

OIL Medium-Term Market Report 2014

Presentation

at the

Bank of Canada



Antoine Halff

Market Analysis and Forecasts to 2019

© OECD/IEA 2014

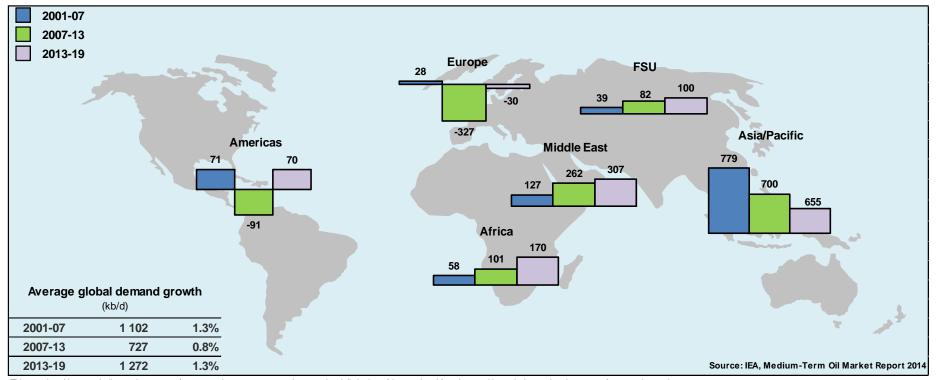
The oil market at a junction



- Balances loosen up on paper but must be seen in perspective
- The unconventional supply revolution enters a new stage matures into an increasingly global phenomenon, not just a US success story
- Political and social change in the MENA raises OPEC supply risk, partly offsetting the impact of higher non-OPEC supply
- The economic recovery buoys demand, but the dynamics of demand growth undergo a structural shift - efficiency gains and fuel switching increasingly balance income and population impacts
- Asia is by far the largest magnet for global crude exports as North America grows into a net oil exporter
- The refining industry faces a new round of restructuring and a potential glut of light products

Oil demand nears 100 mb/d by 2019, but peak oil demand growth is in sight

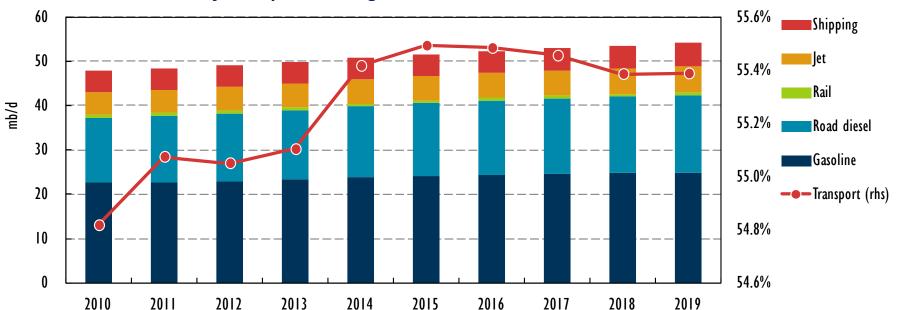




This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Average 1.3%/yr growth on improving macroeconomic backdrop Growth gains momentum in some regions Overall growth slows on fuel switching and efficiency gains

Oil's place in the energy mix is changing



Relative share of transport use is global oil demand

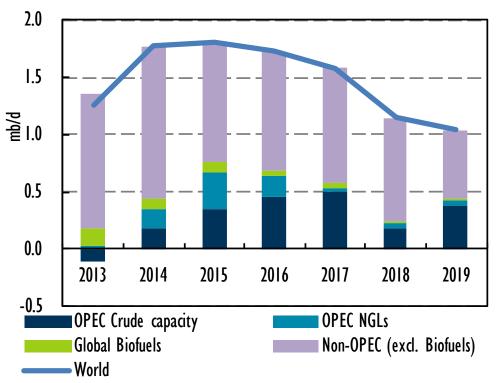
With a few exceptions, oil is being pushed out of the power generation and residential sectors

- More than 5 ½ in every 10 barrels of oil are used for transport, including 4 for road transport
 - Non-energy use of oil petrochemicals rising steeply

Oil supply growth is bifurcated - robust in non-OPEC, facing headwinds in OPEC



Global oil supply capacity growth



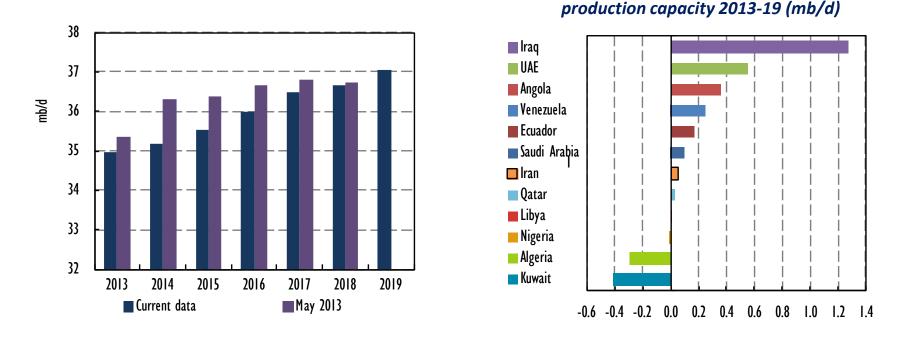
Total oil supply capacity grows by 9 mb/d to 105 mb/d
Exceptionally strong non-OPEC growth, but slowing later in the forecast period

MENA turmoil, weak investment climate weigh on OPEC capacity growth



Incremental OPEC crude

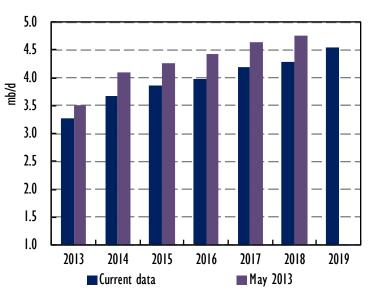
OPEC crude production capacity



OPEC capacity seen growing by 2.1 mb/d to 37.1 mb/d in 2019

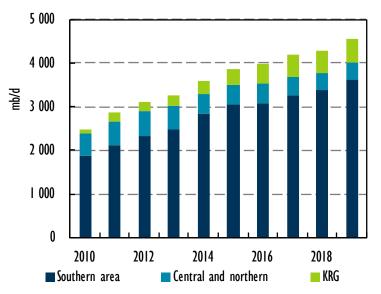
- Iraq to supply 60% of growth
- Worsening political stability and security issues add major downside risk in Iraq, Libya, others

Iraq faces multi-pronged challenges in pursuit of targets



Iraq crude production capacity growth

Iraq crude oil production by region

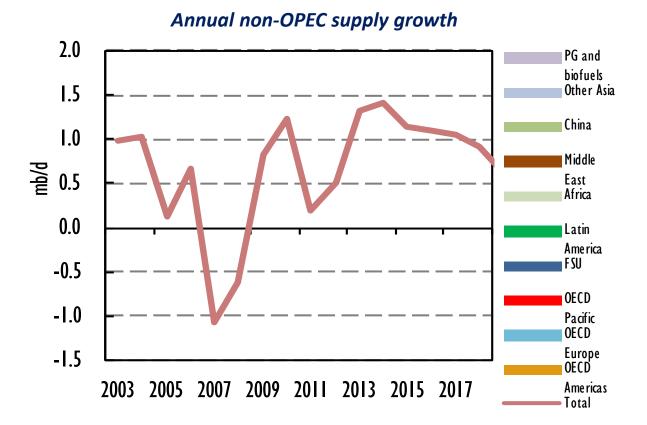


Iraq capacity seen rising by 40% or 1.3 mb/d to 4.5 mb/d by 2019

- Rising sectarian strife raises downside risks but there are other problems too
- Weak institutions have led to delays in contract awards for infrastructure plans that anchor projects

The unconventional revolution comes of age

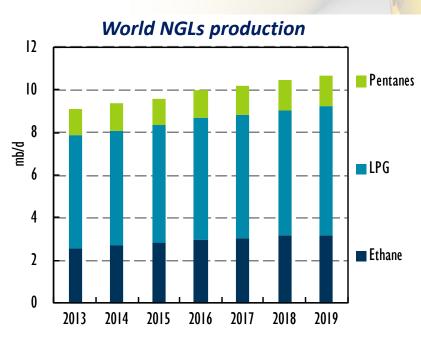




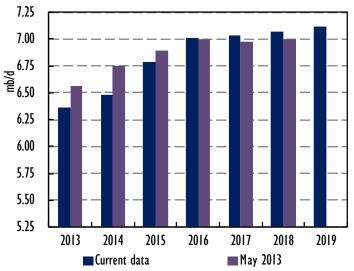
N. America continues to lead non-OECD supply growth
 But growth slows in N. America and diversifies later in the period

NGLs, field condensate account for growing share of global supply





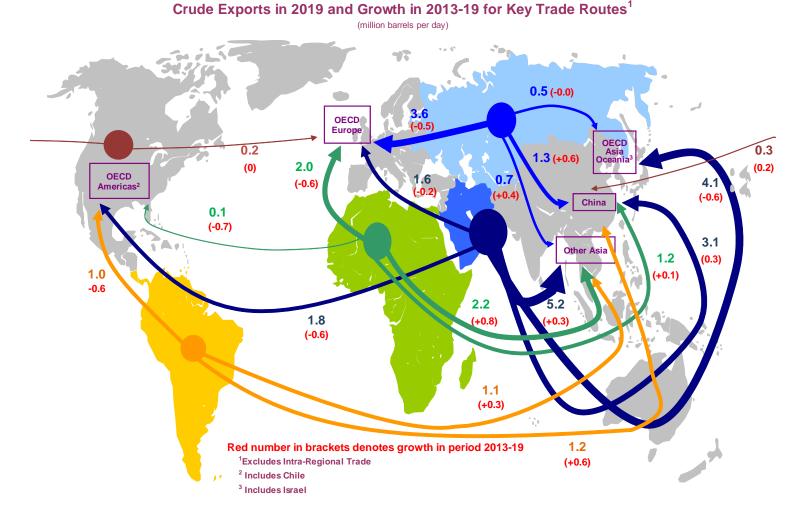
OPEC NGLs production



- NGL capacity grows jumps 18% to 10.7 mb/d in 2019
- OPEC NGLs rise by 13% to 7.12 mb/d, fuelled by quest for natural gas for utilities, water desalination and industry
- Iran accounts for ~40% of OPEC NGL growth, followed by Libya, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Qatar

In crude trade, all roads lead to Asia





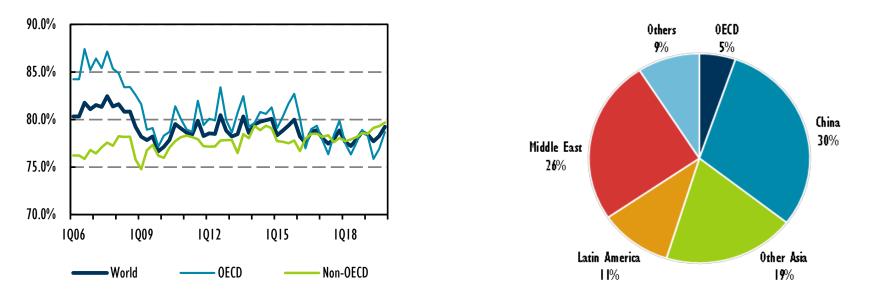
Asia imports surge 16% to more than 22 mb – 65% of the int'l crude market – as N. America swings to net oil exporter

Refinery capacity growth sets stage for new round of consolidation



CDU Expansions 2013-2019 by Region

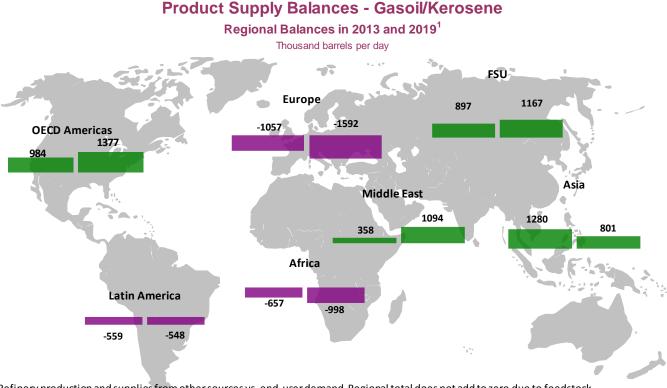
Refinery utilization rates



Almost all growth come from non-OECD, including half from Asia
Plans are getting scaled back in the face of rising over-capacity
To bring utilization rates up to levels of 2006-2008 (when margins were good), nearly 5 mb/d of capacity would have to be eliminated through plant closures, delays or cancellations

Europe faces growing import dependence for middle distillates...





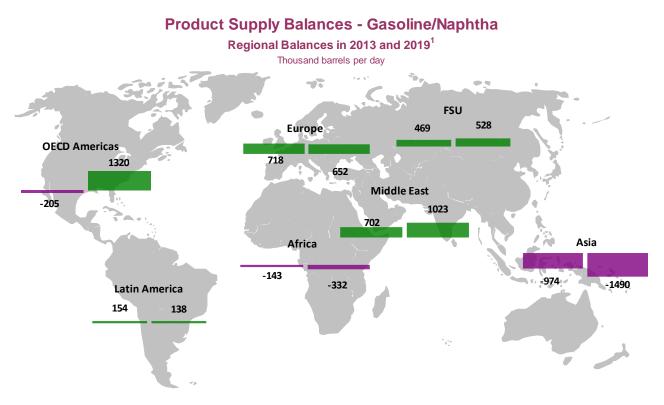
Refinery production and supplies from other sources vs. end-user demand. Regional total does not add to zero due to feedstock trade and differences in product classifications.

1. Positive number indicates net-export potential, negative number net-import requirement

Europe's middle distillate deficit balloons to 1.6 mb/d by 2019 Increased supplies coming from Middle East, N. America, Russia

...while North America faces a gasoline glut





Refinery Production and supplies from other sources vs. end-user demand. regional total do not add to zero due to feedstock trade and differences in product classifications.

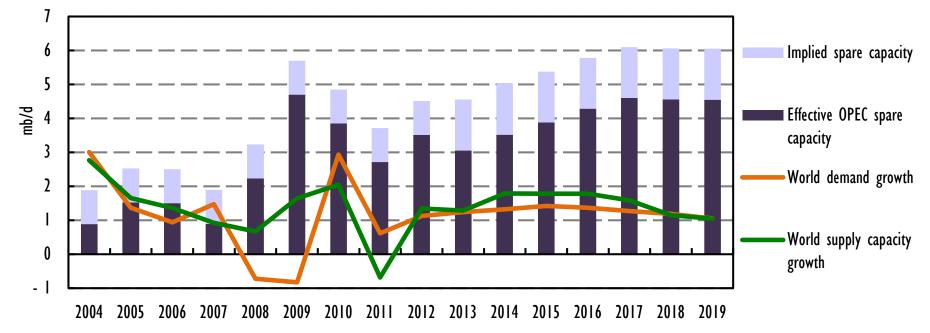
Positive number indicates net-export potential, negative number indicate net-import requirement

North America faces excess light distillate supply of 1.3 mb/d in 2019 – a by-product in search of outlets

On paper, oil market balance eases, but risks and challenges abound







Nominal spare OPEC capacity to rise from 2013
But high risk remains





Further questions: OilMarketReport@iea.org

© OECD/IEA 2014