb/d. Furthermore, a projected decline of about 20 tb/d in 2026 is a possible sign of a maturing basin.

Output in the Eagle Ford Basin in Texas is estimated to have averaged 1.0 mb/d in 2024. In 2025, growth of 15 tb/d is expected, while steady production is forecast for 2026.

Niobrara's production is estimated to have risen by around 8 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2024, to average 0.5 mb/d. With an expected growth of 20 tb/d and 30 tb/d in 2025 and 2026, respectively, output is forecast to remain at around 0.5 mb/d.

In the other tight oil plays, which are experiencing a slower pace of drilling and completion activities, production is estimated to have dropped by 53 tb/d in 2024. Following stabilized output in 2025, a minor increase of 10 tb/d is expected for 2026.

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



*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

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

US tight oil	2024*	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24	2026*	Change 2026/25
Permian tight	5.49	0.28	5.73	0.23	5.90	0.17
Bakken shale	1.22	0.02	1.24	0.02	1.22	-0.02
Eagle Ford shale	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.02	1.02	0.00
Niobrara shale	0.46	0.01	0.48	0.02	0.51	0.03
Other tight plays	0.63	-0.05	0.63	0.00	0.64	0.01
Total	**8.80**	**0.26**	**9.09**	**0.29**	**9.28**	**0.19**

*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

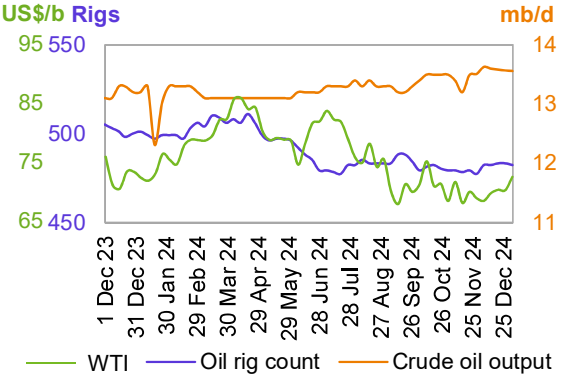
Source: OPEC.

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 10 January 2025 dropped by five to 584, according to Baker Hughes. This is 35 fewer rigs than a year ago. The number of active offshore rigs remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 14. This is six less than in the same month a year earlier. The number of onshore oil and gas rigs fell by five, w-o-w, to 568, with two rigs in inland waters. This is down by 31 rigs, y-o-y.

The US horizontal rig count dropped by five, w-o-w, to 522, compared with 561 horizontal rigs a year ago. The number of drilling rigs for oil fell by two, w-o-w, to 480, while the number of gas drilling rigs dropped by three, w-o-w, to 100.

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



Sources: Baker Hughes, EIA and OPEC.

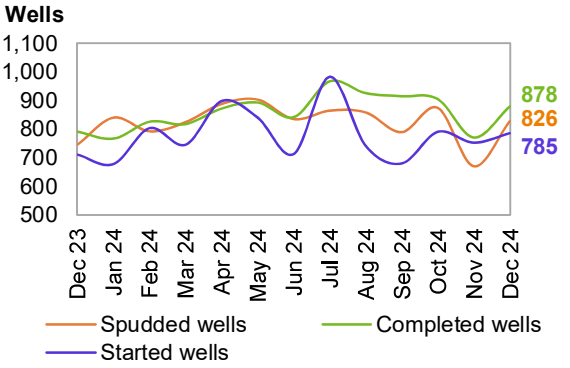
The Permian's rig count remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 304. The number of active rigs also remained unchanged, w-o-w, in the Williston and Cana Woodford Basins at 37and 21, respectively. The rig count in the Eagle Ford and DJ-Niobrara Basins dropped by two and one, w-o-w, to 43 and 6, respectively.

Drilling and completion activities for oil-producing wells in all US shale plays include 669 horizontal wells spudded in November, as per preliminary data. This is down by 204, m-o-m, and is about 12% lower than in November last year.

Preliminary data for November indicates a lower number of completed wells, m-o-m, at 770, with the number up by about 4%, y-o-y. The number of started wells is estimated at 752, which is about 5% higher than a year earlier.

Preliminary data for December saw 826 spudded, 878 completed and 785 started wells, according to Rystad Energy data.

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

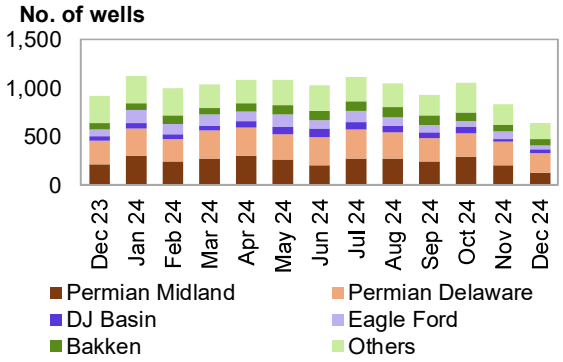


Note: Nov 24-Dec 24 = Preliminary data.
Sources: Rystad Energy and OPEC.

In terms of identifying US oil and gas fracking operations, Rystad Energy reported that 1,059 wells started fracking in October. In November and December, it stated that 840 and 650 wells began fracking, respectively, according to preliminary numbers based on an analysis of high-frequency satellite data.

In regional terms, preliminary data for November shows that 203 and 246 wells started fracking in the Permian Midland and Permian Delaware regions, respectively. There was a loss of 90 wells in the Midland region and no change in Delaware compared with October. Data also indicates that 29 wells began fracking in the DJ Basin, 76 in the Eagle Ford and 73 in the Bakken during November.

Graph 5 - 12: Started fracs per month by region



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

Canada

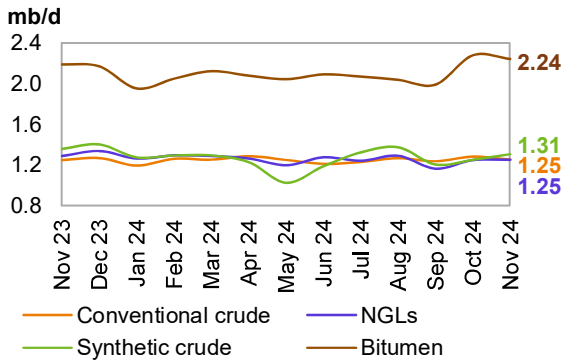
Canada's liquids production in November is estimated to remain unchanged, m-o-m, at an average of 6.1 mb/d. This is a stable output level, following the production recovery from planned maintenance in September.

Conventional crude production dropped by about 26 tb/d in November, m-o-m, to an average of 1.3 mb/d. NGLs output was down by a minor 3 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average of 1.2 mb/d.

Crude bitumen production output fell in November by 35 tb/d, m-o-m, while synthetic crude production increased by about 57 tb/d, m-o-m. Taken together, crude bitumen and synthetic crude production rose by about 22 tb/d to average 3.5 mb/d.

Liquids production in 4Q24 is estimated to have jumped by about 0.2 mb/d, q-o-q.

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

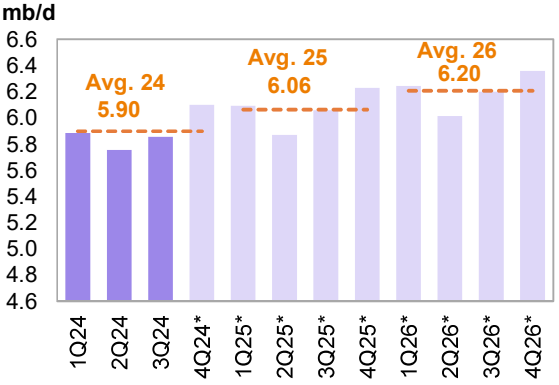


Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Energy Regulator and OPEC.

In 2024, Canada's liquids production is estimated to have increased at a much faster pace than in 2023, rising by 0.2 mb/d to average 5.9 mb/d.

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, optimization and additional well pads coming online at a number of facilities. Sources of further production are primarily expected from the Athabasca, 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, Cold Lake Oil Sands, Mannville Heavy Oil and the Montney Play.

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



*Note: * 4Q24-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

In 2026, Canada's liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 6.2 mb/d. Brownfield growth from several projects is expected to primarily drive oil sands production through asset expansion and the wider application of new drilling technologies. Principal sources of production are expected from the Montney play, Athabasca, Syncrude Mildred Lake, Kearl, Horizon, Christina Lake, Suncor, Foster Creek, Firebag and Fort Hills projects. The main start-ups in 2026 are expected to be Leismer, Foster Creek, White Rose Extension, Horizon Oil Sands Project, Christina Lake Regional Project, Meota SAGD, Lindbergh (Strathcona) and Reford SAGD projects.

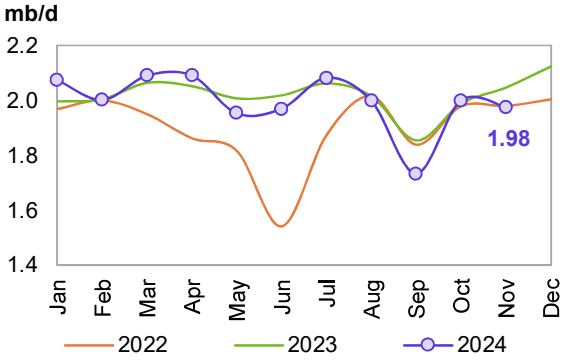
Norway

Norwegian liquids production in November dropped by 25 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 2.0 mb/d. Norway's crude production dropped by 45 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.7 mb/d. This was lower by about 70 tb/d, y-o-y. Nevertheless, monthly oil production was 3.2% higher than the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's (NOD) forecast.

Production of NGLs and condensate increased by 20 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.2 mb/d in November, according to NOD data.

For 2024, Norwegian liquids production is estimated to have dropped by about 20 tb/d to an average of 2.0 mb/d. This was unchanged from the previous month's assessment.

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



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

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, including Kristin, Eldfisk and Balder/Ringhorne. At the same time, start-ups are expected at the Balder/Ringhome, Norne floating, production, storage and offloading (FPSO), Maria and Kvitebjorn oil field projects. Norway's Var Energi recently announced the start-up of its Balder X oil project in the North Sea for 2Q25. The Johan Castberg FPSO, which is set to be the main source of output growth in the short term, is now expected to produce first oil in Norway's Barents Sea in January or February. This has been slightly delayed from the previous guidance of Norway's state-run Equinor due to bad weather conditions.

Norwegian liquids production is forecast to drop by about 40 tb/d to average 2.1 mb/d in 2026. Some projects at different scales are scheduled to ramp up in 2026, such as Johan Castberg, Edvard Grieg, Balder/Ringhorne, Heidrun, Grane, Valhall and Ivar Aasen. Simultaneously, start-ups are expected at limited assets, such as the Symra and Edvard Grieg oil field projects.

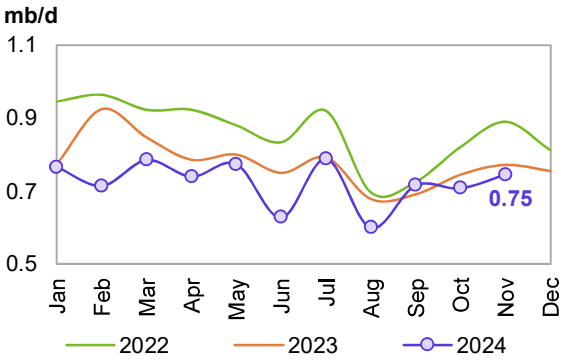
UK

In November, UK liquids production rose by 38 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.7 mb/d. Crude oil output decreased by 10 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.6 mb/d. This was lower by about 80 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. NGLs output rose by 48 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.1 mb/d.

For 2024, UK liquids production is estimated to have dropped by about 45 tb/d to average 0.7 mb/d. This is down by about 5 tb/d from the previous month's assessment, mainly due to lower-than-expected November output.

UK liquids production is forecast to remain steady at an average of 0.7 mb/d in 2025. Production ramp-ups are set to be seen at the Clair sites, Buzzard, ETAP, Magnus and Schiehallion projects. Elsewhere, project start-ups are expected at the Victory, Janice and Murlach (Skua redevelopment) assets. The Penguins FPSO unit is also expected to start commercial production in 1Q25. However, any additional volumes are expected to be largely offset by decline rates from the ageing reservoirs.

Graph 5 - 16: UK monthly liquids production development

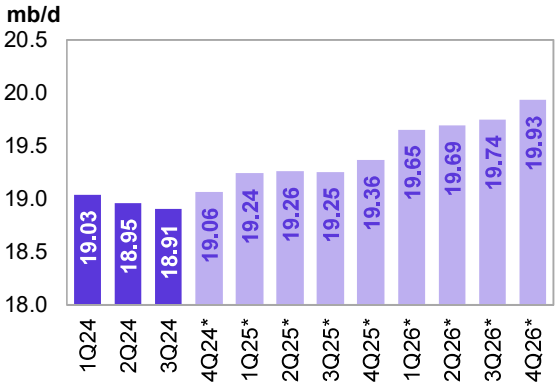


Sources: UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and OPEC.

In 2026, UK liquids production is forecast to remain largely unchanged at an average of 0.7 mb/d. Minor production ramp-ups are forecast at the Clair, Kraken and Schiehallion sites. Elsewhere, project start-ups are seen at Triton, Anasuria and Jackdaw. However, natural decline rates in mature oil fields are again expected to offset the additional volumes.

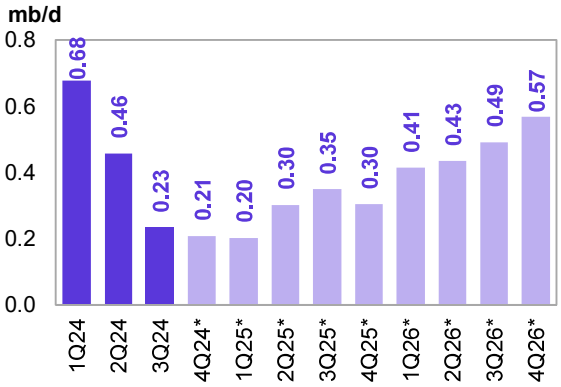
Non-OECD

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



*Note: * 4Q24-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

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



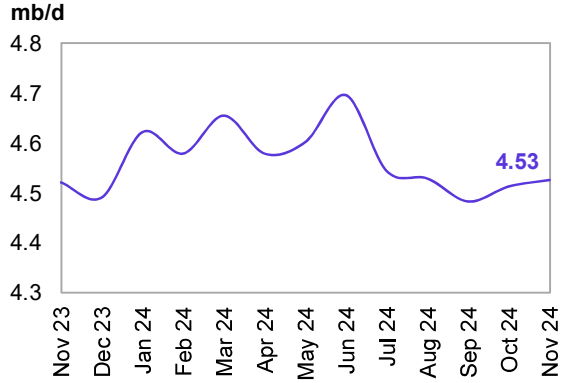
*Note: * 4Q24-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

China

China's liquids production rose by 13 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 4.5 mb/d in November. This is up by just 5 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. Crude oil output in November averaged 4.2 mb/d, up by 13 tb/d compared with the previous month. This was higher by 11 tb/d, y-o-y.

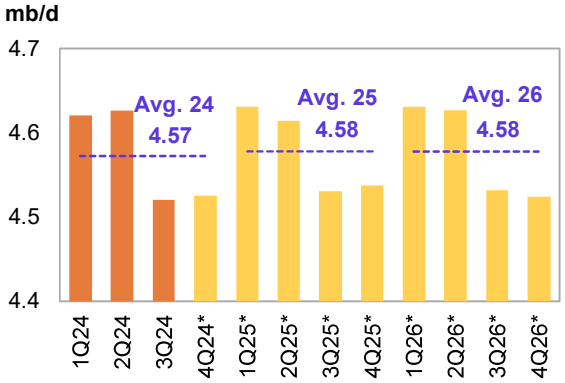
NGLs production remained unchanged, m-o-m, averaging 40 tb/d. This was 8 tb/d lower compared with the same month a year earlier.

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



Sources: CNPC and OPEC.

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



*Note: * 4Q24-4Q26 = Forecast. Sources: CNPC and OPEC.*

For 2024, China's liquids production is estimated to have risen by about 55 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.6 mb/d. This is largely unchanged from the previous assessment. Additional growth through more infill wells and EOR projects is estimated to have been mostly offset by decline rates at mature fields.

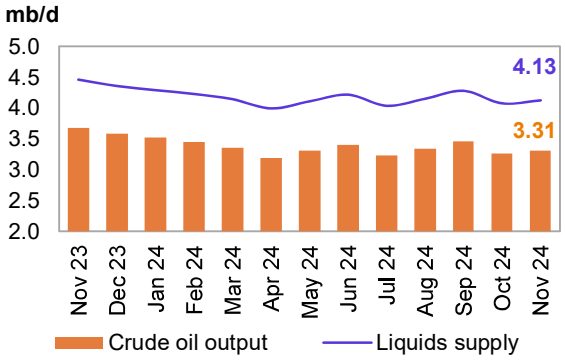
In 2025, Chinese liquids production is expected to remain broadly steady, y-o-y, at an average of 4.6 mb/d. Supply growth is primarily expected to come from the offshore sector following considerable recent exploration investments in Bohai Bay off northern China and the South China Sea. For this year, oil and gas condensate projects such as Songliaho, Peng Lai 19-9, Kenli 10-2, Shengli, Liaodong Bay West, Bozhong 26-6, Tianjin, Wenchang 9-7 – operated by CNOOC, PetroChina and Sinopec – are expected to come on stream. Additionally, key ramp-ups are planned for Shengli, Xibei, Jilin, Peng Lai 19-3 and Tarim. Furthermore, CNOOC delivered first offshore oil production in December 2024 from Huizhou 26-6 in the Pearl River Mouth Basin offshore China and Jinzhou 23-2 in the northern Bohai Sea offshore eastern China.

Chinese liquids production is expected to remain unchnaged, y-o-y, and is forecast to average 4.6 mb/d in 2026. For next year, several oil and gas condensate projects are set to come on stream, namely Jinzhou 25-1 and 25-3 in Tianjin, Weizhou 11-4 and 11-12 in Zhanjiang, Jinxian JX1-1 in Tianjin, Wenchang 16-2 in Zhanjiang, Liaohe and Jianghan. Most of these are operated by CNOOC, Sinopec or PetroChina. At the same time, key ramp-ups are expected from the Daqing, Shengli, Xinjiang and Dagang projects.

Brazil

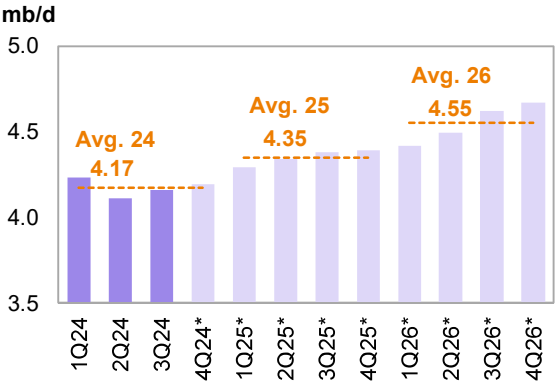
Brazil's crude output in November rose by 41 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 3.3 mb/d. The estimated increase was lower than expected and represents a continuation of underperformance in several offshore platforms. NGLs production rose by 9 tb/d to an average of around 80 tb/d and it is expected to remain flat in December. Biofuel output (mainly ethanol) is estimated to have been unchanged, m-o-m, at an average of 0.7 mb/d, with preliminary data showing a stable trend in December. The country's total liquids production increased by 50 tb/d in November to average 4.1 mb/d, which is lower by about 0.3 mb/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: * 4Q24-4Q26 = Forecast. Sources: ANP and OPEC.*

For 2024, Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is estimated to have remained unchanged, y-o-y, at an average of 4.2 mb/d. This was revised down by about 12 tb/d due to lower-than-expected production in recent months.

Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is forecast to increase by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.4 mb/d in 2025. Crude oil output is expected to expand through production ramp-ups at the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Tupi (Lula), Marlim, Peregrino, Atlanta and Parque das Baleias fields. Oil project start-ups are expected at the Buzios, Bacalhau (x-Carcara), Mero (Libra NW), Wahoo and Lapa (Carioca) fields. Nonetheless, technical and operational issues could potentially delay the start-up of scheduled production from the platforms.

Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is forecast to increase by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.6 mb/d in 2026. Upstream liquids output is expected to increase through production ramp-ups in the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Marlim and Bacalhau (x-Carcara) projects. Oil project start-ups are expected at the Buzios, Albacora Leste and Pampo-Enchova Cluster. However, growing offshore development costs and inflationary pressure may continue to delay projects and moderate short-term growth.

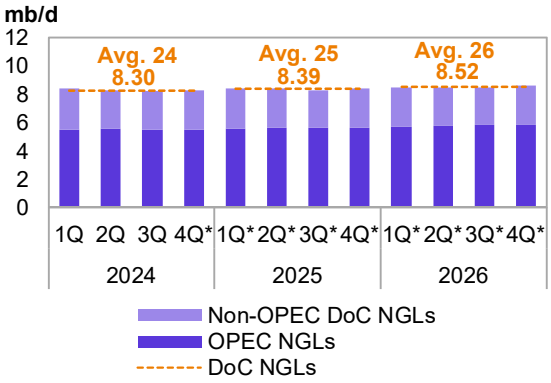
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids

DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids are expected to have expanded by about 60 tb/d in 2024 to average 8.3 mb/d.

Preliminary data shows that NGLs and non-conventional liquids output in 4Q24 averaged 8.3 mb/d. According to preliminary November data, OPEC Member Countries and non-OPEC DoC countries are estimated to have produced 5.5 mb/d and 2.8 mb/d, respectively, of NGLs and non-conventional liquids.

The 2025 forecast points toward a combined increase of about 90 tb/d for an average of 8.4 mb/d. For OPEC Member Countries, NGLs and non-conventional liquids production are projected to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 5.6 mb/d. However, a drop of about 20 tb/d is forecast for non-OPEC DoC countries.

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



*Note: * 4Q24-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

In 2026, the forecast sees collective growth of 140 tb/d to average 8.5 mb/d. NGLs and non-conventional liquids for OPEC Member Countries are forecast to grow by 150 tb/d to average 5.8 mb/d. Non-OPEC DoC countries are expected to see a drop of about 10 tb/d.

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

DoC NGLs and non-coventional liquids	2024	Change 24/23	2025	Change 25/24	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 26/25
OPEC	**5.53**	*0.06*	**5.64**	*0.11*	5.70	5.77	5.82	5.85	**5.79**	*0.15*
Non-OPEC DoC	**2.77**	*0.00*	**2.75**	*-0.02*	2.77	2.75	2.67	2.77	**2.74**	*-0.01*
Total	**8.30**	***0.06***	**8.39**	***0.09***	**8.48**	**8.51**	**8.49**	**8.62**	**8.52**	***0.14***

Note: 2025-2026 = Forecast.
Source: OPEC.

DoC crude oil production

Total non-OPEC DoC crude oil production averaged 13.91 mb/d in December 2024, which is 40 tb/d lower, m-o-m.

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

Secondary sources	2023	2024	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	*Change* Dec/Nov
Algeria	973	907	904	909	909	909	909	909	*0*
Congo	261	255	262	256	257	259	248	263	*16*
Equatorial Guinea	56	57	56	58	59	54	59	62	*4*
Gabon	203	212	208	210	215	213	212	219	*7*
IR Iran	2,859	3,259	3,238	3,312	3,307	3,281	3,326	3,314	*-12*
Iraq	4,289	4,190	4,214	4,244	4,049	4,085	4,042	4,019	*-22*
Kuwait	2,595	2,423	2,428	2,420	2,415	2,417	2,410	2,419	*9*
Libya	1,162	1,105	1,189	904	1,208	1,097	1,238	1,290	*53*
Nigeria	1,315	1,409	1,356	1,409	1,462	1,403	1,477	1,507	*30*
Saudi Arabia	9,609	8,973	8,962	8,976	8,958	8,973	8,962	8,938	*-23*
UAE	2,950	2,940	2,934	2,959	2,941	2,953	2,958	2,914	*-44*
Venezuela	749	856	838	878	888	902	877	886	*9*
Total OPEC	**27,021**	**26,586**	**26,590**	**26,535**	**26,667**	**26,545**	**26,715**	**26,741**	***26***
Azerbaijan	503	481	475	486	486	486	488	485	*-2*
Bahrain	183	179	186	170	183	179	185	183	*-2*
Brunei	71	77	66	84	77	77	77	77	*0*
Kazakhstan	1,597	1,529	1,555	1,545	1,405	1,298	1,477	1,442	*-35*
Malaysia	374	347	359	317	351	335	358	360	*2*
Mexico	1,655	1,586	1,598	1,590	1,545	1,555	1,534	1,546	*12*
Oman	819	766	765	765	761	764	764	756	*-8*
Russia	9,574	9,167	9,216	9,035	8,994	9,005	8,991	8,985	*-6*
Sudan	54	29	27	28	28	28	28	27	*0*
South Sudan	146	71	64	54	53	55	53	52	*-1*
Total Non-OPEC DoC	**14,975**	**14,232**	**14,311**	**14,075**	**13,882**	**13,782**	**13,953**	**13,913**	***-40***
Total DoC	**41,996**	**40,817**	**40,900**	**40,610**	**40,549**	**40,327**	**40,669**	**40,654**	***-14***

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 December, 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	2023	2024	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	*Change* Dec/Nov
Algeria	973	907	905	909	908	909	908	906	*-2*
Congo	271	260	260	264	265	265	268	261	*-6*
Equatorial Guinea	55	57	60	57	58	52	62	60	*-2*
Gabon	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IR Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	4,118	3,862	3,862	3,897	3,731	3,782	3,721	3,689	*-32*
Kuwait	2,590	2,411	2,413	2,413	2,404	2,400	2,405	2,407	*2*
Libya	1,189	..	1,217	936	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	1,187	1,340	1,270	1,328	1,434	1,333	1,486	1,485	*-1*
Saudi Arabia	9,606	8,955	8,937	8,970	8,935	8,972	8,926	8,906	*-20*
UAE	2,944	2,916	2,928	2,933	2,884	2,914	2,922	2,817	*-105*
Venezuela	783	921	904	933	982	989	960	998	*38*
Total OPEC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Source: OPEC.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary November 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 8.4 mb, m-o-m. At 2,770 mb, they were 19.3 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 97.7 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 171.5 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,313 mb. This is 43.0 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 71.9 mb below the latest five-year average, and 137.3 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD total product stocks stood at 1,457 mb. This is 23.7 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 25.8 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 34.2 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks rose by 0.1 days, m-o-m, in November to stand at 60.9 days. This is 0.9 days lower than the level registered in November 2023, 3.0 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.3 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD

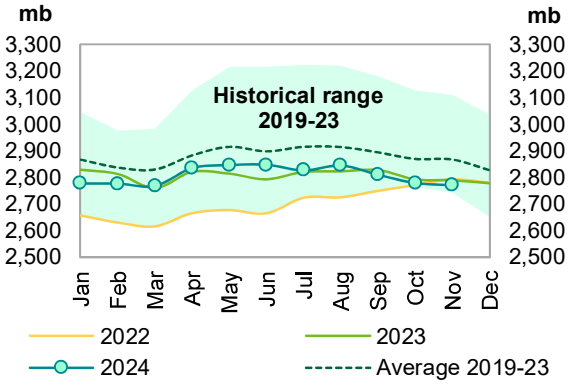
Preliminary November 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 8.4 mb, m-o-m. At 2,770 mb, they were 19.3 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 97.7 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 171.5 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the components, crude and products stocks fell by 3.1 mb and 5.2 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

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

OECD commercial crude stocks fell by 3.1 mb, m-o-m, ending November at 1,313 mb. This was 43.0 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 71.9 mb below the latest five-year average, and 137.3 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

Graph 9 - 1: OECD commercial oil stocks



Sources: EIA, IEA, METI, OilX and OPEC.

Within the OECD regions, OECD Asia Pacific saw a crude stock draw of 2.2 mb, m-o-m, while crude stocks in OECD Americas and OECD Europe decreased by 0.3 mb and 0.7 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

OECD total product stocks also fell by 5.2 mb, m-o-m, in November to stand at 1,457 mb. This is 23.7 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 25.8 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 34.2 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, product stocks in OECD America and OECD Asia Pacific witnessed a drop of 12.4 mb and 0.5 mb, m-o-m, respectively. OECD Europe product stocks rose by 7.7 mb, m-o-m.

Table 9 - 1: OECD commercial stocks, mb

OECD stocks	Nov 23	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
Crude oil	1,356	1,309	1,316	1,313	*-3.1*
Products	1,433	1,500	1,462	1,457	*-5.2*
Total	**2,789**	**2,809**	**2,778**	**2,770**	***-8.4***
Days of forward cover	**61.8**	**60.6**	**60.8**	**60.9**	***0.1***

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

Sources: EIA, IEA, METI, OilX and OPEC.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks rose by 0.1 days, m-o-m, in November to stand at 60.9 days. This is 0.9 days lower than the level registered in November 2023, 3.0 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.3 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, OECD Americas stood at 3.5 days and OECD Europe at 2.7 days below the latest five-year average, standing at 60.8 days and 70.9 days, respectively. OECD Asia Pacific was 2.4 days lower than the latest five-year average, standing at 44.8 days.

OECD Americas

OECD Americas' total commercial stocks fell in November by 12.6 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 1,501 mb. This is 32.0 mb lower than the same month in 2023, and 42.1 mb below the latest five-year average.

Commercial crude oil stocks in OECD Americas decreased in November by 0.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 737 mb, which is 34.4 mb lower than in November 2023 and 33.4 mb below the latest five-year average.

Total product stocks in OECD Americas also fell by 12.4 mb, m-o-m, in November to stand at 764 mb. This is 2.4 mb higher than the same month in 2023, but 8.7 mb below the latest five-year average. Higher consumption in the region was behind the product stock draw.

OECD Europe

OECD Europe's total commercial stocks rose in November by 7.0 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 919 mb. This is 20.1 mb higher than the same month in 2023, but 31.4 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Europe's commercial crude stocks fell by 0.7 mb, m-o-m, to end November at 402 mb. This is 0.8 mb less than one year ago and 17.1 mb lower than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, total product stocks rose by 7.7 mb, m-o-m, to end November at 517 mb. This is 21.0 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 dropped in November by 2.7 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 350 mb. This is 7.4 mb lower than the same time a year ago, and 24.2 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific's crude stocks fell by 2.2 mb, m-o-m, to end November at 174 mb. This is 7.7 mb lower than one year ago, and 21.5 mb below the latest five-year average.

Asia Pacific's total product stocks also went down by 0.5 mb, m-o-m, to end November at 176 mb. This is 0.3 mb higher than one year ago at the same time, but 2.8 mb below the latest five-year average.

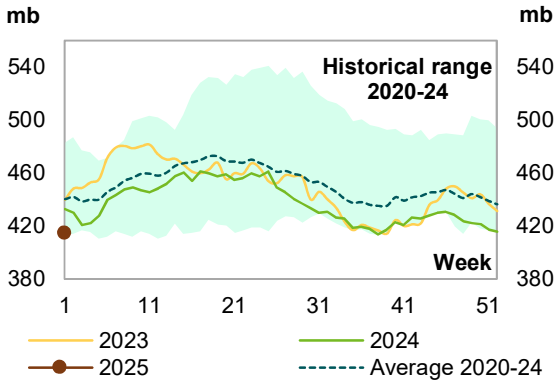
US

Preliminary data for December 2024 shows that total US commercial oil stocks fell by 2.5 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 1,235 mb. This is 16.6 mb, or 1.3%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 24.8 mb, or 2.0%, below the latest five-year average. Crude stocks fell by 8.7 mb, while product stocks rose by 6.2 mb, m-o-m.

US commercial crude stocks in December stood at 414.6 mb. This is 11.8 mb, or 2.8%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 24.6 mb, or 5.6%, below the latest five-year average. The monthly stock draw came on the back of higher crude runs, which increased by around 210 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 16.95 mb/d in December.

By contrast, total product stocks rose in December to stand at 820.2 mb. This is 4.8 mb, or 0.6%, less than in December 2023, and 0.2 mb lower than 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.

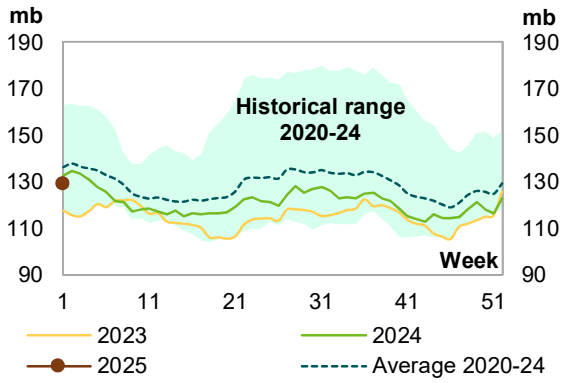
Gasoline stocks rose in December by 23.1 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 237.7 mb. This is 3.0 mb, or 1.2%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 1.2 mb, or 0.5%, below the latest five-year average.

Distillate stocks in December also increased by 10.8 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 128.9 mb. This is 1.5 mb, or 1.2%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 7.2 mb, or 5.3%, below the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks in December went up by 1.4 mb, m-o-m. At 24.4 mb, they were 0.3 mb, or 1.2%, higher than a year earlier, but 3.9 mb, or 13.7%, below the latest five-year average.

Jet fuel stocks remained unchanged, m-o-m, ending December at 41.6 mb. This is 1.8 mb, or 4.7%, higher than the same month in 2023, and 3.7 mb, or 9.7%, above the latest five-year average.

Graph 9 - 3: US weekly distillate inventories



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Table 9 - 2: US commercial petroleum stocks, mb

US stocks	Dec 23	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	*Change* Dec 24/Nov 24
Crude oil	**426.5**	**423.6**	**423.4**	**414.6**	***-8.7***
Gasoline	240.7	213.2	214.6	237.7	*23.1*
Distillate fuel	130.5	117.9	118.1	128.9	*10.8*
Residual fuel oil	24.1	23.9	23.0	24.4	*1.4*
Jet fuel	39.8	43.6	41.7	41.6	*0.0*
Total products	**824.9**	**826.5**	**813.9**	**820.2**	***6.2***
Total	**1,251.4**	**1,250.1**	**1,237.3**	**1,234.8**	***-2.5***
SPR	**354.7**	**387.2**	**391.8**	**393.8**	***2.0***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

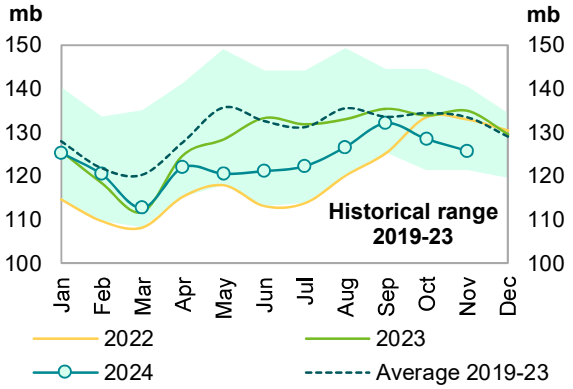
Japan

In Japan, total commercial oil stocks in November 2024 fell by 2.7 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 125.7 mb. This is 9.1 mb, or 6.8%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 7.6 mb, or 5.7%, below the latest five-year average. Crude and products stocks fell by 2.2 mb and 0.5 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

Japanese commercial crude oil stocks fell in November by 2.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 61.9 mb. This is 10.4 mb, or 14.4%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 6.5 mb, or 9.6%, below the latest five-year average. The drop in crude oil stocks could be attributed to higher crude runs, which increased by around 1.3%, m-o-m, to stand at 2.44 mb/d.

Gasoline stocks rose by 0.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 10.8 mb in November. This is 0.3 mb or 3.2% higher than a year earlier at the same period, but 0.3 mb, or 2.5%, below the latest five-year average. The build in gasoline stocks came on the back of higher output, which increased in November, m-o-m, by 2.8%. Higher imports, which rose by 10.6%, m-o-m, also supported the build in gasoline stocks.

Graph 9 - 4: Japan's commercial oil stocks



Sources: METI and OPEC.

By contrast, middle distillate stocks fell by 0.7 mb, m-o-m, to end November at 31.0 mb. This is in line with the same month in 2023, but 1.3 mb, or 3.9%, lower than the latest five-year average. Within the distillate components, jet fuel and kerosene stocks went down by 11.7% and 1.6%, respectively, while gasoil stocks rose by 2.7%, m-o-m.

Total residual fuel oil stocks also went down, m-o-m, by 0.9 mb to end November at 12.3 mb. This is in line with the same month in 2023, but 0.2 mb, or 1.4%, below the latest five-year average. Within the components, fuel oil A stocks rose by 0.9%, while fuel oil B.C fell by 10.8%, m-o-m.

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

Japan's stocks	Nov 23	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Change Nov 24/Oct 24
Crude oil	**72.3**	**69.9**	**64.1**	**61.9**	**-2.2**
Gasoline	10.4	10.0	10.7	10.8	*0.1*
Naphtha	8.7	9.5	8.7	9.7	*1.0*
Middle distillates	31.0	30.4	31.8	31.0	*-0.7*
Residual fuel oil	12.4	12.2	13.2	12.3	*-0.9*
Total products	**62.5**	**62.1**	**64.3**	**63.8**	***-0.5***
Total**	**134.9**	**132.0**	**128.4**	**125.7**	**-2.7**

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

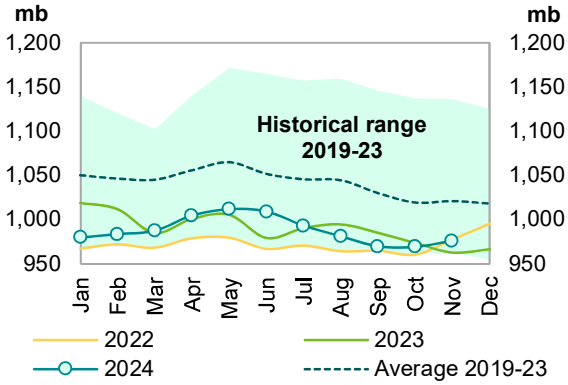
Sources: METI and OPEC.

EU-14 plus UK and Norway

Preliminary data for November 2024 showed that total European oil stocks rose by 7.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 975.3 mb. At this level, they were 13.3 mb or 1.4% higher than the same month in 2023, but 45.3 mb, or 4.4%, beneath the latest five-year average. Crude stocks fell by 0.7 mb, while product stocks rose by 7.7 mb, m-o-m.

European crude stocks stood at 390.6 mb in November. This is 5.8 mb, or 1.5%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 25.1 mb, or 6.0%, less than the latest five-year average. The drop in crude oil stocks came on the back of higher refinery throughput in the EU-14, plus the UK and Norway, which increased by around 540 tb/d, m-o-m, to stand at 9.87 mb/d.

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



Sources: OilX and OPEC.

By contrast, total European product stocks rose by 7.7 mb, m-o-m, to end November at 584.7 mb. This is 19.1 mb, or 3.4%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 20.2 mb, or 3.3%, below the latest five-year average. The stock build can be attributed to lower demand in the region.

Gasoline stocks rose in November by 2.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 105.0 mb, which is 0.8 mb, or 0.8%, higher than the same time in 2023, but 6.5 mb, or 5.9%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks increased in November by 1.8 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 390.5 mb. This is 21.0 mb, or 5.7%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 12.8 mb, or 3.2%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel stocks in November also were up by 2.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 57.3 mb. This is 3.1 mb or 5.2% less than the same month in 2023, and 4.6 mb, or 7.4%, below the latest five-year average.

Naphtha stocks also rose in November by 1.4 mb, m-o-m, ending the month at 31.9 mb. This is 0.4 mb, or 1.3%, higher than the same month in 2023, and 3.7 mb, or 13.0%, above the latest five-year average.

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

EU stocks	Nov 23	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Change Nov 24/Oct 24
Crude oil	**396.4**	**387.2**	**391.3**	**390.6**	***-0.7***
Gasoline	104.2	102.9	102.8	105.0	*2.2*
Naphtha	31.5	31.3	30.6	31.9	*1.4*
Middle distillates	369.4	393.1	388.6	390.5	*1.8*
Fuel oils	60.5	54.7	55.1	57.3	*2.2*
Total products	**565.6**	**582.0**	**577.1**	**584.7**	***7.7***
Total	**962.1**	**969.2**	**968.4**	**975.3**	***7.0***

Sources: OilX and OPEC.

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

Singapore

In November, total product stocks in Singapore rose by 5.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 43.0 mb. This is 2.8 mb, or 6.9%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 1.1 mb, or 2.4%, less than the latest five-year average.

Light distillate stocks rose in November by 1.4 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 13.6 mb. This is 1.8 mb or 15.3% higher than the same month in 2023, and 1.2 mb or 9.8% above the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks also increased in November by 0.9 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 10.3 mb. This is 1.3 mb, or 14.8%, higher than in November 2023, but they are in line with the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks went up by 3.0 mb, m-o-m, ending November at 19.0 mb. This is 0.4 mb, or 1.9%, lower than in November 2023, and 2.3 mb, or 10.8%, below the latest five-year average.

ARA

Total product stocks in ARA in November rose by 1.4 mb, m-o-m. At 47.1 mb, they were 7.0 mb, or 17.5%, above the same month in 2023, and 6.3 mb, or 15.6%, higher than the latest five-year average.

Gasoline stocks rose by 0.8 mb, m-o-m, ending November at 10.1 mb. This is 1.0 mb, or 9.1%, lower than in November 2023, but 0.7 mb, or 7.1%, higher than the latest five-year average.

Gasoil stocks in November rose by 0.9 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 16.6 mb. This is 3.6 mb, or 27.4%, higher than the same month in 2023 and 1.6 mb, or 10.4%, above the latest five-year average.

Jet oil stocks also went up by 0.5 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 7.7 mb in November. This is 1.9 mb, or 32.6%, higher than the level seen in November 2023 and 1.3 mb, or 19.7%, above the latest five-year average.

By contrast, fuel oil stocks decreased in November by 0.8 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 8.0 mb. This is 0.2 mb, or 2.6%, lower than in November 2023, but 0.5 mb, or 6.4%, above the latest five-year average.

Fujairah

During the week ending 6 January, total oil product stocks in Fujairah rose by 2.07 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 17.61 mb, according to data from FEDCom and S&P Global Commodity Insights. At this level, total oil stocks were 0.63 mb lower than at the same time a year ago.

Light distillate stocks rose by 0.47 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 6.53 mb, which is 0.30 mb lower than the same time a year ago.

Middle distillate stocks also increased by 0.18 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 2.15 mb, which is 0.65 mb less than the same time last year.

Heavy distillate stocks went up by 1.42 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 8.93 mb, which is 0.32 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 42.5 mb/d in 2025. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2024 estimate.

Based on the initial world oil demand and non-DoC supply forecast for 2026, demand for DoC crude is expected to reach 42.7 mb/d, around 0.2 mb/d higher than the forecast 2025 level.

Balance of supply and demand in 2025

Demand for DoC crude

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the DoC) in 2025 is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 42.5 mb/d. This is mainly due to the historical data revisions, as growths in demand and non-DoC supply remain unchanged in 2025 compared to the last month's assessments. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2024 estimate.

Table 10 - 1: DoC supply/demand balance for 2025*, mb/d

	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24
(a) World oil demand	**103.7**	**104.2**	**104.3**	**105.5**	**106.7**	**105.2**	***1.4***
Non-DoC liquids production	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.3	54.8	54.3	*1.1*
DoC NGL and non-conventionals	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	*0.1*
(b) Total non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**61.5**	**62.4**	**62.5**	**62.6**	**63.2**	**62.7**	***1.2***
Difference (a-b)	**42.3**	**41.8**	**41.9**	**42.9**	**43.5**	**42.5**	***0.3***
DoC crude oil production	**40.8**						
Balance	**-1.5**						

*Note: * 2024 = Estimate and 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Balance of supply and demand in 2026

Demand for DoC crude

Based on the initial world oil demand and non-DoC supply forecast for 2026, demand for DoC crude is expected to reach 42.7 mb/d, around 0.2 mb/d higher than the forecast 2025 level.

Table 10 - 2: DoC supply/demand balance for 2026*, mb/d

	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 2026/25
(a) World oil demand	**105.2**	**105.6**	**105.7**	**107.1**	**108.0**	**106.6**	***1.4***
Non-DoC liquids production	54.3	55.2	55.0	55.4	55.9	55.4	*1.1*
DoC NGL and non-conventionals	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	*0.1*
(b) Total non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**62.7**	**63.6**	**63.5**	**63.9**	**64.6**	**63.9**	***1.2***
Difference (a-b)	**42.5**	**42.0**	**42.2**	**43.3**	**43.4**	**42.7**	***0.2***

*Note: * 2025-2026 = 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	2022	2023	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026
World demand													
Americas	24.7	25.0	25.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.1	24.6	25.0	25.6	25.5	25.2
of which US	*20.2*	*20.4*	*20.5*	*20.0*	*20.5*	*20.7*	*20.9*	*20.5*	*20.0*	*20.5*	*20.9*	*20.9*	*20.6*
Europe	13.6	13.4	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.1	13.4	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.2	13.4	13.5
Asia Pacific	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.3
Total OECD	**45.6**	**45.6**	**45.8**	**44.9**	**45.6**	**46.5**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**45.1**	**45.7**	**46.7**	**46.5**	**46.0**
China	15.0	16.4	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.3
India	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.1
Other Asia	9.1	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2
Latin America	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Middle East	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.2	9.1
Africa	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.7
Russia	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
Other Eurasia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	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	0.9	0.8
Total Non-OECD	**54.1**	**56.6**	**58.0**	**59.3**	**58.7**	**59.0**	**60.2**	**59.3**	**60.5**	**60.1**	**60.4**	**61.5**	**60.6**
(a) Total world demand	**99.7**	**102.2**	**103.7**	**104.2**	**104.3**	**105.5**	**106.7**	**105.2**	**105.6**	**105.7**	**107.1**	**108.0**	**106.6**
Y-o-y change	***2.5***	***2.6***	***1.5***	***1.4***	***1.4***	***1.6***	***1.4***	***1.4***	***1.4***	***1.4***	***1.6***	***1.3***	***1.4***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	25.0	26.7	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.4	28.7	28.3	28.7	28.7	29.0	29.3	28.9
of which US	*19.4*	*21.0*	*21.7*	*21.8*	*22.2*	*22.3*	*22.4*	*22.2*	*22.5*	*22.7*	*22.8*	*22.9*	*22.7*
Europe	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Asia Pacific	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total OECD	**29.1**	**30.8**	**31.7**	**32.2**	**32.2**	**32.5**	**32.8**	**32.4**	**32.9**	**32.7**	**33.0**	**33.4**	**33.0**
China	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	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	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Latin America	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0
Middle East	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Africa	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	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	**18.0**	**18.6**	**19.0**	**19.2**	**19.3**	**19.3**	**19.4**	**19.3**	**19.7**	**19.7**	**19.7**	**19.9**	**19.8**
Total Non-DoC production	47.0	49.4	50.7	51.4	51.4	51.7	52.2	51.7	52.6	52.4	52.8	53.3	52.8
Processing gains	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**49.4**	**51.8**	**53.2**	**54.0**	**54.0**	**54.3**	**54.8**	**54.3**	**55.2**	**55.0**	**55.4**	**55.9**	**55.4**
DoC NGLs	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
(b) Total Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**57.4**	**60.1**	**61.5**	**62.4**	**62.5**	**62.6**	**63.2**	**62.7**	**63.6**	**63.5**	**63.9**	**64.6**	**63.9**
Y-o-y change	***2.0***	***2.7***	***1.4***	***1.4***	***1.1***	***1.2***	***1.0***	***1.2***	***1.3***	***1.1***	***1.2***	***1.4***	***1.2***
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	27.7	27.0	26.6										
Non-OPEC DoC crude production	15.1	15.0	14.2										
DoC crude oil production	**42.8**	**42.0**	**40.8**										
Total liquids production	**100.2**	**102.0**	**102.3**										
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	*0.6*	*-0.2*	*-1.5*										
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	2,781	2,778											
SPR	1,214	1,207											
Total	**3,995**	**3,984**											
Oil-on-water	1,546	1,438											
Days of forward consumption in OECD, *days*													
Commercial onland stocks	61	61											
SPR	27	26											
Total	**88**	**87**											
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**42.3**	**42.1**	**42.3**	**41.8**	**41.9**	**42.9**	**43.5**	**42.5**	**42.0**	**42.2**	**43.3**	**43.4**	**42.7**

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

Source: OPEC.

https://www.iea.org/reports/oil-market-report-january-2025

Oil Market Report - January 2025

About this report

The IEA Oil Market Report (OMR) is one of the world's most authoritative and timely sources of data, forecasts and analysis on the global oil market – including detailed statistics and commentary on oil supply, demand, inventories, prices and refining activity, as well as oil trade for IEA and selected non-IEA countries.

Highlights

- Global oil demand rose seasonally in 4Q24, posting robust annual growth of 1.5 mb/d – the strongest level since 4Q23 and 260 kb/d higher than our previous forecast. Lower fuel prices, colder weather across the Northern Hemisphere and abundant petrochemical feedstocks all combined to boost consumption. Annual growth is now assessed at 940 kb/d for 2024, accelerating to 1.05 mb/d in 2025 as the economic outlook improves marginally.

- World oil supply inched higher by 20 kb/d m-o-m to 103.5 mb/d in December, up 390 kb/d y-o-y, as increased output from OPEC+ African producers more than offset seasonal declines in non-OPEC+ supply. Global oil supply is projected to rise by 1.8 mb/d in 2025 to 104.7 mb/d, compared with an increase of 660 kb/d in 2024. Non-OPEC+ production is set to rise by 1.5 mb/d in both 2024 and 2025, to 53.1 mb/d and 54.6 mb/d, respectively.

- Russian oil exports eased by 40 kb/d to 7.33 mb/d in December as a 250 kb/d drop in crude oil shipments was mostly offset by higher product loadings. Export revenues rose by $0.41 bn to $15.1 bn as product prices improved. On 10 January, the US government issued new sanctions intended to reduce revenues from the Russian oil sector.

- Refinery crude runs jumped 1.2 mb/d m-o-m to a five-year high of 84.3 mb/d in December, as scheduled autumn maintenance was completed and margins improved. Refinery runs were up by 930 kb/d y-o-y, led by the United States, the Middle East and Africa. Runs are forecast to rise by 660 kb/d in 2025, following growth of 510 kb/d in 2024, led by stronger non-OECD throughputs, while closures in the Americas and Europe weigh on OECD rates.

- Global observed oil inventories increased by 12.2 mb to 7 655 mb in November, as higher crude oil stocks on land and on water more than offset draws in oil products. OECD industry stocks drew 20.1 mb to 2 749.2 mb, 118.3 mb below their five-year average and the lowest level since August 2022. According to preliminary data, global inventories extended the gains in December, led mainly by a surge in oil products on water.

- Oil prices surged past $80/bbl in early January, propelled by tighter sanctions on Russian and Iranian oil and the North American cold snap. December had seen range-bound trading, with investor sentiment weighed down by the prospect of higher US tariffs and comfortable 2025 balances. At the time of writing, Brent futures were trading at $81/bbl.

Turning up the heat

Benchmark crude oil prices rallied in early January as US sanctions on Iran and Russia intensified and freezing temperatures swept across large parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Brent crude futures hit a four-month high of $81/bbl by mid-January, up $8/bbl from a month-ago.

Following a relatively mild start to the winter heating season, the weather turned decidedly colder in December in Canada, the northern and central regions of the United States, much of Europe, Russia, China and Japan. Average heating degree days were significantly higher than a year ago and slightly above the five-year average, boosting oil demand. OECD oil demand for 4Q24 has been raised by 250 kb/d, underpinning a 90 kb/d upward adjustment to our global growth estimate for 2024. Oil demand trends in non-OECD economies were mixed. While China posted modest y-o-y growth in November, the latest data for Saudi Arabia, Brazil and India were all below expectations. Estimated growth of 940 kb/d in 2024 and 1.05 mb/d in 2025 will push world oil demand to 104 mb/d.

Prices also got a boost as traders considered multiple supply risks. Near-term, weather-related shut-ins in North America could have a significant impact, with Cushing crude inventories at decade lows. Last winter, oil production in the United States and Canada plunged by more than 1.8 mb/d from December to January due to an Arctic cold snap. A smaller seasonal drop in supply is expected this year, as the prolific Permian Basin has so far been spared major weather impacts.

New, more expansive US sanctions on Russia, announced on 10 January, may affect oil supply flows. Washington targeted two major oil producers (Gazprom Neft and Surgutneftegaz), over 160 tankers carrying oil for Russia, Iran and Venezuela and ship insurance providers, further complicating oil trade logistics for those countries. But exports on non-shadow tankers remain viable for Russian oil purchased below price caps.

At the same time, there is heightened speculation that the incoming US administration will take a tougher stance on Iran's oil exports, compounding the impact of US Treasury sanctions on Tehran. On 19 December, the US expanded sanctions on vessels transporting Iranian crude. The new sanctions on Iran’s shadow fleet now cover vessels that transported an average of over 500 kb/d of Iranian crude in 2024, nearly one-third of the country’s crude exports. While it is too early to fully quantify the potential impact from these new measures, some operators have reportedly already started to pull back from Iranian and Russian oil.

If decreases in supply from weather impacts, sanctions or other developments become substantial, oil stocks can quickly be drawn to meet operational requirements in the near term. Moreover, non-OPEC+ producers are expected to add another 1.5 mb/d of supply in 2025, the same as in 2024, led by the United States, Brazil, Guyana, Canada and Argentina. OPEC+ members have also been looking to unwind extra voluntary production cuts and could ramp up if needed. Those additions should cover both potential supply disruptions and expected demand growth.

OPEC+ crude oil production[1]

million barrels per day

	Nov 2024 Supply	Dec 2024 Supply	Dec 2024 vs Target	Dec-2024 Implied Target[1]	Sustainable Capacity[2]	Eff Spare Cap vs Dec[3]
Algeria	0.9	0.9	-0.01	0.91	0.99	0.08
Congo	0.24	0.26	-0.02	0.28	0.27	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	0.08	0.0	0.07	0.06	-0.01
Gabon	0.24	0.25	0.08	0.17	0.22	-0.03
Iraq	4.2	4.24	0.34	3.9	4.87	0.63
Kuwait	2.46	2.48	0.07	2.41	2.88	0.4
Nigeria	1.37	1.51	0.01	1.5	1.42	
Saudi Arabia	9.02	9.02	0.04	8.98	12.11	3.09
UAE	3.24	3.22	0.31	2.91	4.28	1.06
Total OPEC-9	**21.74**	**21.95**	**0.82**	**21.13**	**27.1**	**5.28**
Iran[4]	3.41	3.39			3.8	
Libya[4]	1.17	1.24			1.23	-0.01
Venezuela[4]	0.89	0.86			0.89	0.03
Total OPEC	**27.21**	**27.43**			**33.02**	**5.31**
Azerbaijan	0.48	0.48	-0.07	0.55	0.49	0.01
Kazakhstan	1.43	1.43	-0.01	1.44	1.62	0.19
Mexico[5]	1.46	1.55			1.59	0.04
Oman	0.76	0.76	0.0	0.76	0.85	0.09
Russia	9.32	9.28	0.3	8.98	9.76	
Others [6]	0.74	0.75	-0.12	0.87	0.86	0.12
Total Non-OPEC	**14.19**	**14.24**	**0.1**	**12.59**	**15.16**	**0.46**
OPEC+ 18 in Nov 2022 deal[5]	**34.47**	**34.64**	**0.93**	**33.72**	**40.67**	**5.69**
Total OPEC+	**41.4**	**41.67**			**48.18**	**5.77**

1. Includes extra voluntary curbs and revised, additional compensation cutback volumes. 2. Capacity levels can be reached within 90 days and sustained for an extended period. 3. Excludes shut in Iranian, Russian crude. 4. Iran, Libya, Venezuela exempt from cuts. 5. Mexico excluded from OPEC+ compliance. 6. Bahrain, Brunei, Malaysia, Sudan and South Sudan.

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

2025-01-15 09:00:00.11 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	2023
Demand											
Total Demand	104.7	104.7	103.7	102.7	104.0	103.6	102.6	101.4	104.0	102.9	102.0
Total OECD	46.0	46.1	45.5	45.1	46.4	46.1	45.6	44.8	45.7	45.7	45.6
Americas	25.1	25.3	25.0	24.5	25.2	25.3	25.0	24.4	25.0	25.0	25.0
Europe	13.4	13.9	13.5	12.9	13.7	13.9	13.6	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.5
Asia Oceania	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2
Non-OECD countries	58.7	58.6	58.2	57.6	57.6	57.5	57.0	56.6	58.3	57.2	56.3
FSU	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0
Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
China	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.4
Other Asia	15.6	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.2	14.3	14.9	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.4
Americas	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.3
Middle East	9.2	9.8	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.1
Africa	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Supply											
Total Supply	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	103.5	103.2	103.0	101.9	n/a	102.9	102.3
Non-OPEC	72.6	72.3	71.7	70.4	70.6	70.5	70.3	69.4	71.8	70.2	69.3
Total OECD	33.3	32.7	32.8	32.2	32.5	31.9	31.8	31.3	32.7	31.9	31.1
Americas	29.4	29.0	28.9	28.5	28.9	28.4	28.2	27.6	28.9	28.3	27.5
Europe	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2
Asia Oceania	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Non-OECD	33.6	33.3	33.0	32.9	32.5	32.4	32.6	33.0	33.2	32.6	32.7
FSU	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.8
Europe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Other Asia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7
Americas	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.2
Middle East	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Africa	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Processing Gains	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Total OPEC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.9	32.7	32.8	32.5	n/a	32.7	32.9
Crude	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.3	27.1	27.2	26.9	n/a	27.1	27.4
Natural gas liquids NGLs	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
Call on OPEC crude and stock change *	26.4	26.7	26.3	26.6	27.7	27.4	26.7	26.5	26.5	27.1	27.1

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

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

2025-01-15 09:00:00.8 GMT

By Kristian Siedenburg

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

	Dec. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. MoM
Total OPEC	27.43	27.21	0.22
Total OPEC9	21.95	21.74	0.21
Algeria	0.90	0.91	-0.01
Congo	0.26	0.24	0.02
Equatorial Guinea	0.08	0.06	0.02
Gabon	0.25	0.24	0.01
Iraq	4.24	4.20	0.04
Kuwait	2.48	2.46	0.02
Nigeria	1.51	1.37	0.14
Saudi Arabia	9.02	9.02	0.00
UAE	3.22	3.25	-0.03
Iran	3.39	3.41	-0.02
Libya	1.24	1.17	0.07
Venezuela	0.86	0.89	-0.03

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

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OPEC Monthly Crude Output Climbs on Gains in Nigeria, Libya: IEA

2025-01-15 09:00:00.17 GMT

By Amanda Jordan

(Bloomberg) -- OPEC's crude output rose to 27.4m b/d in December from 27.2m b/d a month earlier as higher African production offset declines in Iran and Venezuela, the IEA said

in its monthly market report.
* Nigeria posted the largest monthly gain, up 140k b/d to 1.51m b/d
* Libyan supply increased to 1.24m b/d from 1.17m b/d
* Gabon and Equatorial Guinea also hit highs for the year
* Saudi production held steady at about 9m b/d
** November figure revised down on lower crude-burn estimates
* Kuwaiti supply rose 20k b/d to 2.48m b/d
* UAE production dropped 30k b/d to 3.2m b/d
* Iraqi volumes expanded 40k b/d to 4.24m b/d
* Iranian output declined 20k b/d to 3.39m b/d
* Venezuelan supply shrank 30k b/d to 860k b/d
* NOTE: OPEC will release its own production figures for December later on Wednesday

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IEA REPORT WRAP: Surplus Narrowing; Sanctions and Russian Flows
2025-01-15 10:04:04.295 GMT
By Rachel Graham
(Bloomberg) -- The following stories and headlines were published Wednesday from the IEA's monthly Oil Market Report.
TOP STORIES:
* Oil Surplus Narrows for 2025 Amid New Supply Risks
** Global oil markets face a smaller surplus this year than previously expected amid stronger demand and new risks to supply
* US-Banned Tankers Moved Fifth of Seaborne Russian Oil
** The latest US sanctions have the potential to significantly disrupt Russia's energy exports as they blacklist a tanker fleet that moved more than a fifth of the nation's seaborne oil flows

SUPPLY/DEMAND:
* IEA World Oil Supply/Demand Key Revisions
* IEA World Oil Supply and Demand Forecasts
** Table shows quarterly demand and supply forecasts by region

* Key forecasts:
** 2025 global oil demand to grow by 1.05m b/d
*** 2025 global growth estimate trimmed by 30k b/d
*** 4Q 2024 global oil demand grew by 1.5m b/d y/y
*** READ: IEA Lifts 4Q24 Oil Demand Est. on Prices, Weather, US Petchems
** 2025 global oil supply to rise by 1.8m b/d
*** IEA sees non-OPEC+ oil output 1.5m b/d higher in 2024, 2025
*** Russian crude shipments fell 250k b/d m/m in December
* Naphtha and Gasoil Demand Under Pressure in OECD Europe
* US Ethane Boom Could Distort Global Demand Estimates
* IEA: December Crude Oil Production in OPEC Countries (Table)
* OPEC Monthly Crude Output Climbs on Gains in Nigeria, Libya
** OPEC's crude output rose to 27.4m b/d in December from 27.2m b/d a month earlier as higher African production offset declines in Iran and Venezuela

REFINING:
* Non-OECD Oil Refiners Disappoint While US Proves Resilient
** Runs are forecast to rise by 660k b/d in 2025, following growth of 510k b/d in 2024

Asian Refining Runs Have Been Disappointing Recently, IEA Says
China's industry could face another challenging year

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
OECD Americas	19.1m b/d	16.6	17.8	18.7	18.7	19.1	18.9
OECD Europe	12.2	10.7	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1
OECD Asia	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7
China	13.4	13.8	14.4	13.9	14.8	14.6	14.8
Other Asia	10.4	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.7
FSU	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5
Middle East	7.9	7.1	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.2	9.5
Africa	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0

Source: International Energy Agency
Note: Figures for 2019 are from a previous IEA report. The agency no longer includes figures for that year in the monthly reports.
Bloomberg

OTHER:
* Forcados Oil Gains in Dec. Muted by Freight Rates, Spread
* IEA Switches Basis for Gasoline Price as E10 Gains Market Share
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Oil Surplus Narrows for 2025 Amid New Supply Risks, IEA Says (1)

2025-01-15 09:37:40.563 GMT

By Grant Smith

(Bloomberg) -- Global oil markets face a smaller surplus this year than previously expected amid stronger demand and new risks to supply, the International Energy Agency said.

World inventories are set to expand by 725,000 barrels a day in 2025, rather than the 950,000 barrels a day projected before, the adviser to major economies said in a monthly report on Wednesday. It fractionally increased global consumption estimates for 2024 and 2025.

“The weather turned decidedly colder in December in Canada, the northern and central regions of the United States,” the Paris-based IEA said. “Prices also got a boost as traders considered multiple supply risks.”

Sweeping new sanctions announced by the Biden administration last week could “significantly disrupt Russian oil supply and distribution chains,” according to the report. Exports from Iran could also be curbed if the incoming Trump administration follows through on pledges of a tougher stance, the IEA said.

It’s too early to predict the exact size of either potential losses, but if significant enough it could allow others in OPEC+ to proceed with plans for reviving output, the agency added.

“With Russian and Iranian supply at risk of disruption, there may be room for OPEC to unwinds cuts as they have signaled that they plan to do in 2025,” Toril Bosoni, head of the IEA’s oil industry and markets division, said in an interview with Bloomberg TV.

Supply dangers and winter weather have pushed up crude prices as the year begins, lifting Brent futures to a five-year

high above $81 a barrel on Monday.

Freezing temperatures could hit production in North America and further deplete already-low stockpiles at the US storage hub in Cushing, Oklahoma, according to the report. Oil inventories in developed nations are at their lowest level since August 2022, it said.

The IEA bolstered world consumption estimates for both 2024 and 2025 by 100,000 barrels a day. Demand growth will accelerate slightly to 1.05 million barrels a day this year "as the economic outlook improves marginally," bringing average levels to 104 million barrels a day.

The subdued expansion in demand will be more than matched by growth in supplies from outside the OPEC+ alliance. Supplies will swell by 1.5 million barrels a day this year — the same rate as 2024 — led again by a similar array of producers in the Americas: the US, Brazil, Canada, Guyana and Argentina.

This year's global supply overhang could be even bigger than anticipated if OPEC+ proceeds with delayed plans to gradually restore halted production from the second quarter. The alliance led by Saudi Arabia is due to add monthly tranches of roughly 120,000 barrels a day beginning in April, but will likely review the plan in early March before proceeding.

On Tuesday, the US government's Energy Information Administration forecast a widening oversupply in 2026 as OPEC finally brings back production while output from the US, Canada and Guyana continues to grow.

--With assistance from Francine Lacqua.

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US-Banned Tankers Moved Fifth of Seaborne Russian Oil, IEA Says

2025-01-15 09:00:07.984 GMT

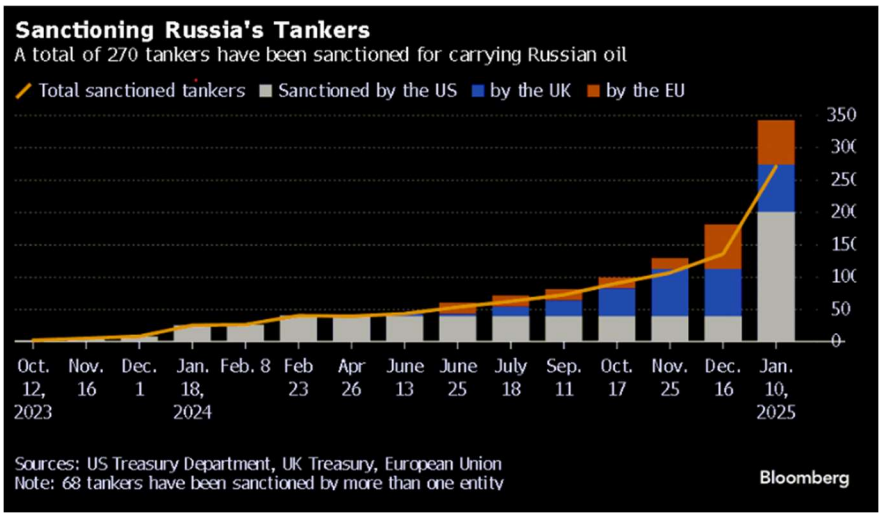
By Bloomberg News

(Bloomberg) -- The latest US sanctions have the potential

to significantly disrupt Russia's energy exports as they blacklist a tanker fleet that moved more than a fifth of the nation's seaborne oil flows, the International Energy Agency said.

The 160 tankers sanctioned last week shipped over 1.6 million barrels a day of Russian oil in 2024, around 22% of the country's seaborne exports, the Paris-based agency said in its monthly report on Wednesday. For now, however, the IEA kept its outlook for the nation's oil supplies and will update it "as the situation evolves."

Previous rounds of sanctions on the shadow fleet that Russia has been using to deliver its barrels overseas have been "highly effective, reducing the activity of designated tankers by 90%," the IEA said.



The US imposed its most aggressive sanctions on Russia's oil industry last Friday — just days before President Joe Biden leaves the White House to be replaced by Donald Trump — in a bid to boost Ukraine's leverage in any future peace negotiations with Moscow.

Apart from blacklisting a significant portion of the shadow fleet, the US sanctioned major producers Gazprom Neft PJSC and Surgutneftegas PJSC, several traders of Russian barrels and top providers of marine insurance. The package also banned US oil-service providers from operating in Russia, aiming to reduce the Kremlin's future ability to pump crude oil.

Read More: Why Biden's Farewell Russian Oil Sanctions Are a Big Deal

Russia will look for ways to continue its global oil supplies and minimize effects of the new sanctions package, Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said on Monday, according to

state-news agency Tass. “If something is blocked, alternative options appear elsewhere,” he said.

While the new US sanctions are significant, their full impact on Russia’s ability to pump and ship oil is still unclear, the IEA said.

The Paris-based agency for now forecasts Russia’s crude-only output for this year at 9.4 million barrels a day, compared with 9.3 million last year. In December, the nation pumped 9.28 million barrels a day, exceeding its target under the OPEC+ deal by 300,000 barrels a day, according to the IEA estimates.

Read More: Russian Data Show It Cut December Oil Output Below OPEC+ Target

--With assistance from Julian Lee.

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IEA World Oil Supply/Demand Key Forecasts

2025-01-15 09:00:00.27 GMT

By Kristian Siedenburg

(Bloomberg) -- World oil demand 2025 forecast was revised to 104.0m b/d from 103.9m b/d in Paris-based Intl Energy Agency’s latest monthly report.

* 2024 world demand was revised to 102.9 from 102.8m b/d
* Demand change in 2025 est. 1% y/y or 1.05m b/d
* Global demand in 2025 seen at 103956 kb/d; 2024 at 102901 kb/d
* Non-OPEC supply 2025 was revised to 71.8m b/d from 71.9m b/d
* Call on OPEC crude 2025 was revised to 26.5m b/d from 26.3m b/d
* Call on OPEC crude 2024 was revised to 27.1 m b/d from 27.0m b/d
** OPEC crude production in Dec. rose by 220k b/d m/m to 27.4m b/d
* NOTE: Fcasts based off IEA’s table providing one decimal point

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IEA Lifts 4Q24 Oil Demand Est. on Prices, Weather, US Petchems
2025-01-15 09:00:00.21 GMT
By Julian Lee
(Bloomberg) -- The International Energy Agency raised its estimate of global oil demand in 4Q24 by 260k b/d, citing "a combination of lower fuel prices, colder weather in key Northern Hemisphere regions and burgeoning US petrochemical activity" in its latest monthly report.
* Last year's annual oil demand growth is now assessed at 940k b/d, up from previous 850k b/d
* A cold start to winter boosted OECD heating requirements in 4Q24
** "After a warm 2023/24, the start of this year's winter in the Northern Hemisphere has been colder than normal, with December temperatures in Europe and the United States well below last year and the five-year average"
* 2025 demand growth now seen at 1.05m b/d, down from 1.08m b/d in last month's report
** Increase is driven by lower oil prices and "a gradually improving economic outlook for developed economies"
* "With China's post-lockdown demand upswing now essentially complete, public health policies have been replaced by macroeconomic conditions as the main drivers of oil use"
* Global GDP is seen increasing by about 3% in both 2024 and 2025 – about 0.5 percentage points below the 2010s trend
** Combined with increasing EV use and more efficient vehicles, oil demand growth is seen at 1% – also below the 2010s trend of about 1.5% a year
* Growth rates for gasoline and diesel fuels are not expected to exceed 0.5% in 2025, with non-OECD increases marginally

outweighing OECD contraction
* Petrochemical feedstocks will remain the mainstays of oil demand growth, with naphtha, LPG and ethane together accounting for around two-thirds of increased global consumption in 2024 and 2025
* China's importance for oil demand growth is waning
** China, Brazil and India account for about half of global increases in 2024-2025 – compared with 68% for China alone in 2023
* The OECD's contribution will remain minimal, with small increases in the US and South Korea "counterbalanced by stagnation or declines elsewhere"

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Naphtha and Gasoil Demand Under Pressure in OECD Europe: IEA
2025-01-15 09:00:00.34 GMT
By Jack Wittels
(Bloomberg) -- Naphtha use is likely to fall in OECD Europe this year, the IEA said in its monthly Oil Market Report.
* That's with "a number of plant closures expected and producers grappling with fierce international competition and the ailing state of European manufacturing"
* Meanwhile, gasoil demand is set to drop by 130k b/d in 2025, with the shift away from diesel engines in cars continuing to have a substantial impact
* "By contrast, gasoline deliveries have been the brightest spot in European demand"
** The IEA expects growth of 50k b/d this year, following 100k b/d gains in 2023 and 2024

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Non-OECD Oil Refiners Disappoint While US Proves Resilient: IEA
2025-01-15 09:00:00.23 GMT
By Rachel Graham
(Bloomberg) -- Asian refinery runs have disappointed recently, while the US and Europe have proven resilient, the IEA said in its monthly Oil Market Report.
* The IEA raised its 2025 crude throughput forecast by 50k b/d from last month's report; that forecast assumes that the "recent resilient performance in the US and Europe extends through 1Q"
** Still, Europe and US remain at risk from increased domestic fuel production in Nigeria as Dangote ramps up and NNPC restarts plants
* In Asia, India, Chinese Taipei and Pakistan have all failed to meet expectations
* In China, 2025 could be another challenging year as higher import duties squeeze profits and recent US sanctions impact access to Russian and Iranian barrels
** Tepid demand growth combined with rising imports of naphtha, LPG and ethane as petrochemical feedstocks will also intensify competition in the Chinese market and likely pressure domestic refining margins
* 2025 crude runs forecast at 83.4m b/d vs 82.7m last year

* Click here to see IEA forecasts in January 2024 and here for equivalent table last month

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Forcados Oil Gains in Dec. Muted by Freight Rates, Spread: IEA

2025-01-15 09:00:00.21 GMT

By Bill Lehane

(Bloomberg) -- Nigeria's Forcados crude strengthened in December, though the gains were tempered by rising freight rates and a wider Brent-Dubai EFS at the end of the month, the IEA says in its monthly report.

* The grade's premiums rose by 35c/bbl to a $1.42/bbl premium to North Sea Dated on stronger distillate cracks and a narrowing Brent-Dubai EFS for much of the month
* Qua Iboe and Brass River premiums dipped by 8c/bbl and 11c/bbl respectively
* Bonny Light prices rose by 64c/bbl to +70c/bbl after the restart of Nigeria's Port Harcourt refinery, but the premium eroded toward end of the month
** NOTE: Bonny is connected to Port Harcourt via a crude pipeline
* Angolan crude premiums receded, with Girassol down by 97c/bbl to +89c/bbl, the lowest in 14 months
* Cabinda dropped by 37c/bbl to +19c/bbl as Chinese refiners favored Middle East sour crudes

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https://www.yicaiglobal.com/news/consumption-growth-in-chinas-smaller-county-level-cities-outstrips-the-big-metropolises

China's Smaller Cities Beat Big Metropolises for Consumption Growth, Data Shows

Lin Jing

DATE: Dec 27 2024

/ SOURCE: Yicai

China's Smaller Cities Beat Big Metropolises for Consumption Growth, Data Shows

(Yicai) Dec. 27 -- Consumption in China's county-level cities and rural areas is growing faster than that in the bigger first- and second-tier municipalities thanks to an expanding middle class with more spending power, according to the latest data.

Only six out of China's 31 provincial-level regions logged more than 5 percent growth in the retail sales of consumer goods in the first three quarters from a year earlier, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

These were Xizang Autonomous Region, Henan province, Hunan province, Shandong province, Jiangxi province and Hubei province, and most of them are in the less-developed central and western parts of the country with lower urbanization rates.

This far outstripped the national average of 3.3 percent growth in the first nine months to CNY35.3 trillion (USD4.9 trillion), according to NBS' figures.

County-level cities have maintained relatively rapid economic expansion in recent years as they become destinations of substantial industrial transfers, thanks to the development of urban clusters and metropolitan circles in the country.

Municipalities with significant potential for urbanization have seen notable increases in consumption growth. In the first 11 months, Zhoukou in Henan province logged a 6.6 percent rise in its sales of

consumer goods, while Nanyang in Henan province recorded a 6.1 percent jump and Hengyang in Hunan province witnessed a 6.9 percent surge.

Compared to large cities with higher housing prices and living costs, small and medium-sized metropolises offer residents a life with less pressure and more leisure time. Thus, the middle class in county towns is pursuing a more refined style of consumption.

The volume of on-demand retail orders in county-level and other lower tier cities, which refers to instant delivery of online orders from brick-and-mortar outlets in the vicinity, jumped 54 percent in the first eight months year on year, according to data released at the Meituan Instant Retail Industry Conference in October.

Meituan is also putting more focus on county-level economies, the Beijing-based company said during its third-quarter earnings call.

Other well-known brands are also developing strategies to enter county-level cities. For example, fast food chain KFC has developed a "small town mini-store model," to lower the investment needed to open new outlets. By streamlining menus and optimizing equipment, the Kentucky-based firm has reduced costs to as little as CNY500,000 (USD68,518) per new store, making it KFC's store model with the lowest investment cost.

Editor: Kim Taylor

SLB: CEO outlooks from Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 releases

Excerpts from Q4/24 release Jan 17, 2025

Consistent Fourth-Quarter and Full-Year Performance Despite Macro Headwinds

"Year on year, revenue increased by 10% and adjusted EBITDA grew by 12%, while we generated $3.99 billion in free cash flow, enabling us to return $3.27 billion to shareholders and reduce net debt by $571 million. These results demonstrate SLB's ability to deliver consistent financial performance despite moderating upstream investment growth, driven by our global scale, unmatched digital offerings and ongoing focus on cost optimization.

Digital Continues to Deliver Highly Accretive Growth with AI and Autonomous Operations Gaining Traction

"AI is the X factor for our industry, and I am confident that SLB will continue to be a leader in this area, enabling us to deliver sustained outperformance for our customers, partners and shareholders," Le Peuch said.

Long-Term Fundamentals Will Support Oil and Gas Investment

"While upstream investment growth will remain subdued in the short term due to global oversupply, we anticipate the oil supply imbalance will gradually abate. Global economic growth and a heightened focus on energy security, coupled with rising energy demand from AI and data centers will support the investment outlook for the oil and gas industry throughout the rest of the decade.

Excerpts from Q3/24 release Oct 18, 2024

SLB Expands Margins and Earnings, Despite Cautious Macro Environment

"This performance was achieved despite an environment where short-cycle activity growth softened, and some international producers exercised cautious spending triggered by lower oil prices and ample global supply, while land activity in the U.S. remained subdued. Revenue grew in the Middle East & Asia and offshore North America but was offset by a decline in Latin America, while Europe & Africa held steady," Le Peuch said.

International, Digital, and Cost Optimization to Remain the Focus

"Although some customers have adopted a more cautious approach to their near-term capital expenditures and discretionary spending amid lower commodity prices, most projects are progressing as planned. Recent geopolitical events have further highlighted the importance of long-term energy security and reducing potential supply disruptions.

"SLB is well positioned to navigate the evolving market conditions by leveraging its unique exposure to long-cycle projects in international, deepwater, and gas markets. Additionally, SLB's digital leadership and growing presence in emerging low-carbon markets—such as carbon capture and storage and geothermal—are supporting a more balanced portfolio.

"Although the rate of upstream spending growth has moderated in the last few months due to the macroenvironment, we continue to expect a sustained level of upstream investment in the years to come. In this context, we anticipate delivering strong cash flows and a full-year adjusted EBITDA margin at or above 25%, supported by our international leadership, robust digital sales, and ongoing cost optimization initiatives.

Excerpts from Q2/24 release July 19, 2024

Broad-Based Growth Driven by the International Markets

SLB CEO Olivier Le Peuch commented, "We achieved solid second-quarter results, with broad-based international revenue growth and margin expansion across all Divisions. Our Core business continued to build on its positive momentum and our digital business accelerated, resulting in our highest quarterly international revenue since 2014. These results demonstrate SLB's strong position in key, resilient markets, as we continue to benefit from elevated activity in the Middle East & Asia, particularly in gas, and our clients' increased investments in deepwater basins, exploration, and digital.

Enhancing Margins with Further Opportunities Ahead

"Throughout the cycle, SLB has consistently achieved industry-leading financial results by leveraging our differentiated operating footprint and leading technical and digital offerings. As we continue to navigate this cycle, we are poised to capture quality revenue growth and unlock further margin expansion through increased technology deployment and digital adoption, as well as a heightened focus on operating efficiency and the optimization of our support structure.

"Looking ahead to the second half of the year, we expect ongoing momentum in the international markets, strong digital sales, and our cost efficiency programs will enable us to expand margins and deliver our ambition to grow full-year adjusted EBITDA in the mid-teens.

"Beyond 2024, the fundamentals of this cycle remain in place, and there is a long tailwind of growth opportunities, including long-cycle gas and deepwater projects, production and recovery activity, and the secular trends of digital and decarbonization. This represents a strong backdrop to continue our margin expansion and cash generation journey.

Excerpts from Q1/24 release Apr 19, 2024

"We remain confident in our global revenue growth outlook for 2024, with softness in North America being offset by upside in the international markets. The dynamics of this cycle remain intact, with international and offshore growth taking place across all geographies, benefiting all of our Divisions as we continue to be awarded new contracts, enhancing the quality and longevity of our revenue backlog.

The Momentum Continues

"The oil and gas industry continues to benefit from strong market fundamentals driven by a growing demand outlook. This is resulting in a significant baseload of activity, particularly in the international and offshore markets, closely aligned with the strengths of our business. As the cycle persists, we expect

https://www.dallasfed.org/research/surveys/des/2024/2404

Dallas Fed Survey | Fourth Quarter | January 2, 2025

Oil and gas activity edges higher as outlooks brighten

What's New This Quarter

Special questions this quarter focus on capital spending in 2025, the oil price firms use for budgeting, changes to 2025 investment plans since the last survey, permitting times on federal lands and plans for reducing greenhouse emissions.

Activity in the oil and gas sector increased slightly in fourth quarter 2024, according to oil and gas executives responding to the Dallas Fed Energy Survey. The business activity index, the survey's broadest measure of the conditions energy firms face in the Eleventh District, increased from -5.9 in the third quarter to 6.0 in the fourth quarter.

The company outlook index turned positive in the fourth quarter, increasing 19 points from -12.1 to 7.1, suggesting mild optimism among firms. The outlook uncertainty index declined 26 points to 22.4.

Oil and gas production was mixed in the fourth quarter, according to executives at exploration and production (E&P) firms. The oil production index remained positive but declined from 7.9 in the third quarter to 1.1 in the fourth quarter, suggesting oil production was relatively unchanged during the period. Meanwhile, the natural gas production index remained in negative territory but lifted from -13.3 to -3.5, indicating gas production edged lower.

Costs rose at a similar pace when compared with the prior quarter. Among oilfield services firms, the input cost index was relatively unchanged at 23.9. Among E&P firms, the finding and development costs index was relatively unchanged at 11.5. Meanwhile, the lease operating expenses index increased slightly, from 21.3 to 25.6.

Conditions among oilfield services firms weakened, albeit at a slower rate. The equipment utilization index for oilfield services firms remained in negative territory, improving from -20.9 in the third quarter to -4.4 in the fourth quarter, suggesting the pace of the decline slowed significantly. The operating margin index increased from -32.6 to -17.8, indicating margins declined at a slower rate. The prices received for services index declined from -2.3 to -13.0.

The aggregate employment index was relatively unchanged at 2.2 in the fourth quarter. While this is the 16th consecutive positive reading, the low-single-digit result suggests little net hiring. The aggregate employee hours index moved up to zero. Additionally, the aggregate wages and benefits index ticked up from 18.6 to 21.7.

On average, respondents expect a West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil price of $71 per barrel at year-end 2025; responses ranged from $53 to $100 per barrel. When asked about longer-term expectations, respondents on average expect a WTI oil price of $74 per barrel two years from now and $80 per barrel five years from now. Survey participants anticipate a Henry Hub natural gas price of $3.19 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) at year-end 2025. When asked about longer-term expectations, respondents on average anticipate a Henry Hub gas price of $3.63 per MMBtu two years from now and $4.16 per MMBtu five years from now. For reference, WTI spot prices averaged $70.66 per barrel during the survey collection period, and Henry Hub spot prices averaged $3.04 per MMBtu.

Next release: March 26, 2025

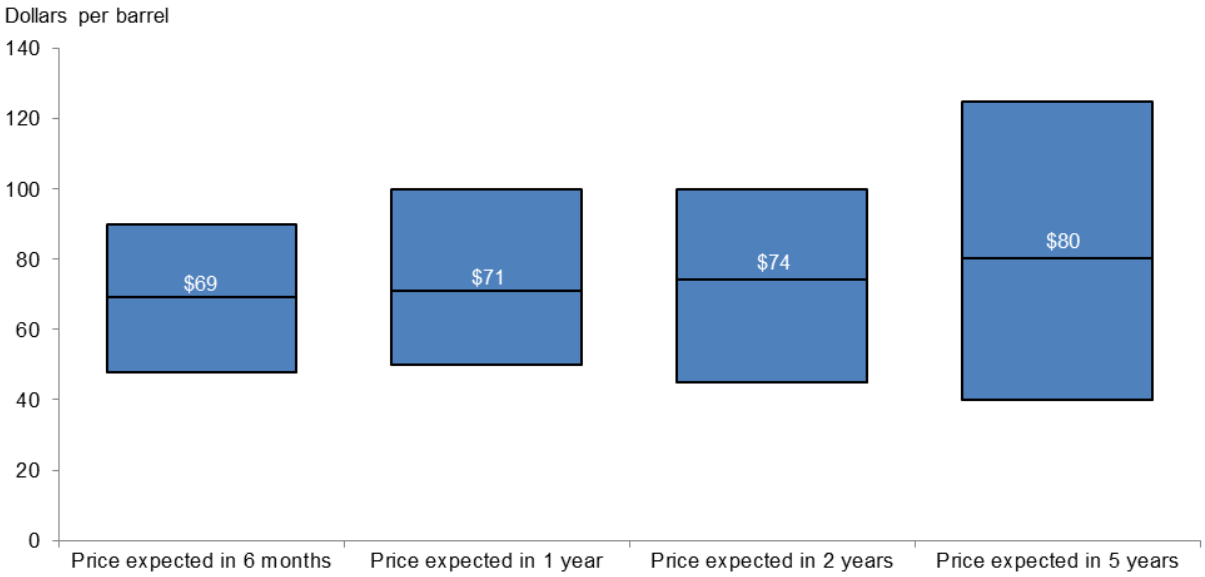
Data were collected Dec. 11–19, and 134 energy firms responded. Of the respondents, 87 were exploration and production firms and 47 were oilfield services firms.

The Dallas Fed conducts the Dallas Fed Energy Survey quarterly to obtain a timely assessment of energy activity among oil and gas firms located or headquartered in the Eleventh District. Firms are asked whether business activity, employment, capital expenditures and other indicators increased, decreased or remained unchanged compared with the prior quarter and with the same quarter a year ago. Survey responses are used to calculate an index for each indicator. Each index is calculated by subtracting the percentage of respondents reporting a decrease from the percentage reporting an increase. When the share of firms reporting an increase exceeds the share reporting a decrease, the index will be greater than zero, suggesting the indicator has increased over the previous quarter. If the share of firms reporting a decrease exceeds the share reporting an increase, the index will be below zero, suggesting the indicator has decreased over the previous quarter.

Price Forecasts

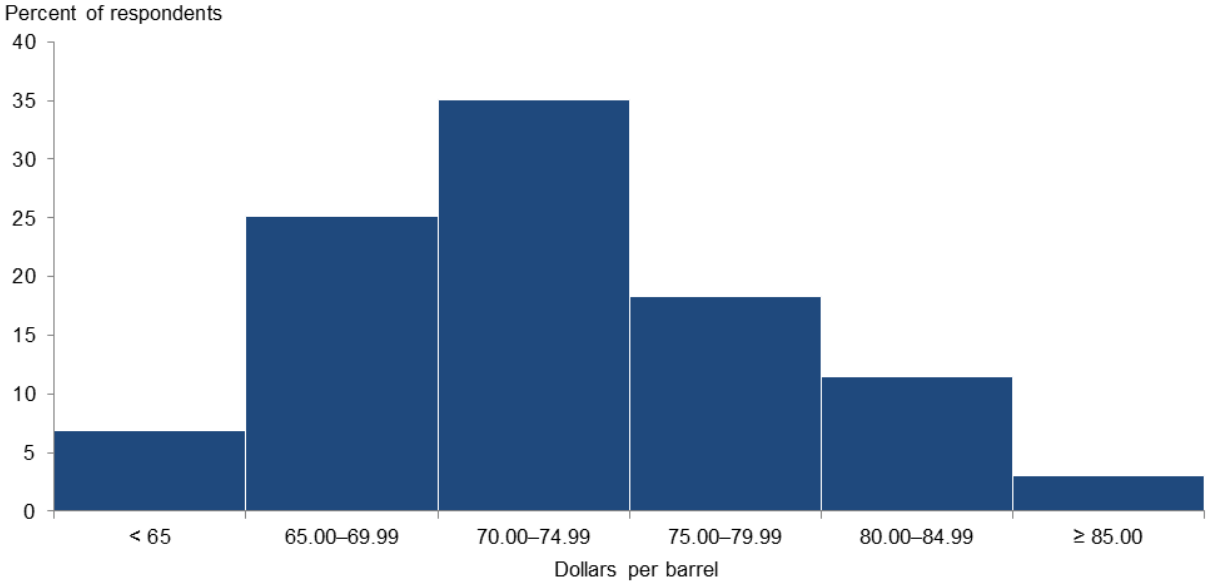
West Texas Intermediate Crude

What do you expect WTI prices to be in six months, one year, two years and five years?



NOTE: Executives from 124 oil and gas firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024. For reference, WTI (West Texas Intermediate) spot prices averaged $70.66 per barrel during the period. The middle line denotes the mean, while the bottom and top of the box denote the minimum and maximum response.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Chicago Mercantile Exchange (reference price).

What do you expect the WTI crude oil price to be at the end of 2025?

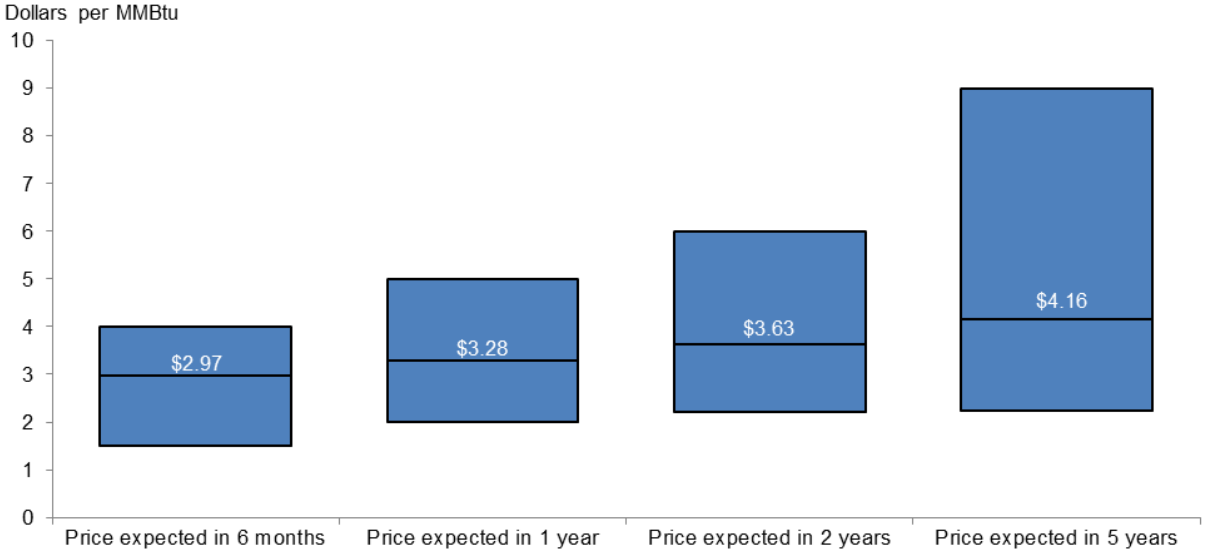


NOTES: Executives from 131 oil and gas firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024. The average response was $71 per barrel. For reference, WTI (West Texas Intermediate) spot prices averaged $70.66 per barrel during the period.
SOURCES: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Energy Information Administration (reference price).

West Texas Intermediate crude oil price, year-end 2025				
Indicator	Survey Average	Low Forecast	High Forecast	Price During Survey
Current quarter	$71.13	$53.00	$100.00	$70.66
Prior quarter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

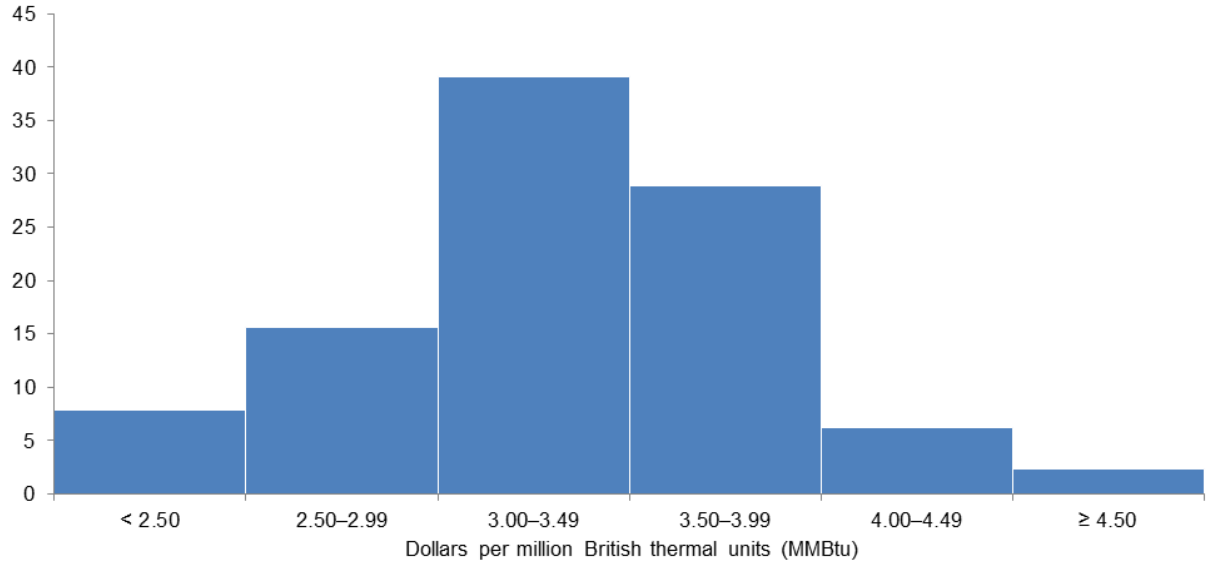
NOTE: Price during survey is an average of daily spot prices during the survey collection period.
SOURCES: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Energy Information Administration.

What do you expect Henry Hub natural gas prices to be in six months, one year, two years and five years?



NOTE: Executives from 117 oil and gas firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024. For reference, Henry Hub spot prices averaged $3.04 per MMBtu during the period. The middle line denotes the mean, while the bottom and top of the box denote the minimum and maximum response.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Energy Information Administration (reference price).

What do you expect the Henry Hub natural gas price to be at the end of 2025?



NOTES: Executives from 128 oil and gas firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024. The average response was $3.19 per MMBtu. For reference, Henry Hub spot prices averaged $3.04 per MMBtu during the period.
SOURCES: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Energy Information Administration (reference price)..

Henry Hub natural gas price, year-end 2025				
Indicator	Survey Average	Low Forecast	High Forecast	Price During Survey
Current quarter	$3.19	$2.00	$4.80	$3.04
Prior quarter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Price during survey is an average of daily spot prices during the survey collection period.
SOURCES: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Energy Information Administration.

Special Questions

Data were collected Dec. 11–19; 134 oil and gas firms responded to the special questions survey.

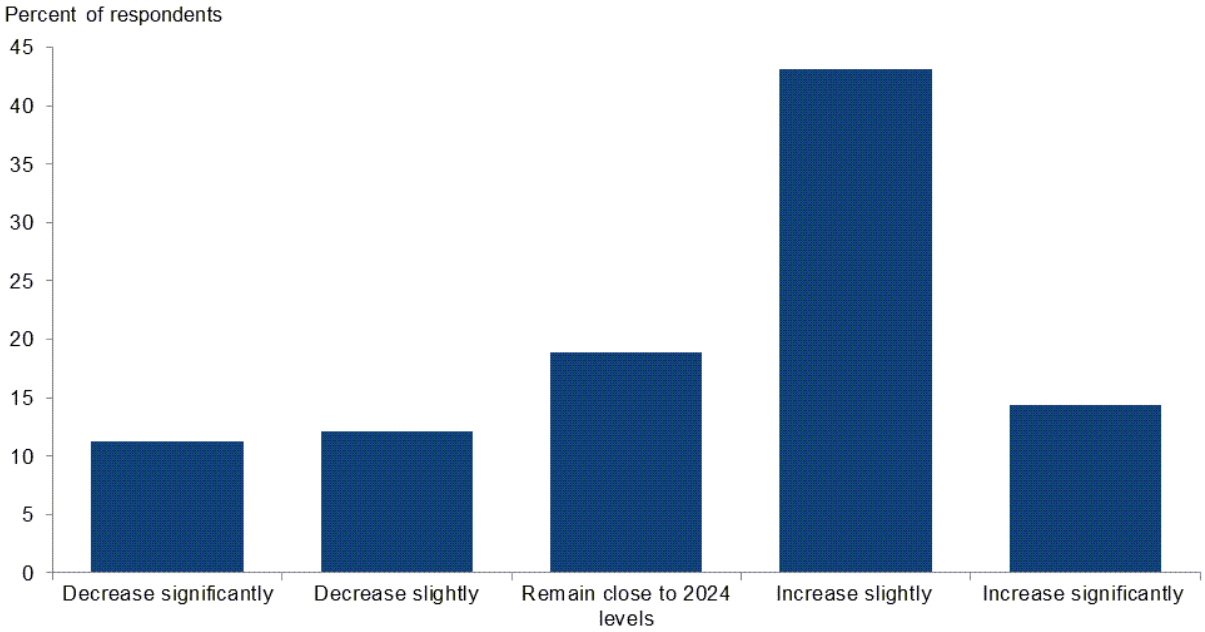
All firms

What are your expectations for your firm's capital spending in 2025 versus 2024?

Most executives expect their firm's capital spending to rise in 2025 compared with 2024. Forty-three percent of executives said they expect capital spending to increase slightly, while an additional 14 percent anticipate a significant increase. Nineteen percent expect spending in 2025 to remain close to 2024 levels. Twenty-three percent anticipate reductions in spending in 2025.

Responses differed depending on the firm's size and type. A breakdown of the data for large and small exploration and production (E&P) companies and oil and gas support services is in the table below. E&P firms were classified as small if they produced fewer than 10,000 barrels per day (b/d) or large if they produced 10,000 b/d or more. In the U.S., small E&P firms are greater in number, but large E&P firms make up the majority of production (more than 80 percent).

More executives at large E&P firms expect their firm's capital spending in 2025 to decrease relative to the number of executives anticipating capital spending to increase. "Increase slightly" was the most selected response from executives of both small E&P firms (46 percent) and service firms (40 percent).



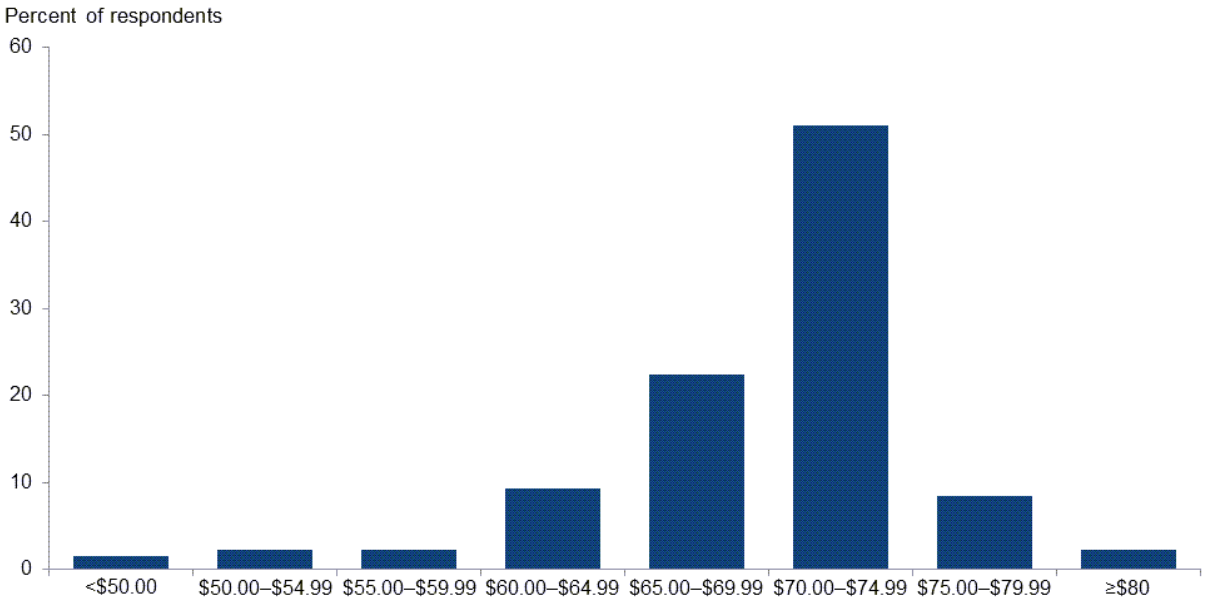
NOTE: Executives from 132 oil and gas firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Response	Percent of respondents (among each group)			
	All firms	Large E&P	Small E&P	Services
Increase significantly	14	0	17	15
Increase slightly	43	36	46	40
Remain close to 2024 levels	19	14	21	17
Decrease slightly	12	21	11	11
Decrease significantly	11	29	4	17

NOTES: Executives from 85 exploration and production firms and 47 oil and gas support services firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024. Small E&P firms produced fewer than 10,000 barrels per day (b/d) in fourth quarter 2024, while large E&P firms produced 10,000 b/d or more. Responses came from 71 small firms and 14 large firms. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

What West Texas Intermediate crude oil price is your firm using for capital planning in 2025?

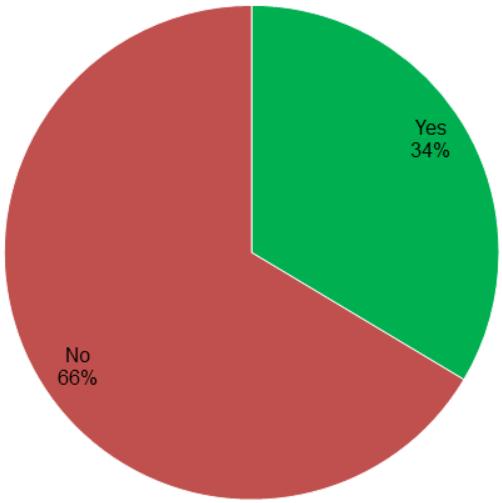
For this special question, executives were asked to provide the WTI price they use for planning capital expenditures in 2025. The average response was $68 per barrel, with the median and the mode at $70 per barrel. The average price used is slightly below the price used in the budget in 2024 at $71.



NOTES: Executives from 129 oil and gas firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024. The average response was $68 per barrel.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Do you anticipate increasing your investment in 2025 beyond your plans as of three months ago?

Sixty-six percent of executives said they plan no increase in their investment in 2025 beyond their plans as of three months ago. The remaining 34 percent said their firm plans to do so.

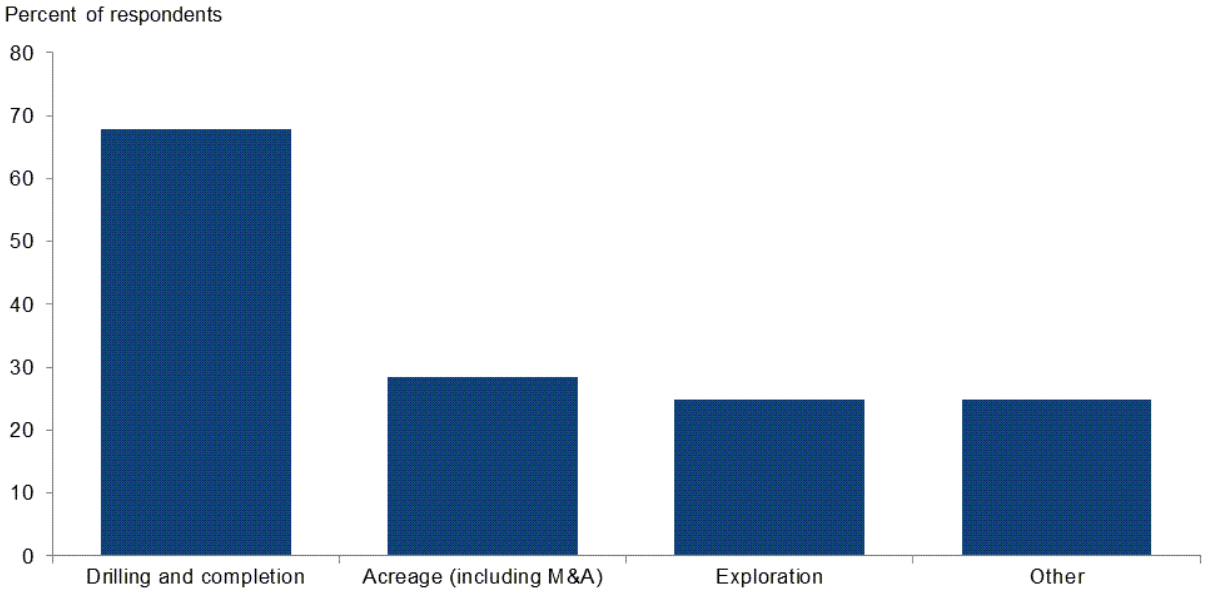


NOTE: Executives from 131 oil and gas firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Exploration and production (E&P) firms

What are the areas in which you expect to invest more in? Please select all that apply.

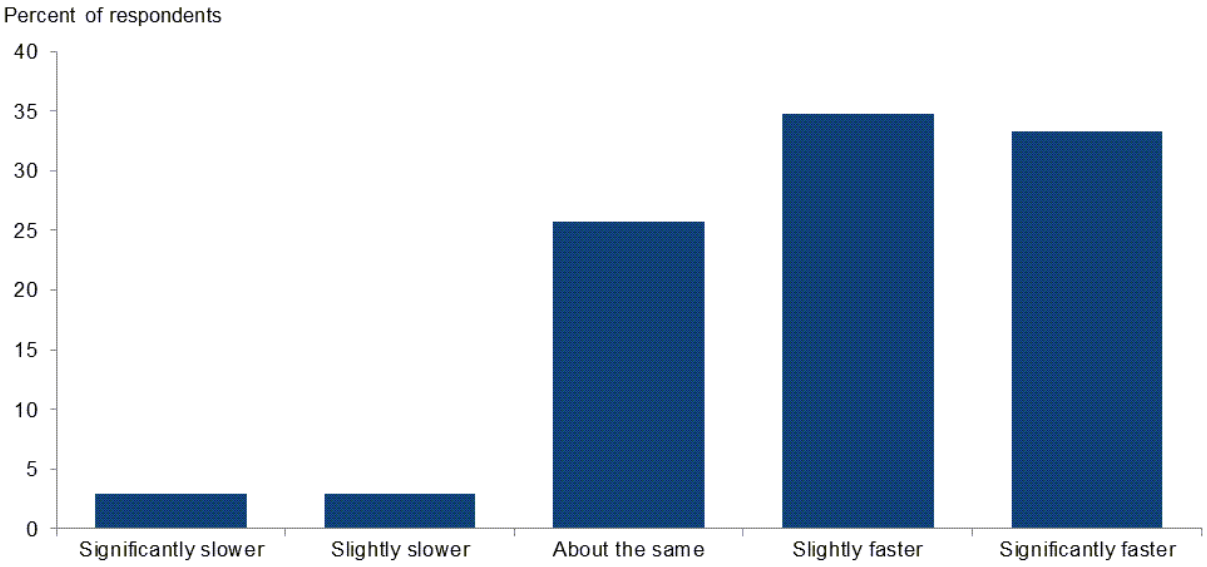
This question was posed to exploration and production executives who said their firm anticipates increasing investment in 2025 beyond their plans as of three months ago. Of the executives surveyed, 68 percent selected "drilling and completion," 29 percent selected "acreage (including M&A)," and 25 percent each selected "exploration" and "other." The reasons for "other" varied widely.



NOTE: Executives from 28 exploration and production firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

How do you expect permitting times for drilling wells on federal lands to change over the next four years?

Most executives expect permitting times for drilling wells on federal lands to improve over the next four years. Thirty-five percent of executives said they expect permitting times to decrease slightly, while an additional 33 percent expect significantly quicker permitting. Twenty-six percent anticipate little change. Only six percent anticipate permitting times to increase.



NOTE: Executives from 66 exploration and production firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Which of the following plans does your firm have? (Check all that apply.)

E&P firms were first asked to define their size based on fourth quarter 2024 crude oil production. They were then asked if they had any of the following plans: reduce carbon emissions; reduce methane emissions; reduce flaring; recycle/reuse water; invest in renewables. Respondents could choose more than one answer for this special question.

For the large firms, 57 percent of executives said their firms plans to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, 64 percent indicated plans to reduce methane emissions, 86 percent to reduce flaring, 43 percent to recycle/reuse water and 7 percent to invest in renewables.

For the small firms, 18 percent of executives said their firms plan to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, 29 percent anticipate reducing methane emissions, 14 percent plan to reduce flaring, 18 percent plan to recycle/reuse water and 5 percent to invest in renewables. Among the smaller firms, 58 percent said they have no mitigation plans, compared with 7 percent of large E&P firms.

Response	Percent of respondents (among each group)		
	Small firms	Large firms	All firms
Plan to reduce CO_2 emissions	18	57	25
Plan to reduce methane emissions	29	64	35
Plan to reduce flaring	14	86	27
Plan to recycle/reuse water	18	43	23
Plan to invest in renewables	5	7	5
None of the above	58	7	49

NOTES: Executives from 79 exploration and production firms answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 11–19, 2024. Small firms produced less than 10,000 b/d in fourth quarter 2024, while large firms produced 10,000 b/d or more. There were 65 small firms and 14 large firms responding to this question.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Results Tables

Business Indicators: Quarter/Quarter

Business Indicators: All Firms
Current Quarter (versus previous quarter)

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Level of Business Activity	6.0	-5.9	25.4	55.2	19.4
Capital Expenditures	1.5	-3.8	28.8	43.9	27.3
Supplier Delivery Time	-4.6	-3.8	2.3	90.8	6.9
Employment	2.2	2.9	16.4	69.4	14.2
Employee Hours	0.0	-2.3	13.4	73.1	13.4
Wages and Benefits	21.7	18.6	26.9	67.9	5.2

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	7.1	-12.1	29.9	47.2	22.8

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Uncertainty	22.4	48.6	38.8	44.8	16.4

Business Indicators: E&P Firms
Current Quarter (versus previous quarter)

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Level of Business Activity	8.0	0.0	24.1	59.8	16.1
Oil Production	1.1	7.9	28.7	43.7	27.6
Natural Gas Wellhead Production	-3.5	-13.3	25.6	45.3	29.1
Capital Expenditures	3.6	0.0	31.8	40.0	28.2
Expected Level of Capital Expenditures Next Year	24.1	12.1	42.5	39.1	18.4
Supplier Delivery Time	-5.9	-4.5	1.2	91.8	7.1
Employment	4.6	1.1	13.8	77.0	9.2
Employee Hours	-2.3	2.2	8.0	81.6	10.3
Wages and Benefits	24.1	16.5	28.7	66.7	4.6
Finding and Development Costs	11.5	9.9	19.5	72.4	8.0
Lease Operating Expenses	25.6	21.3	32.6	60.5	7.0

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	13.8	-14.8	33.8	46.3	20.0

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Uncertainty	22.4	48.6	38.8	44.8	16.4

Business Indicators: E&P Firms
Current Quarter (versus previous quarter)

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Level of Business Activity	8.0	0.0	24.1	59.8	16.1
Oil Production	1.1	7.9	28.7	43.7	27.6
Natural Gas Wellhead Production	-3.5	-13.3	25.6	45.3	29.1
Capital Expenditures	3.6	0.0	31.8	40.0	28.2
Expected Level of Capital Expenditures Next Year	24.1	12.1	42.5	39.1	18.4
Supplier Delivery Time	-5.9	-4.5	1.2	91.8	7.1
Employment	4.6	1.1	13.8	77.0	9.2
Employee Hours	-2.3	2.2	8.0	81.6	10.3
Wages and Benefits	24.1	16.5	28.7	66.7	4.6
Finding and Development Costs	11.5	9.9	19.5	72.4	8.0
Lease Operating Expenses	25.6	21.3	32.6	60.5	7.0

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	13.8	-14.8	33.8	46.3	20.0

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Uncertainty	24.1	52.7	40.2	43.7	16.1

Business Indicators: OI&G Support Services Firms
Current Quarter (versus previous quarter)

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Level of Business Activity	2.2	-18.1	27.7	46.8	25.5
Utilization of Equipment	-4.4	-20.9	21.7	52.2	26.1
Capital Expenditures	-2.1	-11.9	23.4	51.1	25.5
Supplier Delivery Time	-2.2	-2.3	4.3	89.1	6.5
Lag Time in Delivery of Firm's Services	0.0	4.7	6.5	87.0	6.5
Employment	-2.1	6.8	21.3	55.3	23.4
Employment Hours	4.3	-12.1	23.4	57.4	19.1
Wages and Benefits	17.0	22.8	23.4	70.2	6.4
Input Costs	23.9	23.3	26.1	71.7	2.2
Prices Received for Services	-13.0	-2.3	8.7	69.6	21.7
Operating Margin	-17.8	-32.6	13.3	55.6	31.1

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	-4.3	-6.9	23.4	48.9	27.7

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Uncertainty	19.2	40.0	36.2	46.8	17.0

Business Indicators: Year/Year

Business Indicators: All Firms
Current Quarter (versus same quarter a year ago)

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Level of Business Activity	-3.2	-2.3	34.6	27.6	37.8
Capital Expenditures	4.8	7.2	36.0	32.8	31.2
Supplier Delivery Time	-8.1	-4.8	5.7	80.5	13.8
Employment	4.0	9.5	26.0	52.0	22.0
Employee Hours	5.5	7.2	23.8	57.9	18.3
Wages and Benefits	45.3	39.0	51.6	42.1	6.3

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	5.2	-13.1	36.8	31.6	31.6

Business Indicators: E&P Firms
Current Quarter (versus same quarter a year ago)

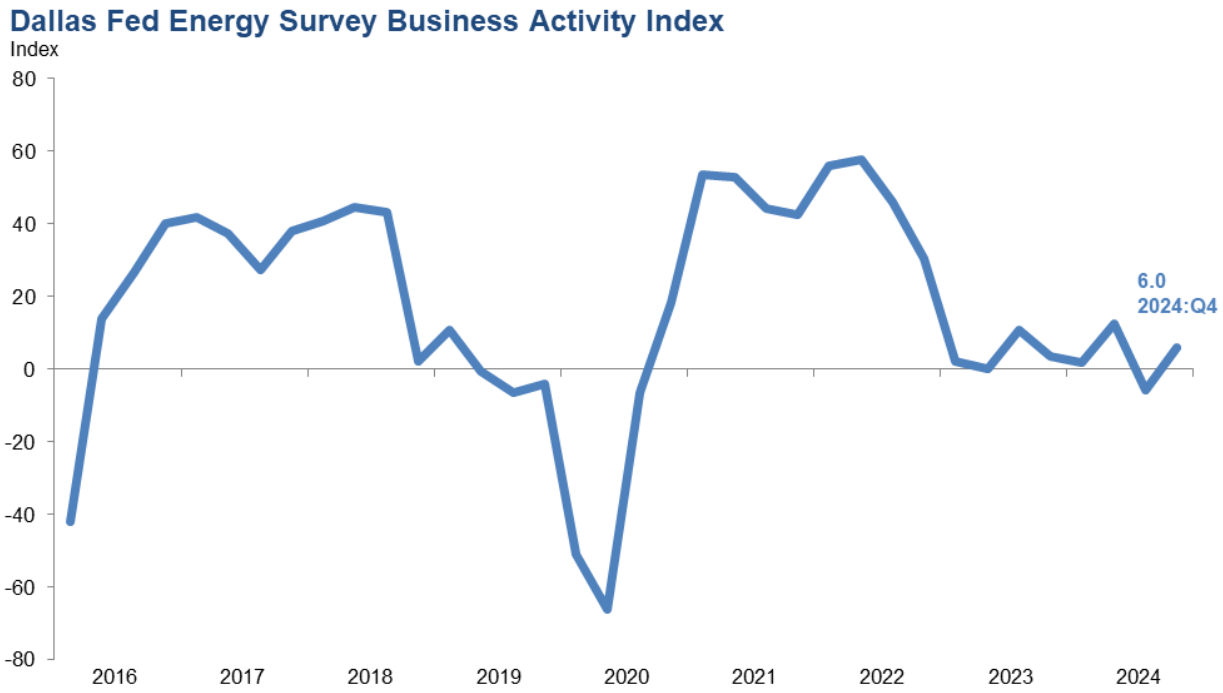
Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Level of Business Activity	6.2	7.0	38.3	29.6	32.1
Oil Production	-5.1	7.1	35.4	24.1	40.5
Natural Gas Wellhead Production	-12.5	-17.1	28.8	30.0	41.3
Capital Expenditures	7.6	7.1	39.2	29.1	31.6
Expected Level of Capital Expenditures Next Year	19.0	17.8	44.3	30.4	25.3
Supplier Delivery Time	-3.9	-4.9	5.1	85.9	9.0
Employment	5.0	1.1	21.0	63.0	16.0
Employee Hours	6.2	7.1	17.5	71.3	11.3
Wages and Benefits	43.7	35.3	50.0	43.8	6.3
Finding and Development Costs	16.1	14.2	34.6	46.9	18.5
Lease Operating Expenses	38.5	36.9	51.3	35.9	12.8

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	8.3	-9.4	37.5	33.3	29.2

Business Indicators: O&G Support Services Firms
Current Quarter (versus same quarter a year ago)

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Level of Business Activity	-19.5	-21.0	28.3	23.9	47.8
Utilization of Equipment	-24.4	-20.0	20.0	35.6	44.4
Capital Expenditures	0.0	7.2	30.4	39.1	30.4
Supplier Delivery Time	-15.5	-4.8	6.7	71.1	22.2
Lag Time in Delivery of Firm's Services	-11.4	-4.8	6.8	75.0	18.2
Employment	2.2	25.6	34.8	32.6	32.6
Employment Hours	4.4	7.3	34.8	34.8	30.4
Wages and Benefits	47.8	46.5	54.3	39.1	6.5
Input Costs	51.1	50.0	60.0	31.1	8.9
Prices Received for Services	-11.6	7.2	25.6	37.2	37.2
Operating Margin	-22.7	-31.0	25.0	27.3	47.7

Indicator	Current Index	Previous Index	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	0.0	-20.0	35.6	28.9	35.6



SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Comments from Survey Respondents

These comments are from respondents' completed surveys and have been edited for publication. Comments from the Special Questions survey can be found below the special questions.

Exploration and Production (E&P) Firms

- Operating cost is a concern for the energy industry, and it could impact production levels.
- The change in political landscape is helpful insofar as regulations, but it appears that crude oil prices are headed down.
- We're assuming that the new administration will encourage more development of oil and gas projects.
- Production for our firm has decreased with increased costs to remediate production issues with the prospect of lower crude oil prices.
- The continued weak natural gas market in areas of primary production is a significant drag on revenue. Negative gas charges (gas disposal fees) are as high as 15 percent of oil revenue on one lease in New Mexico.
- The new administration should have a positive effect on the economy, thus lifting the oil industry.
- Regulatory issues continue to be the biggest hindrance to our business. Plaintiff lawsuits are on the increase.
- Permitting politics by California regulatory agencies are intrusive and problematic. California is usurping federal leases and blocking federally permitted operations. This prevents development and, therefore, reduces payments to the federal government in lease royalties. This needs significant federal, Bureau of Land Management and political intervention immediately.
- The low price for natural gas is crushing current cash flow. For smaller independents, cash flow is what feeds future investment. We need restrictions to be lifted for selling LNG (liquefied natural gas) to overseas buyers so that demand for natural gas will increase the prices we receive.

- Uncertainty in commodity pricing futures affect our business in multiple ways. Firstly, through putting pressure on mergers and acquisitions (M&A), which our company depends on for growth. Secondly, through monthly net revenue that is controlled by front-month strip pricing, as our company does not hedge any production volumes. The severe degree of uncertainty in commodity pricing futures makes capital planning difficult outside of M&A. The commodity pricing uncertainty is caused by many different factors.

- We are seeking development drilling capital to extend our business as our current private equity funder needs their capital returned through distributions. We will pay off debt in 2025 and start cash distributions to our investors in 2026, which means we'll reduce drilling and capital expenditures net to the company.

- We have two main asset positions, one that is fully developed and one that we are currently delineating. As such, one's position on production is declining rapidly while the development of the other position is in a slower portion of its life cycle. Thus, our declining production is more a function of our company and the relative asset cycles than it is related to any broad market trends.

- We are anticipating that regulatory compliance issues will decrease, primarily due to an incoming administration that is pro-business and pro-fossil-fuel production.

- Higher interest rates discourage long-term capital investments.

- The recent election result is changing outlooks. The new administration will lift regulations, stop subsiding green energy and seek LNG build-outs to place more demand on natural gas.

- We are more optimistic.

Oil and Gas Support Services Firms

- There is more optimism looking at first quarter 2025 than first quarter 2024. Much of 2024 felt like a waiting game as M&A activity kept clients in a holding pattern. First quarter 2025 has more people talking about putting rigs in the ground (versus first quarter 2024). We think the election results will be good for activity even if it's just because operators and service companies have a clear direction for planning.

- "Drill, baby, drill" will not be positive for the oilfield services space if WTI [West Texas Intermediate] drops below $65 per barrel for a substantial period.

- We expect a slowdown in 2025 with muted growth compared with the previous three years. Reasons for the slowdown include consolidation of E&P customers, flat or reduced capital budgets and lack of electrical infrastructure growth.

- E&P consolidation over the past 12 months has negatively impacted oilfield services. The effect from that consolidation has been amplified in the second half of 2024 as the deals have closed.

- As always, international politics play havoc with the price of oil. Output from Iran and the ability of Russia to transport its products are uncertain, particularly with the EU [European Union] cracking down on Russia's ghost ships. OPEC is continuing its production cuts. For now, oil seems to be stable, but that could change at any time. Also uncertain is whether the Permian Basin can continue to produce at current levels. The big question is where the next big drilling push will be; perhaps it will be the Central Basin Platform.

- There is significant uncertainty with the new regime in Washington soon and the state of international relations. The deepwater O&G [oil and gas] industry still has long lead times to react to a need to increase production quickly.

- We are encouraged that the new administration in Washington, D.C., will enact some positive regulatory changes for offshore drilling in the U.S.

- Lower demand for oil and gas is limiting drilling and completion expansion. Efficiency gains in extraction technology have improved production with no increase in activity. It appears supply and demand are in close balance while production is sufficient for market needs.

- The end-of-year slowdown in onshore activity is greater than anticipated.

- The outcome of the presidential election removes the risk of the unknown, and the incoming president is not expected to be a barrier for the oil and gas industry, as the current one was. Though no immediate relief, at least policies will be clear and likely supportive, or at the least, not restrictive. We expect the ban on permits for LNG export terminals to be lifted, which will eventually lead to stabilizing natural gas prices and reduced barriers to oil production via providing a market for the associated gas production. Of course, all of this is very optimistic and hinges on a combination of OPEC control and improvement in the Chinese economic situation.

- The insurance market is becoming more and more problematic as a result of tort liability associated with on-road exposure. Accidents that have no injuries inevitably result in a lawsuit. Carriers do not fight these claims and try to settle for the cost of defense, ranging from $200,000–$500,000.

- The backlog of work for our firm has increased.

https://www.acea.auto/press-release/act-now-to-prevent-irreparable-damage-to-competitiveness-as-ev-growth-sluggish-and-trade-tensions-rise/

Act now to prevent irreparable damage to competitiveness as EV growth sluggish and trade tensions rise

16 January 2025

In a letter to EU leaders, the newly appointed European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) President, Ola Källenius, outlines automotive sector priorities to ensure future competitiveness and drive decarbonisation.

A thriving European automotive industry is essential for driving economic growth and competitiveness. The industry faces unprecedented challenges from global competition, geopolitical tensions, and a more complex than anticipated transformation towards electric and hydrogen zero-emission mobility.

In a letter published today addressed to EU leaders, the President of the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA), Ola Källenius, outlines three critical priorities:

- a realistic pathway to decarbonising the automotive industry, one that is market driven, and not penalty driven; find a solution to the disproportionate costs of compliance with the 2025 CO2 target for cars and vans;
- implement recommendations of the Draghi report: create a regulatory framework that enhances the competitiveness of the European industries;
- promote new approaches to create worldwide, mutually beneficial trade relations for the EU to continue benefiting from free and fair trade.

"The European Green Deal must be subject to a reality check and a realignment – to make it less rigid, more flexible and to turn the decarbonisation of the automotive industry into a green and profitable business model. Let me be clear: the EU auto industry remains committed to the EU's 2050 climate neutrality goal as well as the shift to zero-emission transport and mobility," stated Ola Källenius, ACEA President and CEO of Mercedes-Benz.

The most urgent action that the industry needs now is that the EU finds a solution for compliance burden relief for cars and vans on the 2025 CO2 target.

Political action today could not be more critical, as the latest provisional figures indicate an almost 6% decline in new electric car registrations in 2024. Market share is also on a downward descent, declining by 1% to 13.6%—far from the sharp increase needed to meet stringent CO2 targets in the coming years.

The European Green Deal must be subject to a reality check and a realignment – to make it less rigid, more flexible and to turn the decarbonisation of the automotive industry into a green and profitable business model.

About ACEA

- The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 16 major Europe-based car, van, truck and bus makers: BMW Group, DAF Trucks, Daimler Truck, Ferrari, Ford of Europe, Honda Motor Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Iveco Group, JLR, Mercedes-Benz, Nissan, Renault Group, Stellantis, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, and Volvo Group.
- Visit www.acea.auto for more information about ACEA, and follow us on http://www.twitter.com/ACEA_auto or http://www.linkedin.com/company/ACEA/

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About the EU automobile industry

- 13.2 million Europeans work in the automotive sector
- 10.3% of all manufacturing jobs in the EU
- €383.7 billion in tax revenue for European governments

- €106.7 billion trade surplus for the European Union
- Over 7.5% of EU GDP generated by the auto industry
- €72.8 billion in R&D spending annually, 33% of EU total

https://www.acea.auto/press-release/new-evidence-of-worsening-outlook-electric-vehicle-market-reinforces-need-for-urgent-action/

New evidence of worsening outlook for electric vehicle market reinforces need for urgent action

13 November 2024

New data from S&P Global reveals a worsening outlook for the EU battery-electric vehicle (BEV) market amid shifting economic conditions. Between the first and second halves of 2024 market expectations significantly evolved, prompting a reassessment of EU trends.

S&P Global data reveals a substantial downward revision in BEV market share forecasts for 2025, from 27% in the first half of the year to 21% today. This recalibration signals a major compliance setback for the EU's 2025 CO_2 emission targets, linked directly to the reduced BEV market penetration, stoking concern across EU capitals.

Martin Kupka, Czech Transport Minister: "Without a targeted automotive industrial action plan, we risk falling behind the US and China. The reality check shows that the EU needs to have a more flexible system in place for auto manufacturers to reach the ambitious CO_2 reduction targets. We should ensure the industry uses profits to invest into new solutions instead of paying penalties."

A stagnating market significantly increases compliance costs for manufacturers, as the data from S&P Global confirms. For example, to meet emissions targets, they may need to pool credits with Chinese and US manufacturers, directing payments to non-EU manufacturers at the expense of European industry.

Sigrid de Vries, ACEA Director General: "The looming crisis necessitates urgent action. All indicators point to a stagnating EU electric vehicle market, at a time when acceleration is needed. Apart from the disproportionate compliance costs for EU manufacturers in 2025, the success of the entire road transport decarbonisation policy is at risk. We appreciate that several European Commissioners have emphasised regulatory predictability and stability in their confirmation hearings, but stability can't be a goal in itself. Manufacturers have invested heavily and will continue doing so. Europe must stay on course of the green transformation by adopting a strategy that works."

The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) has consistently urged EU policymakers to address the steep compliance costs associated with the 2025 targets, caused to a large extent by factors outside manufacturers' control, such as a lack of widespread charging infrastructure and EV market stimulus. A robust, comprehensive and immediate review of the current approach is essential, given that the current trajectory diverges sharply from earlier projections. In light of recent economic and geopolitical challenges, ACEA calls for urgent cost relief in 2025 and an expedited review of the CO_2 standards for both light- and heavy-duty vehicles to safeguard EU industry competitiveness.

New data from S&P Global reveals a worsening outlook for the EU battery-electric vehicle (BEV) market amid shifting economic conditions. S&P Global data reveals a substantial downward revision in BEV market share forecasts for 2025, from 27% in the first half of the year to 21% today.

Notes for editors

- S&P Global revealed its findings at the event 'Decline of EU EV market: myth or real crisis? You can view the event recording here
- Year-to-date BEV volumes in the EU have dropped by 5.8% with the total market share falling to 13.1% from 14%
- Year-to-date BEV volumes in Germany have fallen by a significant 27%

About ACEA

- The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the 15 major Europe-based car, van, truck and bus makers: BMW Group, DAF Trucks, Daimler Truck, Ferrari, Ford of Europe, Honda Motor Europe, Hyundai Motor Europe, Iveco Group, JLR, Mercedes-Benz, Nissan, Renault Group, Toyota Motor Europe, Volkswagen Group, and Volvo Group
- Visit www.acea.auto for more information about ACEA, and follow us on http://www.twitter.com/ACEA_auto or http://www.linkedin.com/company/ACEA/

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About the EU automobile industry

- 12.9 million Europeans work in the automotive sector
- 8.3% of all manufacturing jobs in the EU
- €392.2 billion in tax revenue for European governments
- €101.9 billion trade surplus for the European Union
- Over 7% of EU GDP generated by the auto industry
- €59.1 billion in R&D spending annually, 31% of EU total

https://www.acea.auto/press-release/european-auto-industry-calls-for-urgent-action-as-demand-for-evs-declines/

European auto industry calls for urgent action as demand for EVs declines

19 September 2024

Brussels, 19 September 2024 – A continuous trend of shrinking market share for battery electric cars in the EU sends an extremely worrying signal to industry and policymakers. European auto manufacturers, united in ACEA, therefore call on the EU institutions to come forward with urgent relief measures before new CO2 targets for cars and vans come into effect in 2025. Additionally, we urge the European Commission to bring forward the CO2 regulation reviews for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles, currently scheduled for 2026 and 2027 respectively, to 2025.

The European auto industry supports the Paris Agreement and the EU's 2050 transport decarbonisation targets and has invested billions in electrification to bring vehicles to market. Today, vehicle technology and the availability of zero-emission vehicles are not bottlenecks. We are playing our part in this transition, but unfortunately, the other necessary elements for this systemic shift are not in place. An aggravating factor is the rapid erosion of the EU's competitiveness, as confirmed in the Draghi report.

The latest EU car registration data released by ACEA today once again confirms the electric car market is now on a continual downward trajectory.

As stated by the ACEA Board:

We are missing crucial conditions to reach the necessary boost in production and adoption of zero-emission vehicles: charging and hydrogen refilling infrastructure, as well as a competitive manufacturing environment, affordable green energy, purchase and tax incentives, and a secure supply of raw materials, hydrogen and batteries. Economic growth, consumer acceptance, and trust in infrastructure have not developed sufficiently either.

As a result, the zero-emission transition is highly challenging, with concerns about meeting the 2025 CO2 emission reduction targets for cars and vans on the rise. The current rules do not account for the profound shift in the geopolitical and economic climate over the past yearsand the law's inherent inability to adjust for real-world developments further erodes the competitiveness of the sector.

This raises the daunting prospect of either multi-billion-euro fines, which could otherwise be invested in the zero-emission transition, or unnecessary production cuts, job losses, and a weakened European supply and value chain at a time when we face fierce competition from other automaking regions.

The industry cannot afford to wait for the review of the CO2 regulations in 2026 and 2027, we need urgent and meaningful action now to reverse the downward trend, restore EU industry competitiveness and reduce strategic vulnerabilities. For heavy-duty vehicles, an earlier review will also be absolutely critical to ensure vital conditions like infrastructure for trucks and buses are scaled up in time.

We stand ready to discuss a package of short-term relief for the 2025 CO2 targets for cars and vans, as well as a fast-track, comprehensive, and robust review of the CO2 Regulations for both cars and trucks, plus targeted secondary legislation, to get the zero-emission transition firmly on track and secure Europe's industrial future.

European auto manufacturers, united in ACEA, call on the EU institutions to come forward with urgent relief measures before new CO2 targets for cars and vans come into effect in 2025.

Download image / photo in high resolution

Notes for editors

- EU car sales are still around 18% lower than pre-pandemic levels in 2019
- Year-to-date EU battery-electric sales volumes have dropped 8,4% in an already shrinking market
- Year-to-date EU battery-electric market share has dropped from 13.9% last year to 12.6% this year
- The market decline is affecting many brands, including and beyond ACEA members, across the board (ACEA August car registration data)
- Only 16% of European non-EV owners are considering that their next vehicle purchase will be an EV, down from 18% in 2021 (McKinsey, 2024)
- In parallel, almost 20% of the current BEV owners said to be likely or very likely to switch back to combustion engine vehicles (McKinsey, 2024)
- EU needs 8 times more charging points per year by 2030 to meet CO2 targets– ACEA report Charging ahead: accelerating the rollout of EU electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- Electric cars: Tax benefits and incentives – ACEA report (2024)

About ACEA

https://insideevs.com/features/703378/how-cold-affects-electric-vehicles/

How Cold Winter Weather Affects Electric Cars (And What To Do About It)

Switching from an ICE vehicle to an EV will require additional care when winter arrives. Here's what to watch out for.

Photo by: InsideEVs

By: Andrei Nedelea Updated: Dec 01, 2024 at 8:21pm ET

If you're switching from an internal combustion vehicle to an electric one, the winter may bring some surprises. Range, charging and battery health are all impacted by cold weather, so driving your new EV through the winter months will require some adjustments to your routine as well as some extra planning—especially if you want to go on a longer journey that will require charging along the way.

Keeping the battery pack as close as possible to its optimal temperature is key to getting the most out of your EV in winter, and depending on the car, you have several options to play with to achieve that. Most modern EVs can regulate their battery pack temperature, and you will need to understand how this thermal management works and how to use it best.

Having said all that, cold temperatures may not be as apocalyptic for your EV as you might have heard. Read on to learn more about how to navigate this situation.

Range Drops

The range takes a big hit in cold temperatures, and don’t think that it has to be close to freezing out for your EV’s range to drop by 30 percent or more in some extreme cases. This is caused by increased resistance in the battery cells. This, in turn, affects the entire pack’s efficiency and performance.

The optimal operating temperature range for an EV's lithium-ion battery pack is roughly between 68°F and 113°F (20°C and 45°C). So if the outside temperature drops below about 68°F, your vehicle will use some of its electricity to increase the pack temperature and hold it there. Keep in mind that this is happening

even when your EV is turned off, so if you leave it parked outside on a very cold night and don't plug it in, you will see much more significant range loss compared to leaving it out in milder temperatures.

According to data recently presented by battery health startup Recurrent Auto, which tested a pool of over 10,000 cars comprised of the 18 most popular electric models in the US, EVs retained 70.3 percent of their range in freezing temperatures.

Some vehicles performed much better than average in this respect. For instance, the Audi e-tron lost just 16 percent of its range in winter, making it the best performer of the study. The weakest model from this study was the Volkswagen ID.4, which lost a whopping 46 percent of its range under such conditions.

Battery Performance Is Reduced

Lithium-ion batteries of the kind found in most EVs don't operate as efficiently in cold weather, especially when temperatures dip below freezing. This affects the battery anode's capacity to capture the lithium ions, which will tend to coat the surface of the anode in a process called coating. Most of this coating goes away through the use of the battery, but it won't go away completely, and it will accumulate and affect battery performance over time.

You will observe this as a drop in the battery's capacity, and you will also notice capacity going back up as outside temperatures increase and the lithium coating around the anode is reduced.

An electric car's battery monitoring system and its thermal management system (usually centered around a heat pump) will be working overtime in freezing conditions to not only give you the maximum possible range but also to prevent damage to the battery. Luckily, modern EVs have evolved to a point where damage to the battery shouldn't be a concern to you since they are tested and designed to withstand temperature extremes.

Charging Slows Down

Since EV charging speeds are highly dependent on battery pack temperatures, the rate of electron replenishment might slow to a crawl in winter. Matching your EV's summer charging speed numbers in winter can be difficult, and it will require additional planning.

In many EVs, there is a separate option to tell the car to precondition the battery and prepare it for charging, while in others, the car will do this automatically if you've selected a fast charger as your destination. Once you've picked out a charger in the nav system, your EV will know that you have the intention of plugging it in, and it will begin to raise battery temperatures in preparation for charging. Definitely check your user manual to see if your car is capable of this, and even watch some YouTube videos to find out how the process works.

If you omit this step and take the vehicle by surprise and plug it into a DC fast charger with a cold battery, you will only be getting a fraction of the advertised charging speed. This may partly explain the Idaho National Laboratory's report that EVs can take up to three times longer to charge in the cold. The study also discovered that this varied greatly depending on where you lived; EV owners in the northern US (or colder areas with harsher winters, generally speaking) were more likely to experience these longer charging times.

Regenerative Braking Is Limited

One of the easiest ways you can tell your EV's battery is not at optimal temperature is by the level of regenerative braking it can provide. Some EVs can put well over 100 kW back into the battery under regen (up to 300 kW for the Rimac Nevera or 290 kW for the Porsche Taycan), but if the battery is cold and it can't take the power flowing into it from the motors, the vehicle will simply reduce the rate of recuperation until the battery is warm enough to take it.

The level of available regen will increase as you drive, or you can remotely precondition your vehicle so that it's already up to temperature when you set off. Always leaving your EV plugged in overnight in winter and setting your departure time for the next day will ensure the level of regen you experience won't vary too much.

Cabin Heating Saps More Range

If you're moving from an ICE vehicle to an EV, it may seem counterintuitive that you're not actually producing as much heat as you drive around normally. In a combustion car, the engine produces a lot of heat—more than enough to heat the cabin—and you don't really think about its impact on efficiency or range as you do in an EV.

EVs equipped with heat pumps will scavenge some of the waste heat produced by the electric motors and other components, and part of it will be used to heat the cabin. But this often won't be enough, and they will have to also use their resistance heater to make the cabin toasty on a cold winter's day.

This is why turning on the heater in an EV, even one with a heat pump, will instantly cause the predicted range to drop. Polestar says that outside temperatures can reduce the range of its EVs by 10 to 12 percent, but if you also use the climate system, that can go up to 41 percent.

One way to get around this issue and stay warm in your EV is to solely rely on the heated seats and steering wheel if they're available. Keeping the ventilation off will allow the heat pump to use all the heat for the battery pack, keeping it closer to its optimal temperature and giving you the best range.

BMW is equipping its iX flagship electric SUV with the Radiant Heating package, which adds infrared heaters in the armrests, the door panels, and even the lower part of the dashboard. This complements seat and steering wheel heating and encourages you to not use the ventilation system and just rely on radiant heating for warmth during winter driving.

Ice Buildup May Block Flush Door Handles And Charging Port Door

Many EVs have flush-fitting (sometimes powered) door handles that pop out when the vehicle is unlocked. These have the advantage of slightly improving the vehicle's aero while also making it look cool and modern, but ice buildup can form on top of them, making it difficult to get inside the vehicle.

If the manufacturer doesn't have a specific technique that you need to apply to get the ice off without causing damage to the bodywork, you may have to get creative and exercise patience. The same can be true for charging port doors, many of which seem poorly designed to deal with the issue of ice buildup.

Winter Tires Also Affect Your Range

Another range-sapping part of cold-weather EV driving is the switch from summer to winter tires. Between their different rubber compounds and tread patterns, they produce more rolling resistance, and this will incur a range drop.

You should regularly check the tire pressure in winter, as it can vary depending on outside conditions, and having them underinflated can further penalize efficiency.

Michelin says that rolling resistance can lower an EV's range by up to 20 percent. It also notes that a 30 percent increase in rolling resistance will increase electricity consumption by between 3 and 5 percent.

Some tire manufacturers like Michelin, Hankook, or Nokian have announced EV-specific winter tires, which aim to strike a better balance between grip and rolling resistance, thus helping electric cars drive further in winter without compromising on safety.

Do you have more questions about winter driving range? Drop them in the comments below.

Summary

BLACKROCK 2025 GLOBAL OUTLOOK

Contents

We have argued since 2020 that we are not in a business cycle. Historical trends are being permanently broken in real time as mega forces, like the rise of artificial intelligence (AI), transform economies. The ongoing outsized response of long-term assets to short-term news shows how unusual this environment is. We stay risk-on as we look for transformation beneficiaries – and go further overweight U.S. stocks as the AI theme broadens out. We have more conviction inflation and interest rates will stay above pre-pandemic levels.

Mega forces are reshaping economies and their long-term trajectories – it's no longer about short-term fluctuations in activity leading to expansion or recession. 2024 has reinforced our view that we are not in a business cycle: AI has been a major market driver, inflation fell without a growth slowdown and typical recession signals failed. Volatility surged and narratives flipflopped as markets kept viewing new data through a business cycle lens, not one of transformation.

As we head into 2025, some countries have new leaders with a mandate for political and economic change. That could see policymakers pursuing measures that add to volatility rather than stability. Financial markets may work to rein in any policy extremes, such as with fiscal policy. Yet we think there will be fewer checks when stocks are running up, creating the potential for risk appetite to turn frothy.

This fundamentally different landscape upends the nature of investing, in our view. We think investors can find opportunities by tapping into the waves of transformation we see ahead in the real economy, with AI and the low-carbon transition requiring investment potentially on par with the Industrial Revolution. That's why our first theme is *financing the future*. We see capital markets playing a vital role as these mega forces drive a broad infrastructure buildout.

"OUR FIRST THEME IS FINANCING THE FUTURE"

We think investors should focus more on themes and less on broad asset classes as mega forces reshape whole economies. In other words, the unit of analysis for thinking about returns is changing – and that calls for *rethinking investing*, our second theme. One key conclusion: with no stable long-term trend and an ever-evolving outlook, investors may want to reconsider what a neutral asset allocation is and put more weight on tactical views since investors cannot rely on eventual convergence back to historical trends. Being more dynamic with portfolios and getting granular with views are both essential, in our view.

Where does that leave us? We are *staying pro-risk*, our third theme. We see the U.S. still standing out versus other developed markets thanks to stronger growth and its ability to better capitalize on mega forces. We up our overweight to U.S. equities and see the AI theme broadening out. We don't think pricey U.S. equity valuations alone will trigger a near-term reassessment. But we are ready to adjapt if markets become overexuberant. We are underweight long-term U.S. Treasuries on both a tactical and strategic horizon – and we see risks to our upbeat view from any spike in long-term bond yields. We see private markets as an important way to allocate to mega forces and have turned more positive on infrastructure equity on a strategic horizon.

Theme 1

BLACKROCK 2025 GLOBAL OUTLOOK

Financing the future

We've laid out how today's investment environment is one of major transformation – and one that puts greater onus on markets to enforce discipline. This makes capital markets core to the building of this transformation.

Sizable capital will be needed as the transformation unfolds, and that investment is happening now. Major tech companies are starting to rival the U.S. government on research and development spending. But it's not just about the rise of AI and its buildout via data centers. Meeting growing energy demand (think solar farms, power grids, oil and gas) will generate investment of US$3.5 trillion per year this decade, according to the BlackRock Investment Institute Transition Scenario. And governments are limited in how much they can support such investment and infrastructure upgrades.

We see capital markets deepening – including in emerging markets – to help channel money seeking new opportunities and sources of return.

"THINK SOLAR FARMS, POWER GRIDS, OIL AND GAS"

Public markets have benefitted so far, hosting companies that have already benefitted from the transformation by capturing new revenue pools, notably in AI.

We also see private markets playing a pivotal role, allowing portfolios to gain unique exposure to the transformation as public markets can only fund some of it. For example, private markets can offer exposure to early-stage growth companies driving AI adoption and to vital infrastructure projects. We think the future of finance – a mega force on its own – will be shaped by non-bank lenders increasingly funding such large-scale projects. This highlights why private market assets under management are expected to roughly double by 2029 from 2023 levels, Preqin data show. See the chart.

We think this shows how finance itself is changing and innovating rapidly as activities that were previously bundled together in single institutions, like banks, are unbundled.

On the rise

Private market assets under management, 2015–2029

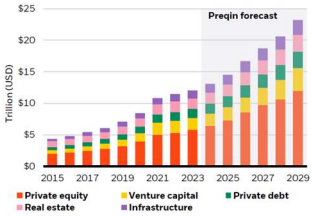


Chart takeaway: *Private assets have become a growing share of financial markets. We see private markets playing a critical role in the transformation ahead – sticking to public markets doesn't fully capture this broadening opportunity set, in our view.*

Forward looking estimates may not come to pass. Source: BlackRock Investment Institute, Preqin, December 2024. Notes: The chart shows the total assets under management in private market funds with forecasts from 2024 onwards in Preqin's "Future of Alternatives 2029" report.

Investment implications

- Sizable capital will be needed as the transformation unfolds, and that investment is happening now.
- We think private markets will play a vital role in financing the waves of transformation.

Focus – Infrastructure

BLACKROCK MID YEAR 2024 OUTLOOK

Infrastructure opportunities

Infrastructure is at the intersection of the mega forces driving the waves of transformation. AI is a key aspect of economic competition among countries, while the investment in data centers is starting to impact the low-carbon transition as well. Net-zero emissions targets of the companies investing the most in the AI buildout could drive up demand for renewable energy.

AI's energy needs could magnify the already massive investment expected, as noted earlier. Infrastructure investment is key to funding the low-carbon transition: By the 2040s, we estimate that low-carbon investment will account for up to 80% of energy spending, up from 64% now.

We see geopolitical fragmentation reinforcing energy pragmatism as countries seek to balance the transition with energy security and affordability. The rewiring of supply chains is driving infrastructure demand globally and we favor the emerging markets set to benefit.

"LOW-CARBON"

Across markets, demographic divergence is shaping investment needs. Typically, the faster a population grows, the faster capital investment grows to support growing populations. See the chart. And developed markets will need to invest to adapt to aging populations. See the next page.

A huge gap exists between the total amount of infrastructure investment needed globally and the amount governments can spend given high debt levels in many countries. We see private markets bridging the gap – though private markets are complex and not suitable for all investors.

> **"We are seeing the AI buildout boost demand for renewable energy."**

David Giordano
Global Head of Climate Infrastructure – BlackRock

Investment-demographic link

G20 population and investment growth, 2000–2019

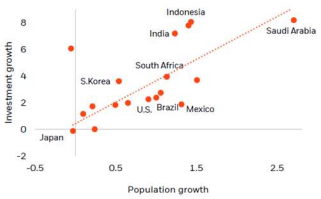


Chart takeaway: *The faster a population grows, the faster capital investment grows, we find. Opportunities arise where investment has not kept up with that growth.*

Source: BlackRock Investment Institute, World Bank Development Indicators, UN, with data from Haver, March 2024. Note: The chart shows the relationship between average population growth and average real investment growth, as measured by the gross fixed capital formation component of GDP, between 2000 and 2019. The chart includes data up to 2019 to avoid the pandemic's distortion of the data.

Investment implications

- We see private markets filling the gap between infrastructure investment needs and what governments can spend.
- We prefer infrastructure equity to other private growth assets on a strategic horizon.

Weekly commentary

BlackRock.

December 9, 2024

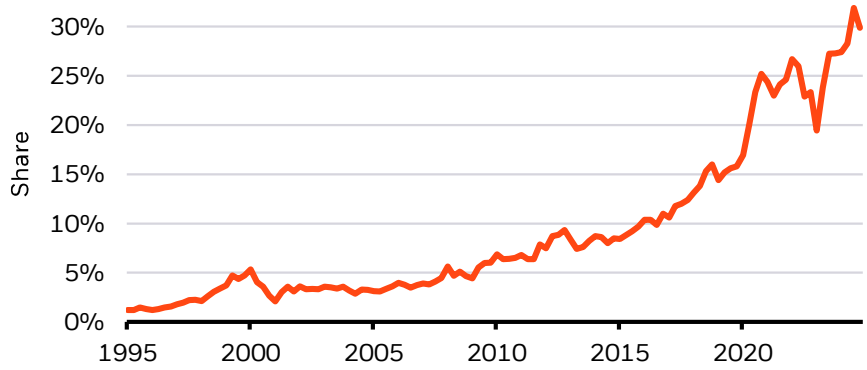
Staying pro-risk into 2025

- Structural shifts, like artificial intelligence, are reshaping economies. We stay pro-risk and up our U.S. stocks overweight as we see beneficiaries broadening.
- U.S. stocks hit new highs last week. November's U.S. jobs report showed wage growth above the level that would allow inflation to settle at the Fed's target.
- We see the European Central Bank cutting rates by 25 basis points this week. U.S. CPI should show services inflation staying sticky on solid wage gains.

This year has reinforced that we are not in a typical business cycle. Instead, mega forces – big structural shifts like the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) – are transforming economies and altering their long-term trajectories. That calls for a new way of investing: being more dynamic and putting more focus on themes and less on broad asset classes. We stay risk-on in our 2025 Outlook and up our U.S. equity overweight as the AI theme broadens out – but stand ready to dial down risk.

Ever-bigger share

"Magnificent 7" market cap as a share of the S&P 500, 1995-2024



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. It is not possible to invest in an index. Indexes are unmanaged and performance does not account for fees. Source: BlackRock Investment Institute, with data from LSEG Datastream, December 2024. Notes: The chart shows the combined market capitalization (cap) of the "magnificent 7" stocks (Amazon, Apple, Google, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia and Tesla) as a share of the S&P 500's total market cap. The chart sums up the market cap of each stock as they went public, capturing Amazon from 1997 onwards, Nvidia from 1999, Google from 2004, Tesla from 2010 and Meta from 2012.

We think investors should no longer think in terms of business cycles, with short-term fluctuations in activity leading to expansion or recession. Instead, mega forces are driving an economic transformation that could keep shifting the long-term trend, making a wide range of very different outcomes possible – on the upside and downside. Building the transformation – such as with AI data centers – requires a major infrastructure buildout. Financing the transformation given constrained public finances means that capital markets, including private markets, will be key. Markets are starting to reflect these shifts: The "magnificent 7" of mostly mega-cap tech shares now make up almost a third of the S&P 500's market capitalization. See the chart. We think this calls for rethinking investing, and challenges investment strategies based on valuations converging back to historical trends.

Jean Boivin
Head – BlackRock Investment Institute

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Visit BlackRock Investment Institute for insights on the global economy, markets and geopolitics.

BlackRock Investment Institute

We follow that playbook as we stay pro-risk headed into 2025. We increase our overweight to U.S. stocks as we expect AI beneficiaries to broaden out beyond tech. We're also confident U.S. equities can keep outpacing global peers given the ability to better capitalize on mega forces, a favorable growth outlook, potential tax cuts and regulatory easing. Signposts for changing our view include any surge in long-term bond yields or an escalation in trade protectionism. Pricey U.S. equity valuations, based on price-to-earnings ratios and equity risk premiums, don't yet change our view. Why? We find valuations affect near-term returns less than long-term returns. The equity risk premium – a common valuation gauge – for the equal-weighted S&P 500 is near its long-term average, according to LSEG data, and thus looks less affected by the transformation.

U.S. outperformance is unlikely to extend to government bonds. We go tactically underweight long-term Treasuries as we expect investors to demand more compensation for the risk of holding them given persistent budget deficits, sticky inflation and greater bond market volatility. We favor government bonds in other developed markets. Globally, Japanese equities stand out due to corporate reforms and the return of mild inflation that are driving corporate pricing power and earnings growth.

More broadly, we think investors can find opportunities by tapping into the transformation we expect in the real economy. AI and the low-carbon transition require investment potentially on par with the Industrial Revolution. Major tech companies are starting to rival the U.S. government on research and development spending. Plus, meeting growing energy demand will generate US$3.5 trillion of investment per year this decade, according to the BlackRock Investment Institute Transition Scenario. We see private markets playing a vital role in financing the future. Big spending on AI and the low-carbon transition plus rising geopolitical fragmentation is likely to cause persistent U.S. inflation pressures. And an aging workforce could start to bite as immigration slows, likely keeping wage growth too high for inflation to return to the Fed's 2% target. We think that means the Fed will keep rates well above pre-pandemic levels even after cutting some in 2025.

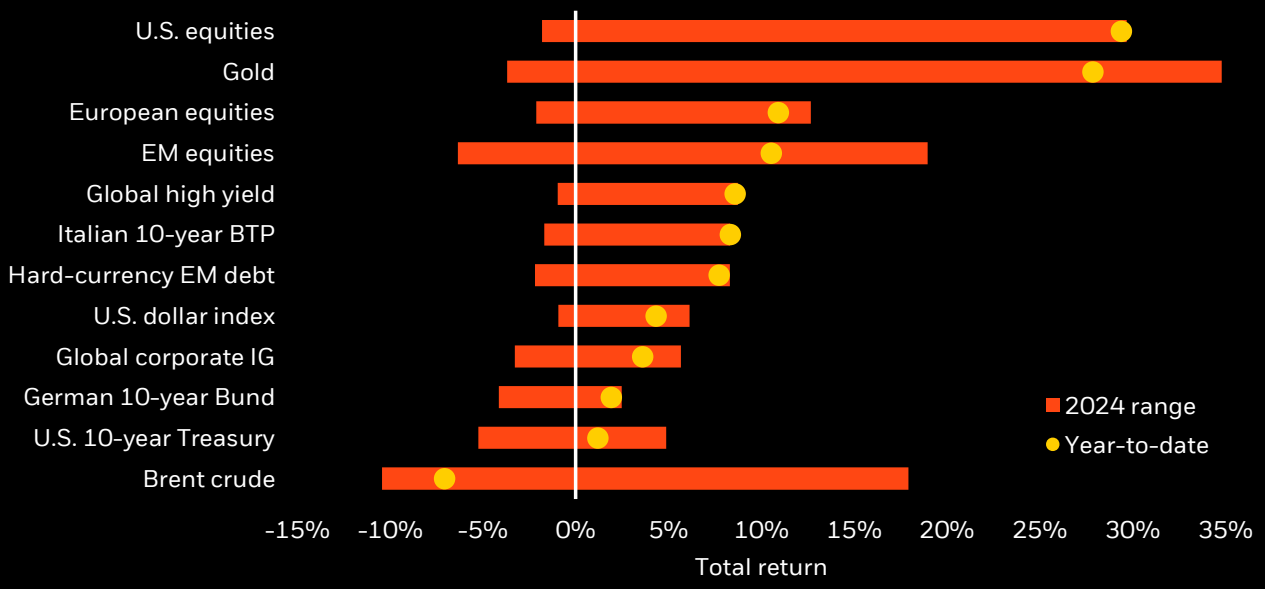
Bottom line: Mega forces are reshaping economies and markets. That requires a new playbook challenging old investment rules. We stay pro-risk to kick off 2025 but stand ready to dial down risk as catalysts emerge. Read our 2025 Global Outlook.

Market backdrop

U.S. stocks hit an all-time high last week. U.S. payrolls for November showed the economy is adding jobs at a healthy clip. Wage growth remains above the level that would allow inflation to settle at the Fed's 2% target – a reason we do not see the Fed cutting rates sharply. U.S. 10-year Treasury yields slid to around 4.15%, down about 35 basis points in the past few weeks. Spreads between French and German 10-year yields edged off 12-year highs reached on France's political stalemate.

Assets in review

Selected asset performance, year-to-date return and range



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results. Indexes are unmanaged and do not account for fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.
Sources: BlackRock Investment Institute, with data from LSEG Datastream as of Dec. 5, 2024. Notes: The two ends of the bars show the lowest and highest returns at any point year to date, and the dots represent current year-to-date returns. Emerging market (EM), high yield and global corporate investment grade (IG) returns are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the rest in local currencies. Indexes or prices used are: spot Brent crude, ICE U.S. Dollar Index (DXY), spot gold, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, MSCI Europe Index, LSEG Datastream 10-year benchmark government bond index (U.S., Germany and Italy), Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Index, J.P. Morgan EMBI Index, Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Broad Corporate Index and MSCI USA Index.

Week ahead

Dec. 9	China CPI and PPI	**Dec. 11**	U.S. CPI
Dec. 10	China trade data	**Dec. 12**	European Central Bank (ECB) policy decision

This week we expect the ECB to cut interest rates by 25 basis points as euro area core inflation has kept normalizing. We're monitoring the ECB's updated growth and inflation projections as consumer spending shows signs of recovery. Yet fiscal consolidation and the potential impact of U.S. tariffs cloud the outlook. In the U.S., we watch for whether the November CPI will keep showing services inflation catching up with wage growth, keeping core inflation sticky.

Big calls

Our highest conviction views on tactical (6-12 month) and strategic (long-term) horizons, December 2024

Tactical	Reasons
U.S. equities	We see the AI buildout and adoption creating opportunities across sectors. We tap into beneficiaries outside the tech sector. Robust economic growth, broad earnings growth and a quality tilt underpin our conviction and overweight in U.S. stocks versus other regions. We see valuations for big tech backed by strong earnings, and less lofty valuations for other sectors.
Japanese equities	A brighter outlook for Japan's economy and corporate reforms are driving improved earnings and shareholder returns. Yet the potential drag on earnings from a stronger yen is a risk.
Selective in fixed income	Persistent deficits and sticky inflation in the U.S. make us more positive on fixed income elsewhere, notably Europe. We are underweight long-term U.S. Treasuries and like UK gilts instead. We also prefer European credit – both investment grade and high yield – over the U.S. on cheaper valuations.
Strategic	**Reasons**
Infrastructure equity and private credit	We see opportunities in infrastructure equity due to attractive relative valuations and mega forces. We think private credit will earn lending share as banks retreat – and at attractive returns.
Fixed income granularity	We prefer short- and medium-term investment grade credit, which offers similar yields with less interest rate risk than long-dated credit. We also like short-term government bonds in the U.S. and euro area and UK gilts overall.
Equity granularity	We favor emerging over developed markets yet get selective in both. EMs at the cross current of mega forces – like India and Saudi Arabia – offer opportunities. In DM, we like Japan as the return of inflation and corporate reforms brighten the outlook.

Note: Views are from a U.S. dollar perspective, December 2024. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events or a guarantee of future results. This information should not be relied upon by the reader as research or investment advice regarding any particular funds, strategy or security.

Tracking five mega forces

Mega forces are big, structural changes that affect investing now – and far in the future. As key drivers of the new regime of greater macroeconomic and market volatility, they change the long-term growth and inflation outlook and are poised to create big shifts in profitability across economies and sectors. This creates major opportunities – and risks – for investors. See our web hub for our research and related content on each mega force.

1. **Demographic divergence:** The world is split between aging advanced economies and younger emerging markets – with different implications.
2. **Digital disruption and artificial intelligence (AI):** Technologies are transforming how we live and work.
3. **Geopolitical fragmentation and economic competition:** Globalization is being rewired as the world splits into competing blocs.
4. **Future of finance:** A fast-evolving financial architecture is changing how households and companies use cash, borrow, transact and seek returns.
5. **Transition to a low-carbon economy:** The transition is set to spur a massive capital reallocation as energy systems are rewired.

Granular views

Six- to 12-month tactical views on selected assets vs. broad global asset classes by level of conviction, December 2024

Our approach is to first determine asset allocations based on our macro outlook – and what's in the price. **The table below reflects this and, importantly, leaves aside the opportunity for alpha, or the potential to generate above-benchmark returns.** The new regime is not conducive to static exposures to broad asset classes, in our view, but is creating more space for alpha.

Underweight | **Neutral** | **Overweight** ● Previous view

	Asset	View	Commentary
Equities	**Developed markets**		
	United States	+2	We are overweight as the AI theme and earnings growth broaden. Valuations for AI beneficiaries are supported by tech companies delivering on earnings. Resilient growth and Fed rate cuts support sentiment. Risks include any long-term yield surges or escalating trade protectionism.
	Europe	-1	We are underweight relative to the U.S., Japan and the UK – our preferred markets. Valuations are fair. A growth pickup and European Central Bank rate cuts support a modest earnings recovery. Yet political uncertainty could keep investors cautious.
	UK	Neutral	We are neutral. Political stability could improve investor sentiment. Yet an increase in the corporate tax burden could hurt profit margins near term
	Japan	+1	We are overweight. A brighter outlook for Japan's economy and corporate reforms are driving improved earnings and shareholder returns. Yet a stronger yen dragging on earnings is a risk.
	Emerging markets	Neutral	We are neutral. The growth and earnings outlook is mixed. We see valuations for India and Taiwan looking high.
	China	+1	We are modestly overweight. China's fiscal stimulus is not yet enough to address the drags on economic growth, but we think stocks are at attractive valuations to DM shares. We stand ready to pivot. We are cautious long term given China's structural challenges.
Fixed Income	Short U.S. Treasuries	Neutral	We are neutral. Markets are pricing in fewer Federal Reserve rate cuts and their policy rate expectations are now roughly in line with our views.
	Long U.S. Treasuries	-1	We are underweight. Persistent budget deficits and geopolitical fragmentation could drive term premium up over the near term. We prefer intermediate maturities less vulnerable to investors demanding more term premium.
	Global inflation-linked bonds	Neutral	We are neutral. We see higher medium-term inflation, but cooling inflation and growth may matter more near term.
	Euro area govt bonds	Neutral	We are neutral. Market pricing reflects policy rates in line with our expectations and 10-year yields are off their highs. Political uncertainty remains a risk to fiscal sustainability.
	UK gilts	+1	We are overweight. Gilt yields offer attractive income, and we think the Bank of England will cut rates more than the market is pricing given a soft economy.
	Japanese govt bonds	-2	We are underweight. Stock returns look more attractive to us. We see some of the least attractive returns in JGBs.
	China govt bonds	Neutral	We are neutral. Bonds are supported by looser policy. Yet we find yields more attractive in short-term DM paper.
	U.S. agency MBS	Neutral	We are neutral. We see agency MBS as a high-quality exposure in a diversified bond allocation and prefer it to IG.
	Short-term IG credit	+1	We are overweight. Short-term bonds better compensate for interest rate risk.
	Long-term IG credit	-1	We are underweight. Spreads are tight, so we prefer taking risk in equities from a whole portfolio perspective. We prefer Europe over the U.S.
	Global high yield	Neutral	We are neutral. Spreads are tight, but the total income makes it more attractive than IG. We prefer Europe.
	Asia credit	Neutral	We are neutral. We don't find valuations compelling enough to turn more positive.
	Emerging hard currency	Neutral	We are neutral. The asset class has performed well due to its quality, attractive yields and EM central bank rate cuts. We think those rate cuts may soon be paused.
	Emerging local currency	Neutral	We are neutral. Yields have fallen closer to U.S. Treasury yields, and EM central banks look to be turning more cautious after cutting policy rates sharply.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Note: Views are from a U.S. dollar perspective. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific time and is not intended to be a forecast or guarantee of future results. This information should not be relied upon as investment advice regarding any particular fund, strategy or security.

German Oil-Fired Generation Surges as Wind Energy Set to Plunge

2025-01-14 10:00:23.54 GMT

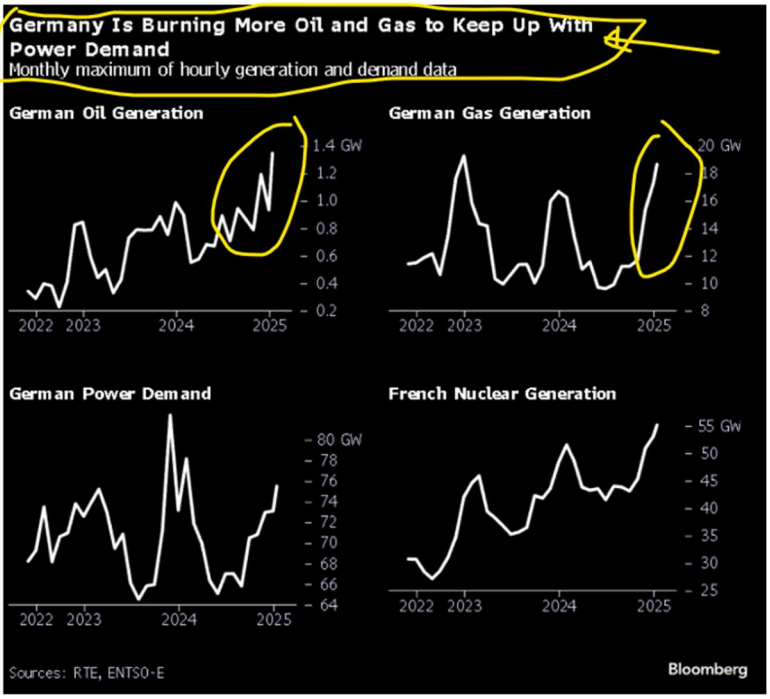
By Eamon Akil Farhat

(Bloomberg) -- Germany's electricity generation from oil surged to the highest since at least 2017, as European power providers prepare for a slump in wind energy.

The move follows a jump in the nation's gas-fired output on Monday evening to the highest in two years. Wind generation in the country is forecast to plunge on Wednesday, similar to the low-wind "Dunkelflaute" phenomenon in November.

German power demand on Tuesday rose to the highest in almost a year. That could indicate further tightness in the market, potentially affecting power prices in neighboring countries like France, which often export power to Germany.

Previous periods like this have seen extreme price spikes for the tightest times of day.



Europe's renewables build-out is creating more and more days where prices spike due to a drought of wind generation, which is intermittent. This often means that more expensive gas-fired plants and in oil generations are needed to fill the gap.

French power demand touched a four-year high on Tuesday after temperatures dipped overnight. The country relies heavily on its nuclear generation, which rose on Sunday to the highest in almost six years.

Intraday prices in France are just below €200 a megawatt-hour for the evening peak, according to Epex data. German intraday prices rose to about €170 per megawatt-hour during the morning peak on Tuesday.

To contact the reporter on this story: Eamon Akil Farhat in London at efarhat2@bloomberg.net

https://mnpdebt.ca/en/resources/mnp-debt-blog/consumer-debt-index-drops-79-pts-2nd-lowest-recorded

MNP Consumer Debt Index plunges to 79 points, the second-lowest level ever recorded

2025-01-13

Author: **Grant Bazian**

MNP Consumer Debt Index

- **Canadians' net personal debt rating hit a record low this quarter, dropping 12 points.**
- **Two in five Canadians are worried someone in their household could lose their job, reaching an all-time high (41%, +9 pts).**
- **Half of Canadians remain concerned about their ability to repay their debts (50%, +2 pts), while two-thirds (65%, +2 pts) say they urgently need rates to go down despite interest rate cuts.**
- **Half of Canadians are $200 or less away from insolvency (50%, +8 pts).**

CALGARY, AB – January 13, 2025 – Canadians are feeling more pessimistic about their personal finances heading into 2025, despite declining interest rates. The latest MNP Consumer Debt Index has dropped to 79 points, a staggering 10-point decline from last quarter. This marks the second-lowest level recorded since the Index's inception in 2017. Additionally, Canadians' net personal debt rating has plunged to an all-time low, dropping 12 points from the previous quarter. The only other time Canadians' net personal debt rating reached close to this low point occurred in December 2022.

"While interest rate cuts last year provided some initial relief from their financial concerns, Canadians are starting 2025 with a more pessimistic view of their finances," says Grant Bazian, president of MNP LTD, the country's largest insolvency firm. "Holiday bills are squeezing household budgets. Additionally, economic uncertainty, compounded by the U.S. election and concerns about tariffs, may be causing anxiety for Canadians."

This economic uncertainty is reflected in Canadians' pessimistic outlook on their financial future. Fewer this quarter expect their debt situation to improve one year from now (27%, -4 pts), while a growing number anticipate it will worsen (19%, +7 pts). Additionally, anxieties around job loss have reached an all-time high, with two in five Canadians (41%, +9 pts) worried someone in their household could lose their job. Half of Canadians (51%, +5 pts) believe they will not be able to cover all their living and family expenses in the next 12 months without going further into debt.

The number of Canadians teetering on the edge of financial insolvency increased significantly this quarter. Half (50%) now indicate they are $200 or less away from insolvency, a significant eight-point increase since last quarter. A third say they are already insolvent (35%), jumping nine points. Women (55%, +4 pts) are more likely to be $200 or less away from insolvency. However, the increase in men who are $200 or less away from insolvency (44%) was particularly striking this quarter, jumping 13 points.

"Many Canadians are already tightening their finances, reassessing budgets, and exploring cost-cutting measures to manage rising costs or debt repayment. Unfortunately, even substantial sacrifices may fall short of providing meaningful financial relief in some cases, despite lower interest rates," says Bazian.

Canadians' attitudes towards their finances and interest rates have worsened this quarter despite consecutive interest rate cuts in 2024. Half of Canadians (50%, +2 pts) are still concerned about their ability to repay their debts, even if interest rates decline. Nearly half (46%, +4 pts) are concerned that rising interest rates could move them towards Bankruptcy, while two-thirds (65%, +2 pts) say they desperately need interest rates to go down.

The financial cushion for many households is eroding as disposable income shrinks, leaving less room to manage unexpected expenses. Canadians have $147 less left over at the end of the month on average, decreasing to $790 this quarter.

“This decline in month-end finances leaves households vulnerable to unexpected expenses or the impacts of economic changes,” explains Bazian. “For those already living paycheque to paycheque, any financial disruption could quickly escalate into a crisis.”

Canadians’ ability to absorb an extra $130 in interest rate increases has deteriorated as financial pressures rise. Fewer this quarter (17%, -5 pts) feel much better equipped to handle such an increase, while more (37%, +4 pts) report their ability to handle this increase has worsened. The possibility of unexpected expenses or changes in circumstances also weighs heavily on Canadians. A third (33%, +7 pts) express a lack of confidence in their ability to cope with an unexpected auto repair or purchase. Nearly two in five (38%, +6 pts) indicate they are not confident in their ability to cope with a job loss or change in wages or seasonal work.

Bazian says the convergence of post-holiday bills, economic pressures, and unexpected expenses can exacerbate financial challenges. While the new year is traditionally a time for setting financial goals, some Canadians will find themselves grappling with the financial fallout of holiday spending. Seeking support can help address debt concerns early in 2025.

Reaching out for advice from a Licensed Insolvency Trustee is a critical first step for those feeling overwhelmed by debt. Licensed Insolvency Trustees provide free consultations to help individuals assess their financial situation, understand their options, and create customized plans to regain control of their finances.

“This time of year can feel overwhelming for many as the holiday bills arrive and financial realities set in. However, reaching out for professional advice can provide an opportunity to regain control and avoid more severe financial consequences,” says Bazian. “That first conversation with a Licensed Insolvency Trustee can help you explore solutions such as budgeting, debt consolidation, debt management plans, Consumer Proposals, and in some cases, Bankruptcy.”

MNP’s national team of Licensed Insolvency Trustees offers free consultations across the country to help severely indebted Canadians get unbiased debt advice, understand their rights, and determine the best path forward. Licensed Insolvency Trustees are the only federally regulated debt professionals who can assist with all the debt relief options, including Consumer Proposals and Bankruptcy, stop harassment from debt collectors, and discharge people from debt.

About MNP LTD

MNP LTD, a division of the national accounting firm MNP LLP, is the largest insolvency practice in Canada. For more than 50 years, our experienced team of Licensed Insolvency Trustees and advisors have been working with individuals to help them recover from times of financial distress and regain control of their finances. With more than 240 offices from coast to coast, MNP helps thousands of Canadians each year who are struggling with an overwhelming amount of debt. Visit **MNPdebt.ca** to contact a Licensed Insolvency Trustee or use our free **Do-it-Yourself (DIY) debt assessment tools**. For regular, bite-sized insights about debt and personal finances, subscribe to the **MNP 3-Minute Debt Break Podcast**.

About the MNP Consumer Debt Index

The **MNP Consumer Debt Index** measures Canadians’ attitudes toward their consumer debt and gauges their ability to pay their bills, endure unexpected expenses, and absorb interest-rate fluctuations without approaching insolvency. Conducted by Ipsos and updated quarterly, the Index is an industry-leading barometer of financial pressure or relief among Canadians.

Now in its thirty-first wave, the Index has decreased to 79 points, down 10 points since last quarter to reach the second-lowest score recorded since its inception. Visit **MNPdebt.ca/CDI** to learn more.

The data was compiled by Ipsos on behalf of MNP LTD between December 6 and December 17, 2024. For this survey, a sample of 2,003 Canadians aged 18 years and over was interviewed. Weighting was then employed to balance demographics to ensure that the sample's composition reflects that of the adult population according to Census data and to provide results intended to approximate the sample universe. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll is accurate to within ±2.5 percentage points, 19 times out of 20, had all Canadian adults been polled. The credibility interval will be wider among subsets of the population. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to, coverage error and measurement error.

https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202501/1327070.shtml

China sees number of births in 2024 increase by 520,000 compared to 2023: NBS

By Global Times Published: Jan 17, 2025 11:32 AM

Nurses take care of newborn babies at a hospital in Zunyi, southwest China's Guizhou Province. Photo:Xinhua

China's number of births in 2024 increased by 520,000 compared to 2023, according to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on Friday.

In 2024, the number of births was 9.54 million with a birth rate of 6.77 per thousand and the number of deaths was 10.93 million with a mortality rate of 7.76 per thousand, the official data shows. The natural population growth rate was negative 0.99 per thousand.

However, in comparison, the number of births in 2023 was 9.02 million, with a birth rate of 6.39 percent. Based on this, the NBS suggested that the number of births in 2024 increased by 520,000 compared to 2023.

The national population was 1,408.28 million by the end of 2024, a decrease of 1.39 million over that at the end of 2023, according to data released by the NBS on Friday. The national population includes the population of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and servicemen, but excludes residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreigners living in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the NBS said.

In terms of gender, the male population was 719.09 million, and the female population was 689.19 million. The sex ratio of the total population was 104.34 (the female is 100).

In terms of age structure, the population aged 16 to 59 was 857.98 million, accounting for 60.9 percent of the total population; the population aged 60 and over was 310.31 million, accounting for 22 percent of the total, per the NBS.

Global Times

https://english.news.cn/20250117/47c9d60f0025405ca547eaf8a5b17e27/c.html

China Focus: China's newborns rise in 2024, first time in years

Source: Xinhua

Editor: huaxia

2025-01-17 17:38:30

BEIJING, Jan. 17 (Xinhua) -- China reported rises in both newborns and the birth rate in 2024 after seven consecutive years of decline, buoyed by a baby boom in post-COVID Year of the Dragon and a slew of birth-friendly policies.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) said Friday that China recorded 9.54 million newborns last year, an increase of 520,000 compared with 2023. The birth rate for 2024 reached 6.77 per 1,000 people, reflecting an increase of 0.38 per thousand from the previous year.

Yuan Xin, vice president of the China Population Association and a professor at Nankai University, credited the growth to a spike in marriage registrations after the COVID-19 pandemic, the Year of the Dragon, and improvements in China's childbirth support system.

China is soon to wrap up the Year of the Dragon on the Chinese lunar calendar, which traditionally features a baby boom. The dragon, or loong, is a symbol of good fortune in Chinese culture and considered the most auspicious among the 12 zodiac animals.

Official data indicated that approximately 11.94 million Chinese individuals married for the first time in 2023, up 13.52 percent compared with 2022, marking the first rise in newlywed numbers since 2014.

Analysts have attributed the rebound in marriage registrations to the fact that many newlyweds had delayed marriage plans due to COVID-19.

"As most Chinese still adhere to the tradition of marrying before having children, the rise in marriages is expected to boost the birth rate within one to two years," Yuan said. "Moreover, our comprehensive birth support policies are beginning to show results."

In 2015, China ended its decades-long one-child policy, granting all couples the right to have two children. In 2021, this policy was further expanded to allow families to have a third child.

Subsequently, central and local governments introduced a range of supportive measures to build a more childbirth-friendly society. These measures included expanding childcare systems and strengthening education, housing and employment support.

Tang Linxiu, a 27-year-old saleswoman in Shanghai, had her first baby in August last year. She said having children at a young age allows for quicker recovery and better opportunity to return to work. "Besides, the Year of the Dragon carries positive connotations," Tang added.

Despite the recent increase in births, experts have cautioned that China still faces significant demographic challenges due to a declining number of women at childbearing age and a rapidly ageing population.

The NBS said on Friday that China's population on the mainland stood at 1.40828 billion by the end of 2024, a decrease of 1.39 million over that at the end of 2023, representing the third consecutive decline since 2021.

Du Peng, dean of the School of Population and Health at Renmin University of China, emphasized that discussions about population size and trends should consider the broader context of economic development.

"China's pursuit of long-term balanced population development does not necessarily indicate uninterrupted demographic growth," Du stated, noting that expecting the population to consistently rise to 1.5 billion or 1.6 billion is unrealistic.

Wang Qinchi, a researcher at the China Population and Development Research Center, told Xinhua that the decline in population may prompt a shift in China's growth model -- from relying on population growth to adapting to a shrinking population -- thus facilitating educational reforms and efforts to improve human capital.

Wang said by improving population services and adjusting industrial structures, China can further balance demographic and economic development, and foster urban-rural and regional coordination.

In the meantime, experts have urged thorough implementation of birth supportive policies, including extended maternity leave and free pregnancy check-ups. They also stressed the need to include assisted reproduction services in insurances for everyone in need.

A 33-year-old new mother surnamed Shen in the city of Shenyang, northeast China, said she was generally satisfied with government subsidies related to childbirth as well as maternity and paternity leaves.

"In the future, I hope there can be more support from the society, such as increased childcare facilities and better regulated childcare service industry," Shen added. ■

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Will Trump set in motion multiple positives to #Oil #NatGas tomorrow?

Return to 1.0 & hammer Iran & Venezuela oil exports?

Halt offshore windmills on Federal lands?

Cancel Biden's EVs mandates/subsidies?

Will others follow when he pulls US out of Paris?

And more.

#OOTT

> **Dan Tsubouchi** @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 7
> Offshore windmills lose, #NatGas wins under Trump.
>
> "green new scam"
> "they [offshore windmills] only work if you get subsidy"
> "many many times more expensive than clean natural gas" Trump today....
> Show more

9:20 AM · Jan 19, 2025 · **1,079** Views

3 6

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

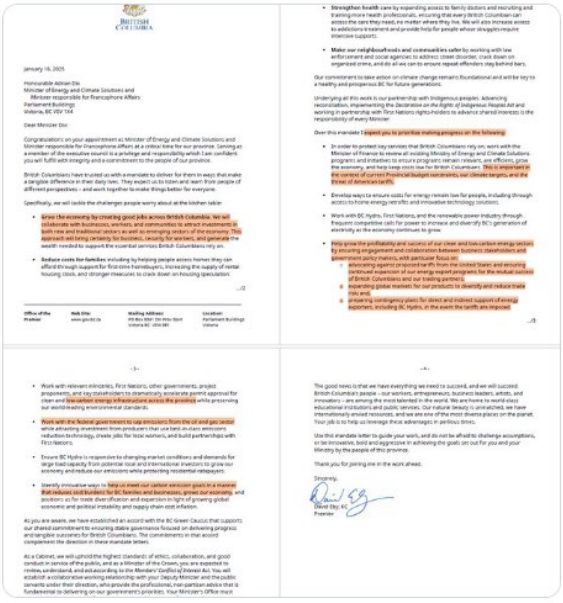
Reality check on reducing emissions in BC.

@Dave_Eby "*commitment to take action on climate change remains foundational*".

BUT mandate to Energy "*meet emissions targets in a manger that reduces costs to families and grows the economy, and positions us for trade diversification...*"

Seems to signal climate changes actions must be economic/viable without relying primarily on big BC govt subsidies.

#OOTT #NatGas



6:14 AM · Jan 19, 2025 · **787** Views

1

Dan Tsubouchi ✓
@Energy_Tidbits

Seems BC won't be a holdup to Shell FID for LNG Canada 1.8 bcfd Phase 2?

@Dave_Eby Mandate letters.

Environment: "*..develop specific measures that will expedite authorizations & permitting for major projects*"

Energy: "*help grow the profitability & success of our clean and low-carbon energy sectors..." "with particular focus on: .... expanding global markets for our products to diversify and reduce trade risk".*

Reminder low carbon = #NatGas

#OOTT #NatGas

5:59 AM · Jan 19, 2025 · **822** Views

1 1 2

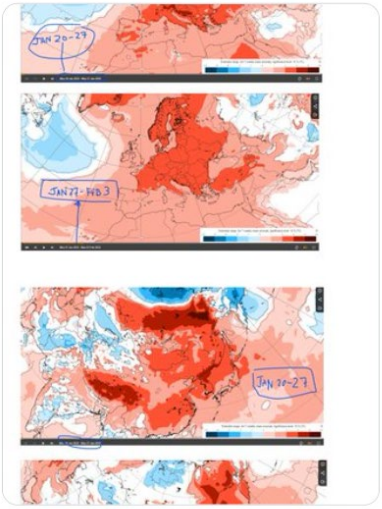
Dan Tsubouchi ✓ @Energy_Tidbits · 14h

Negative for #LNG and Europe #NatGas prices.

@ECMWF updated outlook for next two weeks calls for much warmer than normal temperatures in Europe and China/Japan.

Jan is supposed to be peak #NatGas demand period.

#OOTT



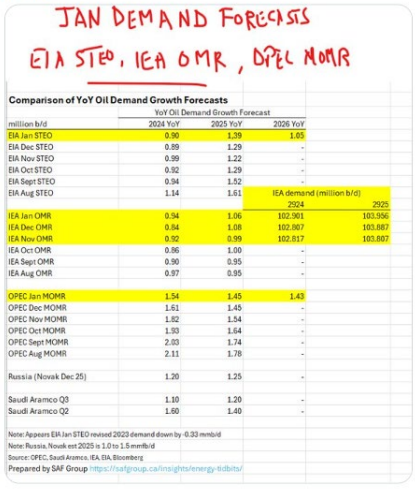
2 2 10 2.1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 15h

Seems there should be less of a debate on #Oil demand YoY growth forecasts for 2025 vs what happened in 2024.

All (incl EIA, IEA, OPEC, Russia, Saudi Aramco): Range from +1.06 to 1.45 mmb/d YoY with average of +1.25 mmb/d YoY.

#OOTT



Comparison of YoY Oil Demand Growth Forecasts

	YoY Oil Demand Growth Forecast		
million b/d	2024 YoY	2025 YoY	2026 YoY
EIA Jan STEO	0.90	1.29	1.05
EIA Dec STEO	0.89	1.29	-
EIA Nov STEO	0.99	1.22	-
EIA Oct STEO	0.92	1.29	-
EIA Sept STEO	0.94	1.52	-
EIA Aug STEO	1.14	1.61	-
		IEA demand (million b/d)	
		2024	2025
IEA Jan OMR	0.94	1.06	102.901	103.956
IEA Dec OMR	0.84	1.08	102.807	103.887
IEA Nov OMR	0.92	0.99	102.817	103.807
IEA Oct OMR	0.86	1.00	-	
IEA Sept OMR	0.90	0.95	-	
IEA Aug OMR	0.97	0.95	-	
OPEC Jan MOMR	1.54	1.45	1.43	
OPEC Dec MOMR	1.61	1.45	-	
OPEC Nov MOMR	1.82	1.54	-	
OPEC Oct MOMR	1.93	1.64	-	
OPEC Sept MOMR	2.03	1.74	-	
OPEC Aug MOMR	2.11	1.78	-	
Russia (Novak Dec 25)	1.20	1.25	-	
Saudi Aramco Q3	1.10	1.20	-	
Saudi Aramco Q2	1.60	1.40	-	

Note: Appears EIA Jan STEO revised 2023 demand down by -0.33 mmb/d
Note: Russia, Novak est 2025 is 1.0 to 1.5 mmb/d
Source: OPEC, Saudi Aramco, IEA, EIA, Bloomberg
Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/insights/energy-tidbits/

1 · 3 · 1.3K

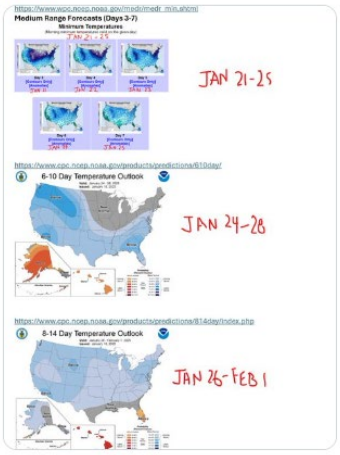
Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 20h

Support for HH #NatGas.

Bitter cold across Lower 48 may be ending this week, but Lower 48 expected to stay a little colder than normal thru the end of Jan

Today's updated @NOAA 3-7, 6-10 & 8-14 day temperature outlooks.

#OOTT



1 · 8 · 26 · 3.9K

Dan Tsubouchi ✓
@Energy_Tidbits

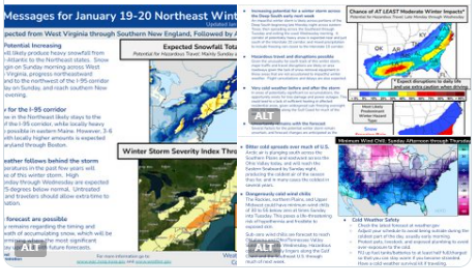
#Oil & #NatGas interruptions are to be expected.

Even in winter regions in north, brutal cold tends to impact production, drilling & crude by rail.

Cold, snow, freezing rain in TX, OK, LA where less winterized operations leads to more #NatGas freeze-offs and also refinery interruptions like Feb 2021 big freeze.

Thx @NWSWPC
#OOTT

> **NWS Weather Prediction Center** @NWSWPC · Jan 18
> A trifecta of impactful winter weather systems will bring about bitterly cold temperatures, heavy snow to the Northeast, & both disruptive snow & ice accumulations to much of the Southern U.S. over the next seven days. This post contains all three sets of current Key Messages.



9:34 AM · Jan 18, 2025 · **4,801** Views

2 5 20 1

Dan Tsubouchi ✓
@Energy_Tidbits

Vortexa crude #Oil floating storage.

Total est 52.09 mmb at Jan 17, +0.68 mmb WoW vs revised down Jan 10 of 51.41 mmb.

Low 50's is low floating storage.

So far, no real increase from new US sanctions but risk is for higher floating storage.
Thx @vortexa @business
#OOTT

9:14 AM · Jan 18, 2025 · **2,077** Views

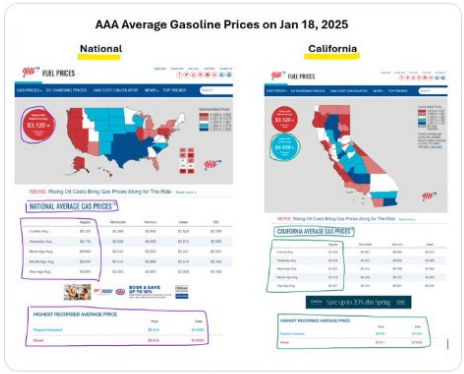
Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 18

Higher #Oil prices = higher gasoline prices.

AAA National average gasoline prices +$0.06 WoW to $3.12 on Jan 18,+$0.09 MoM & +$0.03 YoY.

California average prices +$0.06 WoW to $4.44, -$0.12 MoM & -$0.09 YoY

Thx @AAAnews
#OOTT



2 2 7 1.3K

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Xmas Europe air travel above pre-Covid didn't last.

Air travel vs pre-Covid is now -7.6% below pre-Covid, lower vs pre-Covid than before Xmas.

7-day moving average as of:
Jan 16: -7.6% below pre-Covid
Jan 9: -4.2%
Jan 2: -2.6%
Dec 26: +0.8%
Dec 19: -2.4%
Dec 12: -3.6%
Dec 5: -4.0%
Nov 28: -4.3%
Nov 21: -5.5%
Nov 14: -3.8%

Thx @eurocontrol
#OOTT

7:26 AM · Jan 18, 2025 · **1,814** Views

2 2 1

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 17

Wine of the week. Opening old red wines that would have been opened w/o Covid.

2001 Elderton "Command" Shiraz.

The 2001 was excellent and probably another decade to drink my remaining 2001's.

Kudos to @eldertonwines, Command is a great wine at a modest price.

1 4 1.1K

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Big continuing win for Cdn #Oil cash flows.

Increasing tanker exports post TMX June 2024 start kept WCS-WTI diffs from normal S/O/N widening, and continue to stay narrow.

WCS less WTI diffs:
01/17/25: $14.65
01/17/24: $19.25
01/17/23: $23.95

Can't recall what caused the 1-day crash in diffs from $23.00 to $2.60 on 01/25/23 and back to $23.75.

Thx @garquake @business

#OOTT

6:09 PM · Jan 17, 2025 · **1,971** Views

3 4 9

Dan Tsubouchi ✓
@Energy_Tidbits

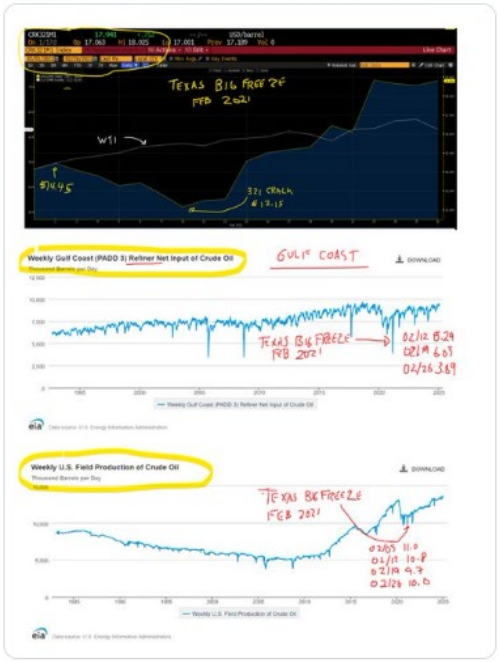
Flashback to Texas Big Freeze Feb 2021.

No two big freezes are the same but big hit in Feb 2021 was to Gulf Coast refineries.

WTI didn't have big swings down, moved up thru Feb 2021 especially as refineries came back on in late Feb.

Thx @EIAgov @business.

#OOTT



5:02 PM · Jan 17, 2025 · **2,137** Views

2 3 7 1

Dan Tsubouchi ✓ @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 17

321 crack spreads +$1.47 WoW to $17.94 on Jan 17.

WTI +$1.31 WoW to $77.88.

Reminder the Texas big freeze in Feb 2021 took spreads from $14.45 to $12.25, WTI was basically unchanged.

Thx @business
#OOTT

4 1.1K

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

China's growing economic challenge is its shrinking and aging population.

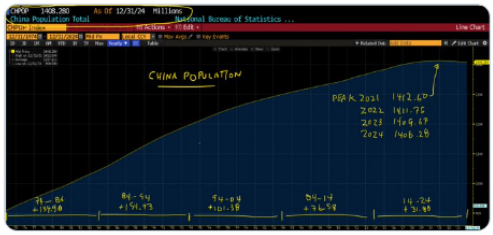
3rd consecutive year of declining population

-1.39 mm YoY to 1.408.28 mm at yr end 2024.

60 & older now 310.31 mm, or 22% of population.

Thx @business

#OOTT



8:36 AM · Jan 17, 2025 · **1,152** Views

1 2 4 2

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

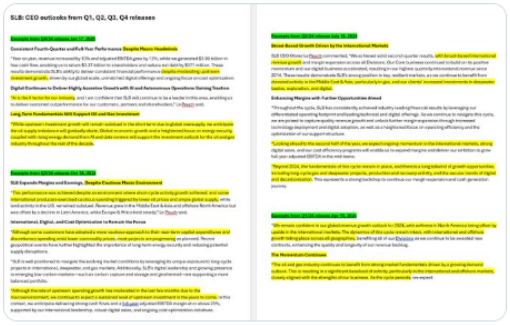
SLB CEO sees near term macro headwinds & oil oversupply with oil supply imbalance will gradually abate.

"Macro headwinds" (was "cautious macro environment")

"*upstream investment growth will remain subdued in the short term due to global oversupply, we anticipate the oil supply imbalance will gradually abate..... coupled with rising energy demand from AI and data centers will support the investment outlook for the oil and gas industry throughout the rest of the decade*"

See 👇 excerpts, CEO macro #Oil #NatGas view lessened in each quarter.

#OOTT



Last edited 6:37 AM · Jan 17, 2025 · **1,485** Views

1 5 3 2

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

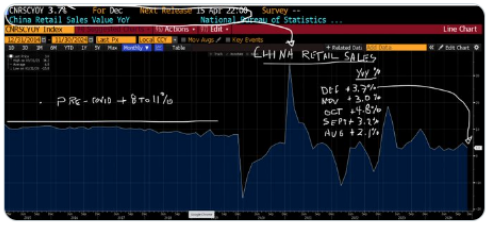
Trump factor?

Nov/Dec both below Oct that jumped up with Sept stimulus.

Retail sales YoY %
Dec +3.7% YoY vs est 3.6%
Nov +3.0%
Oct +4.8%
Sep +3.2%
Aug +2.1%
July +2.7%
Jun +2.0%
May +3.7%
Apr +2.3%
Mar +3.1%
No Jan/Feb data
2023
Dec +7.4%
Nov +10.1%

Nowhere near pre-Covid steady +8-11%.

#OOTT Thx @business



7:10 PM · Jan 16, 2025 · **1,517** Views

1 2

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Negative, but improving, China consumer indicator.

Chinese consumer's most important asset, their home values keep going lower even post Sept stimulus.

New home prices: 19th straight MoM % drop. Dec -0.08%. Nov -0.20%, Oct -0.51%. Sept -0.71%.

2nd hand home prices: 20th straight MoM % drop. Dec =0.31%. Nov -0.35%, Oct -0.48%. Sept -0.93%.

Smallest MoM % decline but still a decline.

Thx @business #OOTT

6:50 PM · Jan 16, 2025 · **2,202** Views

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 16

China economic data coming out shortly, including two key Chinese consumer strength indicators.

Dec Retail sales 7pm MT, survey +3.6% YoY

Dec new & used home prices 6:30 pm MT, no survey .

See recap of @business survey estimates

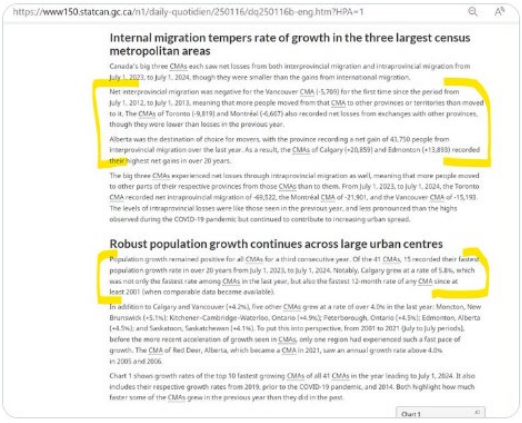
#OOTT

1 2 1K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 16

Calgary continues to have highest internal Canada migration. 👇
@StatCan_eng

Blue skies, Rockies an hour away, people still say hello to others, high paying jobs & "affordable housing values & lower tax rates incentivize an increasing number of out-of-province buyers to move to
Show more


https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/250116/dq250116b-eng.htm?HPA=1

Internal migration tempers rate of growth in the three largest census metropolitan areas

Canada's big three CMAs each saw net losses from both interprovincial migration and intraprovincial migration from July 1, 2023, to July 1, 2024, though they were smaller than the gains from international migration.

Net interprovincial migration was negative for the Vancouver CMA (-5,769) for the first time since the period from July 1, 2012, to July 1, 2013, meaning that more people moved from that CMA to other provinces or territories than moved to it. The CMAs of Toronto (-9,819) and Montréal (-6,667) also recorded net losses from exchanges with other provinces, though they were lower than losses in the previous year.

Alberta was the destination of choice for movers, with the province recording a net gain of 43,750 people from interprovincial migration over the last year. As a result, the CMAs of Calgary (+20,859) and Edmonton (+13,893) recorded their highest net gains in over 20 years.

The big three CMAs experienced net losses through intraprovincial migration as well, meaning that more people moved to other parts of their respective provinces from those CMAs than to them. From July 1, 2023, to July 1, 2024, the Toronto CMA recorded net intraprovincial migration of -69,522, the Montréal CMA of -21,901, and the Vancouver CMA of -15,190. The levels of intraprovincial losses were like those seen in the previous year, and less pronounced than the highs observed during the COVID-19 pandemic but continued to contribute to increasing urban spread.

Robust population growth continues across large urban centres

Population growth remained positive for all CMAs for a third consecutive year. Of the 41 CMAs, 15 recorded their fastest population growth rate in over 20 years from July 1, 2023, to July 1, 2024. Notably, Calgary grew at a rate of 5.8%, which was not only the fastest rate among CMAs in the last year, but also the fastest 12-month rate of any CMA since at least 2001 (when comparable data become available).

In addition to Calgary and Vancouver (+4.2%), five other CMAs grew at a rate of over 4.0% in the last year: Moncton, New Brunswick (+5.1%); Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario (+4.9%); Peterborough, Ontario (+4.5%); Edmonton, Alberta (+4.5%); and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (+4.1%). To put this into perspective, from 2001 to 2021 (July to July periods), before the more recent acceleration of growth seen in CMAs, only one region had experienced such a fast pace of growth. The CMA of Red Deer, Alberta, which became a CMA in 2021, saw an annual growth rate above 4.0% in 2005 and 2006.

Chart 1 shows growth rates of the top 10 fastest growing CMAs of all 41 CMAs in the year leading to July 1, 2024. It also includes their respective growth rates from 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and 2014. Both highlight how much faster some of the CMAs grew in the previous year than they did in the past.

Chart 1

6 14 4.1K

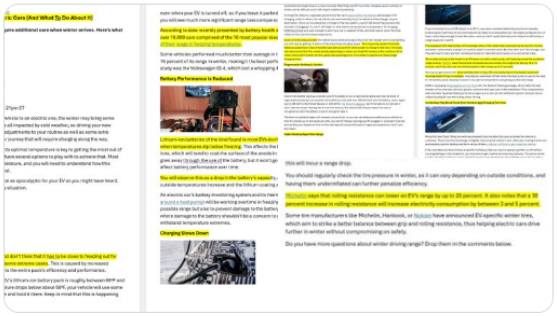
Dan Tsubouchi ✓
@Energy_Tidbits

Straight talk on BEV challenges for those who live in winter climates!

Big drop in BEV range is more than because it gets to 32F/OC outside. Also big loss from snow tires, turning on the heater, etc.

BEVs can be 1st car in California but likely 2nd or 3rd car in Canada, much like Equinor said 👇04/26/23 in Norway.

Thx @smartassicuss @InsideEVs
#OOTT



> **Dan Tsubouchi** ✓ @Energy_Tidbits · Apr 26, 2023
> Replying to @Energy_Tidbits
> 5/7
>
> In Norway, EVs are 2nd or 3rd cars!
> ...
> Show more

Last edited 2:55 PM · Jan 16, 2025 · **5,186** Views

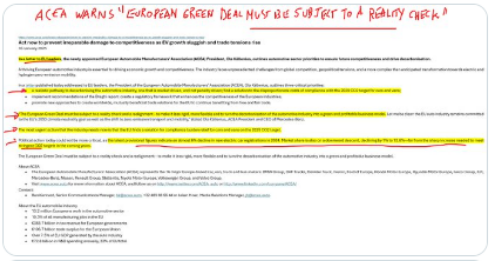
3 4 7 1

Dan Tsubouchi ✓ @Energy_Tidbits · 40m
EU's BEV plan does not work warns @ACEA_auto again!

"The European Green deal must be subject to a reality check and realignment"

"A realistic pathway to decarbonising the automotive industry, one that is market driven, and not penalty driven"

New BEV car registrations -6% YoY
Show more



> **Dan Tsubouchi** ✓ @Energy_Tidbits · Sep 19, 2024
>
> 
>
> 1/2. EU BEVs decline looks unfixable in near term.
>
> @ACEA_auto says urgent action needed.
>
> "We are missing crucial conditions to reach the ...

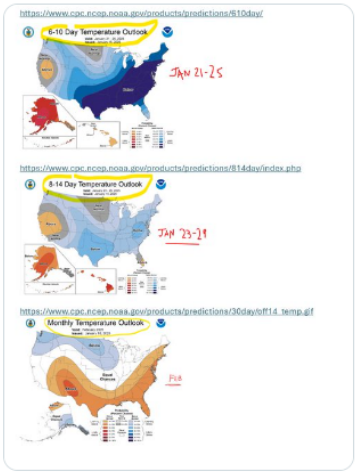
3 3 813

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · 5h

HH #NatGas hits $4 with support for the next week or more from the forecast for really cold temperatures across populous east & south of the Lower 48 thru Jan 25.

Looking further out, @NOAA's new Feb temperature forecasts is warmer than normal along east & south.

#OOTT



1 4 12 1.7K

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Bullish for Cdn #Oil as Rubio points to less Venezuela heavy/medium oil to US.

Re Cuba: Rubio says won't speak ahead of Admin decisions as Trump sets policy.

BUT has no hesitation to say oil license to Chevron & others provided $ billions and "*all that [licenses] need to be reexplored*". Seems to Infer Trump is onside.

Less VEN oil into US is positive for Cdn Oil prices.

See 👇 @business transcript.

#OOTT

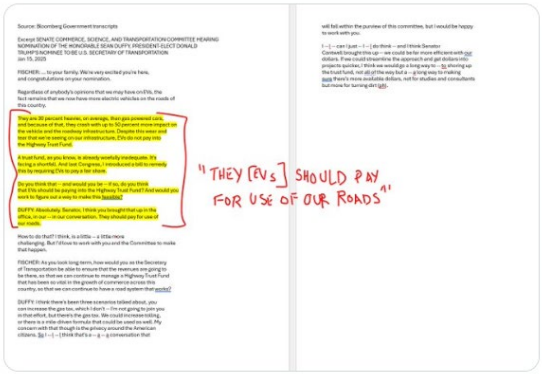
Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

DOT Sec nominee @SeanDuffyWI gives clear #EVs position

Sen Fischer should EVs be paying into the Highway Trust Fund?

Duffy "***Absolutely***. *Senator, I think you brought that up in the office, in our -- in our conversation.* ***They should pay for use of our roads.***"

Thx @business #OOTT



3:23 PM · Jan 15, 2025 · **1,126** Views

1 4

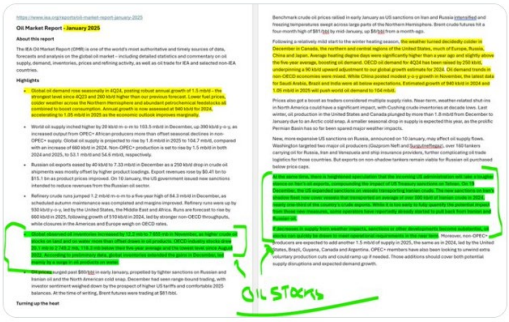
Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Potential near-term positive for #Oil.

IEA Jan OMR warns "*If decreases in supply from weather impacts, sanctions or other developments become substantial, oil stocks can quickly be drawn to meet operational requirements in the near term".*

Drawing global oil stocks in Q1 is always positive as Q1 is when global oil stocks build as oil consumption always declines QoQ vs preceding Q4.

#OOTT



What causes Q1 oil stock drawdowns? How do sanctions affect oil supply

6:24 AM · Jan 15, 2025 · **2,346** Views

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

OPEC Jan MOMR.

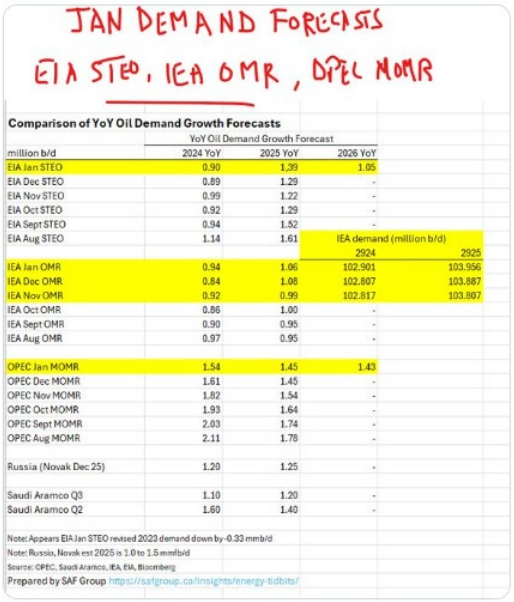
No surprises to #Oil demand growth.

2024 tweaked down. Still big outlier at +1.54 mmb/d YoY vs EIA +0.90 , IEA +0.94.

2025 no change. Still the bull outlier but not so far out like for 2024. OPEC +1.45 YoY vs EIA +1.39, IEA +1.06.

Tighter range means less debate on oil demand

#OOTT



Comparison of YoY Oil Demand Growth Forecasts

	YoY Oil Demand Growth Forecast			
million b/d	2024 YoY	2025 YoY	2026 YoY	
EIA Jan STEO	0.90	1.39	1.05	
EIA Dec STEO	0.89	1.29	-	
EIA Nov STEO	0.99	1.22	-	
EIA Oct STEO	0.92	1.29	-	
EIA Sept STEO	0.94	1.52	-	
EIA Aug STEO	1.14	1.61	IEA demand (million b/d)	
			2924	2925
IEA Jan OMR	0.94	1.06	102.901	103.956
IEA Dec OMR	0.84	1.08	102.807	103.887
IEA Nov OMR	0.92	0.99	102.817	103.807
IEA Oct OMR	0.86	1.00	-	
IEA Sept OMR	0.90	0.95	-	
IEA Aug OMR	0.97	0.95	-	
OPEC Jan MOMR	1.54	1.45	1.43	
OPEC Dec MOMR	1.61	1.45	-	
OPEC Nov MOMR	1.82	1.54	-	
OPEC Oct MOMR	1.93	1.64	-	
OPEC Sept MOMR	2.03	1.74	-	
OPEC Aug MOMR	2.11	1.78	-	
Russia (Novak Dec 25)	1.20	1.25	-	
Saudi Aramco Q3	1.10	1.20	-	
Saudi Aramco Q2	1.60	1.40	-	

Note: Appears EIA Jan STEO revised 2023 demand down by -0.33 mmb/d
Note: Russia, Novak est 2025 is 1.0 to 1.5 mmlb/d
Source: OPEC, Saudi Aramco, IEA, EIA, Bloomberg
Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/insights/energy-tidbits/

Why 2024 forecast tweaked down? | What causes OPEC's bullish outlook?

6:12 AM · Jan 15, 2025 · **987** Views

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Positive for #Oil.

Is it new US boss, Trump designate oilman Chris Wright, or is the IEA less worried about #Oil demand, or some of both?

Jan OMR release is missing normal highlighting negative comments on oil demand especially on China .

Does this mean IEA won't be negative for the sake of being negative on oil ie. let the numbers speak for themself.

Hopefully the release reflects the IEA tone in the paid report.

Be positive for Oil tone and also positive for them if they go back to @NeilAtkinson58 days!

#OOTT

Last edited 5:47 AM · Jan 15, 2025 · **919** Views

4 10 3

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Another IEA tweak higher in #Oil demand.

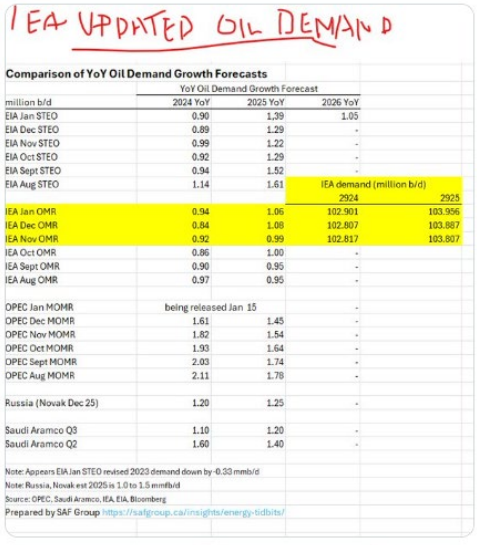
IEA Jan OMR now knocking on the door of 104 mmb/d for 2025 at 103.956 mmb/d.

OMR released at 2am MT, Brent unchanged at $80.01.

Thx @business Kristian Siedenburg

OPEC Jan MOMR coming out shortly.

#OOTT



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EIA Sept STEO	0.94	1.52	-
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			2924 2925
IEA Jan OMR	0.94	1.06	102.901 103.956
IEA Dec OMR	0.84	1.08	102.807 103.887
IEA Nov OMR	0.92	0.99	102.817 103.807
IEA Oct OMR	0.86	1.00	-
IEA Sept OMR	0.90	0.95	-
IEA Aug OMR	0.97	0.95	-
OPEC Jan MOMR	being released Jan 15		-
OPEC Dec MOMR	1.61	1.45	-
OPEC Nov MOMR	1.82	1.54	-
OPEC Oct MOMR	1.93	1.64	-
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Note: Appears EIA Jan STEO revised 2023 demand down by -0.33 mmb/d
Note: Russia, Novak est 2025 is 1.0 to 1.5 mmfb/d
Source: OPEC, Saudi Aramco, IEA, EIA, Bloomberg
Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/insights/energy-tidbits/

What is IEA's 2025 demand? Why is Brent price stable? What will OPE

Last edited 4:16 AM · Jan 15, 2025 · **1,534** Views

2 5

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

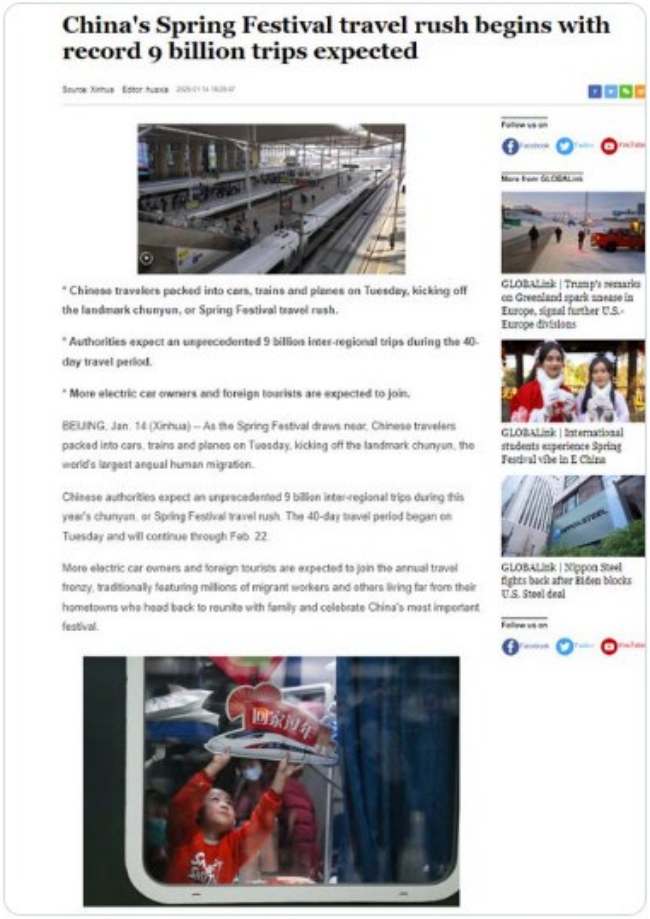
Chunyun, 40-day Spring Festival travel started today, thru Feb 22.

World's largest annual human migration.

- 9 b inter-regional trips
- 7.2 b road trips
- 510 mm rail trips, 12.75 mm/d, +5.5% YoY
- 90 mm air trips, 18,500 flights/day, +8.4% YoY.

Also, won't be separate Jan economic data for many items, combined with Feb.

#OOTT



China's Spring Festival travel rush begins with record 9 billion trips expected

Source: Xinhua Editor: huaxia

* Chinese travelers packed into cars, trains and planes on Tuesday, kicking off the landmark chunyun, or Spring Festival travel rush.

* Authorities expect an unprecedented 9 billion inter-regional trips during the 40-day travel period.

* More electric car owners and foreign tourists are expected to join.

BEIJING, Jan. 14 (Xinhua) -- As the Spring Festival draws near, Chinese travelers packed into cars, trains and planes on Tuesday, kicking off the landmark chunyun, the world's largest annual human migration.

Chinese authorities expect an unprecedented 9 billion inter-regional trips during this year's chunyun, or Spring Festival travel rush. The 40-day travel period began on Tuesday and will continue through Feb. 22.

More electric car owners and foreign tourists are expected to join the annual travel frenzy, traditionally featuring millions of migrant workers and others living far from their hometowns who head back to reunite with family and celebrate China's most important festival.

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GLOBALink | Trump's remarks on Greenland spark unease in Europe, signal further U.S.-Europe divisions

GLOBALink | International students experience Spring Festival vibe in E China

GLOBALink | Nippon Steel fights back after Biden blocks U.S. Steel deal

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What causes rail trip increase? | Why combine Jan, Feb data? | How does

7:08 PM · Jan 14, 2025 · **1,390** Views

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 14

Another #Oil holdback from Aramco's Jafurah:

Jafurah #NatGas displaces ~500,000 b/d used for power consumption to instead be used to create a range of valuable petroleum products.

Thx @Jamie__Ingram for highlighting.
#OOTT

aramco

Excerpts from: https://www.aramco.com/en/news-media/elements-magazine/2022/jafurah-the-jewel-of-our-unconventional-gas-program

Jafurah: the jewel of our unconventional gas program

The ambition to achieve net-zero

Natural gas could have a role to play both in reducing emissions in the Saudi Arabian domestic energy sector, and in its use in the production of lower-carbon future fuels such as blue hydrogen and blue ammonia.

NATURAL GAS WILL DISPLACE 500,000 B/D OF OIL →

When Aramco's unconventional gas program reaches peak production, it is expected to generate energy for domestic consumption equivalent to displacing around 500,000 barrels of crude oil, allowing this oil, and other petroleum liquids, to instead be utilized to create a range of valuable products, including ones for use in our own chemicals business.

Providing a valuable feedstock

630,000 B/D NGLS & CONDENSATE →

Jafurah aims to generate other valuable products, too. By 2030, the facility is predicted to generate over 420 million scfd of ethane and around 630,000 barrels of NGLs and condensates per day, which, if achieved, can act as necessary feedstock for the rapidly-growing demands of the petrochemical industry.

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 14

Holdback to #Oil post 2025.

~1 mmb/d of new condensate & NGLs supply start to come from Saudi Arabia & Qatar post 2025 that isn't covered by OPEC+ cuts. Plus Condensate & NGLs ...

3 · 5 · 23 · 5.4K

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Holdback to #Oil post 2025.

~1 mmb/d of new condensate & NGLs supply start to come from Saudi Arabia & Qatar post 2025 that isn't covered by OPEC+ cuts. Plus Condensate & NGLs "tallies quite nicely" with China liquids demand growth. @Jamie__Ingram on @gulf_intel.

See my 👇 transcript
#OOTT

1 million b/d of new condensate & NGLs supply coming from Saud Arabia and Qatar post 2025 that isn't covered by OPEC+ cuts. Jamie Ingram MEES.

SAF comments by Mamie Ingram (Senior Editor, Middle East Economic Survey) on Gulf Intelligence's Global Energy Outlook Forum on Jan 9, 2025 https://www.youtube.com/live/G4ZEneNwpLc

Items in "italics" are SAF Group created transcript

SAUDI 500,000 B/D

At 16:30 min mark, Ingram "*I think on the supply side in the Gulf, one of the most interesting developments that we're going to see towards the end of this year will be the start up in Saudi Arabia of the Jafurah Basin unconventional gas development. It gets spoken about as a gas development but it has vast quantities of liquids that are going to be produced on the sides of that – ethane, NGLs, condensate. And these are not going to subject to OPEC's production cuts. So that is a big volume that can be produced irrespective of what OPEC+ does. It will just be small amounts at the end of tis year, ramping up by the end of the decade to something like 400,000 b/d of condensate, more than 500,000 b/d of condensate and NGLs I think, and 400 million cfd of ethane. And what this does is, it actually tallies quite nicely with the way you see the demand growth in China, within China. Yes, perhaps overall oil demand in China has peaked, is going to peak soon or is going to plateau, but it's petchems that we're going to see driving forward any more growth and offsetting demands from gasoline and road transport fuels. So that's where the liquids that that come from Jafurah Basin, projects like that re going to be very valuable. We're also seeing Aramco start to pick up assets in Chinese refineries with the, integrating petrochemical facilities into. So they're really trying to tie together the whole supply chain as it were.*

QATAR 500,000 B/D

And, also from Qatar. Again, its big LNG plan new expansion parts are going to come on line, possibly the end of this year, the first train. But more likely that's a 2026, 2027 project timeline. And we're going to see another 500,000 b/d or so of condensate coming out of those projects. So a lot of light barrels are going to come on the market from those two."

Prepared by SAF Group https://safgroup.ca/insights/energy-tidbits/

Last edited 10:41 AM · Jan 14, 2025 · **459** Views

2 · 3

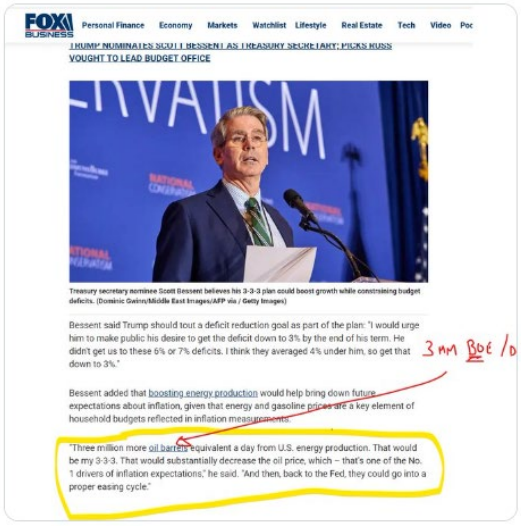
Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Reminder Scott Bessant was referring to adding 3 million boe/d (barrels of oil equivalent), which would include oil equivalent of #NatGas bcf/d to be added.

Bessant wasn't saying US would add 3 mmb/d of #Oil.

Regardless, the key oil supply question will be how much can US add and SUSTAIN.

#OOTT



6:23 AM · Jan 14, 2025 · **1,530** Views

1 3 9 4

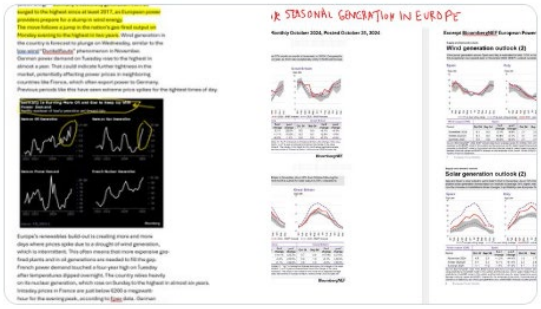
Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

Wind 101: Can crash even in the normal peak winter seasonal generation period.

German electricity generation from #Oil highest since 2017, from #NatGas at 2-yr highs with low wind this week.

Bad timing as winter is also solar seasonal low.

Thx @EamonFarhat @BloombergNEF
#OOTT



5:25 AM · Jan 14, 2025 · **1,653** Views

1 6 8

Dan Tsubouchi ✓
@Energy_Tidbits

Here's why China stocks up big.

👇@jendeben @SalehaMohsin Trump team looking at gradual tariff ramp on China to boost negotiating leverage & avoid inflation spike

Makes sense.

Like Trump or not, his basic negotiating style tends to produce wins for him.

Threaten actions that look a lose/BIG LOSE deal ie. some negative blowback to him.

Then back off to a Win/Lose deal.
#OOTT
bloomberg.com/news/articles/...

> **Saleha Mohsin** @SalehaMohsin · 13h
> Members of Trump's team are discussing slowly ramping up tariffs month by month, a gradual approach aimed at boosting negotiating leverage while helping avoid a spike in inflation
>
> The proposal has not yet been presented to Trump
>
> w/ @jendeben
>
> 
>
> From bloomberg.com

4:26 AM · Jan 14, 2025 · **838** Views

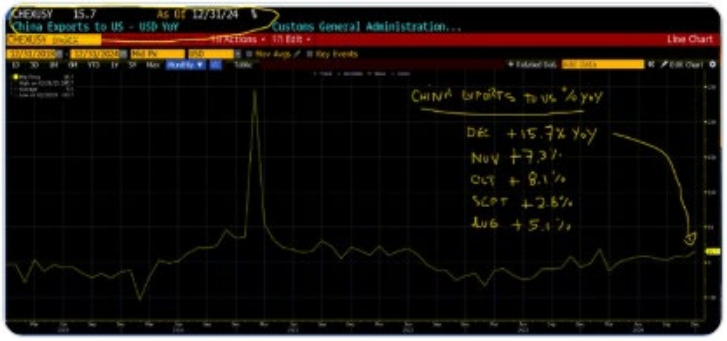
1 1 1

Dan Tsubouchi ✓ @Energy_Tidbits · 15h

ICYMI.

Last night's China exports to US in Dec were +15.7% YoY as US buyers rush to get Chinese products before Trump takes office on Jan 20.

Thx @business.
#OOTT



2 3 1.8K

Dan Tsubouchi @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 12

HH #NatGas prices trading +$0.25 to $4.24 tonight.

Cold temps in most of Lower 48 forecast to continue for the next couple weeks.

See 👇 @NOAA temperature maps.

#OOTT

> **Dan Tsubouchi** @Energy_Tidbits · Jan 11
>
> Positive for HH #NatGas.
>
> Cold temps expected to continue across most of Lower 48 for the next two weeks
>
> ...
> Show more
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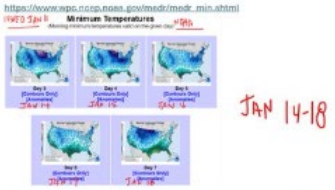
> 
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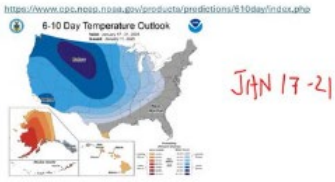
> 
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2 11 3.7K

Dan Tsubouchi
@Energy_Tidbits

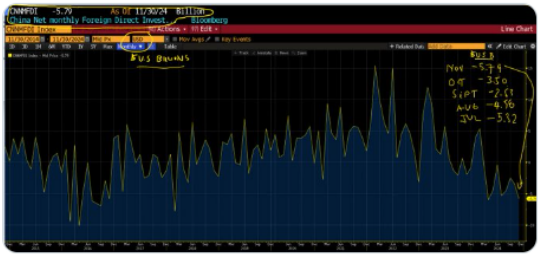
Continued negative indicator for China recovery.

9th consecutive month of negative net monthly foreign direct investment flows.

Expected Nov hit as Trump win added risk to investing in China.

US $ B
Nov: -5.79
Oct: -3.50
Sept: -2.53
Aug: -4.58
July: -5.32
June: -0.44
May: -4.50
Apr: -5.99
Mar: -0.9
Feb: 5.3
Jan: 3.9
Dec: -0.8
Nov: -2.0

Thx @business
#OOTT



6:32 PM · Jan 12, 2025 · **2,269** Views

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