Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

12 November 2024

Feature article:
Global oil inventory developments

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

Helferstorferstrasse 17, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

E-mail: prid(at)opec.org

Website: www.opec.org

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Dr. Ayed S. Al-Qahtani	Director, Research Division	*email: aalqahtani(at)opec.org*

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Contributors

Crude Oil Price Movements		
Yacine Sariahmed	Chief Oil Price Analyst, PSD	*email: ysariahmed(at)opec.org*
Commodity Markets		
Angel Edjang Memba	Senior Financial Analyst, PSD	*email: aedjangmemba(at)opec.org*
World Economy		
Dr. Mohannad Alsuwaidan	Economic Analyst, PSD	*email: malsuwaidan(at)opec.org*
Dr. Joerg Spitzy	Senior Research Analyst, PSD	*email: jspitzy(at)opec.org*
World Oil Demand		
Dr. Sulaiman Saad	Senior Oil Demand Analyst, PSD	*email: ssaad(at)opec.org*
World Oil Supply		
Dr. Ali Akbar Dehghan	Senior Oil Supply Analyst, PSD	*email: adehghan(at)opec.org*
Product Markets and Refinery Operations		
Tona Ndamba	Chief Refinery & Products Analyst, PSD	*email: tndamba(at)opec.org*
Tanker Markets		
Douglas Linton	Senior Research Specialist, PSD	*email: dlinton(at)opec.org*
Crude and Refined Products Trade		
Douglas Linton	Senior Research Specialist, PSD	*email: dlinton(at)opec.org*
Stock Movements		
Dr. Aziz Yahyai	Senior Research Analyst, PSD	*email: ayahyai(at)opec.org*
Technical Team		
Dr. Asmaa Yaseen	Senior Modelling & Forecasting Analyst, PSD	*email: ayaseen(at)opec.org*
Masudbek Narzibekov	Senior Research Analyst, PSD	*email: mnarzibekov(at)opec.org*
Viveca Hameder	Research Specialist, PSD	*email: vhameder(at)opec.org*
Hataichanok Leimlehner	Assistant Research Specialist, PSD	*email: hleimlehner(at)opec.org*

Statistical Services

Huda Almwasawy, Head, Data Services Department; Mhammed Mouraia, Statistical Systems Coordinator; Pantelis Christodoulides (World Oil Demand, Stock Movements); Klaus Stoeger (World Oil Supply); Mohammad Sattar (Crude Oil Price Movements, Crude and Refined Products Trade); Mihni Mihnev (Product Markets and Refinery Operations); Justinas Pelenis (World Economy); Mansi Ghodsi (Commodity Markets), Hana Elbadri (Tanker Market)

Editing and Design

James Griffin; Maureen MacNeill; Scott Laury; Matthew Quinn; Richard Murphy; Boris Kudashev; Carola Bayer; Andrea Birnbach; Tara Starnegg

Oil Market Highlights

Crude Oil Price Movements

In October, the OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value increased by 86¢, or 1.2%, m-o-m, to average $74.45/b. The ICE Brent front-month contract increased by $2.51, or 3.4%, m-o-m, to average $75.38/b. The NYMEX WTI front-month contract increased by $2.19, or 3.2%, m-o-m, to average $71.56/b. The GME Oman front-month contract increased by $2.12, or 2.9%, m-o-m, to average at $75.03/b. The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI front-month spread widened by 32¢, m-o-m, to average $3.82/b. The oil futures forward curves flattened in October but remained in backwardation. Hedge funds and other money managers showed mixed movements in their positions, contributing to volatility.

World Economy

The world economic growth forecast is revised up slightly to stand at 3.1% for 2024 and 3.0% for 2025. The US economic growth forecast for 2024 is revised up to 2.7%, reflecting robust growth in 2Q24 and 3Q24. For 2025, the US growth forecast is also revised up to 2.1%. Japan's growth forecasts remain unchanged at 0.1% for 2024 and 0.9% for 2025. Similarly, the Eurozone's economic growth forecasts remain unchanged at 0.8% and 1.2% in 2024 and 2025, respectively. China's economic growth forecast for 2024 remains unchanged at 4.9%, however, the recently announced stimulus measures led to an upward revision of the economic growth forecast for 2025 to 4.7%. India's economic growth forecasts remain unchanged at 6.8% for 2024 and 6.3% for 2025. The economic growth forecasts for Brazil are revised up to 2.9% for 2024 and 2.1% for 2025, on the back of ongoing robust dynamics which are expected to extend into 2025. Reflecting ongoing steady growth, Russia's economic growth forecasts are revised up to 3.5% for 2024 and 1.7% for 2025.

World Oil Demand

The global oil demand growth forecast for 2024 is revised down slightly by 107 tb/d from the previous month's assessment to 1.8 mb/d, y-o-y. This minor adjustment is mainly due to updated data for 1Q24, 2Q24 and 3Q24. OECD oil demand is expected to grow by around 0.2 mb/d, while non-OECD demand is forecast to expand by close to 1.7 mb/d. In 2025, global oil demand growth is also revised down slightly by 103 tb/d from the previous month's assessment to 1.5 mb/d, y-o-y. The OECD demand is expected to grow by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, while demand in the non-OECD is forecast to expand by 1.4 mb/d.

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the DoC) is expected to grow by 1.2 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2024, unchanged from last month's assessment. The main growth drivers are expected to be the US and Canada. For 2025, the non-DoC liquids supply growth forecast is expected to grow by 1.1 mb/d, y-o-y, also unchanged from last month. Growth is anticipated to be mainly driven by the US, Brazil, Canada, and Norway. Natural gas liquids (NGLs) and non-conventional liquids from countries participating in the DoC are forecast to grow by about 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 8.3 mb/d in 2024, followed by an increase of about 80 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 8.4 mb/d in 2025. Crude oil production by the countries participating in the DoC increased by 0.21 mb/d in October compared with the previous month, averaging about 40.34 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Product Markets and Refining Operations

In October, refinery margins increased following two consecutive months of losses, amid lower refinery product output in the Atlantic Basin due to heavy maintenance. On the USGC, an increasingly tight fuel oil market and solid diesel margin gains contributed to a lift in US refining margins. The seasonal product output constraint exerted downward pressure on product stocks, helping strengthen US product markets in October. This contrasted with the firm product stock builds and margin losses seen in the previous two months. In Northwest Europe, a contraction in total product availability led to a decline in product inventories at the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) storage hub, exerting upward pressure on product crack spreads. This was seen nearly across the barrel except for low-sulphur fuel oil. Most of the upturn in the region was attributed to HSFO and gasoline. In Singapore, improvements in regional product requirements, particularly from Indonesia, China, and Japan, backed refining economics. Regarding products, gasoil and jet/kerosene were the strongest margin drivers over the month, while a decline in Middle Eastern naphtha inflows and healthy naphtha demand from the regional petrochemical sector added to the upside in Asian product markets.

Tanker Market

Dirty spot freight rates rose across the board due to a strong start to the month before weakening in the second half of October, amid ample tonnage availability. An active US export market and geopolitical uncertainties were key drivers supporting rates early in the month. On the Middle East-to-East route, VLCC spot freight rates rose by 6%, m-o-m, in October, while rates on the West Africa-to-East route were up 5% over the same period. In the Suezmax market, rates on the US Gulf Coast-to-Europe route jumped 36%, m-o-m. A surge in Aframax rates encouraged charterers to switch to the large Suezmax vessels, although ample availability limited gains, with Aframax spot rates on the Caribbean-to-US East Coast route surging 81%, m-o-m. The clean market was mixed according to the route, although on average rates fell both East and West of Suez. Soft demand for gasoline flows to the US limited activity in the Atlantic Basin.

Crude and Refined Product Trade

Preliminary data shows US crude imports fell to an almost two-year low of 6.0 mb/d in October, while exports returned above 4 mb/d for the first time in three months, supported by higher flows to Europe. US product imports fell further to 1.5 mb/d, led by lower inflows of gasoline, while product exports remained strong compared to the previous year at 6.4 mb/d, supported by a high distillate fuel exports. Preliminary estimates point to OECD Europe crude and product inflows increasing m-o-m in October, supported by US exports into the region. In September, Japan's crude imports strengthened further to reach 2.4 mb/d, but remained 7% lower, y-o-y. Japan's product imports edged down on declines in kerosene and diesel, while product exports rose 10% on higher outflows of most major products, especially fuel oil. Crude imports into China fell back 4% in September to average 11.1 mb/d, while product inflows remain strong on continued healthy inflows of fuel oil and LPG. India's crude imports averaged 4.5 mb/d in September, remaining at the upper end of the latest five-year range for the month and representing a seasonal decline. India's product exports jumped 30%, m-o-m, supported by higher outflows of diesel.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary September 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 3.0 mb, m-o-m. At 2,808 mb, they were 159 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Within components, crude stocks fell by 7.5 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks rose by 4.5 mb, m-o-m. OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,317 mb. This is 118 mb less than the 2015–2019 average. OECD total product stocks stood at 1,491 mb. This is 41 mb below the 2015–2019 average. In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks fell in September by 0.2 days, m-o-m, to stand at 60.8 days. This is 1.8 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

Balance of Supply and Demand

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous month's assessment to stand at 42.7 mb/d in 2024, which is around 0.5 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2023. Demand for DoC crude in 2025 is revised down by 0.2 mb/d from the previous month's assessment to stand at 43.0 mb/d, around 0.4 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024.

Feature Article

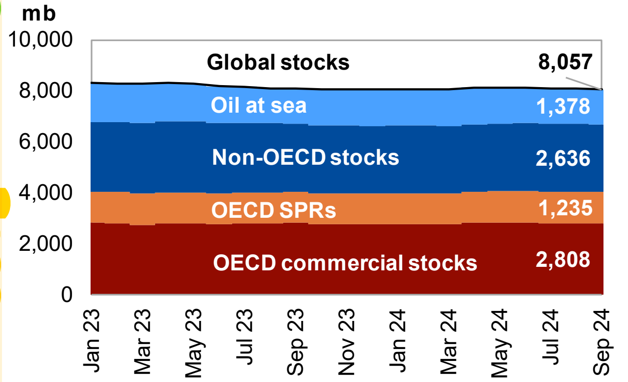
Global oil inventory developments

Global oil inventories are grouped into three major components. The first includes OECD commercial oil stocks and Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPRs), with inventory data sourced from OECD national government reports. The second includes non-OECD commercial inventories and SPRs, which have grown in significance since non-OECD oil demand surpassed that of the OECD in 2015, now making up about 56% of global oil demand. However, tracking non-OECD inventory levels remains challenging due to the availability of data. Estimates for these stocks are primarily based on monthly data from major producer and consumer countries, as published by the Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI), alongside official sources from major non-OECD countries. The third component is oil at sea, including 'oil afloat' and 'oil in transit,' which serves as an important operational link between exporting and importing countries.

Since the beginning of 2024, global oil inventories have declined by 14 million barrels (mb) to reach 8,057 mb by the end of September 2024, according to the latest available data (***Graph 1***).

The OECD commercial stocks and OECD SPRs have increased by 30 mb and 28 mb, respectively, while non-OECD stocks and oil at sea have dropped by 12 mb and 60 mb, respectively. The increase in OECD commercial stocks in the first three quarters of 2024 is attributed to weaker demand in the region. For OECD SPRs, the increase is largely driven by steady additions to the US SPR, which has been expanding at a rate of about 3 mb per month, as the US Administration replenishes significant releases made in 2022.

Graph 1: Global oil inventory stocks



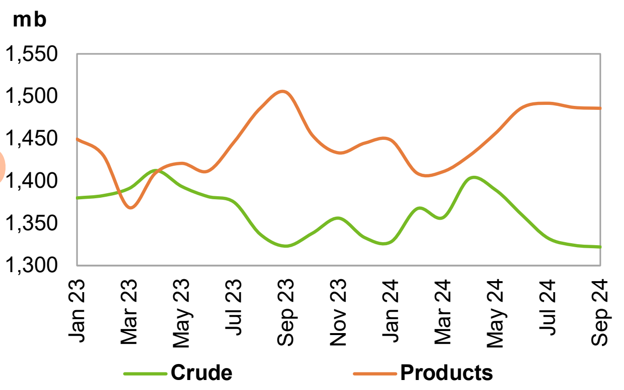
Sources: Argus Media, EIA, OilX, IEA, METI and OPEC.

Overall, the global stocks decline has been primarily driven by reductions in non-OECD stocks and oil at sea, spurred by an increase in non-OECD demand. Additionally, lower output from some producing countries, coupled with a backwardated market structure, has discouraged refiners and traders from building oil at sea storage.

The global inventory dynamics in 2024, y-t-d, have been characterized by three distinct intervals. In 1Q24, global oil inventory levels were almost unchanged quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q). In 2Q24, inventories increased by 69 mb, but this trend reversed in 3Q24 with a decline of 83 mb, q-o-q. In terms of the supply/demand balance, data for the first three quarters of this year indicates a negative "implied global stock change" – a trend consistent with observed global inventory movements. Indeed, the gap between these two indicators is expected to close as more data becomes available.

Between January and September 2024, the observed build in total OECD commercial oil inventories was driven by a substantial build in OECD product stocks, which offset the decline in crude commercial stocks. The OECD product inventories rose by 41 mb, while crude commercial stocks fell by 11 mb (***Graph 2***). The increase in product stocks primarily reflects weak product demand within OECD countries, whereas the reduction in OECD crude oil stocks was likely the result of higher crude processing rates.

Graph 2: OECD commercial stocks



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

Among OECD regions in 2024, combined crude and refined product stocks held in OECD Americas increased by 3 mb. This build was driven by a 22 mb increase in product stocks, while crude stocks fell by 19 mb over the same period. The crude draw occurred on the back of year-on-year higher refinery utilization. In OECD Asia-Pacific, both crude and product inventories have risen this year, resulting in a combined oil stock build of 14 mb since the start of 2024. Higher crude imports supported crude stocks, while increased refinery output bolstered product stocks. In OECD Europe, most of the build since the beginning of this year has come from a 14 mb increase in product stocks, while crude stocks have experienced a slight decrease of 2 mb.

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Crude Oil Price Movements

In October, the OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value rose by 86¢, or 1.2%, m-o-m, to stand at $74.45/b.

The ICE Brent front-month contract rose by $2.51, or 3.4%, m-o-m, in October to average $75.38/b, while NYMEX WTI increased by $2.19, or 3.2%, m-o-m, to average $71.56/b. GME Oman crude oil futures prices rose in October by $2.12, or 2.9%, m-o-m, to settle at $75.03/b. The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI front-month spread widened on a monthly average of 32¢ to settle at $3.82/b.

Hedge funds and other money managers maintained bearish stances on oil prices with mixed movements in their positions. In the first week of October, speculators covered a significant volume of short positions and increased their exposure. Sentiment then shifted and speculators reduced net long positions for three following weeks. Between the weeks of 8 October and 29 October, money managers sold an equivalent of 113 mb, leading to a 37.2% drop in combined futures and options net long positions in ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI.

The market structure of all three crude benchmarks ─ ICE Brent, NYMEX WTI and GME Oman ─ weakened for a third consecutive month in October but remained in backwardation.

The premium of light sweet crude over medium sour crude continued to show mixed movement among regions in October, following the same trends observed in the previous month. In Europe and Asia, sweet-sour crude differentials narrowed further as the value of light sweet crude came under pressure due to the high availability of prompt loading barrels in the Atlantic Basin, and amid the peak of refinery maintenance season. Meanwhile, stronger fuel oil margins lent support to medium and heavy sour grades. In contrast, in the US Gulf Coast (USGC), the sweet-sour crude spread widened slightly in October as sour crude remained under pressure.

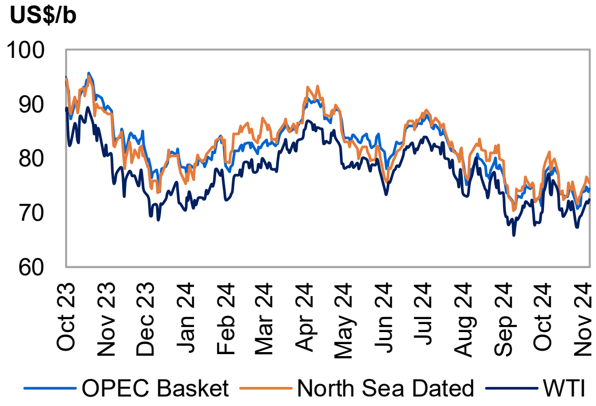
Crude spot prices

Crude oil spot prices rebounded in October from the low level seen in September as concerns about the demand outlook subsided and uncertainty about geopolitical developments in the Middle East persisted. Easing selling pressure and short covering in futures markets lent support to prices earlier in the month. Higher refining margins in all major trading hubs provided additional support to oil prices.

However, the oil price rally was capped by signs of a well-supplied spot crude market and a build in US crude oil stocks in October, which were coupled with maintenance season.

Spot crude prices remained at a premium to futures prices in October, but the spread continued to narrow.

Graph 1 - 1: Crude oil price movements



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

On a monthly average, the North Sea Dated-ICE Brent spread declined by $1.19 to stand at a premium of 20¢/b in October, compared with a premium of $1.39/b in September.

All physical crude oil benchmarks rose m-o-m in October, with North Sea Dated and Dubai's first months increasing respectively by $1.32 and $1.21, or 1.8% and 1.6%, to settle at $75.58/b and $74.60/b, while WTI's first month rose by $1.93, or 2.8%, to settle at $71.60/b.

Table 1 - 1: OPEC Reference Basket and selected crudes, US$/b

OPEC Reference Basket (ORB)	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24	%	*Year-to-date* 2023	2024
ORB	**73.59**	**74.45**	***0.86***	***1.2***	**83.11**	**81.21**
Arab Light	75.16	75.89	*0.73*	*1.0*	85.04	82.84
Basrah Medium	72.31	73.08	*0.77*	*1.1*	80.65	79.65
Bonny Light	77.08	77.75	*0.67*	*0.9*	83.52	83.65
Djeno	66.81	68.13	*1.32*	*2.0*	75.49	74.49
Es Sider	73.21	74.03	*0.82*	*1.1*	82.51	81.22
Iran Heavy	73.59	74.06	*0.47*	*0.6*	83.31	81.03
Kuwait Export	74.69	74.87	*0.18*	*0.2*	84.44	82.01
Merey	54.91	58.30	*3.39*	*6.2*	63.64	66.21
Murban	73.41	74.84	*1.43*	*1.9*	83.28	81.02
Rabi Light	73.80	75.12	*1.32*	*1.8*	82.48	81.48
Sahara Blend	76.21	77.53	*1.32*	*1.7*	83.97	83.08
Zafiro	76.31	76.98	*0.67*	*0.9*	83.69	83.40
Other Crudes						
North Sea Dated	74.26	75.58	*1.32*	*1.8*	82.94	81.93
Dubai	73.39	74.60	*1.21*	*1.6*	82.32	80.87
Isthmus	67.62	69.32	*1.70*	*2.5*	73.00	75.31
LLS	71.61	73.63	*2.02*	*2.8*	80.53	79.58
Mars	68.44	70.34	*1.90*	*2.8*	77.48	76.80
Minas	80.13	78.15	*-1.98*	*-2.5*	80.89	85.98
Urals	61.65	62.99	*1.34*	*2.2*	58.57	66.82
WTI	69.67	71.60	*1.93*	*2.8*	78.11	77.11
Differentials						
North Sea Dated/WTI	4.59	3.98	*-0.61*	-	4.83	4.82
North Sea Dated/LLS	2.65	1.95	*-0.70*	-	2.41	2.35
North Sea Dated/Dubai	0.87	0.98	*0.11*	-	0.62	1.06

Sources: Argus, Direct Communication, and OPEC.

In the Atlantic Basin, most of the crude differentials weakened in October, pressured downward by the peak of the refinery maintenance season in Europe. In the North Sea, crude differentials declined m-o-m on slow buying interest in the spot market and rising supply availability of prompt loading cargoes of similar grades. In monthly terms, the Forties and Ekofisk crude differentials in October declined by 91¢ and 99¢, respectively, to settle at premiums of 48¢/b and $1.35/b.

The value of West African crude differentials also weakened last month, undermined by soft demand from European refiners and rising availability of prompt loading cargoes. Bonny Light and Qua Iboe crude differentials to North Sea Dated decreased by 85¢ and 69¢, respectively, to stand at premiums of 23¢/b and 59¢/b. Forcados and Cabinda declined by 86¢ and 47¢, respectively, to stand at premiums of $1.32/b and 87¢/b.

Similarly, in the Mediterranean and Caspian regions, crude differentials weakened on slow demand for November loading cargoes. Azeri Light and Saharan Blend differentials fell $1.97 and $1.25, m-o-m, respectively, to average at premiums of $1.95/b and 47¢/b to North Sea Dated. CPC Blend decreased by 68¢, flipping to a discount of 68¢/b to North Sea Dated.

In the USGC, crude differentials were little changed in October amid higher crude stocks in the US and lower demand from refiners. Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) rose by 10¢ last month on a monthly basis to stand at a premium of $2.03/b to the WTI benchmark, while Mars sour crude differentials fell by 4¢ to a $1.27/b discount to WTI. In the Middle East, the value of Oman crude differentials to Dubai fell by 41¢ for the month to a premium of $1.60/b.

OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value

In October, the ORB value rose by 86¢, or 1.2%, m-o-m, to stand at $74.45/b, as ORB component-related crude benchmarks increased. However, the gain was limited due to lower official selling prices (OSPs) and a weakening of most crude differentials in all major trading hubs. Compared with the previous year, the ORB was lower by $1.90, or 2.3%, from $83.11/b in 2023 for an average of $81.21/b so far this year.

All ORB component values increased in October. West and North African Basket components – Bonny Light, Djeno, Es Sider, Rabi Light, Sahara Blend and Zafiro – rose by an average of $1.02, or 1.4%, m-o-m, to $74.92/b, while multiple-region destination grades – Arab Light, Basrah Medium, Iran Heavy and Kuwait Export – increased on average by 54¢, or 0.7%, m-o-m, to settle at $74.48/b. Murban crude rose m-o-m by $1.43, or 1.9%, on average, to settle at $74.84/b. The Merey component increased m-o-m by $3.39, or 6.2%, on average to settle at $58.30/b.

The oil futures market

Crude oil futures rebounded in the first week of October from the lower levels seen in the previous month, driven by a shift in speculative positioning. Speculative selling subsided and short covering surged as part of market participants' rush to close bearish positions. This change was prompted by heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which altered the outlook of money managers and increased the perception of supply risks. Despite the price recovery, volatility remained elevated due to the sudden shifts and adjustments in speculative positions, as well as traders' cautious approaches to market developments.

Geopolitical risks played a notable role in supporting oil prices in October amid mounting concerns over escalating conflicts in the Middle East, which fuelled worries about potential supply disruptions. Speculators, who had built a sizeable number of short positions throughout September, rushed to cover these positions, further contributing to the price rally.

However, the upward momentum in oil prices was limited as China's refinery throughput in September y-o-y dampened market optimism. Moreover, concerns about the country's oil demand outlook persisted as the stimulus measures implemented by the Chinese government did not result in an immediate boost in the investors' sentiments.

Easing supply disruptions in North Africa and the GoM, along with a build in US crude stocks during the refinery maintenance season, also weighed on oil prices. According to weekly data from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), US crude oil stocks rose by nearly 9 mb between the weeks of 27 September and 25 October.

Later in the month, oil futures came under more pressure as concerns over geopolitical developments and potential supply disruptions in the Middle East subsided. The depleting geopolitical risk premium triggered renewed selloffs by speculators. Market sentiment was further dampened by reports of a slowdown in Eurozone economic activity and uncertainty around additional economic stimulus in China.

Table 1 - 2: Crude oil futures, US$/b

Crude oil futures	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24	%	*Year-to-date* 2023	2024
NYMEX WTI	69.37	71.56	2.19	3.2	78.14	76.95
ICE Brent	72.87	75.38	2.51	3.4	82.63	81.13
GME Oman	72.91	75.03	2.12	2.9	82.41	80.88
Spread						
ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI	*3.50*	*3.82*	*0.32*	*9.1*	*4.49*	*4.18*

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.
Sources: CME, ICE, GME and OPEC.

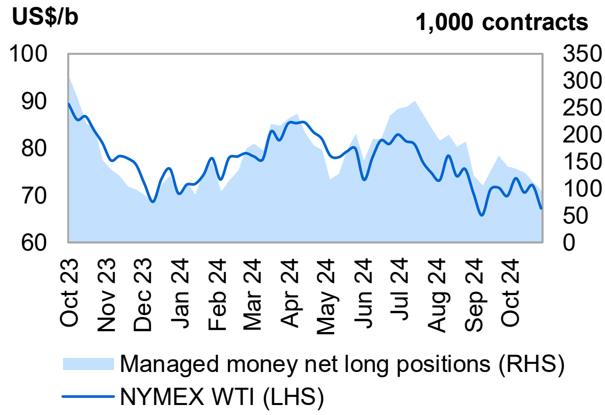
The ICE Brent front-month contract rose by $2.51, or 3.4%, m-o-m, in October to average $75.38/b, while NYMEX WTI increased by $2.19, or 3.2%, m-o-m, to average $71.56/b. Y-t-d, ICE Brent was $1.50, or 1.8%, lower at $81.13/b, and NYMEX WTI was lower by $1.19, or 1.5%, at $76.95/b, compared with the same period a year earlier. GME Oman crude oil futures prices rose in October by $2.12, or 2.9%, m-o-m, to settle at $75.03/b. Y-t-d, GME Oman was lower by $1.53, or 1.9%, at $80.88/b.

The transatlantic ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI front-month spread widened for a third consecutive month in October, as the ICE Brent contract rose more than WTI futures. Short covering in ICE Brent buoyed its value, while higher US crude stocks, including at Cushing, and slower demand from US refineries due to seasonal maintenance weighed on the value of NYMEX WTI. In the first half of the month, ICE Brent found more support from heightened geopolitical risk premiums. The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI spread widened in October on a monthly average of 32¢ to settle at $3.82/b.

However, the spread between North Sea Dated and WTI Houston narrowed last month, falling by 45¢ to a premium of $2.66/b. The Dated value was under pressure due to the high supply availability of light sweet crude and slow demand in Europe amid refinery maintenance. Meanwhile, sustained crude exports from the USGC partly offset lower refinery intakes and a build in crude stocks in US PADD3.

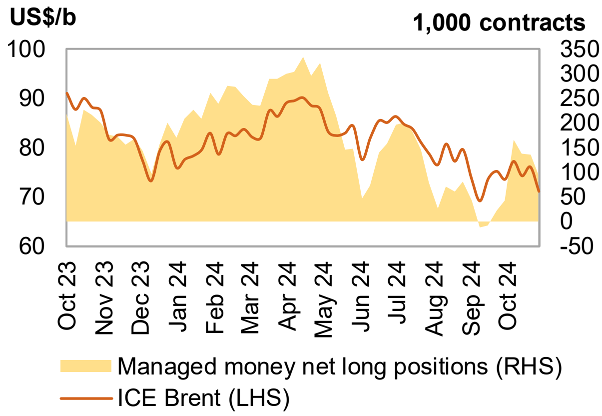
Hedge funds and other money managers maintained bearish stances on oil prices in October, with mixed movements in their positioning. After speculators turned bullish in the first week of October by covering a significant volume of short positions and increasing their exposure, sentiment shifted back to being bearish as they reduced net long positions for three consecutive weeks. Between the weeks of 8 October and 29 October, money managers sold an equivalent of 113 mb, leading to a 37.2% drop in combined futures and options net long positions in ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI. The bulk of selling pressure was on ICE Brent futures and options, where net long positions fell by 43.1%, while NYMEX WTI saw a 30.2% decline. During this period, total open interest dropped by 4.3%, mainly due to a 5.9% decrease in ICE Brent open interest.

Graph 1 - 2: NYMEX WTI vs. Managed Money net long positions



Sources: CFTC, CME and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 3: ICE Brent vs. Managed Money net long positions



Sources: ICE and OPEC.

In the first week of October, money managers raised ICE Brent net long positions from the low levels registered in September, as geopolitical risks came to the forefront again and oil prices rebounded. However, selling pressure renewed in the second week of October and continued until the end of the month. Between the weeks of 8 October and 29 October, speculators sold an equivalent of about 71 mb in ICE Brent contracts, liquidating around a quarter of bullish positions, while raising bearish positions, betting on lower prices. Combined Brent-related futures and options net long positions fell by 71,101 lots, or 43.1%, during this period, to stand at 93,907 contracts in the week of 29 October, according to the ICE Exchange. This was due to a rise in short positions by 10,729 lots, or 11.8%, to 101,951 contracts, while long positions decreased by 60,372 lots, or 23.6%, to 195,858 contracts over the same period.

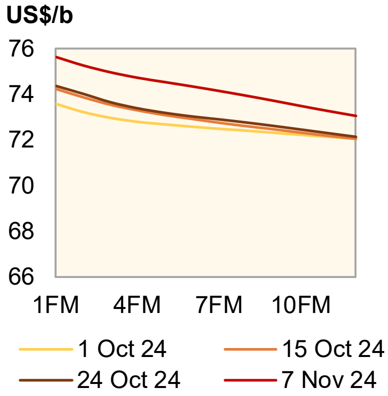
Meanwhile, money managers cut bullish NYMEX WTI positions, selling an equivalent of 41 mb. Net long positions decreased by 41,451 lots, or 30.2%, between the weeks of 8 October and 29 October, to 95,842 contracts, according to the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The increase in net long positions was driven by a rise in short positions by 20,480 lots, or 43.2%, to 67,837 contracts. During the same period, long positions fell by 20,971 lots, or 11.4%, to stand at 163,679 contracts.

The long-to-short ratio of speculative positions remained low over October in both ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI. The ICE Brent long-to-short ratio rose slightly to 2:1 in the week of 29 October, compared to 1:1 in the week of 1 October. However, the NYMEX WTI contract fell to 2:1 in the week of 1 October, compared with 3:1 in the week of 11 October. Open interest volumes related to ICE Brent futures and options declined by 5.9%, or 190,393 contracts, m-o-m, to stand at 3.03 million contracts in the week ending 29 October. Open interest volumes related to NYMEX WTI futures and options fell in October by 2.0%, or 46,799 lots, to stand at 2.28 million contracts in the week ending 29 October.

The futures market structure

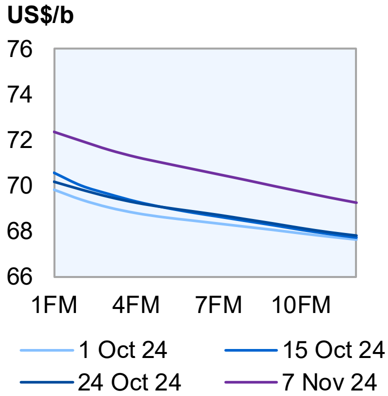
The market structure of all three crude benchmarks ─ ICE Brent, NYMEX WTI and GME Oman ─ weakened for a third consecutive month in October but stayed in backwardation. Subsiding supply risk premiums and renewed selling pressure from money managers weighed more on the first-month contracts than forward contracts, which resulted in a flattening of the front end of the oil futures forward curves. The peak of the autumn refinery maintenance season that reduced crude demand and eased supply outages in the GoM and North Africa also contributed to the flattening of the oil futures forward curve.

Graph 1 - 4: ICE Brent forward curves



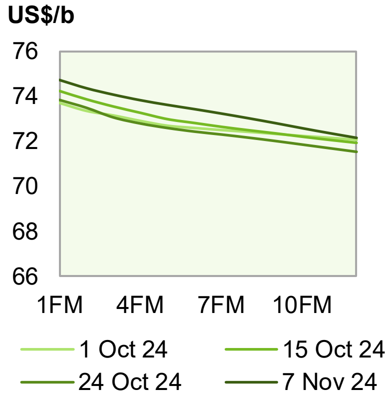
Sources: ICE and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 5: NYMEX WTI forward curves



Sources: CME and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 6: GME Oman forward curves



Sources: GME and OPEC.

The front end of the forward curve for ICE Brent flattened slightly in October compared with the previous month amid refinery maintenance in Europe and the availability of unsold cargoes for November loadings in the Atlantic Basin. High crude supply availability in the Atlantic Basin, including in Northwest Europe, was boosted by the arrival of WTI Midland from the USGC amid soft demand from European refiners and weaker light distillate margins, which weighed on the value of Brent. The ICE Brent M1/M3 spread narrowed last month by 11¢ to stand at a backwardation of 81¢/b. Limited demand from Asian buyers added downward pressure. This weighed on front-month Brent prices and weakened the backwardation. However, ICE Brent's M1/M6 spread strengthened in October, rising by 11¢ m-o-m, to stand at an average of backwardation of $1.51/b.

In the US, the structure of NYMEX WTI weakened last month amid lower US refinery intakes and a build in US crude stocks, including at Cushing. The NYMEX WTI M1/M3 spread narrowed by 37¢ to an average backwardation of 94¢/b in October.

The market structure of GME Oman weakened on soft demand for sour crude, specifically from Asia Pacific refiners in the spot market and high supply availability of sour crude. Easing concerns about geopolitical developments and short-term supply disruptions in the Middle East also weighed on the front-month contract. On a monthly average, the GME Oman M1/M3 spread contracted by 16¢ to a backwardation of 89¢/b in October, from a backwardation of $1.05/b in September.

The North Sea Brent M1/M3 spread narrowed in October on a monthly average by 27¢ to a backwardation of $1.00/b, compared with $1.27/b in September. The Dubai M1/M3 spread narrowed in October on average by 54¢ to a backwardation of $1.37/b, compared with $1.91/b in September. The WTI M1/M3 spread narrowed last month by 43¢ to a backwardation of 94¢/b, compared to a backwardation of $1.36/b in September.

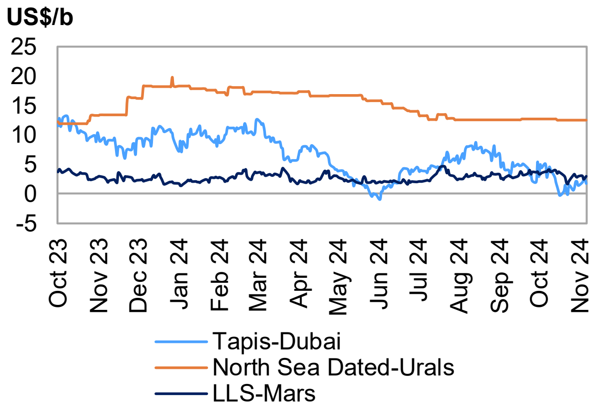
Crude spreads

The premium of light sweet crude over medium sour crude continued to show mixed movements among regions in October, following the same trends observed in the previous month. In Europe and Asia, the sweet-sour crude differentials narrowed further as the value of light sweet crude came under pressure due to the high availability of prompt loading barrels in the Atlantic Basin, and amid the peak of refinery maintenance season. Meanwhile, stronger fuel oil margins lent support to medium and heavy sour grades. In contrast, in the USGC, the sweet-sour crude spread widened slightly in October as sour crude stayed under pressure due to soft demand.

In Europe, sweet-sour crude differentials narrowed again as the value of light sweet grades in Northwest Europe came under more pressure due to slow demand from European refiners amid the peak of autumn's refinery maintenance season. This is along with limited demand from Asia Pacific refiners and the high availability of similar grade quality from the US, West African and Mediterranean markets. Moreover, the value differentials of light and heavy refined products in Northwest Europe contracted further. This was amid a sharp strengthening of fuel oil margins. The Ekofisk–Johan Sverdrup spread narrowed in October by 46¢, m-o-m, to stand at a premium of $2.57/b. Urals crude differentials in the Baltic Sea to the North Sea Dated fell by 34¢, m-o-m, to stand at discounts of $13.12/b. However, Urals crude differentials in the Black Sea to the North Sea Dated rose marginally by 1¢, m-o-m, to stand at discounts of $12.60/b.

In Asia, the sweet-sour crude differential represented in the Tapis-Dubai spread continued to narrow in October to its lowest since last June, as the sour crude value was buoyed by demand from Asia Pacific refiners and higher heavy fuel oil and diesel margins in Singapore. Meanwhile, light sweet grades in the Asia Pacific were under pressure due to low demand amid refinery outages in Malaysia. High availability of light sweet crude for November loadings in the Atlantic Basin with lower values also added downward pressure on similar grades in the East of Suez market amid favourable West-to-East arbitrage economics. The Brent-Dubai spread remained narrow in October, although it widened slightly by 11¢ m-o-m to a premium of 98¢/b. The Brent-Dubai exchange of futures for swaps (EFS) also widened slightly, by 13¢ m-o-m, to a premium of $1.89/b. The Tapis/Dubai spread narrowed by $2.00 in October to $2.37/b from $4.37/b the previous month.

Graph 1 - 7: Differentials in Asia, Europe and USGC



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

In the USGC, the value of light sweet crude strengthened again last month against the value of sour crude, as light sweet crude remained buoyed by demand from local refiners and for exports, while sour crude, like Mars sour, remained under pressure due to low demand from Asia Pacific buyers. The LLS premium over medium sour Mars widened on average in October by 13¢ to stand at $3.29/b.

Commodity Markets

Most commodity price indices moved in the same direction in October, after experiencing diverging trends for five consecutive months. The energy price index rebounded after two consecutive months of losses. The base and precious metal indices continued their upward trajectory in October, while the other mineral price index experienced a marginal decline over the same period.

Sentiment in the futures markets was neutral in October, following the September rolling period. Combined money managers' net length decreased for a fourth consecutive month in October, while combined open interest rose for a second consecutive month over the same period.

In October, most commodity prices received support from the carry-over effects of US Federal Reserve (US Fed) rate cuts and China's stimulus announcements the previous month. However, prices were challenged by a stronger US dollar amid uncertainties around the timing of further US rate cuts, and a lack of detail regarding China's stimulus announcements.

Trends in select energy commodity markets

The energy price index rose in October after two consecutive months of declines, increasing by 2.4%, m-o-m. A rebound in average crude oil, coal and EU natural gas prices lifted the index, but gains were partially offset by a decline in US natural gas prices. The energy price index was down by 15.5%, y-o-y, amid lower average crude oil prices, as well as weaker natural gas prices in the EU and US, though this effect was partially offset by higher coal prices over the same period.

Table 2 - 1: Select energy prices

Commodity	Unit	Monthly average			% Change		Year-to-date	
		Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Oct 24/ Sep 24	Oct 24/ Oct 23	2023	2024
Energy*	*Index*	**102.6**	**95.4**	**97.7**	**2.4**	**-15.5**	**107.8**	**102.5**
Coal, Australia	*US$/boe*	13.9	13.3	14.0	5.3	3.2	17.2	13.0
Crude oil, average	*US$/b*	78.1	72.4	74.0	2.1	-17.0	81.2	80.0
Natural gas, US	*US$/boe*	10.8	12.2	11.9	-1.9	-26.1	13.6	11.4
Natural gas, Europe	*US$/boe*	66.9	63.7	69.9	9.6	-11.3	71.1	56.1

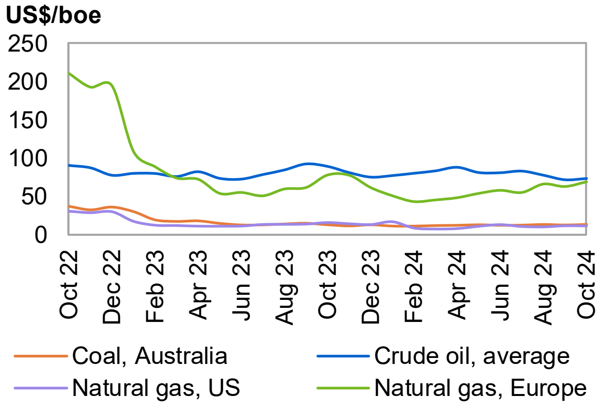
*Note: * World Bank commodity price index (2010 = 100).*
Sources: World Bank and OPEC.

Australian thermal coal prices increased by 5.3%, m-o-m, in October. A combination of higher natural gas prices and lower renewable usage in the EU supported coal power generation, adding upward pressure to prices. Elsewhere, limited production in China amid quota restrictions further supported prices in October, although gains were capped by higher Indonesian exports over the same period. Prices were up by 3.2%, y-o-y.

Average crude oil prices rebounded in October after two consecutive months of declines, rising by 2.1%, m-o-m, on the back of geopolitical developments. Prices remained challenged by uncertainties around the outlook regarding market fundamentals, despite improvements in the global macroeconomic outlook. They were down by 17.0%, y-o-y.

Henry Hub's natural gas prices receded in October, falling by 1.9%, m-o-m. Concerns about supply disruptions ebbed as production continued to return to normalcy in October, following several outages caused by the hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico during the two previous months. According to data from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), underground storage rose in October by 8.0%, m-o-m. Prices were further pressured by US LNG export delays, which inflated domestic supplies. Henry Hub prices were down by 26.1%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 1: Select energy prices



Sources: World Bank, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

The average Title Transfer Facility (TTF) price rose in October by 9.6%, m-o-m. According to data from Gas Infrastructure Europe, EU storage levels were at about 95% capacity as of 31 October. Yet, prices rose on the back of higher storage withdrawals amid greater demand. Withdrawals rose by 26.1%, m-o-m, in October, underscoring tightness in the market ahead of winter season demand. Prices were further supported by geopolitical developments, which continued to sustain price volatility. They were down by 11.3%, y-o-y.

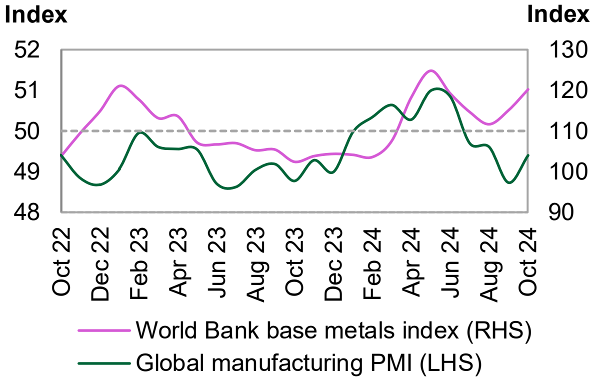
Trends in select non-energy commodity markets

The non-energy price index rebounded in October after two consecutive months of declines, increasing by 2.1%, m-o-m. Both the agriculture and base metal indices trended upward over the same period. The agricultural index rebounded by 0.7%, m-o-m, and was up by 5.2%, y-o-y. The non-energy price index was up by 5.7%, y-o-y.

Base metals

The base metal index advanced for a second consecutive month in October, increasing by 4.4%, m-o-m. Metal prices were supported by a combination of improved monetary policy frameworks in both the US and EU, along with China's monetary and fiscal stimulus announcements made the previous month to support the property and construction sectors, as well as the overall economy. Metal prices were further supported by an improvement in global industrial activity over the same period. The global manufacturing PMI rebounded in October after trending downwards for three consecutive months. It stood at 49.4 in October, up from 48.7 in September, a 1.4% increase, m-o-m. However, it remained below expansionary territory. The base metal index was up by 9.2%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 2: Global manufacturing PMI and World Bank base metals index



Sources: JP Morgan, IHS Markit, Haver Analytics, World Bank and OPEC.

At the London Metal Exchange (LME) warehouses, combined stocks of base metals declined for a fourth consecutive month in October, falling by 3.7%, m-o-m; however, they were up by 79.7%, y-o-y. Combined cancelled warrants fell by 20.3%, m-o-m, however, they were up by 24.6%, y-o-y. Combined on-warrants rose by 4.1%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Table 2 - 2: Base metal prices

Commodity	Unit	Monthly average			% changes		Year-to-date	
		Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Oct 24/ Sep 24	Oct 24/ Oct 23	2023	2024
Non-energy*	*Index*	**109.6**	**111.6**	**113.9**	**2.1**	**5.7**	**110.6**	**111.7**
Base metal*	*Index*	**111.6**	**115.1**	**120.2**	**4.4**	**17.4**	**109.9**	**113.9**
Copper	*US$/mt*	8,996	9,284	9,565	3.0	20.1	8,547	9,199
Aluminium	*US$/mt*	2,352	2,467	2,605	5.6	18.4	2,276	2,400
Nickel	*US$/mt*	16,335	16,178	16,820	4.0	-8.1	22,499	17,115
Lead	*US$/mt*	2,001	2,012	2,043	1.6	-3.1	2,133	2,095
Zinc	*US$/mt*	2,724	2,857	3,107	8.7	26.7	2,680	2,738
Iron Ore	*US$/mt*	100	93	104	12.2	-12.3	118	111

*Note: * World Bank commodity price indices (2010 = 100).*

Sources: LME, Haver Analytics, World Bank and OPEC.

Copper prices rose in October, increasing by 3.0%, m-o-m, and were up by 20.1%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks fell in October by 7.1%, m-o-m, and were up by 60.3%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants fell in October by 9.5%, m-o-m, and were up by 58.8%, y-o-y. On-warrants fell by 6.9%, m-o-m, in October, but were up by 60.4%, y-o-y.

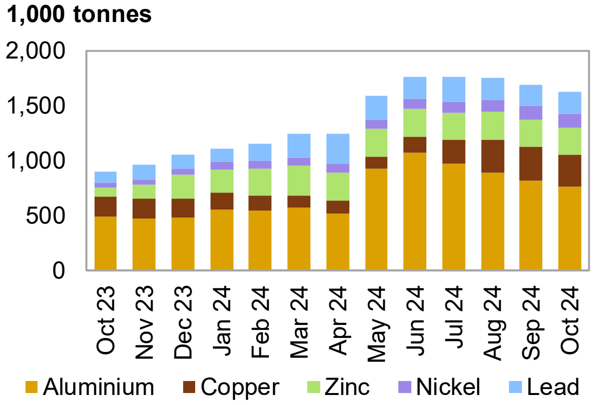
Aluminium prices advanced in October, rising by 5.6%, m-o-m. Prices were up by 18.4%, y-o-y. LME warehouse stocks declined in October by 6.7%, m-o-m, but they were up by 56.3%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants decreased in October by 21.8%, m-o-m, and were up by 24.6%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose by 13.3%, m-o-m, in October, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Nickel prices rebounded in October, increasing by 4.0%, m-o-m. Prices were down by 8.1%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks rose by 9.3%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants fell in October by 0.7%, m-o-m, and were higher by more than 100%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose in October by 10.1%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Lead prices rose in October by 1.6%, m-o-m, and were down by 3.1%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks rose by 2.9%, m-o-m, and were up by 92.3% y-o-y. Cancelled warrants fell in October by 28.3%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose by 5.1%, m-o-m, and were up by 87.8%, y-o-y.

Zinc prices increased by 8.7%, m-o-m, in October, and were up by 26.7%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks decreased by 1.1%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants fell by 6.5%, m-o-m, in October, and were down by 24.2%, y-o-y. On-warrants fell by 0.5%, m-o-m, over the same period, but were up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 3: Inventories at the LME



Sources: LME, Thomson Reuters and OPEC.

Iron ore prices rebounded in October, rising by 12.2%, m-o-m, on the back of higher Chinese exports. However, they were down by 12.3%, y-o-y. Meanwhile, China's steel industry PMI continued to advance, moving into expansionary territory in October. The benchmark stood at 54.6 in October, up from 49.0 in September, an 11.4% increase, m-o-m.

Precious metals

The precious metals index rose for a fourth consecutive month in October, increasing by 5.1%, m-o-m. Gold, silver and platinum prices rose respectively by 4.6%, 7.6%, and 3.3%, m-o-m, over the same period.

Table 2 - 3: Precious metal prices

Commodity	Unit	*Monthly average*			*% changes*		*Year-to-date*	
		Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Oct 24/ Sep 24	Oct 24/ Oct 23	2023	2024
Precious metals*	*Index*	**185.6**	**193.6**	**203.4**	**5.1**	**40.7**	**146.5**	**176.3**
Gold	*US$/Oz*	2,470	2,571	2,690	4.6	40.4	1,930	2,335
Silver	*US$/Oz*	28.5	30.1	32.4	7.6	44.9	23.3	27.7
Platinum	*US$/Oz*	945	967	999	3.3	12.0	976	956

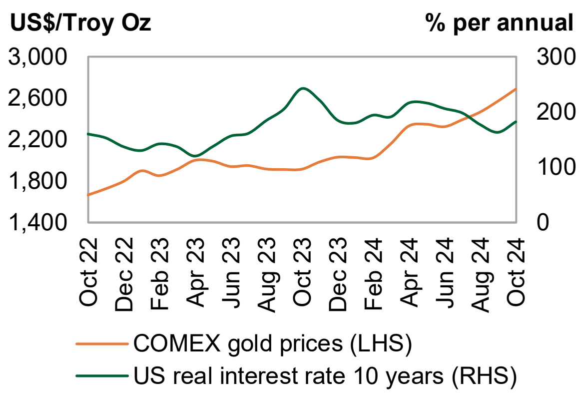
*Note: * World Bank commodity price index (2010 = 100).*

Sources: World Bank and OPEC.

Gold prices continued to trend upwards in October supported by safe-haven appeal amid geopolitical developments and lower US interest rates. However, gains were partially offset by a stronger US dollar in October amid stronger yields. Silver and platinum prices continued to receive support from industrial activity following last month's US interest rate cuts and China's stimulus announcements.

The precious metals index was up by 40.7%, y-o-y; gold, silver and platinum prices were also up by 40.4%, 44.9% and 12.0%, y-o-y, respectively.

Graph 2 - 4: US real interest rate and gold price



Sources: Commodity Exchange Inc., Federal Reserve Board, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

Select other minerals

The other minerals price index continued its downward trajectory in October, albeit at a lower rate compared with previous months. The index experienced a marginal decline in October, falling by 0.1%, m-o-m. A decline in lithium prices weighed on the index, but losses were partially offset by cobalt price gains.

Table 2 - 4: Select other minerals prices

Commodity	Unit	*Monthly average*			*% changes*		*Year-to-date*	
		Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Oct 24/ Sep 24	Oct 24/ Oct 23	2023	2024
Other minerals*	*Index*	**35.6**	**33.9**	**33.9**	**-0.1**	**-34.6**	**71.5**	**38.1**
Cobalt	*US$/mt*	25,231	24,153	24,271	0.5	-26.6	34,886	26,791
Graphite	*US$/mt*	484	460	460	0.0	-18.1	692	497
Lithium	*US$/mt*	10,518	9,913	9,700	-2.1	-54.9	44,606	11,744

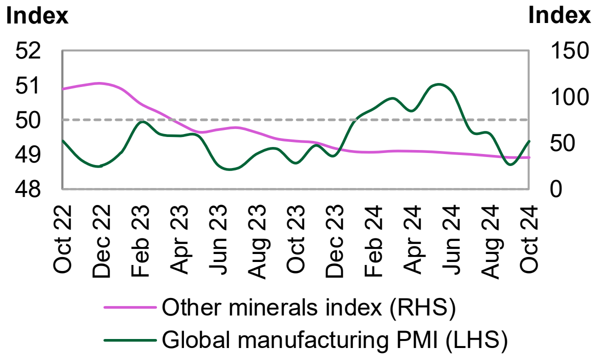
*Note: * OPEC price index (2022 = 100).*

Sources: LME, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

Other mineral prices benefited from improvements in global industrial activity in October following US Fed cuts and China's stimulus announcements the previous month. However, uncertainties around the market fundamentals of other minerals were a drag on other mineral prices. Cobalt prices rose by 0.5%, m-o-m, in October; lithium prices fell by 2.1%, m-o-m, while graphite prices remained essentially flat, m-o-m, over the same period.

The other minerals' price index was down by 34.6%, y-o-y; cobalt, graphite and lithium prices were down by 26.6%, 18.1% and 54.9%, y-o-y, respectively.

Graph 2 - 5: Global manufacturing PMI and other minerals index*



*Note: * OPEC price index (2022 = 100).*
Sources: JP Morgan, Haver Analytics, IHS Markit, LME and OPEC.

Investment flows into commodities

Combined money managers' net length decreased for a fourth consecutive month in October, falling by 17.0%, m-o-m. The decrease was driven by crude oil, natural gas and gold, but partially offset by increases in copper. The combined net length was up by 13.7%, y-o-y.

Combined open interest (OI) rose for a second consecutive month in October, increasing by 2.8%, m-o-m. OI increased across all select commodities in October, with copper experiencing the biggest increase overall. Combined OI was up by 16.7%, y-o-y.

Table 2 - 5: CFTC data on non-commercial positions, 1,000 contracts

Selected commodity	*Open interest*			*Long*		*Short*		*Net length*				
	Sep 24	Oct 24	Oct 24/ Sep 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Sep 24	% OI	Oct 24	% OI	Oct 24/ Sep 24
Crude oil	2,284	2,278	***-0.3%***	195	171	62	52	133	6	119	5	***-10.6%***
Natural gas	1,547	1,613	***4.2%***	211	180	248	271	-37	-2	-91	-6	***142.1%***
Gold	889	927	***4.2%***	263	253	21	18	242	27	235	25	***-2.8%***
Copper	272	300	***10.2%***	67	77	41	49	27	10	28	9	***4.4%***
Total	**4,993**	**5,117**	***2.5%***	**736**	**682**	**371**	**390**	**364**	**40**	**291**	**34**	***-20.0%***

Note: Data on this table is based on a monthly average.
Data on this table is based on commitments of traders futures and options.
Open interest includes both commercial and non-commercial positions.
Sources: CFTC and OPEC.

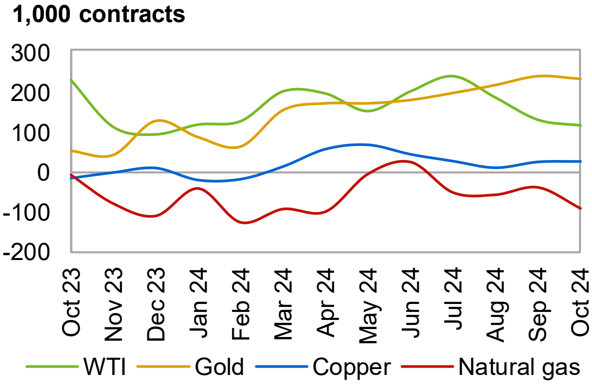
The crude oil (WTI) OI rose for a fourth consecutive month in October, although the gain was rather marginal. OI increased by 0.1%, m-o-m, while money managers cut net length for a third consecutive month over the same period by 9.2%, m-o-m. OI was down by 0.8%, y-o-y, and money managers' net length was down by 52.8%, y-o-y.

The natural gas (Henry Hub) OI rose in October after two consecutive months of decreases, increasing by 3.6%, m-o-m. Meanwhile, money managers cut net length in October, after three consecutive months of increases; it was down by more than 100%, m-o-m. OI was up by 35.1%, y-o-y, while the net length was down by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Gold's OI increased for a second consecutive month in October by 5.0%, m-o-m. Meanwhile, money managers reduced net length over the same period, after consecutive months of increases; the net length was down by 2.1%, m-o-m. Gold’s OI was up by 40.3%, y-o-y, and its net length was up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

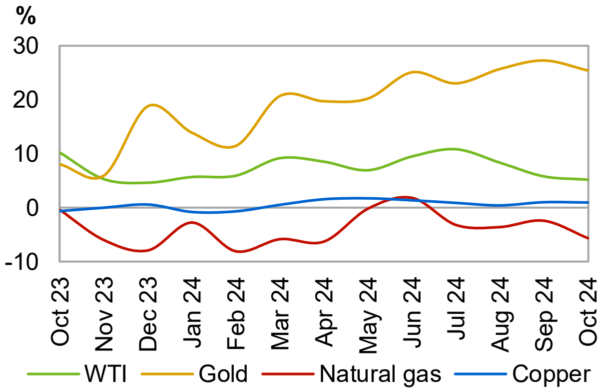
Copper's OI increased in October, after experiencing losses for three consecutive months, up by 14.0%, m-o-m. Money managers increased net length for a second consecutive month over the same period; it rose by 21.1%, m-o-m. OI was up by 28.7%, y-o-y, while the net length was down by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 6: Money managers’ activity in key commodities, net length



Note: Data on this graph is based on a monthly average.
Sources: CFTC and OPEC.

Graph 2 - 7: Money managers’ activity in key commodities, as % of open interest



Note: Data on this graph is based on a monthly average.
Sources: CFTC and OPEC.

World Economy

The global economy has maintained steady growth momentum in 2024 across most major economies, with particularly positive recent trends in the United States, Brazil, and Russia. Additionally, stimulus measures in China and sustained growth expectations in India have contributed to a slight upward revision in global growth forecasts. As a result, global economic growth is now projected at 3.1% for 2024 and 3.0% for 2025. Although further improvement is possible, some downside risks remain, including geopolitical uncertainties, high sovereign debt, elevated real interest rates, and tight labour markets.

In the OECD, the US economy has performed well in 2024, driven by strong consumer spending, and is expected to maintain solid growth into 2025. In the Eurozone, gradual recovery continued in 3Q24, with further improvements anticipated in 4Q24 and into 2025. Japan is projected to rebound in 2H24 and 2025 after a challenging period since 2H23. Among non-OECD economies, growth has generally exceeded expectations and is forecast to continue at a robust pace. China's economy, while facing challenges in the real estate sector and subdued domestic consumption, is expected to almost reach its 5% growth target for 2024, supported by strong exports and recent government-led stimulus. India's economic performance has been similarly solid in 2024, with continued strength expected in 2025. Brazil and Russia have also outperformed expectations, with growth likely to remain strong through the end of the year and into 2025.

However, the global industrial sector has faced headwinds, particularly due to declines in major OECD economies. While there have been modest improvements recently, a full rebound is not yet assured. As service sector spending is expected to moderate toward the end of 2024 and into 2025, a recovery in industrial output will be essential. Positively, inflation has significantly declined since early 2024 in the US, Eurozone, and UK, which may prompt central banks in these economies to maintain accommodative monetary policies. Overall, while uncertainties persist, global economic growth is expected to remain well-supported in the near term.

Table 3 - 1: Economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	World	US	Eurozone	Japan	China	India	Brazil	Russia
2024	**3.1**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**6.8**	**2.9**	**3.5**
Change from previous month	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
2025	**3.0**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**4.7**	**6.3**	**2.1**	**1.7**
Change from previous month	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast. The GDP numbers have been adjusted to reflect 2021 ppp.*

Source: OPEC.

Update on the latest global developments

The latest data shows a steady growth dynamic in most major economies, even those facing more challenging conditions like the Eurozone and Japan, where gradual improvements are now apparent. India's strong growth, combined with China's significant stimulus measures, is expected to further support global economic growth in the near term. Brazil and Russia have also exceeded growth expectations so far. Declining inflation across key economies is boosting real incomes, and with the potential for further easing in inflationary pressures, the near-term growth trajectory appears well supported.

In the US, 3Q24 GDP growth was recorded at 2.8%, q-o-q, on a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR), following 3%, q-o-q, SAAR in 2Q24, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Eurozone GDP grew at 1.5%, q-o-q, SAAR in 3Q24, up from 0.8% in 2Q24, based on Eurostat data. Japan also showed signs of continued improvement, with 2Q24 growth at 2.9%, q-o-q, SAAR, after a 2.4% contraction in 1Q24, as reported by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry.

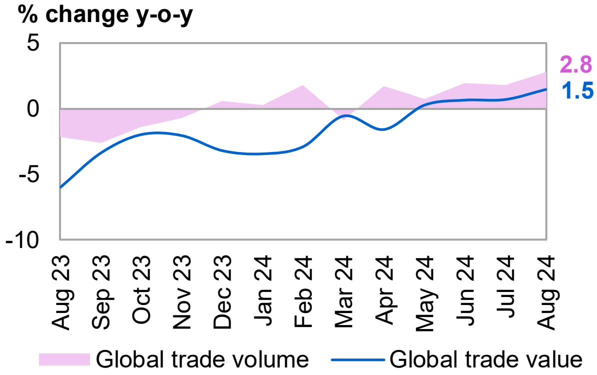
Regarding non-OECD economies, India has seen robust growth in industrial production (IP) and other output measures in 2H24, with 3Q24 indicators reflecting solid growth following annual rates of 6.7% in 2Q24 and 7.8% in 1Q24. Fiscal stimulus in India's budget should further support growth. China has combined fiscal stimulus with central bank monetary support to assist the real estate sector and boost domestic consumption. These initiatives, alongside strong export performance, are expected to support growth in 4Q24, following a slight 3Q24 slowdown to 4.6%, y-o-y, from 4.7% in 2Q24 and 5.3% in 1Q24. In Brazil and Russia, sound 1H24 output figures suggest continued momentum in 2H24, further contributing to global economic expansion.

Inflation has moderated across several major economies, raising the likelihood of sustained accommodative monetary policies in the US, Eurozone, and UK through late 2024 and into 2025. In September, US inflation measured 2.4%, y-o-y, nearing the 2% target of the US Federal Reserve (Fed). In the UK, September inflation registered at 1.7%, and Eurozone inflation reached 2% in October, both aligning closely with or below their central banks' targets. Core inflation rates have eased yet remain somewhat elevated, with US core inflation at 3.3% in September, the UK's at 3.1% in September, and the Eurozone's at 2.7% in October, marking the latest available data points. These trends in inflation levels support expectations of additional rate cuts. The ECB and Bank of England have reduced rates by 75 and 25 basis points (bp), respectively, with further reductions anticipated. The Fed also cut its key policy rate by 25 bp in its most recent November meeting, following a 50 bp cut in September, signalling a continuation toward a more supportive monetary stance. In contrast, the Bank of Japan has raised rates by 35 basis points this year to address inflation and bolster the yen. In terms of non-OECD economies, Brazil raised its policy rate slightly in October to address inflation, while India maintained a steady rate amid variable inflation. China implemented fiscal and monetary easing measures, including a 25-basis-point cut to its one-year loan prime rate and reduced mortgage rates to stimulate its economy. Meanwhile, Russia's central bank raised its policy rate by an additional 2 percentage points in October, following a 1-point increase in September, aimed at controlling inflation and stabilizing the ruble.

Global trade exhibited a continued gradual expansion in volume and value terms in August. Global trade volumes expanded by 2.8%, y-o-y, following growth of 1.8%, y-o-y, in July and a rise of 2.0%, y-o-y, in June.

In terms of trade value, there was a y-o-y increase of 1.5% in August, following a rise of 0.7% in both July and June. These figures are derived from the CPB World Trade Monitor Index, provided by the CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis.

Graph 3 - 1: Global trade



Sources: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis and Haver Analytics.

Near-term global expectations

Global economic growth has shown resilience in 2024, with an expected expansion rate exceeding 3% through the end of the year and into 1H25. Growth has been steady across major economies, with particularly strong momentum in the US. Although the Eurozone and Japan experienced slower growth in 1H24, both are anticipated to rebound in the latter half. This trajectory, bolstered by sustained strength in the US economy, is reinforcing growth across advanced economies, contributing to overall global expansion. In terms of non-OECD economies, resilience has also been evident, with recent stimulus measures in China, robust growth in India, and steady performance in Brazil and Russia suggesting that global growth remains well supported. Growth across major economies has been driven primarily by activity in the services sector, especially in OECD economies, where services have been the main driver of stable growth. Conversely, IP in advanced economies has struggled this year. While a recovery in industrial output is anticipated toward the end of the year, this remains uncertain. Non-OECD economies, however, have continued to see momentum in their industrial sectors, though recent data indicates a slight deceleration. A rebound in the industrial sectors of advanced economies will be essential for maintaining the projected growth trajectory, particularly as services activity is expected to ease.

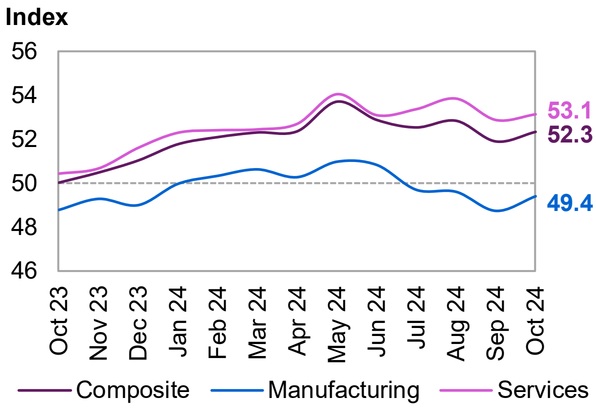
Central banks in major economies are projected to maintain accommodative monetary policies into late 2024 and 2025, with some exceptions. The ECB and the Bank of England are likely to lower interest rates by an additional 25 basis points in 4Q24, with further reductions potentially extending into 2025. The Fed, which began easing in September and continued easing in November, is expected to uphold its supportive stance, with a potential additional rate cut by year-end. The latter will be contingent on inflation, labour market trends, and economic growth. The Bank of Japan, on the other hand, is anticipated to continue its tightening path, having raised rates by 35 basis points this year. In emerging markets, China is expected to maintain accommodative policies to stimulate growth, while the Reserve Bank of India may consider rate cuts if further growth support is needed. Overall, these global easing measures are likely to reinforce near-term global growth, aligning with current forecasts.

Overall, the projected trends indicate a steady global growth trajectory, with average global economic growth of 3.2%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, followed by growth of around 3.1% in both 2Q24 and 3Q24. Projections suggest that growth will remain at approximately 3% in 4Q24. Robust growth is expected to continue into 2025, driven by sustained expansion across most OECD countries and strong performance in major non-OECD economies, building on the growth dynamics established in 2024. The growth pattern in 2025 is anticipated to accelerate from 1H25 into 2H25, with an average rate of 3%, y-o-y, expected in the latter half of the year. Average quarterly growth rates for 2025 are projected to remain stable at approximately 3%, y-o-y, with the potential to increase to above 3%, y-o-y, in 4Q25, marking a slight improvement compared with the previous month's forecast.

In October, global purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) indicated ongoing challenges in the manufacturing sector. While there was a slight improvement, the global manufacturing PMI remained below the growth-indicating level of 50, suggesting persistent difficulties in the sector, particularly in advanced economies, and signalling a continued slowdown. However, the services sector index experienced a slight rebound in October, indicating that support from this critical area of the global economy has continued.

The global manufacturing PMI stood at 49.4 in October, following a level of 48.7 in September and down from 49.6 in August.

Graph 3 - 2: Global PMI



Sources: JP Morgan, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

The global services sector PMI rose slightly by 0.2 index points to stand at 53.1, following a level of 52.9 in September and 53.8 in August.

After demonstrating robust momentum in 1H24, global economic growth in 2H24 is projected to continue expanding at a slightly stronger pace than previously expected. Consequently, economic growth is revised up slightly to 3.1%. This improved momentum is anticipated to carry over into 2025, supported by projected stimulus measures in China, which are expected to enhance growth dynamics.

The 2025 economic growth forecast is revised up slightly to 3.0%.

Table 3 - 2: World economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	World
2024	**3.1**
Change from previous month	0.1
2025	**3.0**
Change from previous month	0.1

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

OECD

US

Update on the latest developments

US economic growth continued to expand robustly in 3Q24, maintaining the dynamic observed in 1H24. This was largely driven by private household expenditures, which contributed significantly to the quarter's growth level. While demand for industrial goods improved, the industrial sector has shown a slightly declining trend on an annual basis through September. However, the drawdown in inventories during 3Q24 and the subsequent need for replenishment indicate potential for improvement, provided that underlying demand continues. Another supportive factor was the Fed's decision to lower the key policy rate by 25 basis points (bp) in November and 50 bp in September, a decisive move towards a more accommodative monetary policy that has supported asset prices and bolstered both business and consumer sentiment. Fed officials have also signalled the likelihood of continued accommodative monetary policies in the near term. Although the labour market has generally remained strong, recent weakening data in October regarding non-farm payrolls was affected by storms in the Southeast and a significant labour impasse, which may have dented the employment picture substantially. Meanwhile, consumer confidence rebounded considerably in October, rising to 108.7 from 99.2 in September and 105.6 in August. This October figure marks the highest level since January, suggesting continued strong private household consumption in the near term.

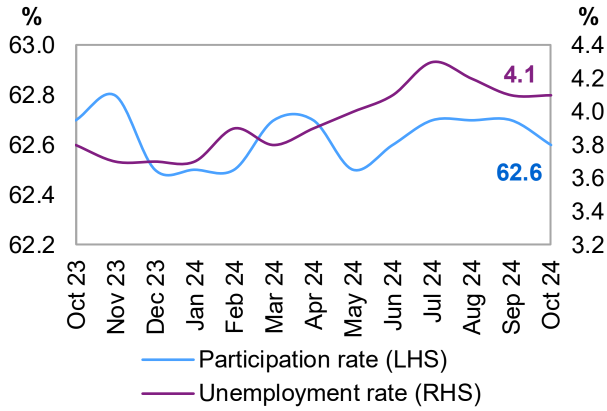
According to BEA's latest data release, robust growth momentum in the US economy was evident in 3Q24, with GDP growth estimated at 2.8%, q-o-q, SAAR. This follows strong growth of 3%, q-o-q, SAAR, in 2Q24 and 1.6%, q-o-q, SAAR, in 1Q24. Private household consumption surged by 3.7%, q-o-q, SAAR, contributing most to the quarter's GDP growth. This rise follows a strong 2Q24 performance in private household expenditures, which grew by 2.8%, q-o-q, SAAR. Notably, this increase was mainly driven by spending in the goods sector, which rose by 6%, q-o-q, SAAR, accounting for approximately 1.3 pp of GDP growth. Indications of continued steady growth into 4Q24 are evident, with the Atlanta Fed's GDPNow forecast for 4Q24 growth standing at 2.3%, q-o-q, SAAR, at the beginning of November. Despite these positive trends, industrial output remains sluggish. However, since some of the final goods demand in 3Q24 appears to have been met from existing inventories, a recovery could gain traction if strong final demand persists. IP declined by 0.6%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, recovered to grow by 0.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, but fell again by 0.3%, y-o-y, in 3Q24.

Headline inflation continued its steady decline, standing at 2.4% in September, down from 2.5%, y-o-y, in August and 2.9%, y-o-y, in July. Notably, this marks the lowest level of headline inflation since March 2021. Among the most influential categories, housing costs, a key driver of inflation, increased by 4.9%, y-o-y, in September, a decrease from 5.2%, y-o-y, in August. This is the first time that housing inflation has dipped below 5% since February 2022, which could represent a significant development, as housing-related price increases have recently accounted for up to three-quarters of total headline inflation, keeping core inflation elevated. Consequently, homeownership has been a major factor in driving inflationary pressures. US homeowners, especially those with fixed mortgage rates, who make up the majority, have experienced a less severe impact from inflation thus far. According to US Census Bureau data, homeownership in the US was approximately two-thirds in 2Q24, indicating that these households are bearing a notably lighter inflation burden.

In the meantime, core inflation rose slightly to 3.3% in September, compared with levels of 3.2% in both August and July. The Fed's preferred inflation measure, core personal consumption expenditures (PCE), remained steady at 2.7%, y-o-y, in September, holding at this level for three consecutive months.

In October, the US labour market showed a mixed picture. The unemployment rate remained relatively low at 4.1%, unchanged from September, compared to 4.2% in August and 4.3% in July. Non-farm payrolls saw a modest increase of 12,000, likely affected by weather-related events in the Southeast and a strike at a large manufacturer. This low job growth figure in October follows a rise of 223,000 in September and 78,000 in August, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In line with ongoing challenges in the manufacturing sector, job losses continued, with the sector shedding 46,000 jobs in October after a decline of 6,000 jobs in September and 26,000 in August. The labour force participation rate dipped slightly to 62.6% in October, down from 62.7% in September.

Graph 3 - 3: US monthly labour market



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Haver Analytics.

Annual earnings growth edged up slightly in October, with hourly earnings increasing by 4%, following rates of 3.9% in September and August and 3.6% in July.

Near-term expectations

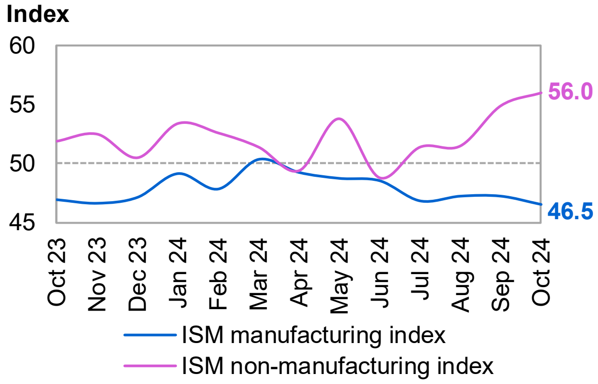
After robust growth in the first three quarters of 2024, the US economy is expected to sustain healthy growth towards year-end, albeit at a somewhat slower pace. This gradual deceleration follows an exceptionally strong year. While post-election fiscal policies may influence the growth trajectory, the overall outlook remains positive. Headline inflation is anticipated to continue trending downward and normalize by 2025, although this will depend on labour costs, which have recently shown significant resilience. Some uncertainty persists regarding core inflation, which has been relatively persistent throughout 2024. With inflation easing overall, the Fed is likely to maintain an accommodative monetary stance through late 2024 and into 2025. Following US economic growth of 1.6%, q-o-q, SAAR in 1Q24, and 3%, q-o-q, SAAR in 2Q24, 3Q24 recorded a robust growth rate of 2.8%. The forecast for 4Q24 places growth at 1.8%, although recent data suggests the potential for an upward revision, likely driven by sustained strength in household consumption. While the services sector remains the primary growth driver, a moderate recovery in the industrial sector is also expected to support overall economic performance.

Following the US Fed's 25 bp rate cut in November and 50 bp rate cut in September, recent statements from Fed officials indicate a likely continuation of accommodative monetary policy in the short term, responding to inflation, economic growth, and labour market trends. However, the scope and timing of additional easing will closely depend on forthcoming economic data. The Fed's September projections hint at the potential for another rate cut by year-end. While substantial fiscal stimulus has so far not been accommodated in the 2024 or 2025 economic growth forecast, further guidance may emerge following the presidential election, potentially influencing both fiscal and monetary policy. Fiscal adjustments could also impact monetary decisions in 2025, affecting growth patterns. Additionally, the debt ceiling debate is expected to resurface post-election, as the current suspension will expire in January 2025, with the borrowing cap of $31.4 trillion temporarily set aside in 2023.

According to data from the Institute for Supply Management (ISM), the PMI for the manufacturing sector continued to indicate a contraction in activity during September. It stood at 46.5 in October, down from 47.2 in September and August. This persistent decline has kept the manufacturing PMI below the neutral threshold of 50 for most of 2024, signalling an ongoing contraction in the sector.

Positively, the PMI for the services sector, which comprises 70% of the US economy, rose for the fourth consecutive month in October, standing at a considerably high level of 56, following a September level of 54.9 and 51.5 in August.

Graph 3 - 4: US-ISM manufacturing and non-manufacturing indices



Sources: Institute for Supply Management and Haver Analytics.

In light of the steady momentum observed in 1H24 and the strong growth in 3Q24, the economic growth forecast for 2024 is revised slightly upward to 2.7%. This adjustment anticipates ongoing sound momentum in 4Q24, with a consequent carryover of this steady dynamic into 2025.

Consequently, the economic growth forecast for 2025 has also been revised upward by the same magnitude to 2.1%. This reflects a continuation of the anticipated growth trends established in 2H24.

Table 3 - 3: US economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	US
2024	**2.7**
Change from previous month	0.2
2025	**2.1**
Change from previous month	0.2

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Eurozone

Update on the latest developments

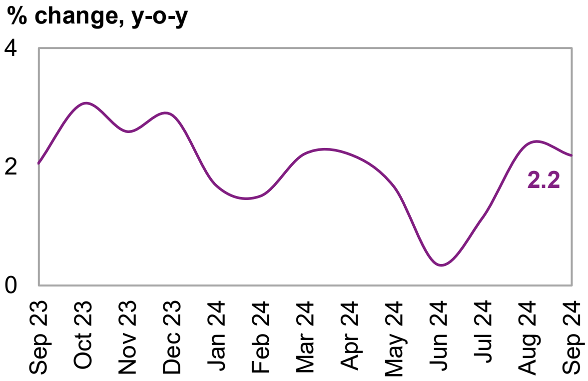
The Eurozone economy sustained its low but steady growth dynamic in 3Q24, with GDP growth showing slightly better-than-expected momentum, based on data from Eurostat, the European Union's statistical office. Economic growth for 3Q24 was reported at 1.5%, q-o-q, SAAR, marking an improvement from 2Q24 growth of 0.8%, q-o-q, SAAR, and 1Q24 growth of 1.2%, q-o-q, SAAR. While no sectoral data has been released with this preliminary estimate, growth appears to have been driven once again by services sector spending as the Eurozone's industrial sector continues to face challenges. Notably, the decline in IP narrowed in August, the latest available month. The IP index fell slightly by 0.2%, y-o-y, in August, following declines of 2%, y-o-y, in July and 4.2%, y-o-y, in June. The monthly growth trend also shows improvement, with IP rising 1.8% in August after a 0.5% decline in July, with all figures seasonally adjusted.

On a positive note, inflationary pressures within the Eurozone have moderated significantly in recent months. In October, headline inflation was reported at 2%, a marginal increase from 1.8%, y-o-y, in September but lower than 2.1%, y-o-y, in August and 2.5%, y-o-y, in July. Core inflation, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, remained stable at 2.7%, y-o-y, in October, a slight uptick from the 2.6%, y-o-y, seen in September and the 2.7%, y-o-y, seen in both August and July. This places the headline rate around the ECB's target of 2%, hinting at the potential for a further easing of inflationary pressures in the near term. However, core inflation continues to exceed the ECB's target. The recent moderation in inflation has provided the ECB with scope to adjust the deposit rate, which it lowered by 25 bp during its latest monetary policy meeting in October.

According to the latest Eurostat data, the Eurozone's unemployment rate held steady at 6.3% in both September and August, compared to 6.4% in July and June. This reflects a stable labour market, with the unemployment rate remaining largely unchanged for over a year.

In the retail area, annual growth in value terms showed almost stable growth, rising by 2.2% in September, following growth of 2.4% in August. Hence the trend indicates gradual acceleration in the Eurozone's economy, supported by a relatively stable labour market and an ongoing expansion in consumer spending.

Graph 3 - 5: Eurozone retail sales



Sources: Statistical Office of the European Communities and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

The gradual improvement seen in 3Q24 growth reflects a continued trend of modestly rising growth dynamics within the Eurozone. While the growth momentum remains low, this gradual rebound is expected to gain traction in 2025. This improvement is partially attributed to a cyclical recovery likely to persist through 2024 and 2025, following weak growth rates in 2023. Additional factors supporting the projected growth path include a more accommodative monetary policy by the ECB and gradually rising real incomes, driven by a marked slowdown in inflation. An expected recovery in IP may also contribute to this trend. Some improvement has become evident by the latest data showing that manufacturing orders in Germany – a key Eurozone industrial economy – increased by 1.8% y-o-y in August, following a decline of 2.2%, y-o-y, in August, an increase of 5.6%, y-o-y, in July and after a significant drop of 10.7%, y-o-y, in June. Current difficulties in Germany's industrial output, particularly in the automobile sector, remain a drag on growth dynamics for 2024. While a recovery is anticipated in 2025, the scale of improvement remains uncertain. As in other advanced economies, the services sector has continued to drive growth and is expected to support economic activity in the months ahead.

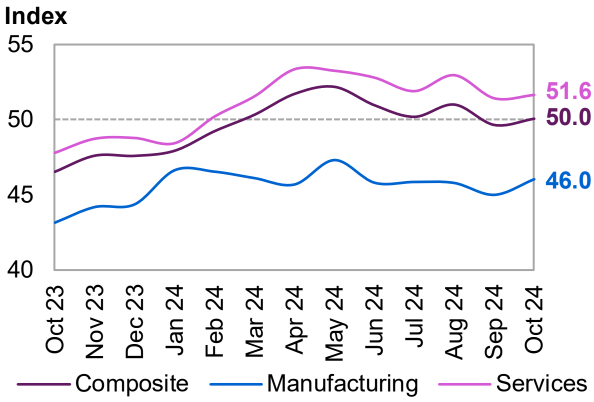
Another supportive factor is the ECB's ongoing accommodative monetary policy stance. Given the current inflation trends and modest growth outlook, this policy approach is likely to extend through 2H24 and into 2025, potentially adding momentum to the recovery. Following a cumulative 75 bp reduction in the ECB's deposit rate this year, the prospect of another rate cut in 2024 appears feasible. This view is further reinforced by the 2024 headline inflation forecast, which remains slightly below 2.5%, with inflation expected to moderate to around 2% in 2025. Both annual inflation projections remain unchanged from the previous month.

The Eurozone's September PMI data indicates that challenges in the manufacturing sector are likely to persist, although the index showed a slight improvement.

The manufacturing PMI rose by one point in October, reaching 46, compared to 45 in September and 45.8 in both August and July. These figures remain well below the threshold of 50, signalling that the manufacturing sector has been in contractionary territory for over two years.

The PMI for the services sector, which represents the largest segment of the Eurozone economy, remained comfortably above the growth-indicating level of 50, almost unchanged from the previous month. In October, the index stood at 51.6, following 51.4 in September and 52.9 in August.

Graph 3 - 6: Eurozone PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

As the 3Q24 improvements align with last month's economic growth forecast, the 2024 growth projection remains steady at 0.8%. This forecast reflects ongoing modest growth, primarily supported by the services sector.

Looking ahead to 2025, the projected growth rate is expected to improve, supported by base effects, monetary easing and anticipated gains in industrial output. As a result, the Eurozone's economy is forecast to gain momentum and reach a growth rate of 1.2%.

Table 3 - 4: Eurozone economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	Eurozone
2024	**0.8**
Change from previous month	0.0
2025	**1.2**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Japan

Update on latest developments

Japan's economy is currently characterized by a gradual rebound in underlying economic activity, relatively high inflation, the Bank of Japan's (BoJ) consequent monetary tightening, and a somewhat uncertain political and fiscal landscape following the elections at the end of October. These developments follow the Ministry of Economy and Trade (METI) reporting a 2.9% increase, q-o-q, SAAR, in 2Q24, after a decline of 2.4%, q-o-q, SAAR in 1Q24. The recovery in 2Q24 was primarily driven by a 3.7% rise in private household consumption, reversing a four-month decline. Considering the latest economic indicators, a continuation of the recovery from 2Q24 is anticipated in 2H24, although overall momentum for 2024 remains subdued. Domestic demand has remained robust in 3Q24, although it experienced a retraction in September. Meanwhile, exports have performed well in 3Q24 but declined slightly in September. The industrial sector continues to face challenges but exhibited some growth on a quarterly basis in 2Q24 and 3Q24, primarily supported by external demand. The services sector has continued to provide substantial domestic support, mirroring trends in other advanced economies.

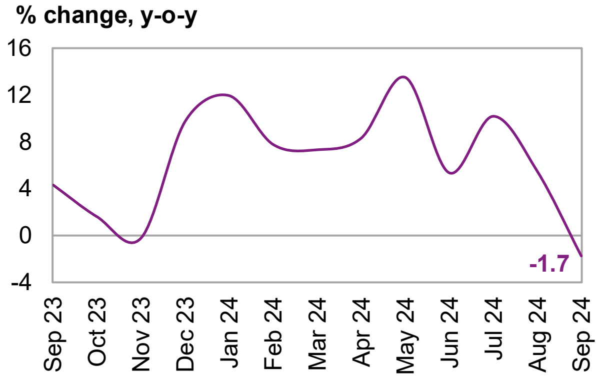
As inflation persists at relatively high levels, the BoJ has raised its benchmark interest rate from -0.1% to 0.25% in 2024, including a surprise 25 bp hike in late July. At its latest meeting in October, BoJ leadership left the door open for a further rate hike at the December meeting. No major changes were made to growth or inflation forecasts, with the inflation forecasts remaining around the 2% inflation target during the Bank's forecast horizon. The broader macroeconomic outlook is viewed as balanced, with the BoJ reiterating that risks to the inflation outlook are skewed to the upside.

Retail sales continued to grow in September, albeit at a modest pace, rising by 0.5%, y-o-y. This follows a more robust growth of 3.1%, y-o-y, in August and 2.7%, y-o-y, in July, based on non-seasonally adjusted figures. Inflation showed a slight retraction in September, increasing by 2.5%, y-o-y, down from 3.0%, y-o-y, in August and 2.8%, y-o-y, in July. These levels are notable for the Japanese economy, especially considering that inflation has been low or even negative since the beginning of the century. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy and serves as a critical metric for central bank policies, stood at 1.7%, y-o-y, in September and August, compared to 1.6%, y-o-y, in July.

Japan's IP growth has exhibited volatility in recent months. Following a significant decline of 4.5%, y-o-y, in August, industrial activity continued to decrease, albeit at a reduced rate, with a 2.6% decline, y-o-y, in September. These declines followed a robust increase of 2.9%, y-o-y, in July.

Similarly, goods exports have shown considerable fluctuation, having supported Japan's economic growth in previous months but experiencing a decline in the most recent month of September. In August, export growth was recorded at 5.5%, y-o-y, on a non-seasonally adjusted basis, following a rise of 10.2%, y-o-y, in July. However, in September, the latest available data indicates a decline of 1.7%, y-o-y, in exports.

Graph 3 - 7: Japan’s exports



Sources: Ministry of Finance, Japan Tariff Association and Haver Analytics.

Consumer confidence remained relatively strong but experienced a marginal retraction, with the index standing at 35.7 in September, down from 36.6 in July and 36.5 in August.

Near-term expectations

Following Japan's economic rebound in 2Q24, the recovery is expected to continue into 2H24, supported by improvements in domestic consumption and steady external trade, although both have recently softened. Japan's annual growth forecast for 2024 remains modest, following a steep 2.4% contraction, q-o-q, SAAR, in

1Q24 and a robust rebound of 2.9%, q-o-q, SAAR, in 2Q24. Growth in 3Q24 is forecast at 3.4%, q-o-q, SAAR, with a moderating growth of 1% anticipated in 4Q24. Both 2H24 forecasts remain unchanged from the previous month. This stable growth trend is expected to extend into 2025, and is projected to be supported by strong external demand. While IP faces ongoing challenges, a gradual improvement is anticipated by year-end, with services sector activity expected to normalize.

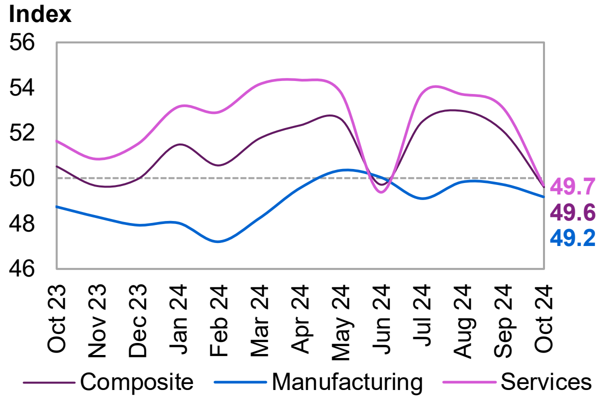
A critical factor influencing Japan's economic growth trajectory will be the near-term monetary policy actions of the BoJ. Following the latest BoJ meeting in October, a further rate hike in December is likely. Comments from BoJ officials underscore the BoJ's commitment to addressing persistent inflation, which is expected to continue to some degree. Based on these conditions, it appears likely that the BoJ will continue to raise interest rates through the end of the year and into 2025. On the fiscal front, uncertainty remains regarding additional support measures a new government may introduce. Following the recent developments after late October's elections and depending on the outcome of efforts to build majorities in Parliament, the fiscal situation remains uncertain. So far, Prime Minister Ishiba has emphasized priorities that are likely to lead to increased fiscal spending, including the government's aim to promote growth in both national and regional economies. Detailed economic measures and a supplementary budget are expected to be unveiled once the political situation becomes clearer in the coming weeks.

The October PMI data for Japan indicates a slowdown towards the end of the year in the services sector alongside persistent challenges in manufacturing.

In the manufacturing sector, the PMI experienced a slight retraction, moving to 49.2, which indicates a contraction, as it has remained below the neutral threshold of 50 for nearly two years. The index was recorded at 49.7 in September, down from 49.8 in August.

The services sector PMI, which represents a significant portion of Japan's economy fell considerably, standing at 49.7, again below the neutral threshold of 50, compared with 53.1 in September and 53.7 in August.

Graph 3 - 8: Japan's PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

The economic growth forecast for Japan in 2024 remains unchanged at 0.1%. This growth dynamic anticipates a continued rebound in economic activity in 2H24.

Looking ahead, the expected gradual improvement in economic momentum during 2H24 is projected to extend into 2025. Despite the BoJ likely continuing its steady tightening of monetary policy in the coming year, economic growth forecast for 2025 is forecasted to rise slightly to 0.9%.

Table 3 - 5: Japan's economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	Japan
2024	**0.1**
Change from previous month	0.0
2025	**0.9**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Non-OECD

China

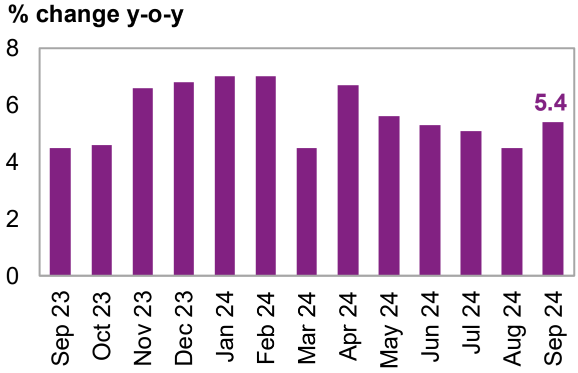
Update on the latest developments

The latest data from China indicates that economic growth slowed to 4.6%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 4.7%, y-o-y, in 2Q24 and 5.3%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. While the slowdown was noted, it was less pronounced than many had anticipated. The report maintains a cautiously optimistic outlook for 2024, supported by the strong fundamentals of the industrial and export sectors, as well as the central government's ability to implement policy measures to tackle challenges in other areas, including the property sector and sluggish consumer demand. For example, a monetary stimulus package announced in late September aims to mitigate the decline in the property sector and boost consumer demand. Key measures included a 50 bp reduction in the reserve requirement ratio (RRR), injecting approximately 1 trillion yuan (around $140 billion) of short-term liquidity into the financial system. Additionally, the reverse repo rate was cut by 20 bp to 1.5%, and mortgage rates on existing loans were reduced by 50 bp, benefiting around 50 million households. Both the 1-year and 5-year loan prime rates (LPR) were lowered by 25 bp to 3.1% and 3.6%, respectively.

The Ministry of Finance announced a RMB 10 trillion ($1.4 trillion) fiscal package at the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee meeting in early November. This package aims to address local government debt by facilitating the swap of hidden off-balance-sheet debt for central government-backed bonds. Key elements include a three-year increase in the local government bond quota by RMB 6 trillion ($837 billion), of which RMB 2 trillion ($280 billion) is allocated for 2024, and the issuance of RMB 4 trillion ($560 billion) in special local government bonds over five years. The initiative seeks to reduce debt pressures, enhance local government liquidity, and support broader economic activity. Interest payments and debt servicing are projected to decrease by RMB 600 billion ($83.7 billion) over five years, allowing for increased local government spending on infrastructure projects and salaries. The announcement also suggested that further support measures may follow.

Several indicators signalled recovery and acceleration in September, coinciding with the announcement of monetary and financial stabilization measures. IP grew by 5.4%, y-o-y, up from 4.5%, y-o-y, in August. Additionally, industrial capacity utilization improved to 75.1% in 3Q24, up from 73.6% in 1Q24 and 74.9% in 2Q24. High-tech sectors, including smartphones, smartwatches, integrated circuits, and electrical instruments, continued to demonstrate strong growth patterns in September, bolstered by government support measures. However, construction-related activities, such as cement production and corrugated steel bars, maintained a contracting trend, indicating ongoing challenges in that sector.

Graph 3 - 9: China's industrial production



Sources: China National Bureau of Statistics and Haver Analytics.

Retail sales in China grew by 3.2%, y-o-y, in September, up from 2.1%, y-o-y, in August, driven by increased sales of household appliances. Although large, durable goods had shown weaker growth earlier in the year due to households' financial commitments in the property sector, consumer subsidies and trade-in programmes have supported demand, helping to mitigate the ongoing decline in housing prices.

Unemployment declined to 5.1% in September, following increases in July and August that were attributed to rising youth unemployment. The influx of new college graduates into the labour market pushed urban youth unemployment from 13.2% in June to 17.1% in July and 18.8% in August, raising the overall unemployment rate to 5.2% in July and 5.3% in August. By September, youth unemployment had receded to 17.6% as firms began to absorb the new labour supply and hiring picked up.

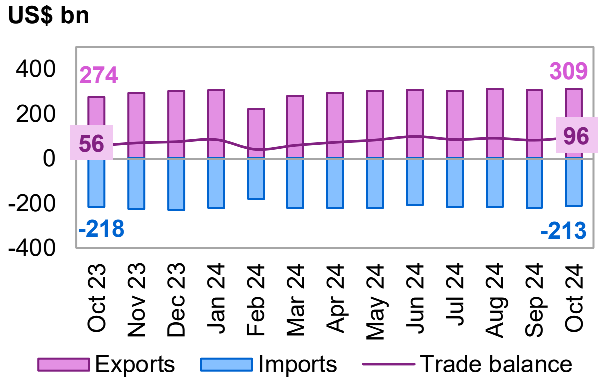
Inflation slowed in September to 0.4%, y-o-y, down from 0.6%, y-o-y, in August, highlighting ongoing concerns regarding low inflation in China, which reflects the sluggish growth in consumer demand. Core inflation also decreased to 0.1%, y-o-y, in September, down from 0.3%, y-o-y, in August. Meanwhile, producer prices across all industrial products remained in a deflationary state at 2.7%, y-o-y, in September, compared to a deflation rate of 1.8%, y-o-y, in August.

China's trade surplus widened to $95.7 billion in October, up from $81.7 billion and significantly exceeding the October 2023 level of $55.9 billion.

Exports grew 12.7%, y-o-y, in October, reaching $309.1 billion, the highest export level this year.

Meanwhile, imports contracted by 2.3%, y-o-y, in October, following a slight growth of 0.3%, y-o-y, in September, with total imports amounting to $213.3 billion for the month.

Graph 3 - 10: China's trade balance



Sources: General Administration of Customs of China and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

Monetary and fiscal measures are expected to bolster consumer sentiment and stimulate economic activity through 4Q24, positioning China closer to its 5% annual growth target. The fiscal stimulus package, with its substantial scale, is anticipated to support the economy by offsetting declines in the property sector and easing pressures on household budgets. Notably, the package did not include direct measures targeting domestic consumption, as these are anticipated at the NPC's March 2025 session. However, the package's size and increased local government bond quota are expected to yield positive effects in 4Q24. Concurrently, the continuation of broader subsidy programs, including trade-in initiatives, is likely to directly support consumer spending, signalling a stronger 4Q24 and sustained momentum into 1H25. Furthermore, the package is expected to grant local government's support and flexibility, allowing China to manage potential trade disruptions with the US if policies shift toward higher trade barriers.

Youth unemployment is expected to continue its downward trend as hiring activity increases. Additional direct stimulus packages could further address employment challenges. A potential further reduction in the RRR remains a possibility, which would inject additional liquidity into the financial system. The industrial sector is projected to maintain growth, particularly in high-tech manufacturing, driven by ongoing government support. However, the slowdown in construction-related industrial output is expected to persist as long as the property sector remains subdued.

The property sector is expected to remain in contraction; however, direct government support measures, including the expansion of purchasing unsold properties for conversion into social housing and the acquisition of idle land, will help mitigate the downturn and limit potential spillovers into the wider economy.

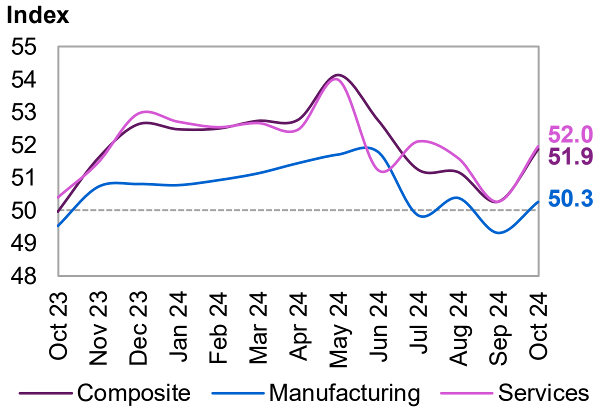
It should be noted that recent performance in Chinese consumer and advanced high-tech sectors suggests that China is steadily, consistently, and successfully implementing its strategy for advancing its "new quality productive forces." This initiative is an essential part of the strategic "High-Quality Development" framework, which aims to sharpen and sustain international competitiveness while gradually expanding domestic consumption. While the full benefits are expected to be evident over the medium term, recent performance strongly indicates that, despite current challenges, the transition appears to be well managed.

As domestic consumption recovers, trade tensions could ease due to reduced reliance on the external sector. Nonetheless, China's large-scale manufacturing, particularly in electric vehicles (EVs), will continue to challenge trade relations with partners such as the US, Canada, and EU. While significant disruptions in trade patterns are not anticipated due to China's diverse export destinations, increasing trade tensions could begin to constrain exports. For example, Russia, a key market for Chinese vehicles, has implemented a 70-80% recycling fee on vehicles while subsidizing domestic producers, effectively raising costs for Russian consumers purchasing Chinese cars. This measure may slow exports to Russia after the surge in 3Q24, driven by anticipation of the fee's implementation, and imports are expected to stabilize moving forward.

The latest PMI data for October indicates that both manufacturing and services are now in positive territory, following a slight dip in manufacturing into contractionary territory last month. The Manufacturing PMI rose to 50.2 in October, up from 49.3 in September.

Meanwhile, the Services PMI also improved, increasing to 52.0 in October from 50.3 in September, reflecting enhanced confidence in future output and leading to an uptick in staffing levels.

Graph 3 - 11: China's PMI



Sources: Caixin, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

The latest fiscal and monetary support measures, which had been anticipated in this outlook, keeps the growth forecast for 2024 at 4.9%.

With the size of the fiscal support measures and the expected carryover effect into next year, the 2025 forecast stands at 4.7%, a slight upward revision from last month's projection of 4.6%.

Table 3 - 6: China's economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	China
2024	**4.9**
Change from previous month	0.0
2025	**4.7**
Change from previous month	0.1

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

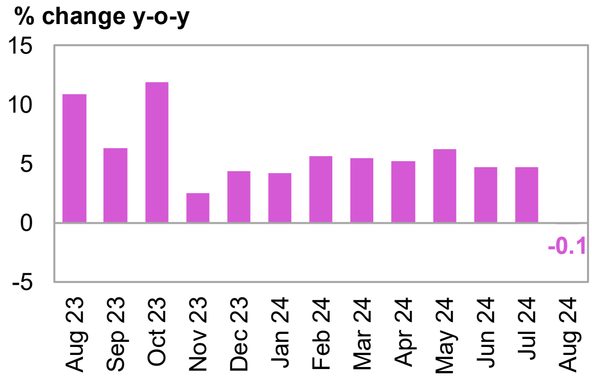
India

Update on the latest developments

India's economic growth remained robust in 3Q24, maintaining momentum into 4Q24 and likely through 1H25. Growth in 2Q24 reached 6.7%, y-o-y, moderating from 7.8%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. Gross fixed capital formation rose by 7.5%, y-o-y, up from 6.5%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, reflecting sustained government investment in infrastructure. Government final consumption expenditure showed a slight contraction of 0.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, following a 0.9%, y-o-y increase in 1Q24 – a typical pattern as non-infrastructure spending decreases during election cycles. Private consumption, however, grew strongly in 2Q24, rising by 7.4%, y-o-y, up from 4.0%, y-o-y, in 1Q24.

IP experienced a slight contraction of 0.1%, y-o-y, in August due to excessive rainfall in some regions, following robust growth of 4.7%, y-o-y, in both June and July. The mining sector recorded the largest decline, contracting by 4.3%, y-o-y, in August after a 3.8%, y-o-y increase in July. The manufacturing sector also slowed, with growth of 1.0%, y-o-y, in August, down from 4.4%, y-o-y, in July. Meanwhile, high-tech industries, particularly computers, electronics, and optical products, sustained growth, increasing by 11.6%, y-o-y, in August, up from 10.5%, y-o-y, in July. Unemployment increased to 8.7% in October, up from 7.8% in September. This rise was largely driven by fluctuations in agricultural production, which have contributed to volatility in rural employment trends.

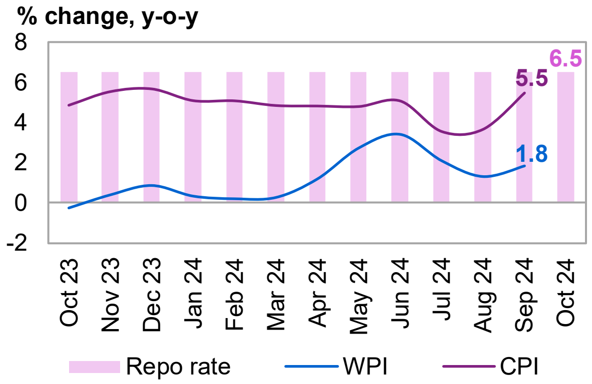
Graph 3 - 12: India's industrial production



Sources: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation of India and Haver Analytics.

Inflation rose to 5.5%, y-o-y, in September, up from 3.7%, y-o-y, in August, primarily driven by food inflation, while core inflation increased slightly to 3.6%, y-o-y, from 3.4%, y-o-y. A key contributor to this rise was a surge in vegetable prices, which escalated by 36.0%, y-o-y, in September, up from 10.7%, y-o-y, in August. This increase in food prices followed a period of easing trends observed in July and August as the base effect from elevated prices in 2023 diminished. The upward pressure on food prices was further influenced by uneven cumulative rainfall at the end of the monsoon season. While total rainfall was 6% above the historical average, East and Northeast India experienced a shortfall of 13.8% below average, whereas Central India recorded excess rainfall, with levels 19.5% above average, leading to localized flooding.

Graph 3 - 13: Repo rate and inflation in India



Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Reserve Bank of India and Haver Analytics.

India's trade deficit narrowed to $20.8 billion in September, down from a significant widening to $29.7 billion in August. In comparison, the trade deficit stood at $20.1 billion in September 2023.

Imports decreased to $55.4 billion in September, down from $64.3 billion in August, largely due to increased gold imports following reduced customs duties on gold and silver in July.

Monthly exports remained steady at $34.6 billion in both August and September.

Graph 3 - 14: India's trade balance

Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

The Indian economy is projected to maintain robust growth through 2025, bolstered by government initiatives in the industrial sector and labour market. However, unemployment remains a concern, and a renewed focus on this issue was emphasized in the Union Budget. Labour force participation currently stands at only 41%, below the global average of approximately 60%. A primary goal of the Employment-Linked Incentive (ELI) schemes is to formalize the labour market, aiming to create 20 million jobs over the next two years. This objective will be pursued through wage support for first-time employees, job creation incentives in manufacturing via social security contribution support, and reimbursement of employers' social security contributions for additional employees with qualifying salaries. While the scheme is ambitious and enjoys strong government backing, its effects are anticipated to take longer to materialize compared to the previously implemented Production-Linked Incentives (PLI).

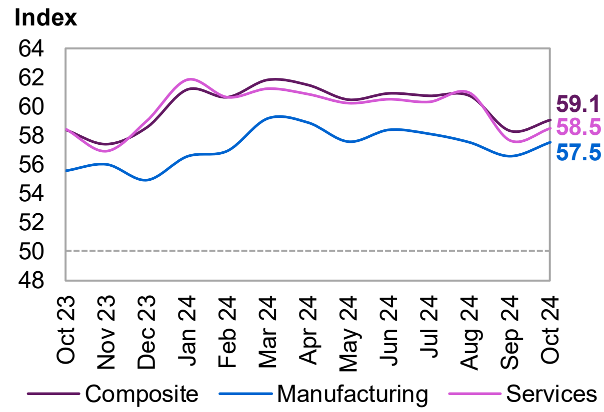
The slight contraction in IP is expected to be temporary, with a recovery anticipated. Government support for high-tech sectors is likely to persist, leading to accelerated growth in October and November due to the 2023 base effect in computers and electronics. The manufacturing and industrial sectors are projected to remain the primary drivers of growth in India.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has adopted a "neutral" stance to allow for flexibility as inflation trends stabilize. Food price volatility has continued due to short crop cycles and limited storage or processing options, with demand-supply imbalances in key products exerting significant and unpredictable effects on prices. Coupled with last year's weather fluctuations and an uneven monsoon season this year, food prices may remain volatile into the first half of 2025. The RBI MPC is scheduled to convene again in early December.

The S&P Global Manufacturing PMI moved up to 57.5 in October after contracting slightly to 56.5 in September.

The Services PMI increased to 58.5 in October, up from 57.7 in September, and continues to exhibit solid expansion.

Graph 3 - 15: India's PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Economic growth is expected to remain strong in India with the 2024 growth forecast standing at 6.8%.

In 2025, economic growth is expected to decelerate from the high baseline of 2024 and stand at 6.3%.

Table 3 - 7: India's economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	India
2024	**6.8**
Change from previous month	0.0
2025	**6.3**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Brazil

Update on latest developments

The services sector, Brazil's largest economic segment, continued to expand into 3Q24, albeit with a modest slowdown in August. The volume of services index increased by 1.7%, y-o-y, in August, following growth of 4.0%, y-o-y, in July and 1.8%, y-o-y, in June. Household services performed strongly, rising by 7.1%, y-o-y, in August, up from 2.0%, y-o-y, in July. Information and communication services also posted solid growth at 6.9%, y-o-y, in August, albeit down from 9.3%, y-o-y, in July. In contrast, transportation services declined in volume, primarily due to a reduction in agricultural output impacting road cargo transport. The transportation sector overall contracted by 2.9%, y-o-y, in August, a sharper decline compared to the 1.7%, y-o-y contraction in July. Specifically, road cargo transport volumes fell by 8.2% and 8.7%, y-o-y, in August and July, respectively. Similarly, air transport services contracted by 4.6%, y-o-y, in August and 0.2%, y-o-y, in July. However, road passenger transport remained positive, growing by 1.0%, y-o-y, in August, though down from 6.0% growth in July.

Unemployment declined further in September to 6.4%, down from 6.6% in August. This sustained low rate continues to exert upward pressure on real wages, thereby supporting an increase in consumer spending. Retail sales reflected strong growth in August, rising by 9.8%, y-o-y, up from 9.5%, y-o-y, in July. The pharmaceuticals, medical, orthopaedic articles, and toiletries segment recorded the strongest growth, up 15.7%, y-o-y, in August, marking 18 consecutive months of expansion. Vehicles and motorcycles, along with parts and accessories, also showed solid growth at 8.3%, y-o-y, in August, alongside a 4.5%, y-o-y, increase in construction materials during the same period.

The agricultural sector has remained predominantly in contraction through 2024, following the record-breaking harvest of 2023. Corn, soybeans, and rice—the three principal crops—account for over 92% of agricultural output. Rice production saw a modest increase of 2.4%, y-o-y, while soybean and corn production declined by 4.9% and 11.0%, y-o-y, respectively. Mato Grosso, which contributes 31.1% of Brazil's total agricultural output, reported a downturn, as did other major agricultural regions such as Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, and Paraná, where April and May flooding led to crop damage.

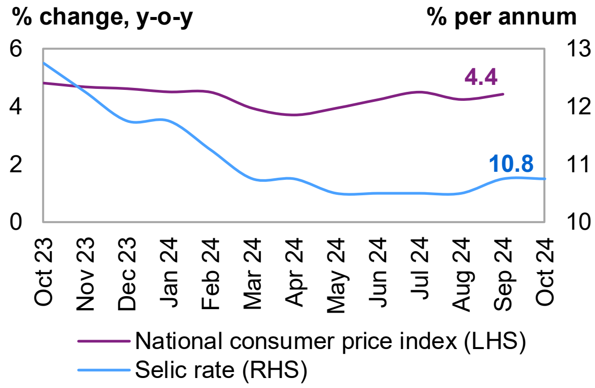
IP showed a slight recovery in September, growing by 3.4%, y-o-y, after decelerating to 2.3%, y-o-y, in August. Although IP has exhibited fluctuating monthly patterns, it maintained a steady average growth rate of around 3.5%, y-o-y, in both 2Q24 and 3Q24. The manufacturing sector also rebounded, registering growth of 4.6%, y-o-y, in September, up from 1.7%, y-o-y, in August

The tight labour market continues to exert upward pressure on prices, with headline inflation rising to 4.4%, y-o-y, in September, up from 4.2%, y-o-y, in August. Core inflation also edged higher, reaching 3.9%, y-o-y, in September compared to 3.8%, y-o-y, in August. Food inflation emerged as the largest contributor to headline inflation, increasing to 5.9%, y-o-y, in September, from 4.6%, y-o-y, in August. These persistent inflationary pressures led the Banco Central do Brasil's (BCB) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to implement a 25 bp hike to the key Selic rate at its September meeting.

In the November meeting, the MPC considered the continued growth in economic activity, persistent labour market pressures, a positive output gap, and rising inflation projections and implemented an additional increase in the Selic rate by 50 bp to 11.25%.

According to the MPC, this decision aligns with their strategy for bringing inflation back to the target of 3% while balancing economic stability and supporting full employment.

Graph 3 - 16: Brazil's inflation vs. interest rate



Sources: Banco Central do Brasil, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

Brazil's economy continues to demonstrate robust growth, driven by strong consumer demand and an expanding services sector in particular. Low unemployment is expected to sustain rising real wages, supporting increased domestic consumption. Both consumer and business confidence remained high in October despite recent monetary tightening by the BCB. The industrial sector is anticipated to resume growth by late 2024 and into 2025, though monthly fluctuations in industrial output are likely to persist.

However, contraction within the agricultural sector may impact overall economic growth, with potential spillover effects on services, notably in logistics and road cargo transport. Specific to agriculture, damage to initial crop yields due to flooding is expected to have lingering effects through 1H25. While certain agricultural products are forecast to grow, corn and soybean production is projected to remain below 2023 levels until year-end, with sector recovery anticipated in 2025 as the high 2023 baseline recalibrates to 2024's lower starting point.

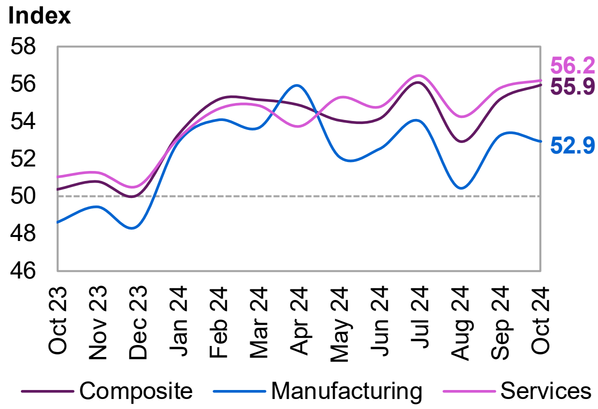
The BCB's MPC raised interest rates by an additional 25 bp in its latest decision, following a similar increase in September, which may slightly moderate the strength of consumer demand. Nonetheless, the tight labour market and continued high government spending are expected to underpin Brazil's growth trajectory. The expected transition in BCB leadership in January 2025 may introduce more alignment between monetary and fiscal policies, though elevated interest rates are likely to persist as long as inflation remains a concern.

In October, PMIs remained in positive territory.

The Manufacturing PMI declined slightly to 52.9 in October from 53.2 in September.

The Services PMI expanded further to 56.2 in October from 55.8 in September.

Graph 3 - 17: Brazil's PMIs



Sources: HSBC, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Given the continued strength of the Brazilian economy, with high domestic spending and rising real wages, the 2024 growth forecast is revised up to 2.9%.

For 2025, continued tight monetary policies and uncertainties surrounding inflation will see a slight deceleration but the growth dynamic is nevertheless expected to continue at a robust pace. The growth forecast for 2025 is revised up slightly to 2.1%.

Table 3 - 8: Brazil's economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	Brazil
2024	**2.9**
Change from previous month	0.4
2025	**2.1**
Change from previous month	0.2

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Russia

Update on the latest developments

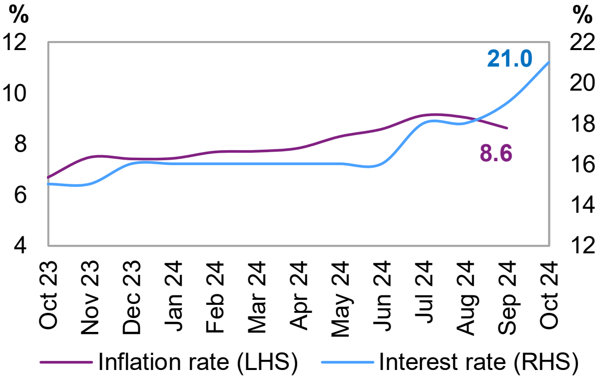
The Russian economy continues its robust growth trajectory, primarily driven by strong consumer spending. Data from 2Q24 indicates that final household consumption grew by 6.1%, y-o-y, a slight deceleration from 6.7%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. In contrast, final government consumption saw a modest contraction of 0.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, an improvement from a 0.3% contraction in 1Q24. Gross fixed capital formation increased by 7.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, down from 12.9%, y-o-y, in the prior quarter. Overall, the economy expanded by 4.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, reflecting a modest slowdown from 5.4%, y-o-y, in 1Q24.

At the sectoral level, construction growth accelerated to 5.6%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 4.8%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, while transport and storage services slowed to 2.0%, y-o-y, growth from 3.1%, y-o-y, in the previous quarter. IP growth rebounded to 3.2%, y-o-y, in September, following a slight deceleration to 2.8%, y-o-y, in August. The manufacturing sector remains a primary driver of IP, growing at 6.6%, y-o-y, in September, up from 4.7%, y-o-y, in August. In contrast, mining and quarrying contracted by 1.9%, y-o-y, in September after a flat performance in August.

Retail sales grew by 6.5%, y-o-y, in September, up from 5.2%, y-o-y, in August, reflecting sustained consumer demand supported by high real wages. Unemployment held at a historic low of 2.4% in September, unchanged since June. This, combined with constrained domestic supply and limited imports, continues to exert inflationary pressures, though early signs of easing have emerged. Inflation edged down to 8.6%, y-o-y, in September from 9.1%, y-o-y, in August, while core inflation eased slightly to 8.3%, y-o-y, in September from 8.4%, y-o-y, in August.

Citing labour supply limitations and elevated domestic demand, the Bank of Russia raised the key policy rate by 200 bp in October to 21%. It highlighted continued high government spending and policies, such as the recent increase in the vehicle recycling fee, which may add to inflationary pressures following its implementation in early October. With import constraints also playing a significant role, the Bank of Russia indicated that further rate hikes may be necessary. The Bank's Board of Directors is scheduled to meet next in mid-December.

Graph 3 - 18: Russia's inflation vs. interest rate



Sources: Federal State Statistics Service, Central Bank of Russian Federation and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

The Russian economy is expected to sustain growth, though at a moderated pace in 2H24 and into 2025, as persistent capacity constraints in labour and production contribute to a gradual deceleration. IP remains a key growth driver but faces limitations from labour market pressures. High levels of government spending, reflected in the recent proposed budget expansion, are likely to support continued economic activity but also heighten inflationary concerns. The Bank of Russia remains open to additional monetary tightening, noting that inflation may not reach the target of 4% until 2026.

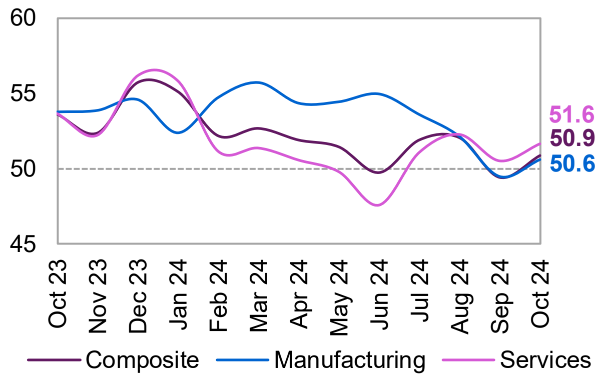
The recent one-time increase in the vehicle recycling fee, ranging from 70–85% and predominantly impacting imports, is expected to contribute to inflation, with additional annual increases of 10–20% anticipated through 2030. This policy aims to stimulate domestic production, supported by government subsidies for local manufacturers. Balancing inflation control with the need to effectively expand production capacity to address the cost-push nature of inflation in Russia will demand prudent, proactive policy management, as tighter monetary conditions could potentially restrict private investment and hinder production growth. The recent conclusion of the central government's subsidized mortgage programme enhances monetary policy effectiveness, though rising government spending may prompt further rate hikes to maintain price stability. Despite these challenges, the outlook for the Russian economy remains positive, with robust but moderated growth projected through 2025.

The latest PMI figures show an expansion in both manufacturing and services.

The Manufacturing PMI returned to expansionary territory, standing at 50.6 in October after falling to 49.5 in September.

The Services PMI moved up to 51.6 in October, up from 50.5 in September.

Graph 3 - 19: Russia's PMI



Sources: HSBC, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Russia's economic growth continues to expand despite inflationary pressures. For 2024, the growth forecast stands at 3.5%.

For 2025, the economic growth rate is expected to decelerate, though with continued momentum from 2024. The 2025 forecast stands at 1.7%.

Table 3 - 9: Russia's economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	Russia
2024	**3.5**
Change from previous month	0.3
2025	**1.7**
Change from previous month	0.2

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Africa

South Africa

Update on the latest developments

Data from 2Q24 indicates a recovery in South Africa's final consumption expenditure, which expanded by 1.0%, y-o-y, up from 0.1%, y-o-y in 1Q24. This improvement was largely driven by private consumption growth, which reached 0.9%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, reversing a contraction of 0.3%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. Public expenditure moderated slightly to 1.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, down from 1.5%, y-o-y, in the previous quarter. Notably, private consumption benefited from a stable electricity supply, with virtually no load-shedding reported throughout the period. On the industrial side, the electricity, gas, and water sector substantially grew by 5.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 1.6%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. However, the agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors all saw contractions in the same period. Within the services sector, finance, insurance, and real estate grew by 3.3%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 2.5%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, supporting overall services sector growth of 1.5%, y-o-y, an increase from 1.3%, y-o-y, in the previous quarter.

Inflationary pressures continued to ease, with headline CPI declining to 3.7%, y-o-y, in September from 4.4%, y-o-y, in August, following a peak of 5.5%, y-o-y, in February. Food inflation moderated to 4.3%, y-o-y, in September after a minor uptick to 4.4%, y-o-y, in August. This cooling trend since 2H24 prompted the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to initiate a monetary easing cycle, reducing the key repo rate by 25 basis points to 8.0%. The MPC cited global inflationary moderation and domestic economic improvements as key factors in this decision. The next MPC meeting is scheduled for mid-November.

Retail sales growth accelerated to 3.2%, y-o-y, in August, up from 1.7%, y-o-y, in July, with stronger consumer sentiment reflected in the durable goods sector. Household furniture, appliances, and equipment grew by 10.5%, y-o-y, up from 9.0%, y-o-y, in July. However, unemployment remains a significant concern, with the rate reaching 33.2% in 2Q24, up from 32.8%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. Employment data for 2Q24 showed slight gains in the manufacturing and electricity sectors, growing by 0.4% and 1.6%, respectively, although these were offset by a contraction of 3.3%, y-o-y, in construction employment. The positive trend in power generation continued, with the volume of electricity generated reaching 99% of the 2019 baseline in August—down slightly from 102% in July but well above the 2023 annual average of 89%.

Near-term expectations

Recent robust economic activity can be primarily attributed to improved sentiment stemming from growing confidence in the Government of National Unity (GNU), which has implemented swift and consistent measures to address various structural bottlenecks, including regular incidents of load-shedding.

The next MPC meeting is expected to further the easing cycle as inflation continues its downward trend, nearing the lower limit of the target range at 3%. Enhanced stability in the electricity grid, supported by ongoing improvements and an improved competition landscape following recent legislative reforms, is anticipated to stimulate widespread positive impacts. This stability is projected to benefit agriculture, IP, and consumer demand, positioning it as a key driver of economic growth heading into 2025.

Despite these favourable developments, unemployment remains a critical challenge, potentially restraining broader economic momentum. The GNU, now in its fourth month, has demonstrated promising initial effectiveness, particularly in stabilizing critical sectors. However, its future trajectory remains uncertain as it navigates the complexities of political consensus and addresses deep-seated structural issues that require substantial and transformative measures. The government recently revised its growth forecast for this year down to 1.1% from 1.3%. However, with grid stability and improvements in port efficiency, the focus can shift to larger infrastructure projects, which are expected to enhance growth potential and support South Africa's economic acceleration as it moves into 2025.

The PMI contracted slightly to 50.6 in October, down from 51.0 in September, but it remained in expansionary territory for the third consecutive month. Although staffing decreased in October, the continued expansion of input purchases signals ongoing growth in the private sector.

The economic growth forecast for 2024 remains at 0.7%.

With further improvements in the electricity grid providing a solid foundation for growth, the 2025 growth forecast stands at 1.3%.

Table 3 - 10: South Africa's economic growth rate and revision, 2024–2025*, %

	South Africa
2024	**0.7**
Change from previous month	0.0
2025	**1.3**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Saudi Arabia

Flash economic growth estimates from the General Authority for Statistics indicate that Saudi Arabia's economy grew by 2.8%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, rebounding from a contraction of 0.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. This growth was supported by non-oil activities, which expanded by 4.2%, y-o-y, although slightly down from 4.9%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Government activities continued to grow at 3.1%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, a slight decrease from 3.6%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Oil activities experienced a slight growth of 0.3%, y-o-y, after contractions in 1H24.

Inflation in Saudi Arabia edged up in September to 1.7%, y-o-y, compared to 1.6%, y-o-y, in August. This increase was primarily driven by higher rental prices for housing, which account for 20.9% of the inflation basket, rising by 11.1%, y-o-y, in September, up from 10.6%, y-o-y, in August. Transport prices continued to decline, falling by 4.5%, y-o-y, after a sharper decline of 4.9%, y-o-y, in August, with used car prices dropping by 8.5%, y-o-y, in September.

The manufacturing industry grew by 1.1%, y-o-y, in August, down from 2.5%, y-o-y, in July. Excluding refined petroleum products, which saw a slight contraction in September, sectors such as food products, electrical devices, and furniture production each grew by over 10%, y-o-y, during the same period. The Riyad Bank Saudi Arabia PMI rose for the third consecutive month in October to 56.9, up from 56.3 in September, primarily driven by increased sales that prompted non-oil companies to boost purchases.

Nigeria

Inflation in Nigeria saw a slight increase in September, rising to 32.7%, y-o-y, up from 32.2%, y-o-y, in August. This rise was primarily driven by higher petrol prices, as the Dangote refinery began supplying fuel to the NNPC. Consequently, transport inflation climbed to 27.2%, y-o-y, in September, compared to 25.7%, y-o-y, in August. Core inflation slightly decreased to 27.4%, y-o-y, in September from 27.6%, y-o-y, in August. Food inflation remained relatively stable at 37.8%, y-o-y, increasing only 0.2% from August but down from over 40%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. The Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) emphasized the need to stabilize food prices during its September meeting, where the monetary policy rate was raised by 50 bp to

27.25%. Higher fuel prices could further impact food inflation through increased transportation costs. The 150-day duty-free window on essential food commodities, which began in early July, continues to support the slowing trend in food inflation.

The Accelerated Stabilization and Advancement Plan (ASAP) is expected to enhance the domestic food supply and extend benefits to industries beyond agriculture, including manufacturing and health services. Manufacturing growth decelerated to 1.3%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, down from 1.5%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. However, overall IP expanded robustly to 4.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 3.4%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, driven by strong growth in the mining and electricity sectors. Manufacturing is anticipated to recover in 2H24, with manufacturers expressing optimism due to the ASAP initiatives. Nonetheless, the Stanbic IBTC Bank Nigeria PMI fell to 46.9 in October, down from 49.8 in September, reflecting ongoing concerns about rising inflation.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

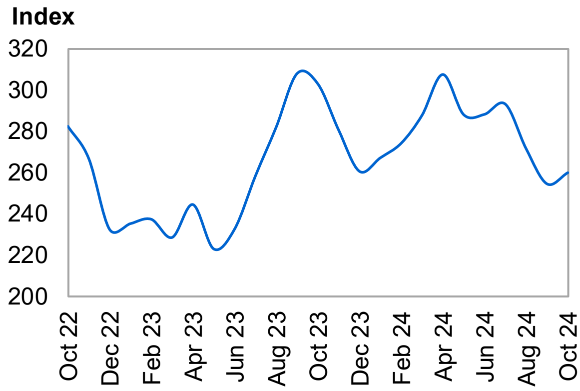
The UAE continues to exhibit solid economic growth, particularly in the non-oil sector. The UAE central government finances demonstrated continued strength in 2Q24, with revenues increasing by 9.1%, y-o-y, up from 4.3%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. This increase was primarily driven by improvements in tax revenue, reflecting both heightened economic activity in the country and the successful implementation of tax code reforms. Tax revenues in 2Q24 reached 95.5 billion dirhams (approximately $25.9 billion), while total revenue stood at 143.2 billion dirhams (approximately $38.9 billion). Simultaneously, central government expenses contracted by 4.9%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, a sharper contraction compared to the 0.2%, y-o-y, decline in 1Q24. This reduction was attributed to a decrease in the use of goods and services by the central government and a cut in subsidies. Notably, an overall reduction in government expenses, y-o-y, occurred while compensation for employees and social benefits expanded, indicating ongoing healthy economic fundamentals.

Inflation in the UAE retracted to 1.7%, y-o-y, in August, down from 2.0%, y-o-y, in July. The largest category in the CPI, which includes housing, water, electricity, and gas, experienced a slight slowdown in inflation, decreasing to 3.1%, y-o-y, in August from 3.2%, y-o-y, in July. Transport inflation, being the second largest component in the inflation basket, saw a significant decline of 1.8%, y-o-y, in August, down from a positive inflation rate of 0.1%, y-o-y, in July. In contrast, food and soft drinks inflation rose to 2.8%, y-o-y, in August, up from 2.0%, y-o-y, in July. Tourism in Dubai continues to grow, with the emirate welcoming 11.9 million international visitors from January through August 2024, surpassing the 11.1 million international visitors during the same period in 2023. The S&P Global UAE PMI increased further into expansionary territory, rising to 54.1 in October, up from 53.8 in September, driven by an increased intake of new work orders and rising demand.

The impact of the US dollar (USD) and inflation on oil prices

The US dollar (USD) index rebounded in October after three consecutive months of declines. The index rose by 2.2%, m-o-m, buoyed by favourable yield spreads towards the USD amid monetary policy divergencies. US interest rates remained at elevated levels despite recent cuts. Additionally, comments by Fed official following the recent November meeting suggest that another key policy rate cut could still be considered later in the year. Thus, uncertainties around the timing of further rate cuts remained supportive. Furthermore, the results of the US presidential election and the likelihood of a strengthening of the US economy provided support to the US dollar. Additionally, the USD was supported by its safe-haven status amid uncertain geopolitical developments. Compared with the same period last year, the index was down by 3.1%, y-o-y, mainly due to lower interest rate levels.

Graph 3 - 20: The Modified Geneva I + US$ Basket (base June 2017 = 100)



Sources: IMF and OPEC.

In terms of developed market currencies, the USD rose against all major currencies in October after experiencing losses for three consecutive months. The USD rose against the euro, yen, and pound by 1.9%, 4.5%, and 1.2%, m-o-m, respectively. Compared with the same period last year, the USD was up against the yen by 0.1%, y-o-y; however, it was down against the euro and pound by 3.1% and 6.9%, y-o-y, respectively.

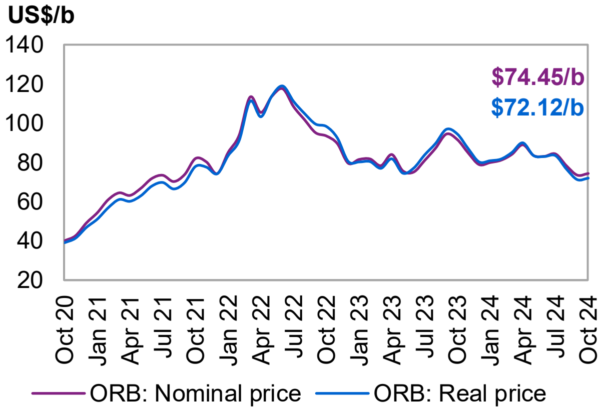
In terms of emerging market currencies, the USD advanced against all major currencies in October. It rose against the rupee, yuan, and real by 0.3%, 0.4%, and 1.6%, m-o-m, respectively. Compared with the same period last year, the USD was up against the rupee and real, respectively, by 0.9% and 11.2%, y-o-y; however, the USD was down against the yuan by 6.9%, y-o-y.

The differential between nominal and real ORB prices widened in October. Inflation (nominal price minus real price) went from a premium of $2.23/b in September to a premium of $2.33/b in October, a 4.5%, m-o-m, increase.

In nominal terms, accounting for inflation, the ORB price went from $73.59/b in September to $74.45/b in October, a 1.2% increase, m-o-m. The ORB was down by 18.9%, y-o-y, in nominal terms.

In real terms (excluding inflation), the ORB went from $71.36/b in September to $72.12/b in October, a 1.1% increase, m-o-m. The ORB was down by 23.6%, y-o-y, in real terms.

Graph 3 - 21: Impact of inflation and currency fluctuations on the spot ORB price (base June 2017 = 100)



Source: OPEC.

World Oil Demand

The global oil demand growth forecast for 2024 is revised down by 107 tb/d from the last MOMR assessment to stand at a healthy 1.8 mb/d, y-o-y. Upward revisions are made for OECD Americas, OECD Europe and several regions in the non-OECD given actual data received. At the same time, China, India, Other Asia, Africa and Other Eurasia necessitated downward revisions, due to actual data received. Oil demand in the OECD is projected to grow by around 0.2 mb/d, mostly from OECD Americas, supported by marginal growth from OECD Europe and the Asia Pacific region. In the non-OECD, oil demand growth is forecast by close to 1.7 mb/d, y-o-y, driven by China and supported by India, Other Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Total world oil demand is anticipated to reach 104.0 mb/d in 2024, bolstered by strong transportation fuel demand and ongoing healthy economic growth, particularly in a number of non-OECD countries. Similarly, refinery capacity additions and petrochemical margins– mostly in China and the Middle East – are expected to contribute to oil demand growth.

The forecast for global oil demand growth in 2025 has been adjusted down by 103 tb/d to 1.5 mb/d, y-o-y, still marking a very healthy increase compared with pre-pandemic norms. The OECD is expected to grow by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, while demand in the non-OECD is forecast to rise by 1.4 mb/d. Oil demand in the non-OECD is forecast to be mostly driven by requirements from China, supported by the Middle East, India, Other Asia and Latin America. Growth 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, 2025 oil demand is projected to be driven by requirements mostly for jet/kerosene, followed by gasoline. LPG is also expected to register appreciable growth and diesel is projected to see a rebound from lower levels in 2024. Naphtha and residual fuels are anticipated to grow marginally, while the ‘other products’ category is expected to be relatively weak.

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

World oil demand	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	*Change 2024/23* Growth	%
Americas	24.96	24.42	25.00	25.58	25.37	25.10	0.14	0.56
of which US	*20.36*	*19.92*	*20.47*	*20.71*	*20.85*	*20.49*	*0.13*	*0.62*
Europe	13.45	12.85	13.76	13.80	13.41	13.46	0.01	0.07
Asia Pacific	7.24	7.53	7.03	7.03	7.43	7.26	0.01	0.16
Total OECD	**45.65**	**44.79**	**45.80**	**46.41**	**46.21**	**45.81**	**0.16**	**0.35**
China	16.36	16.66	16.60	16.78	17.20	16.81	0.45	2.78
India	5.34	5.66	5.61	5.47	5.65	5.60	0.25	4.76
Other Asia	9.28	9.70	9.76	9.48	9.51	9.61	0.34	3.63
Latin America	6.69	6.64	6.77	6.92	6.88	6.80	0.11	1.70
Middle East	8.63	8.69	8.48	9.19	9.02	8.84	0.21	2.44
Africa	4.46	4.60	4.29	4.43	4.85	4.54	0.08	1.86
Russia	3.84	3.97	3.87	4.00	4.11	3.99	0.15	3.83
Other Eurasia	1.17	1.31	1.20	1.08	1.28	1.22	0.04	3.68
Other Europe	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.77	0.84	0.80	0.02	2.23
Total Non-OECD	**56.56**	**58.01**	**57.39**	**58.12**	**59.35**	**58.22**	**1.66**	**2.94**
Total World	**102.21**	**102.80**	**103.19**	**104.54**	**105.56**	**104.03**	**1.82**	**1.78**
Previous Estimate	102.21	102.81	103.36	104.73	105.61	104.14	1.93	1.89
Revision	0.00	-0.01	-0.17	-0.19	-0.05	-0.11	-0.11	-0.10

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

Source: OPEC.

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

World oil demand	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24 Growth	%
Americas	25.10	24.48	25.05	25.70	25.45	25.17	0.08	0.31
of which US	*20.49*	*19.95*	*20.50*	*20.76*	*20.89*	*20.53*	*0.04*	*0.21*
Europe	13.46	12.86	13.77	13.82	13.43	13.47	0.02	0.12
Asia Pacific	7.26	7.54	7.04	7.04	7.44	7.27	0.01	0.15
Total OECD	**45.81**	**44.89**	**45.87**	**46.57**	**46.32**	**45.91**	**0.11**	**0.23**
China	16.81	16.99	16.89	17.12	17.49	17.12	0.31	1.84
India	5.60	5.88	5.86	5.73	5.88	5.84	0.24	4.28
Other Asia	9.61	9.97	10.08	9.82	9.81	9.92	0.30	3.16
Latin America	6.80	6.78	6.91	7.07	7.02	6.95	0.14	2.09
Middle East	8.84	8.94	8.68	9.52	9.23	9.09	0.25	2.81
Africa	4.54	4.68	4.38	4.54	4.94	4.63	0.09	2.03
Russia	3.99	4.04	3.92	4.06	4.15	4.04	0.05	1.35
Other Eurasia	1.22	1.34	1.22	1.13	1.31	1.25	0.03	2.59
Other Europe	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.78	0.85	0.81	0.01	1.40
Total Non-OECD	**58.22**	**59.40**	**58.77**	**59.75**	**60.68**	**59.65**	**1.43**	**2.46**
Total World	**104.03**	**104.29**	**104.63**	**106.31**	**107.00**	**105.57**	**1.54**	**1.48**
Previous Estimate	104.14	104.41	104.91	106.61	107.15	105.78	1.64	1.58
Revision	-0.11	-0.12	-0.28	-0.29	-0.15	-0.21	-0.10	-0.10

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

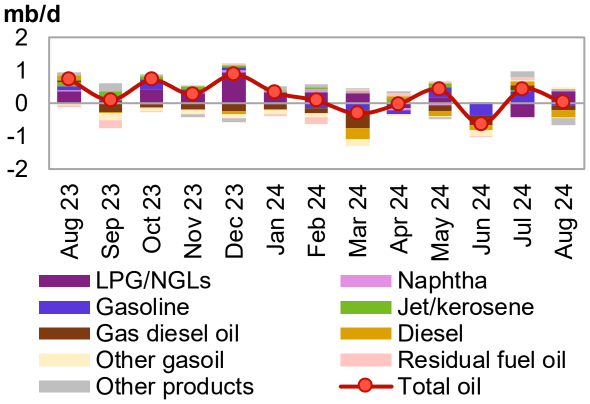
OECD

OECD Americas

Update on the latest developments

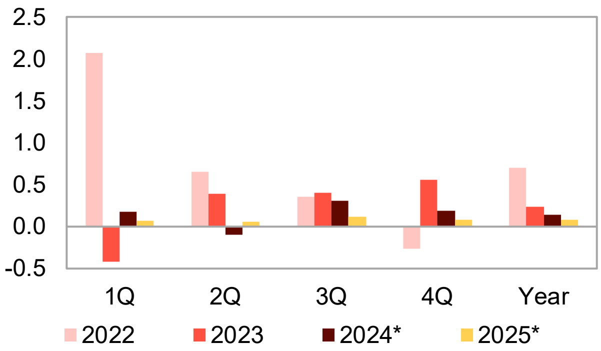
In August, oil demand in OECD Americas inched up by 22 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 429 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. This marginal increase in monthly demand can be largely attributed to increased requirements seen in Canada and Chile.

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



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

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



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

US

US oil demand in August contracted by 57 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 439 tb/d y-o-y growth registered the previous month. The largest decrease was recorded in diesel and the 'other product' category, which offset growth in LPG and transportation fuels.

In terms of products, diesel recorded the largest contraction by 177 tb/d, y-o-y, down from y-o-y growth of 110 tb/d seen the previous month. The contraction in diesel growth is consistent with trends in US manufacturing activity, which contracted for the sixth consecutive month. The manufacturing PMI stood at 47.2 in August, compared with 46.8 in July and 48.5 in June. However, within the diesel category, transportation diesel – mostly used in trucking – dropped by 233 tb/d, y-o-y. The 'other products' category, notably petroleum coke widely used in aluminium and steel manufacturing, fell by 161 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 266 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. Residual fuels softened by 32 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 43 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen in July. Naphtha was flat, y-o-y, albeit up from the 16 tb/d y-o-y decline observed the previous month.

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

US oil demand			*Change Aug 24/Aug 23*	
By product	**Aug 23**	**Aug 24**	**Growth**	**%**
LPG	3.23	3.44	0.21	6.6
Naphtha	0.13	0.13	0.00	-1.5
Gasoline	9.24	9.26	0.01	0.2
Jet/kerosene	1.71	1.80	0.09	5.1
Diesel	4.05	3.88	-0.18	-4.4
Fuel oil	0.32	0.29	-0.03	-10.0
Other products	2.37	2.21	-0.16	-6.8
Total	**21.06**	**21.00**	**-0.06**	**-0.3**

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

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

On a positive note, LPG recorded the largest growth of 214 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 350 tb/d y-o-y decline seen the previous month. In terms of transportation fuels, while jet/kerosene expanded by 87 tb/d, y-o-y, gasoline inched up by 14 tb/d, y-o-y. Growth in gasoline demand aligned with a report from the US Department of Transportation showing that the seasonally adjusted vehicle miles travelled for August 2024 increased by 1.1% over August 2023, also representing a 0.7% increase compared with July 2024. The m-o-m increase in jet/kerosene is consistent with developments in US air travel. According to a report from the International Air Travel Association (IATA), US domestic passenger traffic and international revenue passenger-kilometres (RPKs) increased by 4.3% and 5.5% respectively, y-o-y, in August, compared with a y-o-y increase of 5.3% for international and 5.5% for domestic traffic in July. The increase in jet/kerosene demand was largely supported by domestic air travel.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, economic activity in the US is anticipated to remain healthy and the US economy is expected to experience ongoing strong support from private household consumption. Similarly, manufacturing activity is expected to see a gradual improvement in 4Q24, albeit lower than in 3Q24. The US weather authorities have announced that the La Niña phenomenon is almost certain to turn up in 4Q24 and 1Q25, likely to cause colder temperatures in the north of the country. Furthermore, air travel activity is expected to remain healthy and support oil demand. However, driving activity is anticipated to slow during the winter season. In 4Q24, oil demand is anticipated to grow by 170 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.8 mb/d on the back of continued robust air travel activity; jet kerosene is anticipated to continue to drive oil demand. An uptick in LPG demand is expected due to rising demand for heating stemming from the La Niña phenomenon. Overall, US demand is projected to grow by 126 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.5 mb/d in 2024.

In 1Q25, economic activity is expected to remain healthy and support the petrochemical sector and mobility, which will help oil demand grow by 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 has not yet shown a rebound. In 2025, US oil demand is projected to increase by 42 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.5 mb/d.

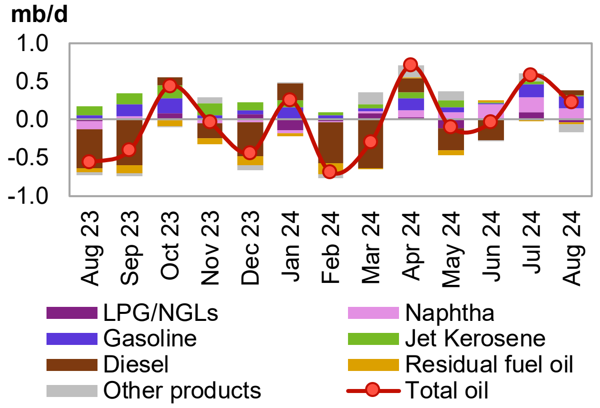
OECD Europe

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in OECD Europe expanded by 218 tb/d, y-o-y, in August, down from growth of 578 tb/d, y-o-y, the previous month. The increase was supported by requirements from Italy, Spain and the UK, which more than offset a decline in Germany and France. In terms of petroleum products, transportation fuels and naphtha accounted for the growth in oil demand.

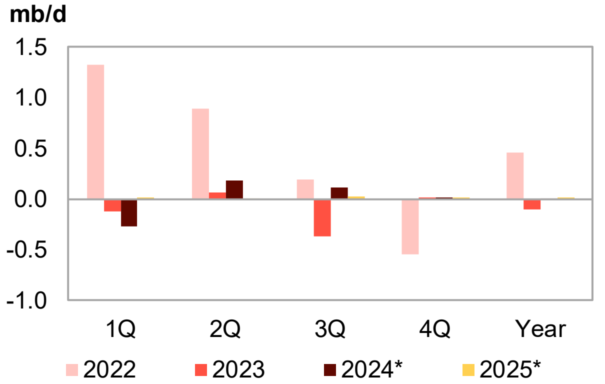
In terms of products, domestic gasoline demand across Europe has held steady, increasing by 154 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below the 177 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month. Gasoline demand was supported by strong mobility trends, high vehicle miles travelled and an increasing share of gasoline-driven and hybrid vehicles due to the phasing out of diesel-powered vehicles. Naphtha increased by 151 tb/d, y-o-y, down slightly from y-o-y growth of 193 tb/d observed the previous month. Naphtha remained well supported on the back of ongoing declines in the cost of production amid lower feedstock prices. Diesel expanded by 68 tb/d, y-o-y, up from no growth observed the previous month, largely supported by firm demand for diesel requirements from Italy and the UK. Jet/kerosene saw an uptick of 13 tb/d, y-o-y, down from y-o-y growth of 36 tb/d seen in July. While the 'other products' category contracted by 108 tb/d, y-o-y, residual fuels fell by 26 tb/d, y-o-y. LPG contracted by 34 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 91 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in July.

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



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

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



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

Near-term expectations

In the near term, economic performance for the region is expected to remain on a positive trajectory, anticipating ongoing modest growth momentum, primarily driven by the services sector. Lower central bank rates, assuming they continue to be cut, will support the Eurozone's economy. Moreover, Europe is expected to increase the import of oil products ahead of requirements for winter heating, and increased transportation activities in 4Q24. These factors are expected to contribute positively to transportation and heating fuel consumption, driving regional oil demand. However, ongoing headwinds in manufacturing and petrochemical activity are expected to weigh on the region's oil demand. Accordingly, Europe is expected to see a moderate increase of 16 tb/d, y-o-y, in 4Q24. Overall, European demand is projected to slightly inch up by 9 tb/d y-o-y in 2024 to average 13.5 mb/d.

In 2025, GDP growth in the region is projected to be slightly above 2024 growth. Furthermore, air travel and driving activity in Europe are expected to remain steady and continue to support oil demand. Accordingly, OECD Europe's oil demand growth is forecast at 17 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.5 mb/d.

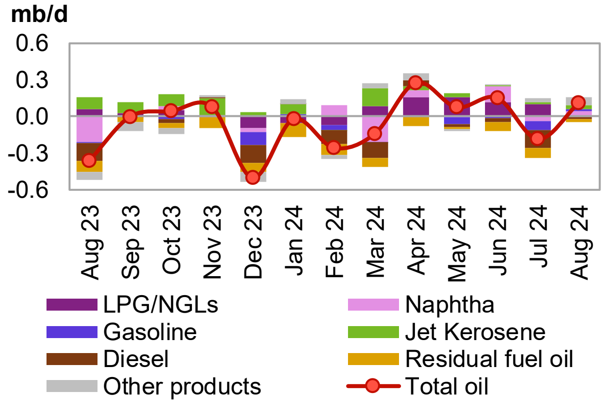
OECD Asia Pacific

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in OECD Asia Pacific rebounded in August by 110 tb/d, y-o-y, from a 185 tb/d y-o-y decline seen in July. This relative demand growth emanates from strong 219 tb/d y-o-y growth in South Korea and 33 tb/d y-o-y growth in Australia. However, a decline of 113 tb/d, y-o-y, in Japan's oil demand offset some of the growth from these two countries.

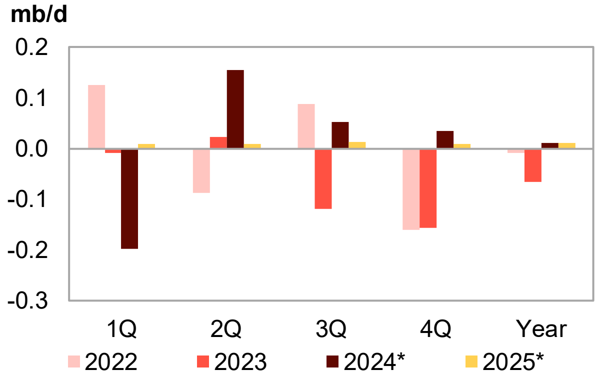
In terms of petroleum products, naphtha expanded by 41 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a same-size decline seen the previous month. Naphtha demand in the region stemmed entirely from South Korea, supported by an ongoing rebound in the petrochemical sector amid an improving macroeconomic backdrop and steady manufacturing outlook. This aligned with developments in South Korea's Industrial Production (IP) index, which rose to 111.0 in August from 108.2 in July. The naphtha market was also supported by firm buying as the propane-naphtha spread inched into positive territory in August. LPG fell by 7 tb/d, y-o-y, down from y-o-y growth of 98 tb/d seen the previous month. Jet/kerosene expanded by 34 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 20 tb/d y-o-y growth observed the previous month. The annual increase in jet/kerosene demand is consistent with a report from IATA's Air Passenger Monthly Analysis in August 2024, which indicates that Asian Pacific airlines continue to lead the industry's air traffic growth, with the region experiencing double-digit growth of 19.9% in international RPKs in August, up from 19.4% in July.

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

Gasoline grew by 16 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an annual decline of 67 tb/d seen in July. Diesel decreased by 16 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit an improvement from the 152 tb/d y-o-y decline of the previous month. Diesel saw an increase of 38 tb/d, y-o-y, in South Korea. However, declines from Japan and Australia more than offset the y-o-y growth recorded in the country. The 'other products' category expanded by 64 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 35 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, economic activity in the region is anticipated to remain on a positive trajectory in 2024, albeit lower than that seen in 2023. South Korea is expected to drive economic growth, as one of the largest economies in the region. The country's GDP has been very steady and is expected to be above 2023 growth figures. The Japanese economy is expected to gradually grow in the near term. The S&P Global composite PMI for Japan has been on an expansionary trajectory, mostly supported by the services sector. Accordingly, steady air traffic recovery amid healthy driving activity and petrochemical industry operations are anticipated to support oil demand.

In another development, the Japan Meteorological Association has forecast that La Niña is expected to play a role in September to November and is expected to persist through January to March 2025. This is expected to support demand for kerosene as a heating fuel in Japan in 4Q24 and 1Q25. Furthermore, Japanese petrochemical producer Mitsui Chemicals plans to restart its naphtha-fed 455,000 t/yr Osaka ethylene cracker in October. Similarly, South Korean petrochemical producer SK Energy has concluded its spot tender to buy 25,000t of heavy full-range naphtha for the first half of December. Accordingly, these factors are expected to bolster naphtha demand in the region. Oil demand in OECD Asia Pacific is projected to grow by 35 tb/d, y-o-y, in 4Q24. For the year, the region's oil demand is expected to grow by a moderate 12 tb/d, y-o-y, and average at 7.3 mb/d.

In 2025, the GDP of the region is projected to surpass the 2024 growth rate. Meanwhile, the GDPs of both Japan and Australia are also expected to improve in 2025. Accordingly, anticipated improvements in regional economic activity are projected to support the services sector. In addition, healthy air travel dynamics and recovering petrochemical sector requirements in the region are projected to support oil demand growth of 11 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.3 mb/d in 2025.

Non-OECD

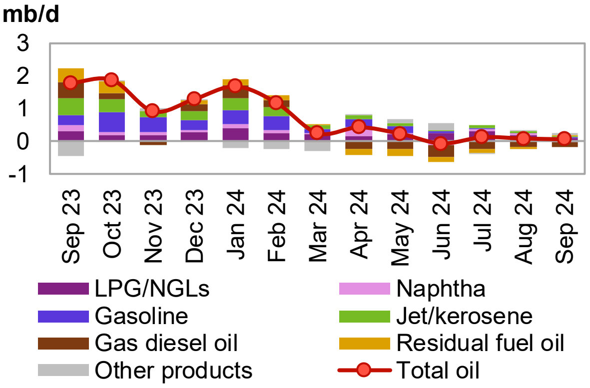
China

Update on the latest developments

China's oil demand in September grew by 57 tb/d, y-o-y, less than the 83 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month.

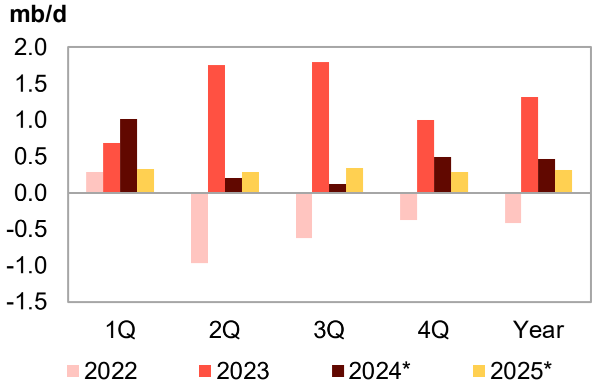
In terms of product demand, LPG led oil demand growth by 87 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is below the y-o-y increase of 195 tb/d seen the previous month. Gasoline expanded by 58 tb/d, y-o-y, up from zero growth seen the previous month. Similarly, the 'other products' category grew by 52 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 10 tb/d y-o-y growth observed in August. Residual fuels expanded by 36 tb/d, y-o-y, up from the 61 tb/d y-o-y decline of the previous month. Jet/kerosene inched up by 6 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 50 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month.

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

Diesel demand contracted by 161 mb/d, y-o-y, the seventh consecutive month of continuous decline. Diesel has been under pressure from a slowdown in construction amid weak manufacturing activity, combined with the ongoing deployment of LNG-fuelled trucks. Naphtha fell by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 64 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month.

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

China's oil demand			Change Sep 24/Sep 23	
By product	**Sep 23**	**Sep 24**	**Growth**	**%**
LPG	2.75	2.84	0.09	3.2
Naphtha	1.62	1.60	-0.02	-1.3
Gasoline	3.86	3.92	0.06	1.5
Jet/kerosene	0.83	0.83	0.01	0.7
Diesel	3.98	3.81	-0.16	-4.1
Fuel oil	1.04	1.07	0.04	3.5
Other products	2.59	2.64	0.05	2.0
Total	**16.66**	**16.72**	**0.06**	**0.3**

*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

Looking ahead, although the impact of recently announced broad-based stimulus plans is yet to be seen, the measures are expected to have a positive impact on consumer purchasing power, and many cash-strapped infrastructure projects are expected to receive a boost. Furthermore, the travel sector is expected to remain healthy, partly supported by China's National Day Golden Week holiday in October, one of the busiest periods of the year for travel. Petrochemical feedstock demand is also expected to remain strong on the back of new capacity additions that will require extra LPG, ethane and naphtha. These factors are expected to support oil demand in China in the near term.

Jet/kerosene and gasoline are expected to lead oil demand growth amid an ongoing air travel recovery and healthy road mobility. Accordingly, China's oil product demand is expected to expand by almost 491 tb/d, y-o-y, in 4Q24. The industrial sector and manufacturing activity are expected to gain support from the government's policy to back manufacturing and high-tech industries. Moreover, robust global demand for finished goods for export is expected at the end of the year, feeding into demand for petrochemical products in 4Q24. Overall, oil demand in 2024 is forecast to grow by a healthy 455 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 16.8 mb/d.

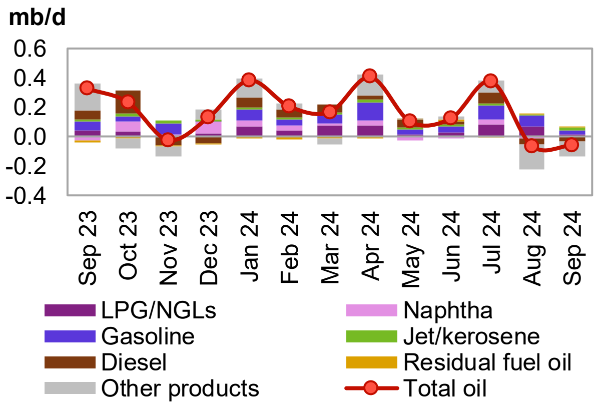
For 2025, the positive impact of government fiscal stimulus in 4Q24 is expected to continue into 1Q25. Similarly, ongoing healthy petrochemical feedstock requirements and stable demand for transportation fuels are expected to support oil demand in 1Q25. China is expected to remain the global leader in oil demand growth, with consumption increasing by 310 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 17.1 mb/d. China is also projected to lead global petrochemical feedstock demand growth, and jet fuel demand is projected to rise due to ongoing increases in air transportation.

India

Update on the latest developments

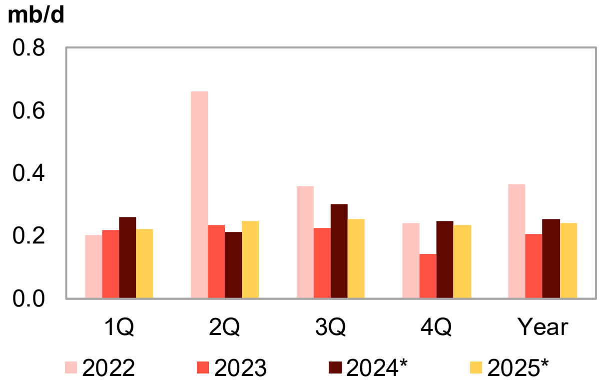
India's oil demand contracted by 59 tb/d, y-o-y, for the second consecutive month in September, broadly in line with the decline seen in August. The two months of decline in demand partly reflect heavy monsoon rainfall, which affected economic activity in the country. Accordingly, large declines in the 'other products' category and diesel offset growth in transportation fuels and petrochemical feedstock during the month.

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

Specifically, the 'other products' category, including bitumen, saw the largest contraction by 102 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit an improvement from the 171 tb/d y-o-y decline observed the previous month. Bitumen consumption during September contracted by 4.2%, y-o-y, subdued by heavy rainfall in some parts of the country, which affected road construction; normally this activity accounts for 98% share of bitumen consumption in India. Demand for diesel, the most widely used oil product in the country, fell by 28 tb/d, y-o-y, though this, too, is an improvement from the y-o-y contraction of 40 tb/d seen in August. The product was also affected by heavy flooding, which contributed to reduced movement and affected other economic activities.

On a positive note, gasoline demand led growth; it saw an increase of 27 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is down from the 76 tb/d y-o-y growth observed the previous month. Consumption of gasoline during the month was primarily driven by an increase in personal mobility with the beginning of the festival season. Jet/kerosene grew by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an increase of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in the previous month.

In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG inched up by 15 tb/d, y-o-y, down from y-o-y growth of 69 tb/d seen the previous month. Household requirements accounted for approximately 89% of LPG consumption during the month, while naphtha was flat. However, it is an improvement from the 10 tb/d y-o-y decline observed the previous month. Residual fuel requirements inched up by 7 tb/d, y-o-y, up over 3 tb/d y-o-y growth seen in August.

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

India's oil demand			Change Sep 24/Sep 23	
By product	**Sep 23**	**Sep 24**	**Growth**	**%**
LPG	0.99	1.01	0.02	1.5
Naphtha	0.30	0.31	0.00	0.7
Gasoline	0.87	0.89	0.03	3.1
Jet/kerosene	0.18	0.20	0.02	11.0
Diesel	1.63	1.60	-0.03	-1.7
Fuel oil	0.12	0.13	0.01	5.9
Other products	1.21	1.10	-0.10	-8.5
Total	**5.30**	**5.24**	**-0.06**	**-1.1**

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

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

Near-term expectations

In the near term, declines in oil demand are expected to bottom out as the monsoon season comes to an end. Accordingly, economic activity is expected to resume its healthy performance. This, combined with heightened mobility during the annual Diwali festival in early October, will bolster transportation fuel demand in India. Further, household requirements for heating during winter are expected to support the demand for kerosene. In addition, the government's proposed increase in capital spending is expected to boost economic activity. In 4Q24, oil demand is expected to see an increase of 246 tb/d, y-o-y, with transportation fuels expected to be the driver. Overall, India's oil demand is projected to grow in 2024 by 255 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.6 mb/d.

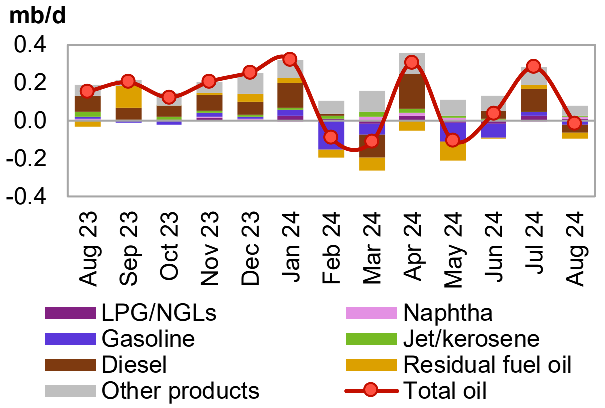
India's robust economic momentum is expected to be sustained in 2025. Furthermore, manufacturing and business activities in India are expected to remain steady, supporting a 239 tb/d y-o-y oil demand increase next year. Diesel is expected to continue to be the main driver of demand growth, followed by the 'other products' category, bitumen in particular. Additionally, robust growth in transport fuels and growth in LPG and naphtha demand are expected to remain healthy and support overall oil demand during the year.

Latin America

Update on the latest developments

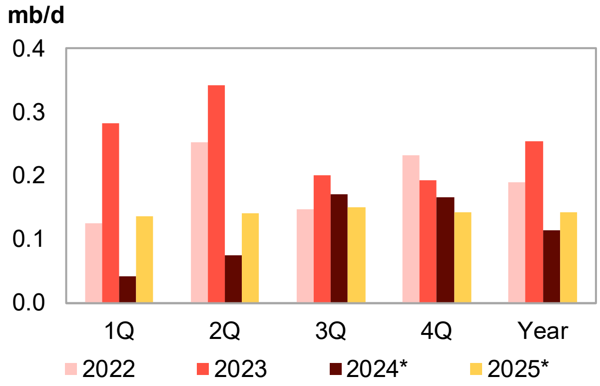
Oil demand in Latin America in August marginally contracted by 16 tb/d, y-o-y, amid weakness in diesel, gasoline and residual fuel in some countries of the region. Oil demand declines in Argentinian and Venezuelan requirements offset moderate growth from Brazil.

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



Sources: JODI, OPEC and national sources.

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



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

In terms of product demand, diesel saw the largest contraction of 39 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 121 tb/d y-o-y growth observed the previous month. Gasoline softened by 25 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 19 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month. Gasoline demand was pressured by cheaper ethanol, mostly from Brazil. Residual fuels fell by 30 tb/d, y-o-y, down from y-o-y growth of 20 tb/d seen in July.

On a positive note, the 'other products' category, which includes ethanol – primarily from Brazil – expanded by 51 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit below the growth of 93 tb/d y-o-y seen the previous month. Jet/kerosene saw an uptick of 8 tb/d, y-o-y, which is an improvement from zero growth seen the previous month. The m-o-m improvement in jet/kerosene demand aligned with a report from the IATA Air Passenger Monthly Analysis in August, indicating that international passenger traffic in Latin America achieved growth of 13.6%, y-o-y, slightly above 13.5% y-o-y growth seen the previous month.

In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG increased by 9 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is a slowdown from the 27 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month. Naphtha expanded by 10 tb/d, y-o-y, up from y-o-y flat growth seen the previous month.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, oil demand in the region is expected to remain relatively strong in 4Q24, amid projected healthy economic growth and steady air travel recovery. According to a report from Brazilian Empresa de Pesquisa Energética in August, Brazilian liquid fuel demand will keep growing in 2024 on the back of steady economic growth, positive industry results, a record number of employed people, income transfer policies and government programmes, with emphasis on the New Growth Acceleration Program (Novo PAC). These factors should contribute to growth over both 2024 and 2025. Accordingly, Brazil is expected to drive oil demand in the region. Oil demand in Latin America is projected to grow by 165 tb/d y-o-y in 4Q24 and see an overall increase for the year of 113 tb/d, to average 6.8 mb/d in 2024.

In 2025, Brazil is expected to see continued healthy economic growth, led by strong agricultural and manufacturing activity amid healthy travel demand. Accordingly, the region is expected to show oil demand growing by 136 tb/d y-o-y in 1Q25. For the year, growth is anticipated at 142 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.0 mb/d. The outlook for oil demand growth sees transportation fuel demand expanding the most, followed by diesel and petrochemical feedstock.

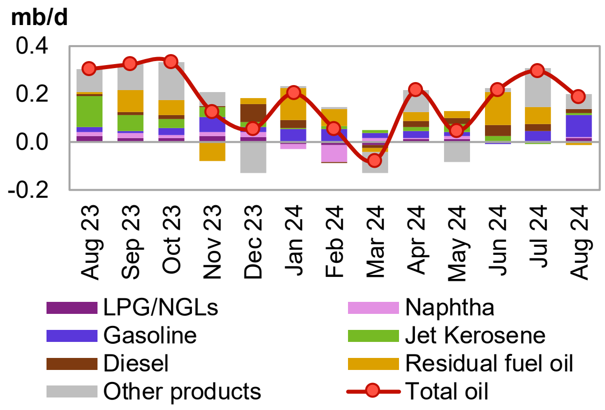
Middle East

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in the Middle East expanded in August by 186 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is below the 296 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen in July. Strong requirements from Saudi Arabia led demand, supported by demand from Iraq and IR Iran.

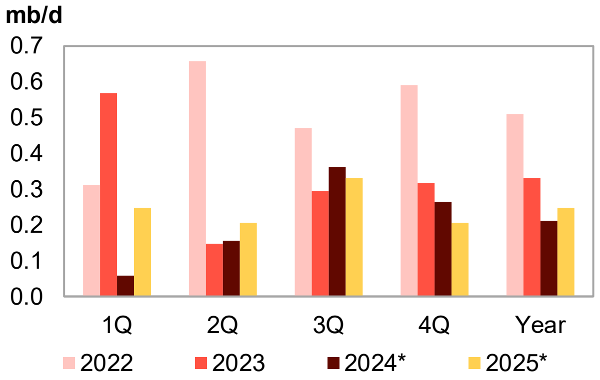
Looking at demand for specific products in the region, gasoline led by 89 tb/d, y-o-y, up from the 40 tb/d, y-o-y, growth observed the previous month. The 'other products' category expanded by 63 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is below the 161 tb/d, y-o-y, growth of the previous month. Diesel expanded by 14 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below the 29 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month. Jet/kerosene expanded by 12 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an 8 tb/d, y-o-y, decline in the previous month. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG increased by 17 tb/d, y-o-y, up from zero growth observed the previous month. Naphtha saw a slight uptick of 3 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 4 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month.

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



Sources: JODI, OPEC and national sources.

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



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

Near-term expectations

In the near term, steady economic activity in the region is expected to be sustained by additional support from robust non-oil activity. In addition, ongoing strong international air traffic and driving mobility is expected to boost gasoline and jet/kerosene demand and support oil demand growth in the region. However, the Middle East is expected to see some seasonal declines during winter, which will affect demand for direct crude burning and fuel oil required for electricity generation. Accordingly, oil demand in the region is expected to expand by an average of 265 tb/d, y-o-y, in 4Q24, slightly below 361 tb/d y-o-y growth seen in 3Q24. Overall, the region is projected to grow by 211 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 8.8 mb/d in 2024.

Regional economic activity is expected to remain healthy in 1Q25, with 2025 GDP growth rates forecast to surpass those of 2024. In addition, air travel is expected to surpass pre-pandemic levels. Gasoline, transportation diesel and jet kerosene are expected to lead oil demand growth, which is expected to stand at 249 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25. Overall, in 2025, the Middle East is expected to see y-o-y growth of 249 tb/d, to average 9.1 mb/d. The bulk of demand growth is expected to come from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the DoC) is expected to grow by 1.2 mb/d in 2024 to average 53.1 mb/d.

US crude and condensate production hit an all-time high in August passing 13.4 mb/d. Natural gas liquids (NGLs) production rebounded from the previous month to just over 7.0 mb/d, up by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y. Accordingly, US liquids supply growth for 2024 is expected at 0.6 mb/d. The other main drivers for expected non-DoC growth in 2024 are Canada, China and Argentina.

In 2025, non-DoC liquids supply growth is expected at 1.1 mb/d, for an average of 54.2 mb/d. Growth is expected to be driven mainly by the US, Brazil, Canada and Norway, while the main decline is expected in Angola.

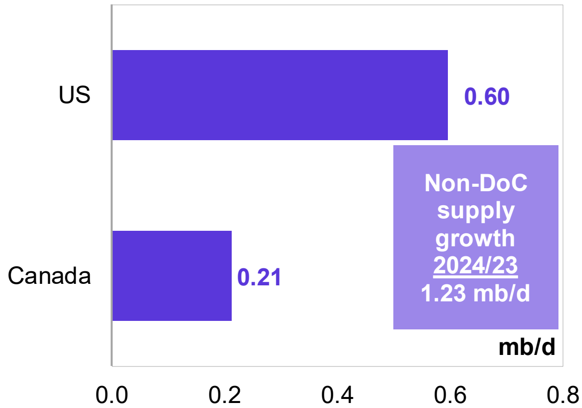
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids are forecast to grow by around 0.1 mb/d to average 8.3 mb/d in 2024, followed by an increase of around 80 tb/d to average 8.4 mb/d in 2025. OPEC NGLs and non-conventional liquids production is expected to increase by around 60 tb/d to average 5.5 mb/d in 2024, while additional growth of 110 tb/d is forecast in 2025 for an average of 5.6 mb/d.

DoC crude oil production in October increased by 0.21 mb/d, m-o-m, averaging 40.34 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Key drivers of growth and decline

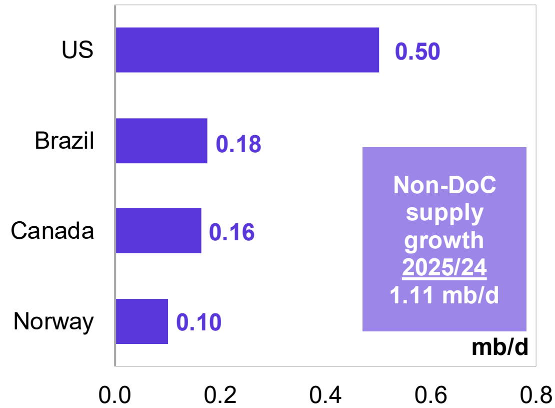
Non-DoC liquids supply is expected to grow by 1.2 mb/d in 2024. Upward revisions in OECD Americas and Africa were offset by the downward shifts in OECD Europe and Latin America. The main drivers for non-DoC liquids supply growth in 2024 are expected to be the US, Canada, China and Argentina.

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



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

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



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

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.

Non-DoC liquids production in 2024 and 2025

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

Non-DoC liquids production	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	Change 2024/23 Growth	%
Americas	26.67	26.91	27.58	27.75	27.67	27.48	0.81	3.03
of which US	*20.97*	*21.02*	*21.81*	*21.81*	*21.63*	*21.57*	*0.60*	*2.84*
Europe	3.65	3.66	3.59	3.52	3.68	3.61	-0.04	-1.10
Asia Pacific	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.01	1.43
Total OECD	**30.77**	**31.03**	**31.60**	**31.73**	**31.82**	**31.54**	**0.78**	**2.52**
China	4.52	4.62	4.63	4.52	4.51	4.57	0.05	1.17
India	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.01	0.97
Other Asia	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.60	1.59	1.61	-0.01	-0.46
Latin America	6.96	7.28	7.19	7.18	7.38	7.26	0.30	4.29
Middle East	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.01	-0.02	-0.76
Africa	2.22	2.24	2.26	2.38	2.31	2.30	0.08	3.54
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	-1.32
Other Europe	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	-1.63
Total Non-OECD	**18.60**	**19.03**	**18.96**	**18.94**	**19.09**	**19.00**	**0.41**	**2.20**
Total Non-DoC production	49.37	50.06	50.56	50.66	50.90	50.55	1.18	2.40
Processing gains	2.47	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	0.05	2.02
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**51.84**	**52.58**	**53.08**	**53.18**	**53.42**	**53.07**	**1.23**	**2.38**
Previous estimate	51.84	52.58	53.08	53.05	53.54	53.07	1.23	2.37
Revision	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

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

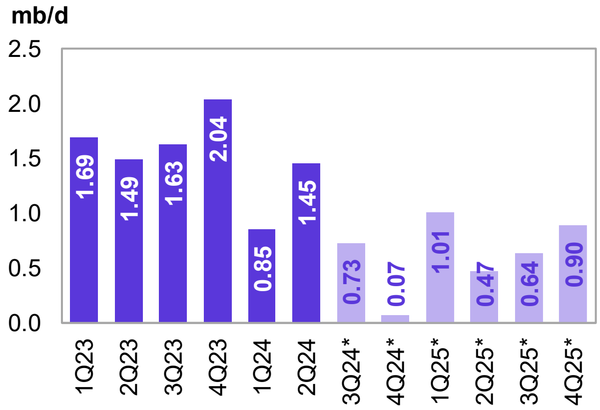
Non-DoC liquids production	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24 Growth	%
Americas	27.48	27.81	27.97	28.27	28.51	28.14	0.66	2.42
of which US	*21.57*	*21.70*	*22.09*	*22.20*	*22.27*	*22.07*	*0.50*	*2.32*
Europe	3.61	3.79	3.67	3.65	3.75	3.71	0.10	2.79
Asia Pacific	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	-0.01	-1.74
Total OECD	**31.54**	**32.04**	**32.07**	**32.37**	**32.71**	**32.30**	**0.76**	**2.40**
China	4.57	4.63	4.61	4.53	4.53	4.57	0.01	0.12
India	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.01	0.99
Other Asia	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.56	1.58	-0.03	-1.81
Latin America	7.26	7.42	7.46	7.54	7.67	7.52	0.27	3.66
Middle East	2.01	2.01	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.03	0.02	1.01
Africa	2.30	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.32	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	**19.00**	**19.24**	**19.27**	**19.27**	**19.39**	**19.29**	**0.29**	**1.52**
Total Non-DoC production	50.55	51.29	51.35	51.64	52.10	51.59	1.05	2.07
Processing gains	2.52	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	0.06	2.38
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**53.07**	**53.87**	**53.93**	**54.22**	**54.68**	**54.17**	**1.11**	**2.08**
Previous estimate	53.07	53.86	53.92	54.21	54.68	54.17	1.11	2.08
Revision	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

OECD

For 2024, OECD liquids production (excluding DoC participating country Mexico) is anticipated to expand by about 0.8 mb/d to average 31.5 mb/d. Growth is set to be led by OECD Americas, with an expected increase of 0.8 mb/d to average 27.5 mb/d. This is revised up by about 35 tb/d compared with the previous month's assessment. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is set to drop by 40 tb/d to average 3.6 mb/d, which is a downward revision of 26 tb/d compared with the October MOMR. OECD Asia Pacific production is expected to remain largely unchanged, y-o-y, to average 0.5 mb/d.

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



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

OECD liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.8 mb/d to average 32.3 mb/d in 2025. OECD Americas is expected to be the main growth driver, with an anticipated increase of 0.7 mb/d for an average of 28.1 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.

US

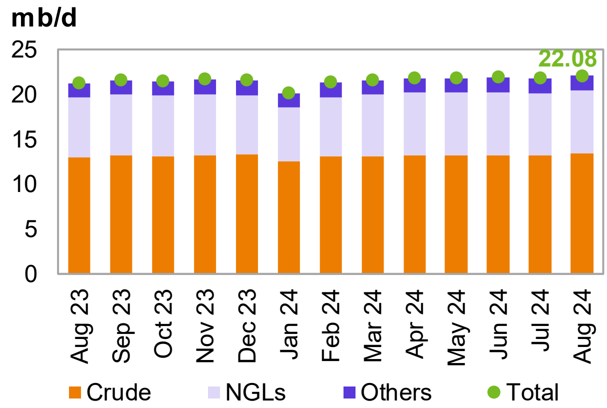
US liquids production in August jumped by 0.3 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 22.1 mb/d. This was 0.9 mb/d higher than in August 2023.

Crude oil and condensate production rose by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 13.4 mb/d in August, up by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y.

In terms of the crude and condensate production breakdown by region (PADDs), production increased on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) by 156 tb/d to average 9.9 mb/d. Production on the East Coast (PADD 1) remained broadly unchanged, while on the West Coast (PADD 5) it dropped by 11 tb/d. Output in the Midwest (PADD 2) and the Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) regions rose by 26 tb/d and 19 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 Texas and New Mexico. Those gains were partially offset by losses in Alaska.

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



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

NGLs production rose by 135 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 7.0 mb/d in August. 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) fell by 12 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.7 mb/d. Preliminary estimates show non-conventional liquids averaging about 1.6 mb/d in September, lower by about 60 tb/d, m-o-m.

Gulf of Mexico (GoM) production remained largely unchanged, m-o-m, for an average of 1.8 mb/d in August. Following hurricanes Francine and Helene in September, it should be noted that production at federal offshore fields is expected to show a drop only in September as damage to oil and gas infrastructure was negligible. Output is expected to be supported by new projects in the coming months. In the onshore Lower 48, crude and condensate production increased by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 11.2 mb/d in August.

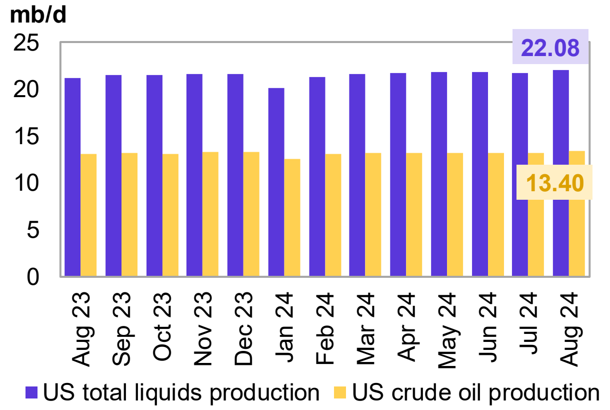
Table 5 - 3: US crude oil production by selected state and region, tb/d

State	Aug 23	Jul 24	Aug 24	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
Texas	5,603	5,719	5,818	99	215
New Mexico	1,799	2,035	2,092	57	293
Gulf of Mexico (GOM)	1,876	1,806	1,809	3	-67
North Dakota	1,207	1,158	1,169	11	-38
Colorado	466	446	455	9	-11
Alaska	396	408	396	-12	0
Oklahoma	433	378	384	6	-49
Total	**13,047**	**13,206**	**13,401**	**195**	**354**

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

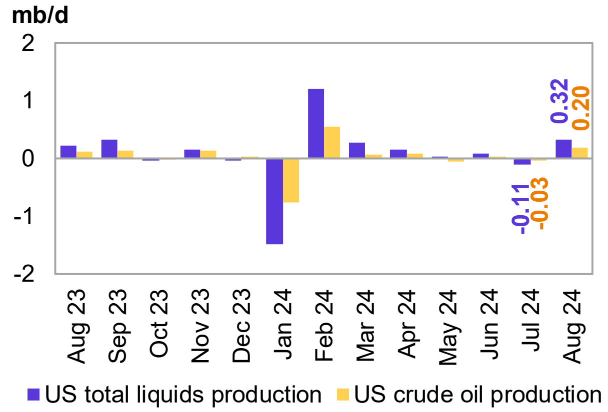
In terms of individual US states, New Mexico's oil production rose by 57 tb/d to average 2.1 mb/d, which is 293 tb/d higher than a year ago. Production from Texas was up by 99 tb/d to average 5.8 mb/d, which is 215 tb/d higher than a year ago. In the Midwest, North Dakota's production rose by 11 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d, down by 38 tb/d, y-o-y. Meanwhile, Oklahoma's production increased by just 6 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.4 mb/d. Production in Colorado rose by 9 tb/d, m-o-m, while output in Alaska fell by 12 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



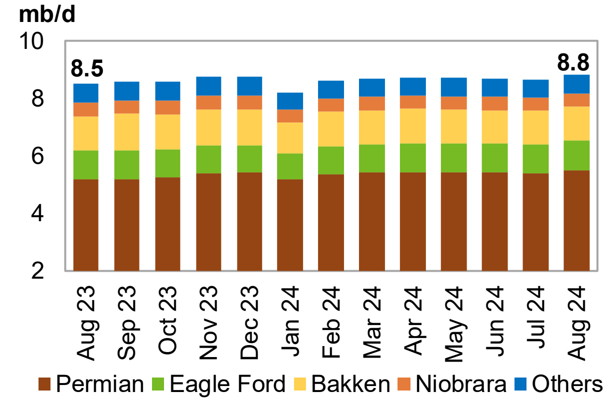
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US tight crude output in August is estimated to have increased by 176 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 0.3 mb/d higher than in the same month last year.

The m-o-m production increases from shale and tight formations using horizontal wells came mainly from the Permian shale in Texas, where output rose by 0.1 mb/d to average 5.5 mb/d. This was an increase of 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y.

In North Dakota, Bakken shale oil output rose by 14 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d. This was about 12 tb/d lower, y-o-y. Tight crude output at Eagle Ford in Texas increased by 27 tb/d to average 1.0 mb/d. This was up by about 30 tb/d, y-o-y. Production at Niobrara-Codell in Colorado and Wyoming was higher by 11 tb/d, m-o-m, to reach about 480 tb/d.

Graph 5 - 7: US tight crude output breakdown

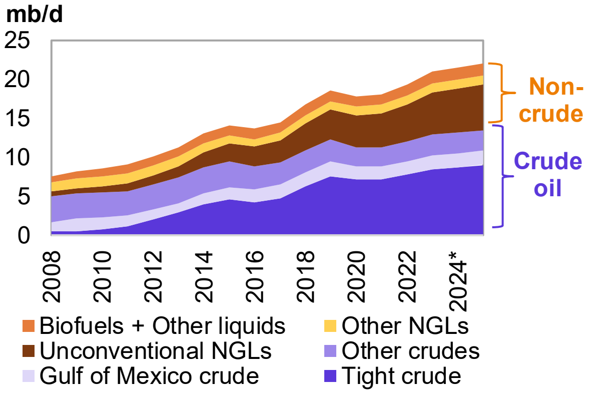


Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US liquids production in 2024, excluding processing gains, is expected to grow by 0.6 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 21.6 mb/d. The growth is higher by about 45 tb/d from the previous assessment. The forecast still assumes a modest level of drilling and completion activities and fewer logistical issues this year at prolific major shale sites. To date, the hurricane season has affected crude oil production in the GoM during September, with no major storm in the region seen in October.

Crude oil and condensate output in 2024 is expected to increase by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.2 mb/d. At the same time, NGLs production and that of non-conventional liquids, particularly ethanol, are projected to increase by 0.3 mb/d and 40 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 6.8 mb/d and 1.6 mb/d, respectively.

Graph 5 - 8: US liquids supply developments by component



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

Average tight crude output in 2024 is expected to reach 8.7 mb/d, up by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y. The 2024 forecast assumes ongoing capital discipline and less inflationary pressure, accompanied by fewer supply chain issues and oil field service constraints. At the same time, well productivity and operational efficiency improvements are expected to support crude production, despite a decline in drilling rig counts.

US liquids production, excluding processing gains, is expected to expand by 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 22.1 mb/d in 2025. This assumes a mild increase in drilling activity, lower service cost inflation and continued well productivity improvements in the key shale basins. Crude oil and condensate output are expected to rise by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.5 mb/d. At the same time, NGLs production and that of non-conventional liquids, particularly ethanol, are projected to increase by 0.2 mb/d and 20 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.0 mb/d and 1.6 mb/d, respectively. Average tight crude output in 2025 is expected to reach 9.0 mb/d, up by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y. The 2025 forecast also assumes ongoing capital discipline in the US upstream sector.

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

US liquids	2023	Change 2023/22	2024*	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24
Tight crude	8.44	0.67	8.74	0.30	9.05	0.31
Gulf of Mexico crude	1.87	0.13	1.81	-0.06	1.89	0.09
Conventional crude oil	2.63	0.14	2.67	0.04	2.56	-0.11
Total crude	**12.93**	**0.94**	**13.21**	**0.28**	**13.50**	**0.29**
Unconventional NGLs	5.36	0.58	5.65	0.29	5.86	0.21
Conventional NGLs	1.14	-0.02	1.13	-0.01	1.11	-0.02
Total NGLs	**6.50**	**0.57**	**6.78**	**0.28**	**6.97**	**0.19**
Biofuels + Other liquids	1.54	0.10	1.58	0.04	1.60	0.02
US total supply	**20.97**	**1.61**	**21.57**	**0.60**	**22.07**	**0.50**

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Sources: EIA, OPEC and Rystad Energy.

US tight crude production in the Permian Basin during 2024 is expected to increase by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.4 mb/d. In 2025, it is forecast to grow by 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.7 mb/d.

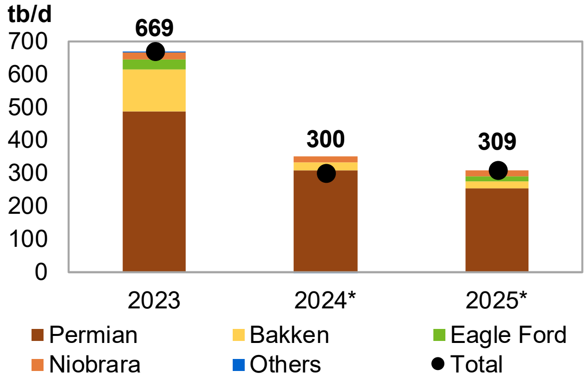
In North Dakota, Bakken shale production is expected to remain below the pre-pandemic average of 1.4 mb/d. Growth of just 25 tb/d and 20 tb/d is expected for 2024 and 2025, respectively, to average around 1.2 mb/d in both years. This trend could signal a maturing basin.

Output in the Eagle Ford Basin in Texas is estimated to have averaged 1.0 mb/d in 2023. In 2024, steady production is expected for the Basin, while growth of 15 tb/d is forecast for 2025.

Niobrara's production is expected to rise by around 15 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2024, to average 0.5 mb/d. With the expected growth of 20 tb/d in 2025, the output is forecast to remain at 0.5 mb/d.

In the other tight plays, which are experiencing a modest pace of drilling and completion activities, production is expected to drop by 50 tb/d this year, before stabilizing in 2025.

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



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

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

US tight oil	2023	Change 2023/22	2024*	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24
Permian tight	5.16	0.49	5.47	0.31	5.72	0.25
Bakken shale	1.16	0.13	1.18	0.03	1.20	0.02
Eagle Ford shale	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.00	1.02	0.02
Niobrara shale	0.45	0.02	0.47	0.02	0.49	0.02
Other tight plays	0.67	0.00	0.62	-0.05	0.62	0.00
Total	**8.44**	**0.67**	**8.74**	**0.30**	**9.05**	**0.31**

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

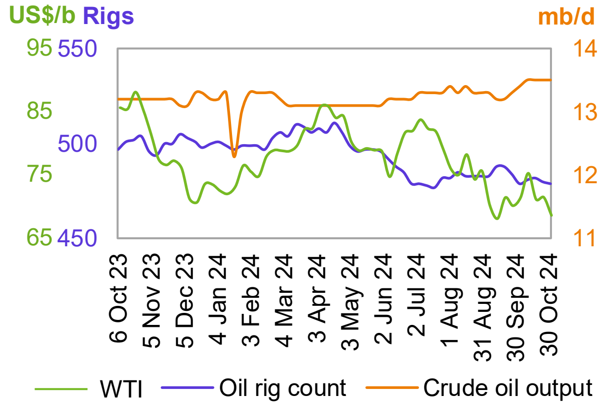
Source: OPEC.

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

The total number of active US oil and gas drilling rigs in the week ending 1 November 2024 remained unchanged at 585, according to Baker Hughes. This is 33 fewer rigs than a year ago. The number of active offshore rigs remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 16. This is five less than in the same month a year earlier. The number of onshore oil and gas rigs was also unchanged, w-o-w, at 568, with one rig in inland waters. This is down by 26 rigs, y-o-y.

The US horizontal rig count rose by four, w-o-w, to 517, compared with 549 horizontal rigs a year ago. The number of drilling rigs for oil fell by one, w-o-w, to 479, while the number of gas drilling rigs rose by one, w-o-w, to 102.

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



Sources: Baker Hughes, EIA and OPEC.

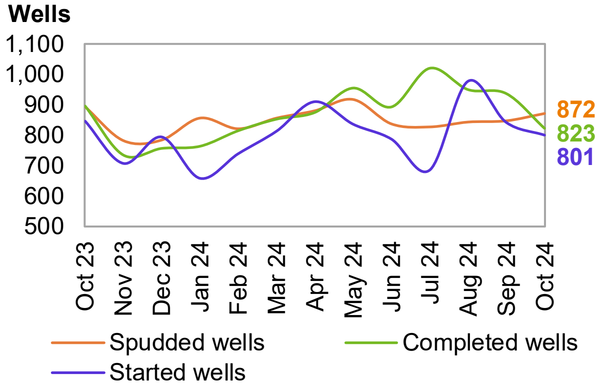
The Permian's rig count fell by one, w-o-w, to 303. The rig count in the Williston Basin saw a gain of one, w-o-w, to 35, while in the Eagle Ford it dropped by one, w-o-w, to 48. The number of active rigs remained unchanged, w-o-w, in the DJ-Niobrara and Cana Woodford Basins at 8 and 20, respectively.

Drilling and completion activities for oil-producing wells in all US shale plays include 848 horizontal wells spudded in September, as per preliminary data. This is up by 4, m-o-m, and is about 8% higher than in September last year.

Preliminary data for September indicates a lower number of completed wells, m-o-m, at 937, although the number is up by about 19%, y-o-y. The number of started wells is estimated at 843, which is 21% higher than a year earlier.

Preliminary data for October saw 872 spudded, 823 completed and 801 started wells, based on Rystad Energy data.

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

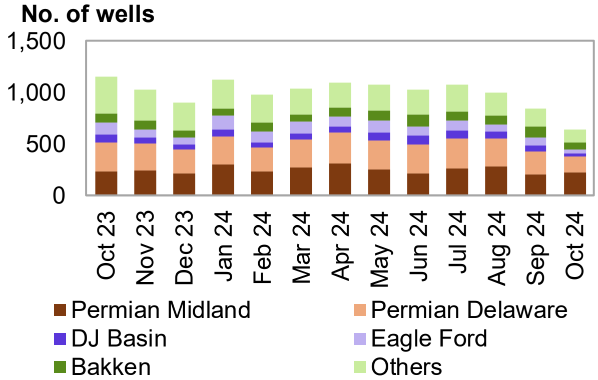


Note: Sep 24-Oct 24 = Preliminary data.
Sources: Rystad Energy and OPEC.

In terms of identifying US oil and gas fracking operations, Rystad Energy reported that 1,004 wells started fracking in August. In September and October, it stated that 846 and 645 wells began fracking, respectively, according to preliminary numbers based on an analysis of high-frequency satellite data.

In regional terms, preliminary data for September shows that 209 and 222 wells started fracking in the Permian Midland and Permian Delaware regions, respectively. There was a loss of 72 wells in the Midland region and a loss of 49 in Delaware compared with August. Data also indicates that 53 wells began fracking in the DJ Basin, 82 in the Eagle Ford and 101 in the Bakken during September.

Graph 5 - 12: Started fracs per month by region



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

Canada

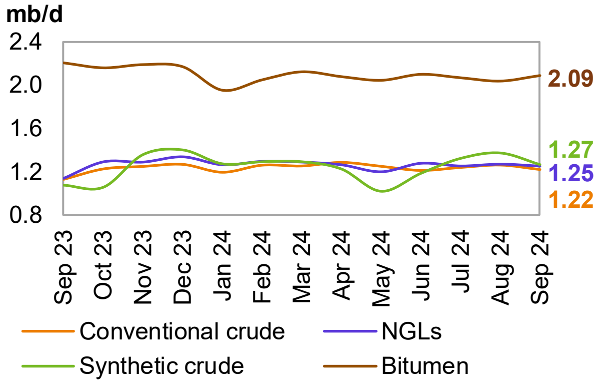
Canada's liquids production in September is estimated to have dropped by about 0.1 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 5.9 mb/d, following planned maintenance in some oil sands facilities.

Conventional crude production fell by about 40 tb/d in September, m-o-m, to an average of 1.2 mb/d. NGLs output was down by about 20 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average of 1.3 mb/d.

Crude bitumen production output rose in September by 50 tb/d, m-o-m, while synthetic crude production fell by 0.1 mb/d, m-o-m. Taken together, crude bitumen and synthetic crude production dropped by about 60 tb/d to average 3.4 mb/d.

Liquids production in 3Q24 is estimated to have risen by 0.2 mb/d, q-o-q, as wildfire disruptions abated and major scheduled maintenance had already taken place.

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

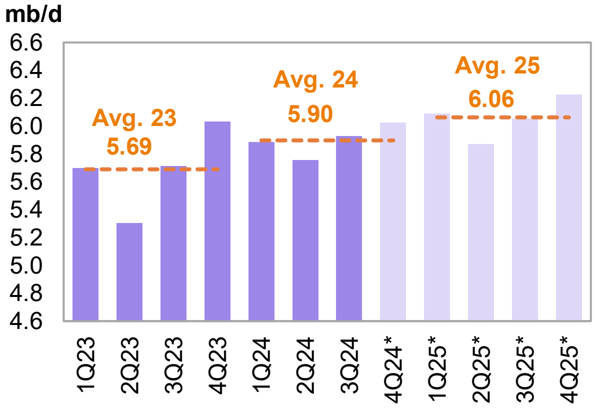


Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Energy Regulator and OPEC.

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

Canada's liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.2 mb/d to average 6.1 mb/d in 2025. Additional production is expected to come from expanding oil sands projects and additional well pads coming online at a number of facilities. Sources of 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 and the Montney Play.

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



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

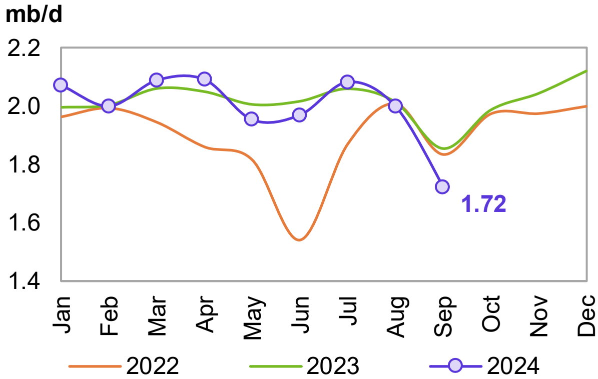
Norway

Norwegian liquids production in September dropped by 0.3 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.7 mb/d, amid an uptick in maintenance works. Norway's crude production fell by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d. This was down by 86 tb/d, y-o-y. Nevertheless, monthly oil production was 1.5% higher than the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's (NOD) forecast.

Production of NGLs and condensate dropped by 88 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.1 mb/d in September, according to NOD data.

For 2024, Norwegian liquids production is forecast to drop by about 10 tb/d to an average of 2.0 mb/d. This was revised down by a minor 8 tb/d from the previous month's assessment, mainly due to heavy maintenance at several offshore platforms in September. Several projects have been scheduled to ramp up this year. In addition to a few new projects at Hanz, Eldfisk, Kristin and Snorre that started production this year, further start-ups are expected at the Kvitebjorn, Tyrving and Aasgard floating, production, storage and offloading (FPSO) projects. Johan Castberg is projected to be the main source of output growth, with first oil planned later this year. Hookup operations have started at the Johan Castberg's FPSO in mid-September, following the offshore anchoring of the unit, according to Equinor.

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 Johan Castberg, Kristin, Eldfisk and Balder/Ringhorne. At the same time, start-ups are expected at the Ormen Lange, Balder/Ringhome, Snohvit, Halten East, Eirin, Norne FPSO, Maria and Alve projects. Norway's Var Energi recently postponed the start-up of its Balder X oil project in the North Sea to 2Q25.

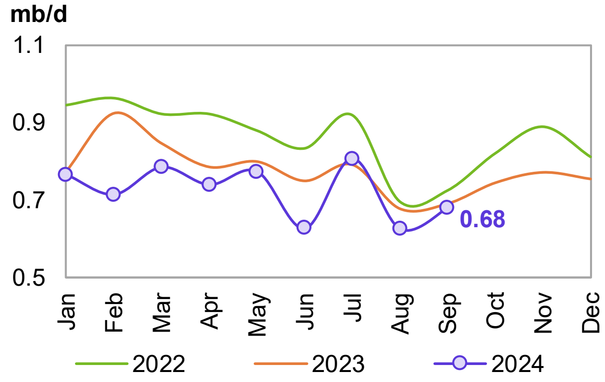
UK

In September, UK liquids production rose by 54 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.7 mb/d. Crude oil output increased by 42 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.5 mb/d. However, this was lower by 54 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. NGLs output rose by 12 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average 0.1 mb/d.

For 2024, UK liquids production is forecast to drop by about 40 tb/d to average 0.7 mb/d. Production ramp-ups will be seen at the ETAP and Clair sites, as well as the Captain enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and a start-up is forecast at the Josephine project. Furthermore, the Penguins FPSO unit is expected to be towed out to the UK's North Sea fields by the end of the year.

UK liquids production is forecast to stay steady at an average of 0.7 mb/d in 2025. Production ramp-ups are set to be seen at the Clair sites and at Schiehallion. Elsewhere, project start-ups are expected at the Victory, Janice and Murlach (Skua redevelopment) assets. However, any additional volumes are expected to be largely offset by decline rates from the ageing basins.

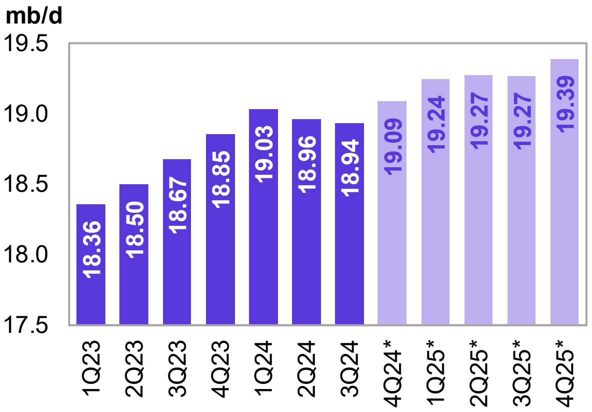
Graph 5 - 16: UK monthly liquids production development



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

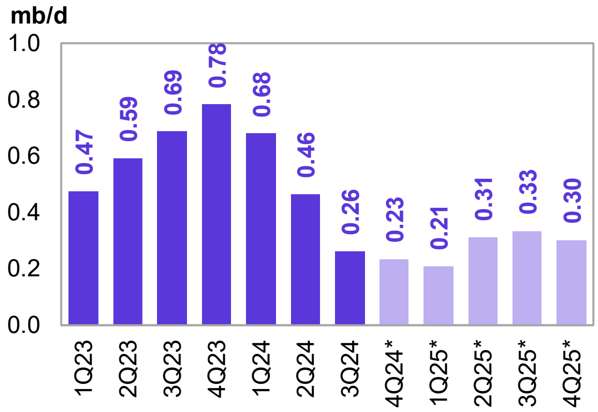
Non-OECD

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



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

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



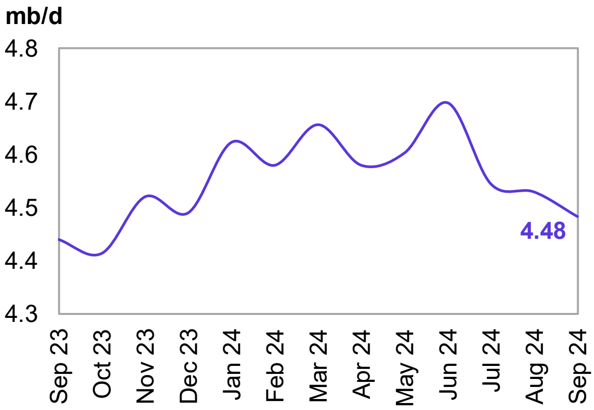
*Note: * 4Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

China

China's liquids production dropped by 46 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 4.5 mb/d in September. This is up by 43 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. Crude oil output in September averaged 4.2 mb/d, down by 46 tb/d compared with the previous month. This was higher by 48 tb/d, y-o-y.

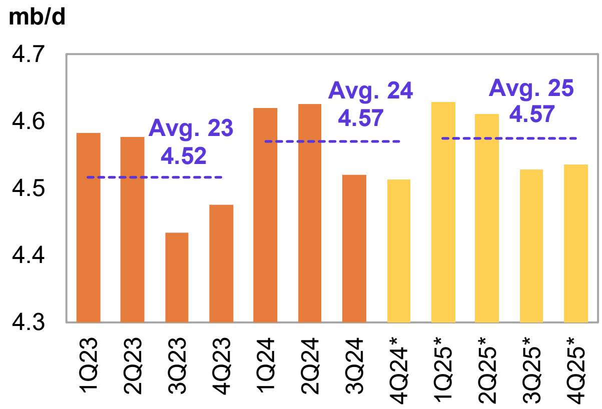
NGLs production remained unchanged, m-o-m, averaging 41 tb/d. This was lower by 7 tb/d compared with the same month a year earlier.

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



Sources: CNPC and OPEC.

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



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

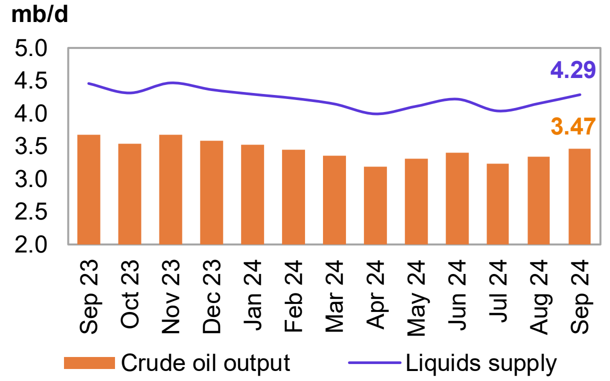
For 2024, China's liquids production is expected to rise by about 50 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.6 mb/d. This is unchanged from the previous assessment. Additional growth through more infill wells and EOR projects is anticipated to be largely offset by decline rates at mature fields. Chinese operators are maintaining high upstream CAPEX in 2024. This is in line with the seven-year exploration and development plan (2019-2025) to scale up exploration activities and to help boost domestic production. Several projects have already started production in 2024, such as Liuhua 11-1, Suizhong 36-1, Huizhou 26-6, Lufeng 8-1/9-2/14-8 and Enping 21-4 since January. At the same time, projects such as Wushi 17-2, Lingshui 17-2 Gas Complex (Phase 2), Bozhong 19-2 and Suizhong 36-2 – operated by CNOOC and PetroChina – are still expected to start operations in 2024. Furthermore, key ramp-ups are planned for Changqing, Kenli 10-2, Wushi 17-2 and Kenli 6-4.

In 2025, Chinese liquids production is expected to remain broadly steady, y-o-y, 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 in the South China Sea. For next year, oil and gas condensate projects like Songliaho, Peng Lai 19-9, Kenli 10-2, Shengli, Liaodong Bay West, Xijiang 30-2, Wenchang 9-7 – operated by CNOOC, PetroChina and Sinopec – are expected to come on stream. Additionally, key ramp-ups are planned for Changqing, Tarim, Xibei, Peng Lai 19-9 and Xi'nan.

Brazil

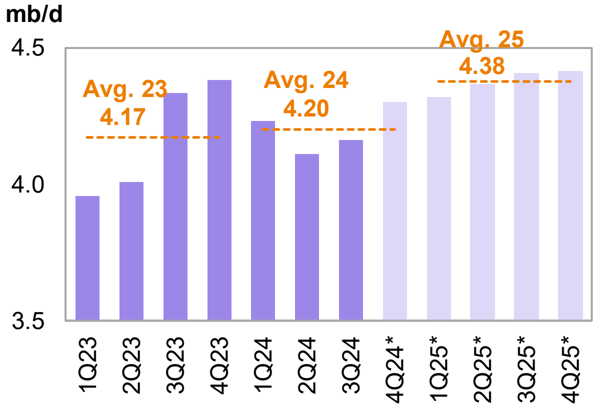
Brazil's crude output in September rose by about 130 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 3.5 mb/d. The output recovered from previous lows, representing the highest level since February this year; however, it has still been affected by operational issues and slow ramp-ups. NGLs production remained largely unchanged at an average of around 80 tb/d and is expected to remain flat in October 2024. Biofuel output (mainly ethanol) is estimated to have remained unchanged, m-o-m, at an average of 0.7 mb/d, with preliminary data showing a stable trend in October. The country's total liquids production increased by 132 tb/d in September to average 4.3 mb/d, albeit lower by about 0.2 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: * 4Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Sources: ANP and OPEC.*

For 2024, Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is forecast to grow by about 30 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.2 mb/d. This was revised down by about 30 tb/d due to lower-than-expected production in recent months. Crude oil output is expected to increase through production ramp-ups at the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Tupi (Lula) and Itapu (Florim) fields. Oil project start-ups are expected mainly through the Mero 3, Atlanta and Maria Quiteria FPSOs. However, technical and operational issues could potentially delay the start-up of scheduled production platforms. In mid-October, Petrobras started production from the 0.1 mb/d FPSO Maria Quiteria, which is located at the Jubarte field in the Campos Basin. Brazilian output is expected to rise in the 4Q24 as maintenance is concluded and new facilities start up.

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, Jubarte and Atlanta fields. Oil project start-ups are expected at the Buzios, Bacalhau (x-Carcara), Wahoo, Parque das Baleias and Lapa (Carioca) fields. However, growing offshore development costs and inflationary pressure may continue to delay projects and moderate short-term growth.

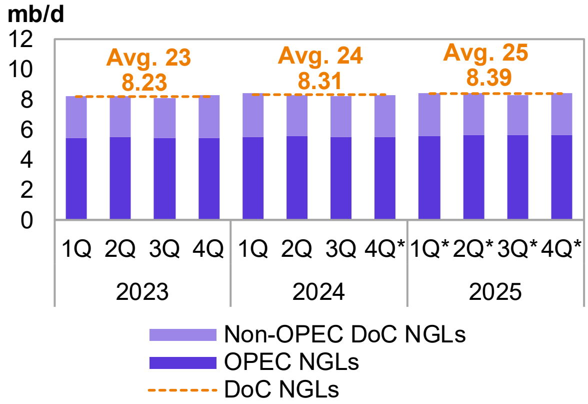
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids

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

Preliminary data shows that NGLs and non-conventional liquids output in 3Q24 averaged 8.2 mb/d. According to preliminary September data, OPEC Member Countries and non-OPEC DoC countries are estimated to have produced 5.5 mb/d and 2.7 mb/d, respectively, of NGLs and non-conventional liquids.

The 2025 forecast points toward a combined increase of about 80 tb/d for an average of 8.4 mb/d. NGLs and non-conventional liquids production are projected to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 5.6 mb/d for OPEC Member Countries. However, a drop of about 30 tb/d is forecast for non-OPEC DoC countries.

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



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

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

DoC NGLs and non-coventional liquids	2023	Change 23/22	2024	Change 24/23	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 25/24
OPEC	**5.46**	*0.06*	**5.53**	*0.06*	5.60	5.67	5.64	5.64	**5.64**	*0.11*
Non-OPEC DoC	**2.77**	*0.20*	**2.78**	*0.01*	2.79	2.77	2.68	2.76	**2.75**	*-0.03*
Total	**8.23**	***0.26***	**8.31**	***0.08***	**8.40**	**8.43**	**8.31**	**8.40**	**8.39**	***0.08***

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

DoC crude oil production

According to secondary sources, **total OPEC-12 crude oil production** averaged 26.53 mb/d in October 2024, which is 466 tb/d higher, m-o-m. Crude oil output increased mainly in Libya, Nigeria and Congo, while production in IR Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait decreased.

At the same time, **total non-OPEC DoC crude oil production** averaged 13.80 mb/d in October 2024, which is 251 tb/d lower, m-o-m. Crude oil output increased mainly in Malaysia and Bahrain, while production in Kazakhstan decreased.

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

Secondary sources	2022	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change Oct/Sep*
Algeria	1,013	973	907	904	909	910	909	909	*0*
Congo	261	261	246	262	257	264	253	265	*12*
Equatorial Guinea	84	56	54	56	58	58	60	56	*-4*
Gabon	195	203	214	210	211	216	207	214	*6*
IR Iran	2,554	2,859	3,179	3,238	3,306	3,299	3,327	3,259	*-68*
Iraq	4,439	4,289	4,265	4,234	4,243	4,268	4,133	4,068	*-66*
Kuwait	2,704	2,595	2,430	2,429	2,421	2,418	2,431	2,417	*-14*
Libya	981	1,162	1,119	1,189	894	950	540	1,096	*556*
Nigeria	1,210	1,315	1,413	1,366	1,413	1,438	1,399	1,434	*35*
Saudi Arabia	10,531	9,609	8,998	8,962	8,980	8,991	8,964	8,968	*4*
UAE	3,066	2,950	2,926	2,934	2,958	2,964	2,957	2,955	*-2*
Venezuela	684	749	816	838	876	876	888	895	*7*
Total OPEC	**27,722**	**27,021**	**26,568**	**26,621**	**26,525**	**26,652**	**26,069**	**26,535**	***466***
Azerbaijan	560	503	477	475	486	482	489	482	*-7*
Bahrain	193	183	176	185	166	163	159	177	*18*
Brunei	75	72	81	66	84	82	82	84	*2*
Kazakhstan	1,489	1,597	1,614	1,555	1,542	1,476	1,582	1,290	*-292*
Malaysia	396	374	359	359	326	328	304	326	*22*
Mexico	1,652	1,655	1,615	1,600	1,593	1,597	1,589	1,585	*-5*
Oman	850	819	772	765	765	766	765	765	*0*
Russia	9,771	9,574	9,426	9,216	9,037	9,029	9,001	9,010	*9*
Sudan	62	54	35	27	28	28	28	28	*0*
South Sudan	145	146	113	66	57	58	54	58	*3*
Total Non-OPEC DoC	**15,193**	**14,976**	**14,667**	**14,314**	**14,083**	**14,009**	**14,055**	**13,803**	***-251***
Total DoC	**42,915**	**41,997**	**41,235**	**40,935**	**40,608**	**40,661**	**40,124**	**40,338**	***215***

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 October, as reported by OPEC Member Countries, is shown in ***Table 5 - 8*** below.

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

Direct communication	2022	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change Oct/Sep*
Algeria	1,020	973	907	905	909	910	908	909	*1*
Congo	262	271	252	260	264	270	265	265	*1*
Equatorial Guinea	81	55	53	60	57	61	52	52	*0*
Gabon	191	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IR Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	4,453	4,118	3,957	3,862	3,897	3,904	3,792	3,782	*-10*
Kuwait	2,707	2,590	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,400	*-13*
Libya	..	1,189	1,149	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	1,138	1,187	1,327	1,270	1,328	1,352	1,324	1,333	*9*
Saudi Arabia	10,591	9,606	8,979	8,937	8,970	8,992	8,975	8,972	*-3*
UAE	3,064	2,944	2,919	2,928	2,933	2,935	2,931	2,914	*-17*
Venezuela	716	783	864	904	933	927	943	989	*46*
Total OPEC	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

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

Source: OPEC.

Product Markets and Refinery Operations

In October, refinery margins increased following at least two consecutive months of losses, amid lower refinery product output due to heavy maintenance works.

On the US Gulf Coast (USGC), increasingly tight fuel oil markets and solid diesel margin gains contributed to a lift in US refining margins. The seasonal product output constraint exerted downward pressure on product stocks, helping strengthen US product markets in October and contrasting the firm product stock builds and margin losses seen in the previous two months.

In Northwest Europe, a contraction in total product availability led to a significant decline in Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) storage hub product inventories. This product balance contraction exerted upward pressure on all product crack spreads except for low-sulphur fuel oil. The vast majority of the upturn in the NWE product market was attributed to High sulphur fuel oil (HSFO) and gasoline.

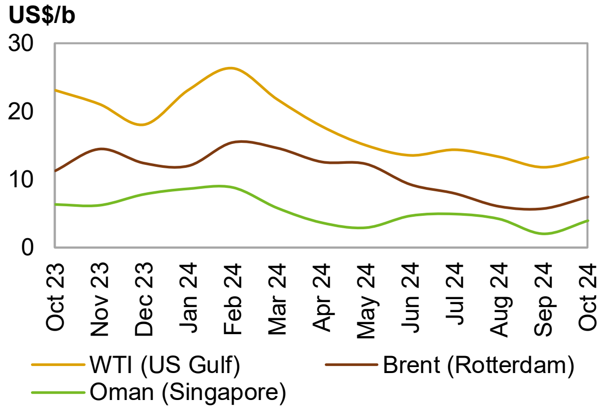
In Singapore, improvement in regional product requirements, particularly from Indonesia, China and Japan backed refining economics. In terms of products, gasoil and jet/kerosene gains were the strongest margin drivers over the month, while a decline in Middle Eastern naphtha inflows and healthy naphtha demand from the regional petrochemical sector added to the upside in Asian product markets.

Global refinery intake declined by 1.1 mb/d, m-o-m, amid the heavy refinery turnaround season to reach an average of 79.6 mb/d in October, registering an increase of 752 tb/d, y-o-y. Going forward, run rates are expected to start recovering, particularly in the Atlantic Basin, which is likely to exert pressure on refining margins in the coming months.

Refinery margins

USGC refining margins rose in October to recover most of the loss registered in the previous month. The monthly gain came mostly from the complex refinery configurations, particularly towards the end of the month. US refinery processing rates managed to show a 140 tb/d monthly rise in October as some refiners returned to operations. However, October US refinery runs remained considerably suppressed (-1.1 mb/d) compared to the levels seen before the heavy maintenance season in June 2024, indicating significant capacity remaining offline in October. HSFO demand was reported to have increased towards the end of the month, leading to inventory draws amid strong bunker demand.

Graph 6 - 1: Refining margins



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

This, coupled with relatively low refinery output, resulted in a notable $7.44/b, m-o-m, jump in HSFO crack spreads, which in October returned to positive territory following eight consecutive months of below-zero levels. Similarly, limited refined product output and the subsequent downward pressure on product stocks drove solid gains in all other products, albeit to a more limited degree, except for gasoline.

Additionally, growing heating fuel demand amid declining ambient temperatures and the onset of the winter season positioned diesel as the second strongest margin gain contributor over the month in the USGC product market. Moreover, the usual gasoline specification adjustment from summer to winter-grade, amid a higher Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) allowance, most likely boosted naphtha markets on higher blending requirements. Naphtha was the third strongest contributor to the USGC refining margin rise witnessed in October.

According to preliminary data, refinery intake in the USGC was 140 tb/d higher, m-o-m, averaging 16.17 mb/d in October. USGC margins against WTI averaged $13.21/b in October, up by $1.47, m-o-m, but down by $9.90, y-o-y.

Refinery margins in Rotterdam against Brent increased following seven consecutive months of losses. Similarly to what was witnessed in the USGC, the heavy refinery maintenance works in the Atlantic Basin supported product crack spreads in Northwest Europe, which was in line with market expectations. Prevailing HSFO tightness in Europe due to lower output and supplies from Russia underpinned a $10.24/b, m-o-m, surge in Rotterdam HSFO crack spreads against Brent, despite the October absolute level remaining in negative territory. Contrary to what was seen in the USGC, gasoline crack spreads in NWE against Brent managed to show a notable monthly improvement, with gasoline representing the strongest positive performer across the barrel in Rotterdam.

According to preliminary data, refinery intake in Europe was 350 tb/d lower, m-o-m, averaging 9.41 mb/d. Refinery margins against Brent in Europe averaged $7.43/b in October, which was $1.73 higher, m-o-m, and $3.84 lower, y-o-y.

In Singapore, refining margins against Oman showed the largest m-o-m rise in October compared to its Western counterparts. In Singapore, improvement in regional product requirements, particularly from Indonesia, China and Japan, backed refining economics, with support coming from all key refined products. At the same time, total product inventories in Singapore declined to reach a multi-year low in October. Refinery runs in China thus far, in 2024, have remained lower y-o-y. January to October Chinese refinery runs in 2024 averaged 87.1%, which was 3.8% lower, y-o-y. This likely contributed to lower product exports in 2024 relative to the previous year. This decline in Chinese product output, coupled with reported refinery outages in Indonesia and Malaysia, led to lower product availability in Singapore and strengthened product markets. Gasoil and jet/kerosene gains were the strongest margin drivers over the month on the back of stronger regional buying interest due to refinery outages, while a decline in Middle Eastern naphtha inflows and healthy naphtha demand from the regional petrochemical sector added to the upside in Asian product markets.

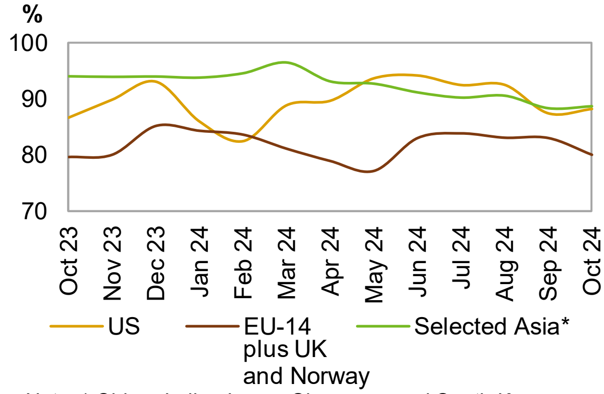
In October, combined refinery intakes in Japan, China, India, Singapore, and South Korea registered an increase of 100 tb/d, m-o-m, averaging 25.63 mb/d, according to preliminary data. Refinery margins against Oman in Singapore experienced a $1.90 increase in October, m-o-m, to an average of $3.96/b, which was $2.35 lower, y-o-y.

Refinery operations

US refinery utilization rates showed a 0.8 pp rise to average 88.23% in October, corresponding to throughput of 16.17 mb/d. This represents a 140 tb/d rise relative to the previous month. Compared with the previous year, the October refinery utilization rate was up by 1.5 pp, with throughput showing a 324 tb/d rise.

EU-14 plus UK and Norway refinery utilization averaged 80.06% in October, corresponding to throughput of 9.41 mb/d. This represents a drop of 3.0 pp, or 350 tb/d, m-o-m. On a yearly basis, the utilization rate was up by 0.4 pp, and throughput was 28 tb/d higher.

Graph 6 - 2: Refinery utilization rates



*Note: * China, India, Japan, Singapore and South Korea.*
Sources: Argus, EIA, Euroilstock, PAJ and OPEC.

In Selected Asia – Japan, China, India, Singapore, and South Korea – refinery utilization rates increased to an average of 88.67% in October corresponding, to a throughput of 25.63 mb/d. Compared with the previous month, utilization rates were up by 0.3 pp, and throughput was up by 100 tb/d. Relative to the previous year, utilization rates were 5.4 pp lower, and throughput was 1.3 mb/d lower.

Table 6 - 1: Refinery operations in selected OECD countries

	Refinery throughput, mb/d				Refinery utilization, %			
	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change Oct/Sep	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change Oct/Sep
US	**16.95**	**16.03**	**16.17**	**0.14**	**92.53**	**87.46**	**88.23**	**0.8 pp**
Euro-14, plus UK and Norway	**9.77**	**9.76**	**9.41**	**-0.35**	**83.13**	**83.07**	**80.06**	**-3.0 pp**
France	0.97	0.98	0.93	-0.04	84.28	84.82	81.08	-3.7 pp
Germany	1.67	1.71	1.66	-0.05	81.50	83.29	80.93	-2.4 pp
Italy	1.19	1.33	1.30	-0.03	62.84	69.99	68.27	-1.7 pp
UK	0.99	0.96	0.92	-0.04	84.14	82.20	78.77	-3.4 pp
Selected Asia*	**25.82**	**25.53**	**25.63**	**0.10**	**90.57**	**88.32**	**88.67**	**0.3 pp**

*Note: * Includes Japan, China, India, Singapore and South Korea.*

Sources: Argus Media, EIA, Euroilstock, NBS, PAJ and OPEC.

Table 6 - 2: Refinery crude throughput, mb/d

Refinery crude throughput	2021	2022	2023	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24
OECD Americas	**17.79**	**18.68**	**18.71**	**18.47**	**18.19**	**19.17**	**19.60**	**18.60**
of which US	*15.66*	*16.48*	*16.50*	*16.47*	*15.78*	*16.96*	*16.64*	*16.42*
OECD Europe	**10.93**	**11.44**	**11.38**	**11.40**	**11.44**	**11.05**	**11.35**	**11.44**
of which:								
France	*0.69*	*0.84*	*0.93*	*0.95*	*0.83*	*0.89*	*0.98*	*0.84*
Germany	*1.72*	*1.83*	*1.62*	*1.59*	*1.76*	*1.79*	*1.71*	*1.75*
Italy	*1.23*	*1.32*	*1.30*	*1.32*	*1.30*	*1.16*	*1.23*	*1.29*
UK	*0.92*	*1.04*	*0.97*	*0.89*	*0.97*	*0.98*	*0.98*	*0.77*
OECD Asia Pacific	**5.79**	**6.08**	**5.83**	**5.89**	**5.90**	**5.61**	**5.55**	**5.70**
of which Japan	*2.49*	*2.71*	*2.56*	*2.54*	*2.55*	*2.27*	*2.13*	*2.50*
Total OECD	**34.51**	**36.21**	**35.92**	**35.76**	**35.54**	**35.83**	**36.50**	**35.74**
Latin America	**3.50**	**3.37**	**3.48**	**3.53**	**3.40**	**3.60**	**3.64**	**3.58**
Middle East	**6.80**	**7.28**	**7.61**	**7.43**	**7.80**	**8.02**	**8.07**	**8.04**
Africa	**1.77**	**1.73**	**1.70**	**1.70**	**1.78**	**1.79**	**1.81**	**1.72**
India	**4.73**	**5.00**	**5.18**	**5.10**	**5.30**	**5.31**	**5.13**	**5.36**
China	**14.07**	**13.49**	**14.78**	**14.57**	**14.64**	**14.25**	**14.04**	**14.47**
Other Asia	**4.72**	**4.94**	**5.02**	**5.14**	**5.18**	**5.10**	**5.17**	**5.12**
Russia	**5.61**	**5.46**	**5.50**	**5.43**	**5.33**	**5.35**	**5.42**	**5.54**
Other Eurasia	**1.23**	**1.15**	**1.14**	**1.19**	**1.15**	**1.10**	**1.08**	**1.05**
Other Europe	**0.44**	**0.50**	**0.47**	**0.47**	**0.43**	**0.48**	**0.54**	**0.49**
Total Non-OECD	**42.88**	**42.91**	**44.87**	**44.54**	**45.01**	**45.00**	**44.90**	**45.38**
Total world	**77.38**	**79.12**	**80.79**	**80.30**	**80.55**	**80.83**	**81.39**	**81.12**

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

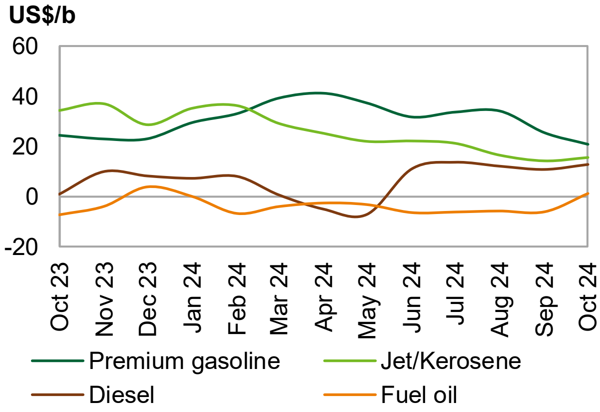
Sources: AFREC, APEC, EIA, IEA, Euroilstock, PAJ, Ministry data, including Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India, OPEC and JODI.

Product markets

US market

The USGC gasoline crack spread against WTI extended its downward trend, although the loss was significantly more limited compared to the one registered in the previous month. Rising inventory levels amid softening requirements weighed on the products' crack spread performance. With domestic demand affected by seasonality, US gasoline markets are expected to be underpinned by exports. However, y-o-y product supply growth, due to new capacities as well as upside potential for new flows from Mexico's Olmeca refinery, could pressure US markets, particularly next year. Gasoline was the sole negative performer in the USGC in October.

Graph 6 - 3: US Gulf crack spread vs. WTI



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

The USGC gasoline crack spread lost $4.67, m-o-m, reaching an average of $25.43/b in October, and was $15.75 lower, y-o-y.

The USGC jet/kerosene crack spread against WTI rebounded in October, breaking out of the 34-month low reached in the previous month. The upturn was a result of jet/kerosene production declines brought on by heavy maintenance works. This exerted downward pressure on jet/kerosene stocks providing support to the products' crack spreads. The USGC jet/kerosene crack spread lost $2.26, m-o-m, to average $14.29/b in October and was $26.29 lower, y-o-y.

The USGC gasoil crack spread against WTI rose in October on favourable supply-side dynamics. Gasoil represented the second largest positive performer in the USGC. Rising heating fuel demand on the back of continuously declining ambient temperatures lent further support, and this trend is expected to continue in the near term. The US gasoil crack spread against WTI averaged $12.39/b, up by $1.99, m-o-m, and was $4.29/b higher, y-o-y.

The USGC fuel oil crack spread against WTI soared to exhibit the largest monthly gain across the barrel in the USGC. An increasingly tight HSFO market amid lower supplies from refineries in the northern hemisphere due to maintenance, as well as the lingering impact of geopolitical tensions in Europe, exerted upward pressure on the same products' crack spread. Moreover, HSFO demand was reported to have increased towards the end of the month, leading to inventory draws amid strong bunker demand. This, coupled with lower refinery output, resulted in a notable $7.44/b, m-o-m, jump in HSFO crack spreads, which in October returned to positive territory following eight consecutive months of below-zero levels. In October, the US fuel oil crack spread against WTI gained $7.44, m-o-m, to average minus $6.02/b, and was $3.02 lower, y-o-y.

European market

The gasoline crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent increased as gasoline exports from Europe rose in October. According to Argus, gasoline exports to West Africa strengthened and compensated for a drop in flows to the US. Exports to Nigeria were reported to have surged compared to the level registered in September despite still remaining 60% lower, y-o-y. Additional European gasoline volumes were shipped to Libya and Saudi Arabia in October as well. Moreover, refinery maintenance in India, a gasoline supplier to the Middle East, further supported gasoline exports from Europe, contributing to positive gasoline market strength. The gasoline crack spread against Brent averaged $17.34/b, which was $2.13 higher, m-o-m, but $14.55 lower, y-o-y.

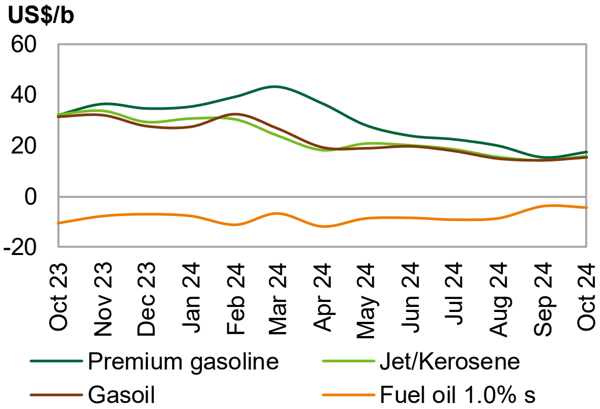
In October, the jet/kerosene crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent recovered the previous month's losses, backed by favourable supply-side dynamics. According to Platts, jet fuel inventories as of 31 October showed a monthly decline, likely caused by reduced refinery runs and lower jet/kerosene output. In December, jet/kerosene markets should temporarily benefit from increased travel activities toward the year-end holidays.

The Rotterdam jet/kerosene crack spread against Brent averaged $15.82/b, up by $1.65, m-o-m, but at lower $16.40, y-o-y.

The gasoil crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent remained nearly at parity with that of jet/kerosene, showing a solid monthly improvement. Although domestic gasoil demand has weakened, particularly in Germany, according to Kpler, preliminary data indicated lower gasoil imports, which likely contributed to the strength. Gasoil was the main driver of the downward pressure on total product inventories in October, having declined 14%, m-o-m, and accounting for the vast majority of the monthly drop in total ARA product inventory levels for October. In the near term, European gasoil markets are expected to be underpinned by a pick-up in heating fuel demand; however, expectations of higher gasoil yields going forward could weigh on the product's performance. The gasoil crack spread against Brent averaged $15.28/b, up $1.13, m-o-m, but down $16.04, y-o-y.

At the bottom of the barrel, fuel oil 1.0% crack spreads in Rotterdam against Brent showed a slight decline as firm availability and flows from the Middle East remained healthy. However, HSFO exhibited massive gains m-o-m due to a tightening balance in the Northern Hemisphere, amid lower supplies from Russia and a pick-up in demand from the shipping sector. Despite this robust margin performance, HSFO crack spreads remained in negative territory. The low sulphur fuel oil crack spread against Brent averaged minus $4.47/b, down 53¢, m-o-m, but was $6.01 higher, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 4: Rotterdam crack spreads vs. Brent

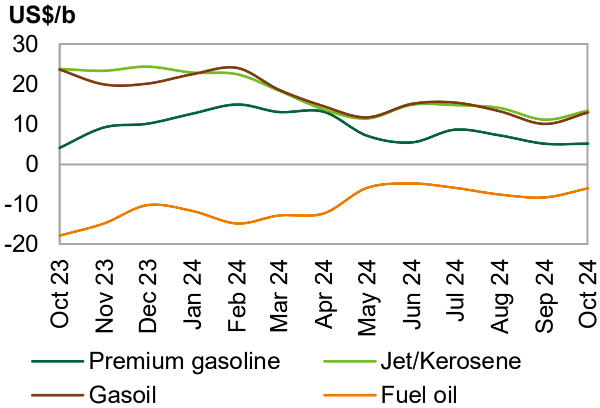


Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Asian market

The Southeast Asia gasoline 92 crack spread against Dubai remained nearly flat, as stronger regional demand in October managed to outweigh the pressures from challenging East-to-West export opportunities witnessed in the previous months. Refinery outages within the region contributed to higher buying interest for gasoline volumes from Singapore, amid tight Chinese export quotas. This upside, however, is expected to be short-lived when refineries in Asia return online. Additionally, projections of rising refinery runs in the Atlantic Basin and winter-season related demand pressures are set to correct the negative dynamic of Asian crack spreads in the near term. The product's margin averaged $4.99/b in October, up 1¢, m-o-m, and $1.09, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 5: Singapore crack spreads vs. Dubai



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

The Asian naphtha crack spread extended its upward trend and continued its gradual ascension towards positive territory. Naphtha demand for the petrochemical feedstock requirements and tightening supplies remained supportive and helped maintain the products' upward crack spread momentum. The Singapore naphtha crack spread against Dubai averaged minus $1.51/b, which is $1.59 higher, m-o-m, and $17.50 higher, y-o-y.

In the middle of the barrel, the jet/kerosene crack spread in Singapore rebounded along with the product's wholesale prices amid a contracting regional naphtha balance and unexpected buying interest from China. According to Argus, China issued spot tenders for two jet fuel cargoes to be delivered in November-December, possibly signalling limited availability for jet fuel exports for the rest of the year. On the other hand, lower refinery runs in Japan due to unplanned outages has prompted the country to seek imports, which further adds to the upside potential for Asian jet/kerosene markets in the immediate near term. Jet/kerosene wholesale prices in Singapore rose $3.49/b, m-o-m, in October, but remained below the level registered two months earlier. The Singapore jet/kerosene crack spread against Dubai averaged $13.32/b, up $2.28, m-o-m, but down $10.45, y-o-y.

The Singapore gasoil crack spread trended upwards reflecting stronger gasoil fundamentals on the back of firm domestic demand, particularly from Indonesia, as the country experienced an extended refinery shutdown. The Singapore gasoil crack spread against Dubai averaged $12.79/b, up $2.89, m-o-m, but down $10.88, y-o-y.

The Singapore fuel oil 3.5% crack spread saw gains as limited residual fuel supplies from Russia, a key fuel oil supplier, contributed to the contacting balance for the same product. HSFO supplies from Russia have remained suppressed since August, and this drop in availability was further intensified in October due to autumn refinery maintenance in Russia. At the same time, there was notable yearly growth in HSFO demand for the bunker sector. According to Argus, Singapore HSFO bunker sales increased 25%, y-o-y, from January to September, and the latest Port of Rotterdam sales data show 3Q24 HSFO bunkering demand increasing 15%, y-o-y. Singapore's HSFO crack spread against Dubai averaged minus $6.18/b, up by $2.27, m-o-m, and by $11.77, y-o-y.

Table 6 - 3: Short-term prospects for product markets and refinery operations

Event	Time frame	Observations	Asia	Europe	US
The onset of the winter season	Nov 24–Mar 25	Transport activities are expected to soften in line with seasonal patterns. This weighs further on transport fuel crack spreads.	↓ Pressure on transport fuel markets	↓ Pressure on transport fuel markets	↓ Pressure on transport fuel markets
End of heavy refinery maintenance season	Nov 24–Dec 25	Product prices, crack spreads and refining margins are expected to experience pressure with increasing product output as heavy turnarounds come to an end.	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets
Heating fuel markets	Nov 24–Mar 25	Forecasts of a colder-than-average winter are expected to support heating fuel markets (gasoil, LPG, kerosene) in the Northern Hemisphere and parts of Asia.	↑ Support heating fuels crack spreads	↑ Support heating fuels crack spreads	↑ Support heating fuels crack spreads
Impact of the most recent refinery capacity additions	Nov 24 onwards	New product volumes entering international markets from Yulong petrochemical, Olmeca and Dangote refineries are set to lengthen product balances going forward, particularly for gasoline.	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets

Source: OPEC.

Table 6 - 4: Refined product prices, US$/b

		Sep 24	Oct 24	Change Oct/Sep	Annual avg. 2023	Year-to-date 2024
US Gulf (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha*		68.70	72.53	3.83	72.51	75.40
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 93)	95.10	92.44	-2.66	117.23	109.72
Regular gasoline	(unleaded 87)	83.22	85.49	2.27	104.59	96.82
Jet/Kerosene		83.96	87.23	3.27	113.51	100.90
Gasoil	(0.2% S)	80.76	84.68	3.92	78.57	83.81
Fuel oil	(3.0% S)	64.12	68.85	4.73	68.14	69.69
Rotterdam (Barges FOB)						
Naphtha		68.99	71.45	2.46	71.06	73.39
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 98)	89.47	92.92	3.45	125.96	109.98
Jet/Kerosene		88.43	91.40	2.97	111.74	102.73
Gasoil/Diesel	(10 ppm)	88.41	90.86	2.45	111.19	102.57
Fuel oil	(1.0% S)	70.32	71.11	0.79	74.29	73.90
Fuel oil	(3.5% S)	64.95	75.49	10.54	72.79	72.34
Mediterranean (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha		68.22	70.50	2.28	68.45	71.21
Premium gasoline**		84.27	88.27	4.00	101.80	97.66
Jet/Kerosene		86.29	88.91	2.62	107.77	99.28
Diesel		88.82	90.37	1.55	109.08	101.43
Fuel oil	(1.0% S)	74.23	74.65	0.42	78.85	78.51
Fuel oil	(3.5% S)	61.52	73.24	11.72	66.47	69.50
Singapore (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha		70.29	73.09	2.80	69.53	73.33
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 95)	82.87	85.87	3.00	98.62	94.63
Regular gasoline	(unleaded 92)	78.37	79.59	1.22	94.00	89.97
Jet/Kerosene		84.43	87.92	3.49	104.68	96.52
Gasoil/Diesel	(50 ppm)	84.14	87.70	3.56	105.99	97.39
Fuel oil	(180 cst)	83.06	87.20	4.14	102.35	95.75
Fuel oil	(380 cst 3.5% S)	64.94	68.42	3.48	69.23	71.73

*Note: * Barges. ** Cost, insurance and freight (CIF).*
Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Tanker Market

Dirty spot freight rates rose across the board due to a strong start to the month before weakening in the second half of October amid ample tonnage availability. An active US market and geopolitical uncertainties were key drivers supporting rates early in the month.

On the Middle East-to-East route, VLCC spot freight rates rose by 6%, m-o-m, in October, while rates on the West Africa-to-East route were up 5% over the same period. In the Suezmax market, rates on the US Gulf Coast-to-Europe route jumped 36%, m-o-m. A surge in Aframax rates encouraged charterers to switch to the large Suezmax vessels, although ample availability limited gains. Aframax rates on the Caribbean-to-US East Coast route surged 81%, m-o-m, rebounding from low levels in the previous month when weather impacts limited tanker demand. Support came from high demand early in the month for US crude flows via Aframax to Europe. Rates on the cross-Med route rose 41%, m-o-m.

The clean market was mixed, varying by route, although, on average, rates fell both East and West of Suez. Soft demand for gasoline flows to the US limited activity in the clean spot freight market in the Atlantic Basin, which was offset by a better performance around the Mediterranean.

Spot fixtures

Global spot fixtures improved further in October, averaging 15.2 mb/d for the month, representing a gain of 1.2 mb/d, or about 9%, m-o-m. Compared with October 2023, global spot fixtures were 0.5 mb/d, or 3%, higher. All monitored routes experienced gains, except the Middle East-to-West route, which declined amid limited flows out to the Atlantic Basin.

OPEC spot fixtures averaged 11.5 mb/d in October, representing an increase of 1.7 mb/d, or about 17%, m-o-m. Compared with the same month last year, fixtures rose 1.1 mb/d, or about 10%.

Middle East-to-East fixtures increased 1.5 mb/d, or almost 25%, m-o-m, to average 7.6 mb/d. Y-o-y, fixtures on the Middle East-to-East route were 1.6 mb/d, or 27%, higher.

Spot fixtures on the Middle East-to-West route dropped by 0.3 mb/d, or 23%, m-o-m, to average 1.0 mb/d. The decline was due to a drop in volumes to Europe and the US. Compared with the same month last year, fixtures were down 0.4 mb/d, or over 27%, y-o-y.

Spot fixtures on 'Outside Middle East' routes rose 0.5 mb/d, or almost 20%, m-o-m, to average 2.9 mb/d. Gains were driven by higher flows to the US. However, compared with the same month in 2023, fixtures were still down by 0.2 mb/d, or about 6%.

Table 7 - 1: Spot fixtures, mb/d

Spot fixtures	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
All areas	13.5	14.0	15.2	1.2
OPEC	9.2	9.8	11.5	1.7
Middle East/East	5.8	6.1	7.6	1.5
Middle East/West	1.1	1.3	1.0	-0.3
Outside Middle East	2.4	2.4	2.9	0.5

Sources: Oil Movements and OPEC.

Sailings and arrivals

OPEC sailings increased in October, averaging 22.1 mb/d. This represented a gain of 1.3 mb/d or over 6%. Compared with the same month in 2023, OPEC sailings were up 1.5 mb/d, or about 7%. Middle East sailings fell, m-o-m, averaging 16.4 mb/d in October, registering a decline of 0.3 mb/d or 2%. Y-o-y, sailings from the region were down by 0.2 mb/d, or over 1%.

Crude arrivals showed gains across the board. North American arrivals increased by about 0.4 mb/d, or about 4%, to average 9.8 mb/d. Compared with October 2023, they were 0.9 mb/d, or almost 10%, higher. Europe increased by about 0.6 mb/d, or almost 5%, m-o-m, to average 12.4 mb/d. Compared with the same month in 2023, they were 0.8 mb/d, or about 7%, higher.

Far East arrivals averaged 14.5 mb/d in October, representing a gain of 0.9 mb/d, or almost 7%. Y-o-y, arrivals in the region were broadly unchanged. Arrivals in West Asia rose 0.5 mb/d, or about 6%, m-o-m, in October, averaging 9.6 mb/d. Compared with the same month last year, arrivals in the region were 2.2 mb/d, or about 30%, higher.

Table 7 - 2: Tanker sailings and arrivals, mb/d

Sailings	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
OPEC	21.2	20.8	22.1	1.3
Middle East	16.3	16.7	16.4	-0.3
Arrivals				
North America	10.0	9.4	9.8	0.4
Europe	12.5	11.9	12.4	0.6
Far East	13.6	13.5	14.5	0.9
West Asia	8.9	9.1	9.6	0.5

Sources: Oil Movements and OPEC.

Dirty tanker freight rates

Very large crude carriers (VLCC)

Spot freight rates for VLCCs continued to show gains on all monitored routes in October, building on the previous month's momentum. On average, VLCC spot freight rates rose by a further 4%, m-o-m, and they were up 6% compared with the same month in 2023.

On the Middle East-to-East route, rates averaged WS56 in October, up 6% compared to the previous month. Y-o-y rates were 6% higher. Rates firmed on geopolitical concerns at the start of the month, and they softened as worries eased. The Middle East-to-West route also showed gains in October, rising 3%, m-o-m, to average WS35. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates on the route increased by 9%.

Higher rates out of the Middle East boosted spot freight rates on the West Africa-to-East route. These rose 5%, m-o-m, to average WS60 in October. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were up 7%.

Table 7 - 3: Dirty VLCC spot tanker freight rates, Worldscale (WS)

VLCC	Size *1,000 DWT*	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
Middle East/East	230-280	50	53	56	3
Middle East/West	270-285	33	34	35	1
West Africa/East	260	55	57	60	3

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Suezmax

Suezmax spot rates jumped by 29%, m-o-m, in October but remained at 13%, on average, compared to the same month last year. Rates were supported by an active market in the US Gulf, with strength in the Aframax segment spilling over into the Suezmax class.

On the West Africa-to-USGC route, spot freight rates in October averaged WS91, representing an increase of 23%, m-o-m. Market sentiment was strong coming into the month, although this dissipated by month end, amid increased availability. Spot rates were still 14% lower than the same month in 2023. Rates on the USGC-to-Europe route showed a larger gain, boosted by increased activities in the USGC. Spot freight rates rose 36%, m-o-m, to average WS87. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were down 12%.

Table 7 - 4: Dirty Suezmax spot tanker freight rates, WS

Suezmax	Size *1,000 DWT*	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
West Africa/US Gulf Coast	130-135	73	74	91	17
US Gulf Coast/ Europe	150	63	64	87	23

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Aframax

Aframax spot freight rates surged in October, with m-o-m gains on all monitored routes. West of Suez rates showed the greatest strength, driven by increased activity in the US Gulf Coast. On average, Aframax rates increased 41%, m-o-m, although spot rates were 8% below the levels seen in October 2023.

Rates on the Indonesia-to-East route rose 12%, m-o-m, to average WS152 in October. Y-o-y, spot rates on the route were down 3% compared to the same month last year.

Table 7 - 5: Dirty Aframax spot tanker freight rates, WS

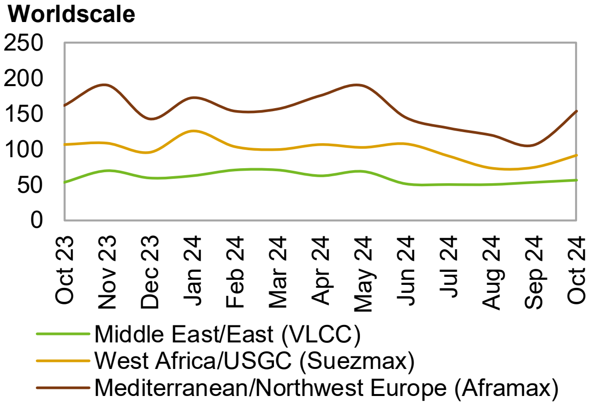
Aframax	Size *1,000 DWT*	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
Indonesia/East	80-85	141	136	152	16
Caribbean/US East Coast	80-85	111	93	168	75
Mediterranean/Mediterranean	80-85	126	111	157	46
Mediterranean/Northwest Europe	80-85	120	106	154	48

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Spot rates on the Caribbean-to-US USEC route turned in a stellar performance, surging 81%, m-o-m, to average WS168 in October. Rates rebounded from a very weak performance in the previous month. Nonetheless, rates remained 13% below the same month last year.

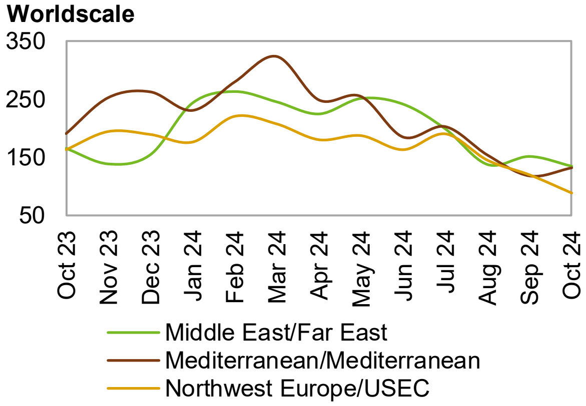
Cross-Med spot freight rates rose 41%, m-o-m, to average WS157, amid a return of flows from Libya. Compared with the same month last year, spot rates on the route were down 8%. Similarly, rates on the Med-to-Northwest Europe (NWE) route averaged WS154, representing a gain of 45%, m-o-m. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were down 5%.

Graph 7 - 1: Crude oil spot tanker freight rates, monthly average



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Graph 7 - 2: Products spot tanker freight rates, monthly average



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Clean tanker freight rates

Clean spot freight rates saw mixed movements in October. Rates around the Mediterranean outperformed the previous month, while a lack of demand for gasoline flows from Europe into the US weighed on rates around the Atlantic Basin. On balance, West of Suez spot rates edged down 1%. Meanwhile, East of Suez rates fell 5%, m-o-m, amid lower flows to Asia, particularly China and South Korea.

Table 7 - 6: Clean spot tanker freight rates, WS

East of Suez	Size *1,000 DWT*	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
Middle East/East	30-35	137	151	134	-17
Singapore/East	30-35	151	147	150	3
West of Suez					
Northwest Europe/US East Coast	33-37	145	120	89	-31
Mediterranean/Mediterranean	30-35	154	118	132	14
Mediterranean/Northwest Europe	30-35	164	128	142	14

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Rates on the Middle East-to-East route fell 11%, m-o-m, to average WS134 in October. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were 19% lower. In contrast, clean spot freight rates on the Singapore-to-East route rose 2%, m-o-m, amid stronger flows to Vietnam and Malaysia. Rates on the route averaged WS150, representing a 31% decline compared with the same month in 2023.

Spot freight rates on the NWE-to-USEC route fell 26%, m-o-m, on a lack of traditional gasoline flows from Europe to the US. Rates averaged WS89, which represents a 45% drop compared with October 2023.

Rates around the Mediterranean showed healthy gains, m-o-m, but declined compared to the same month last year. Rates on the Cross-Med route were up 12%, m-o-m, to average WS132 but were 31% lower, y-o-y. Rates on the Med-to-NWE route increased 11%, m-o-m, and fell 29%, y-o-y, to average WS142.

Crude and Refined Products Trade

Preliminary data shows US crude imports fell to an almost two-year low of 6.0 mb/d in October, amid lower flows from Canada and Mexico. US crude exports returned above 4 mb/d for the first time in three months, supported by higher flows to Europe. US product imports fell further to 1.5 mb/d, with m-o-m declines led by gasoline. Product exports remained strong compared to the previous year at 6.4 mb/d, supported by high outflows of distillate fuels compared to the same month last year.

Preliminary estimates point to OECD Europe crude and product inflows increasing m-o-m in October, supported by US exports into the region. The latest official data shows OECD crude exports in July averaging 8.8 mb/d, up by more than 6%, or 0.5 mb/d, compared to year-ago levels.

In September, Japan's crude imports strengthened further to reach 2.4 mb/d, although they remained 7% lower compared to the same month last year. Product imports edged down 2% with a gain in naphtha partly offsetting declines in kerosene, diesel, and gasoline, while product exports jumped 16% on higher outflows of most major products, led by fuel oil.

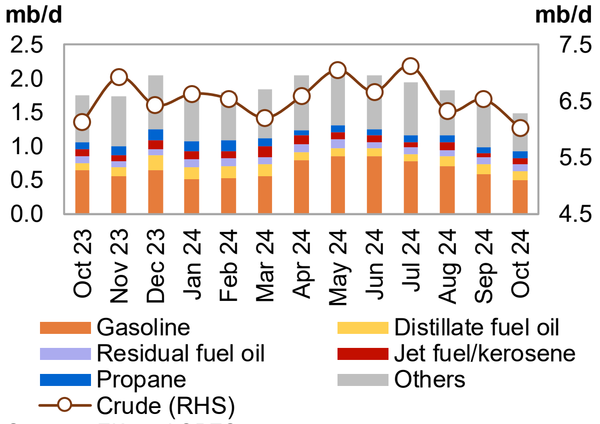
Crude imports into China fell back 4% in September to average 11.1 mb/d but were broadly in line with year-ago levels. Product inflows remain strong, averaging 2.4 mb/d amid continued healthy inflows of fuel oil and LPG.

India's crude imports averaged 4.5 mb/d in September, remaining at the upper end of the latest five-year range for that month. The m-o-m decline was broadly seasonal. India's product exports jumped 30%, m-o-m, supported by higher outflows of diesel, although all major products contributed.

US

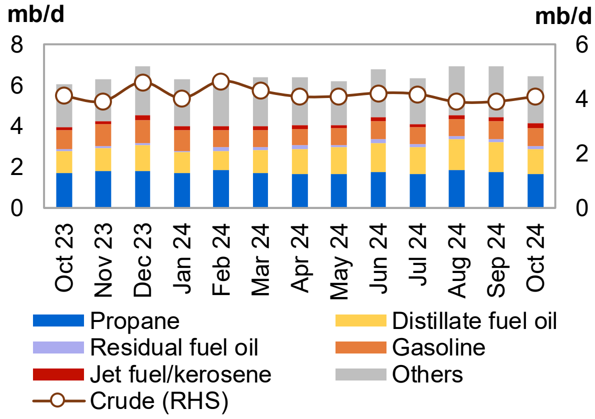
Preliminary data for October shows US crude imports falling back to average 6.0 mb/d. This represents a m-o-m decline of 0.5 mb/d, or about 8%. According to preliminary EIA weekly data, the decline was driven by a drop in inflows from Canada. Compared with the same month last year, crude imports were down 0.1 mb/d, or about 2%.

Graph 8 - 1: US imports of crude and products



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 2: US exports of crude and products



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US crude exports in October returned above 4 mb/d for the first time in three months, according to preliminary estimates based on weekly data. US crude outflows averaged 4.1 mb/d, representing an increase of 0.2 mb/d, or 5%, m-o-m. According to tanker tracking data, higher flows to Europe outpaced a decline in flows to Asia, primarily South Korea. Y-o-y, crude outflows were down by less than 1%.

Table 8 - 1: US crude and product net imports, mb/d

US	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
Crude oil	2.42	2.60	1.91	-0.69
Total products	-5.14	-5.32	-4.96	0.36
Total crude and products	**-2.72**	**-2.72**	**-3.05**	**-0.32**

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

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

In October, US net crude imports averaged 1.9 mb/d, down from 2.6 mb/d in September. In October last year, US net crude imports averaged 2.0 mb/d.

On the products side, imports in October fell to the lowest level since 1995. For the month, product inflows averaged 1.5 mb/d, representing a decline of 122 tb/d, or about 8%, m-o-m. Declines were led by gasoline. Compared with the same month of 2023, product inflows were down by 268 tb/d, or over 15%.

Product exports also declined seasonally in October but remained at the top of the latest five-year range. Product outflows averaged 6.4 mb/d, for a decline of 484 tb/d, or 7%, m-o-m. Declines were led by distillate fuels, which remained higher relative to year-ago levels. Compared with the same month last year, product exports were up by 397 mb/d, or over 6%.

As a result, net product exports averaged just under 5.0 mb/d in October, compared with 5.3 mb/d the previous month and 4.3 mb/d in October 2023. Combined net crude and product exports averaged 3.0 mb/d in October, compared to 2.7 mb/d the month before and 2.3 mb/d in October 2023.

OECD Europe

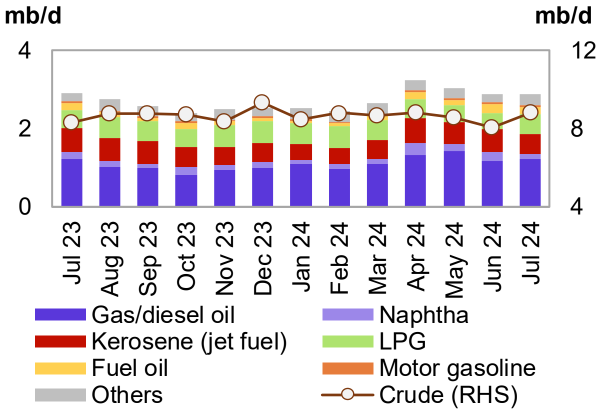
The latest official data for OECD Europe shows that crude imports recovered in July, up 807 tb/d, m-o-m, or about 10%, to average 8.8 mb/d. Compared with the same month in 2023, crude imports were up 531 tb/d, or over 6%.

In terms of import sources from outside the region, the US provided the highest contribution in July at 1.7 mb/d, up from 1.4 mb/d the month before. Kazakhstan was second with 1.0 mb/d, followed by Libya with 0.9 mb/d.

Crude exports averaged 163 tb/d in July, compared to exports of just 25 tb/d the month before. In the same month last year, crude outflows averaged 79 tb/d. South Korea was the top destination for crude exports from the OECD Europe region in July, taking in 85 tb/d.

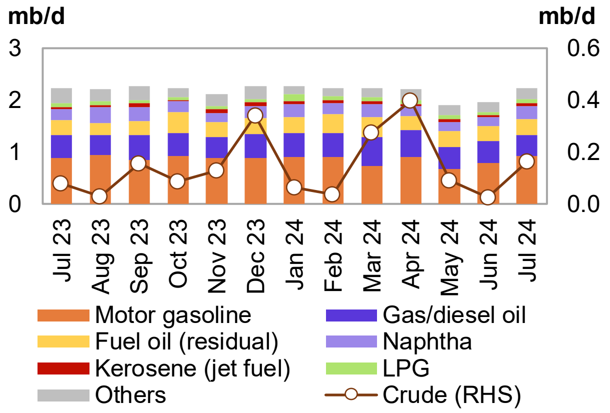
Net crude imports averaged 8.7 mb/d in July, compared with 8.0 mb/d the month before and 8.2 mb/d in July 2023.

Graph 8 - 3: OECD Europe's imports of crude and products



Sources: IEA and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 4: OECD Europe's exports of crude and products



Sources: IEA and OPEC.

Product imports averaged 2.9 mb/d in July, representing a slight drop of 22 tb/d, or less than 1%, m-o-m. Compared with July 2023, product inflows fell 28 tb/d, or 1%.

Product exports averaged 2.2 mb/d in July, representing an increase of 259 tb/d, or about 13%, m-o-m. Compared with the same month last year, product exports were broadly flat.

Table 8 - 2: OECD Europe's crude and product net imports, mb/d

OECD Europe	May 24	Jun 24	Jul 24	Change Jul 24/Jun 24
Crude oil	8.46	8.00	8.67	0.67
Total products	1.13	0.93	0.65	-0.28
Total crude and products	**9.59**	**8.93**	**9.32**	**0.39**

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

Sources: IEA and OPEC.

Net product imports averaged 647 tb/d in July, compared with 928 tb/d the month before and 679 tb/d in July 2023. Combined, net crude and product imports averaged 9.3 mb/d in July, down from 8.9 mb/d the month before and 8.9 mb/d in July 2023.

Japan

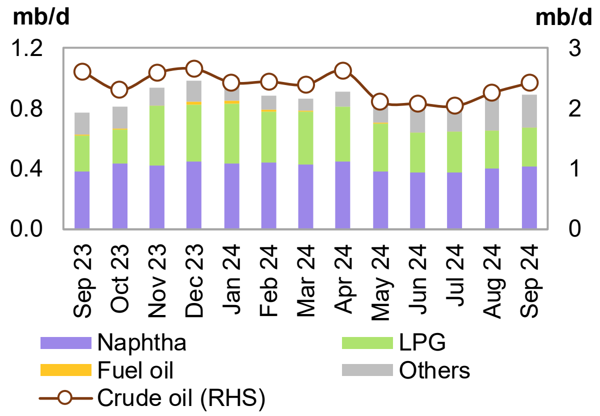
Japan's crude imports continued to pick up in September, although still lower compared to the same month last year. In September, crude inflows averaged 2.4 mb/d, representing an increase of 165 tb/d, or 7%, m-o-m. Compared to the same period last year, crude imports were down 182 tb/d, or 7%.

In terms of crude imports by source, the United Arab Emirates retained the highest share with 43% in September, down from 45% the month before. Saudi Arabia was second with around 38%, followed by Kuwait with about 6%.

Product imports, including LPG, fell 19 tb/d, or about 2%, m-o-m, to average 892 tb/d in September. Declines were seen in kerosene, gasoline and gasoil, which were partly offset by increased flows of naphtha. Compared with September 2023, product inflows were up 117 tb/d, or about 15%.

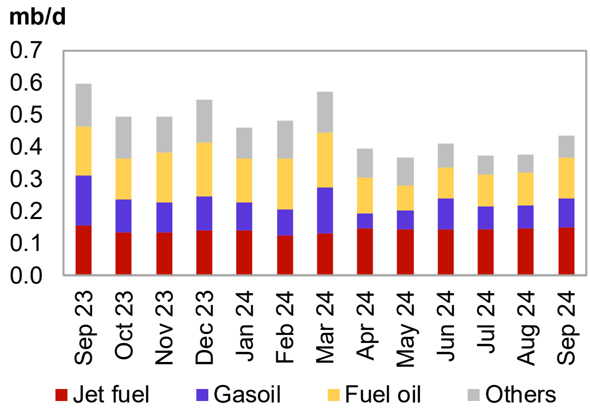
Product exports, including LPG, jumped to a six-month high of 435 tb/d in September, amid improving regional demand. M-o-m, exports rose by 59 tb/d, or almost 16%. Gains were led by fuel oil, with further support from most major products except kerosene. A decline in gasoline was offset by a similar volume increase in kerosene, with smaller gains seen in jet fuel and fuel oil. However, compared to the same month last year, product exports were still down 161 tb/d, or 27%.

Graph 8 - 5: Japan's imports of crude and products



Sources: METI and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 6: Japan's exports of products



Sources: METI and OPEC.

Consequently, Japan's net product imports, including LPG, averaged 457 tb/d in September. This compares with 535 tb/d the month before and 179 tb/d in September 2023.

Table 8 - 3: Japan's crude and product net imports, mb/d

Japan	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	*Change* Sep 24/Aug 24
Crude oil	2.04	2.26	2.42	0.17
Total products	0.47	0.53	0.46	-0.08
Total crude and products	**2.51**	**2.79**	**2.88**	**0.09**

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

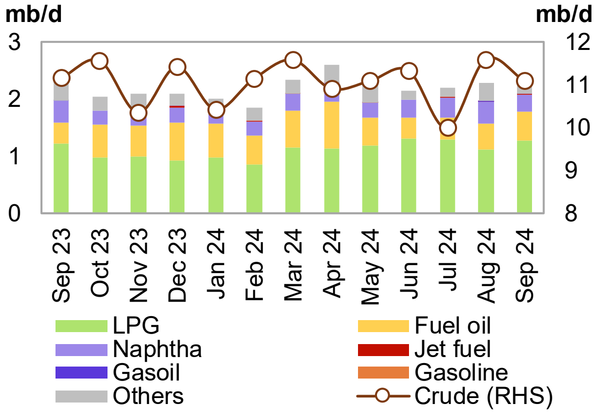
Sources: METI and OPEC.

China

China's crude imports gave back most of the previous month's gains to average 11.1 mb/d in September. This represents a decline of 0.5 mb/d, or 4%, m-o-m. However, crude imports were only marginally lower compared to the same month last year.

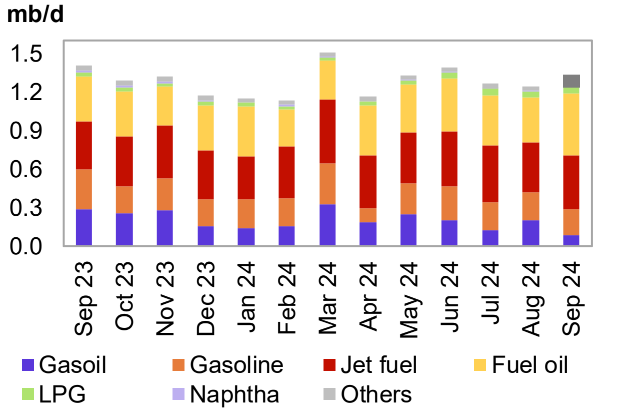
In terms of crude imports by source, Russia retained the top spot in September with 19%, unchanged from August. Saudi Arabia was second with 16%, followed by Malaysia with 14% and Iraq with about 12%.

Graph 8 - 7: China's imports of crude and total products



Sources: GACC and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 8: China's exports of total products



Sources: GACC and OPEC.

Product imports, including LPG, rose further, averaging 2.4 mb/d in September. This represents a gain of 138 tb/d, m-o-m, or about 6%. A strong performance by fuel oil and LPG offset a decline in naphtha. Compared to the same period in 2023, product imports were up 70 tb/d, or 3%, higher.

Product exports, including LPG, increased by 97 tb/d, or about 8%, m-o-m, to average 1.3 mb/d in September. Gains in fuel oil and the other products category outweighed declines in gasoil and gasoline exports. Compared to the same month in 2023, product exports declined 66 tb/d, or about 5%.

Net product imports averaged 1.1 mb/d in September, compared to 1.0 mb/d in August and 945 tb/d in September 2023.

Table 8 - 4: China's crude and product net imports, mb/d

China	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	*Change* Sep 24/Aug 24
Crude oil	9.99	11.47	11.04	-0.43
Total products	0.94	1.04	1.08	0.04
Total crude and products	**10.93**	**12.51**	**12.12**	**-0.39**

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

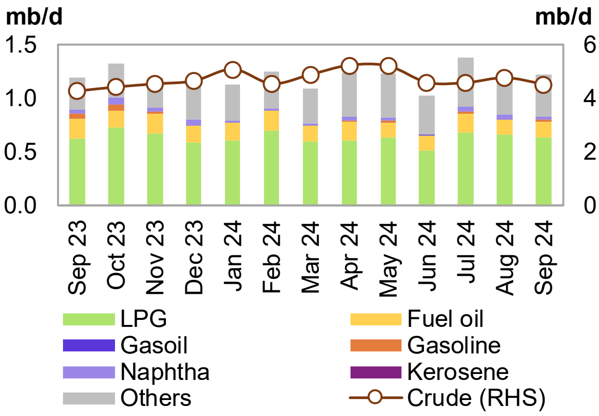
Sources: GACC and OPEC.

India

India's crude imports experienced a seasonal decline in September, to average 4.5 mb/d, although they remained at the upper end of the latest five-year range. This represents a drop of 237 tb/d, or almost 5%, m-o-m, but an increase of 257 tb/d, or 6%, y-o-y.

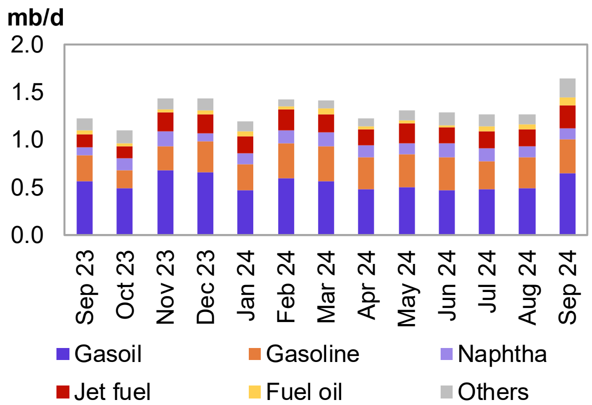
In terms of crude imports by source, Vortexa data shows Russia had a 41% share of India's total crude imports in September. Iraq was second with 19%, followed by Saudi Arabia with 14%.

Graph 8 - 9: India's imports of crude and products



Sources: PPAC and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 10: India's exports of products



Sources: PPAC and OPEC.

For products, imports slipped by 20 tb/d, or about 2%, m-o-m, to remain around 1.2 mb/d. LPG and naphtha declined, partly offset by an increase in gasoline exports. Y-o-y, product imports were 24 tb/d, or 2%, higher.

Product exports in September jumped 378 tb/d, or almost 30%, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d. Gains were distributed across most major products, with diesel and the other products category seeing the highest increase. Compared to September 2023, product exports were up 422 tb/d, or about 35%.

Net product exports averaged 426 tb/d in September, compared with around 28 tb/d in both August 2024 and September 2023.

Table 8 - 5: India's crude and product net imports, mb/d

India	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	Change Sep 24/Aug 24
Crude oil	4.58	4.76	4.53	-0.24
Total products	0.11	-0.03	-0.43	-0.40
Total crude and products	**4.69**	**4.74**	**4.10**	**-0.64**

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

India data table does not include information for crude import and product export by Reliance Industries.

Sources: PPAC and OPEC.

Eurasia

Total crude oil exports from Russia and Central Asia increased in September to average 6.3 mb/d. This represents a rise of 193 tb/d, or about 3%, m-o-m. The increase was primarily driven by higher flows in the Transneft system's Baltic Sea ports of Ust-Luga and Primorsk as well as on the Druzhba pipeline. These were partly offset by m-o-m declines in Transneft flows from the Black Sea port of Novorossiyk. Compared to the same month in 2023, outflows declined 129 tb/d or 2%.

In total, crude exports through the Transneft system increased 117 tb/d, or about 3%, m-o-m, in September, to average 3.9 mb/d. Compared to the same month of 2023, exports rose 127 tb/d, or over 3%. Exports through Novorossiysk fell by 62 tb/d, or 10%, m-o-m, to average 542 tb/d. Crude exports from Baltic Sea ports jumped 205 tb/d, or around 15%, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d. Within the Baltic Sea region, flows from Primorsk were up 45 tb/d, or almost 6%, m-o-m, to average 833 tb/d. Exports from Ust-Luga increased 161 tb/d, or 27%, m-o-m, to average 754 tb/d.

Shipments via the Druzhba pipeline also increased in September to average 282 tb/d. This represents a gain of 69 tb/d, or 32%, m-o-m. However, compared to the same month of 2023, exports via the pipeline were down by 34 tb/d, or about 11%. Exports to inland China via the ESPO pipeline fell 53 tb/d, or about 9%, m-o-m, to average 575 tb/d in September. This is 7 tb/d, or close to 1%, below the volumes in September 2023. Exports from the Pacific port of Kozmino declined 42 tb/d, or 5%, m-o-m, to average 888 tb/d. Compared to the same month last year, export flows via the port were up 76 tb/d, or over 9%, higher than in September 2023.

In the Lukoil system, exports via the Varandey offshore platform in the Barents Sea jumped in September, amid higher flows to India. M-o-m, exports increased 46 tb/d, or 54%, to average 76 tb/d. This was a gain of 31 tb/d, or about 31%, from the same month last year.

On other routes, exports from Russia's Far East port Aniva Bay declined 24 tb/d, or 33%, m-o-m, while De Kastri increased 5 tb/d, or 3%, over the same period. Combined the two ports exported 213 tb/d of crude on average in September.

Central Asian exports averaged 219 tb/d in September, representing a decline of 3 tb/d, or about 1%, m-o-m, compared to the previous month, and a decline of 1% compared with the same month of 2023.

Total Black Sea exports from the CPC terminal rose 77 tb/d, or around 6%, m-o-m. Exports averaged 1.3 mb/d in September, representing a y-o-y decline of 109 tb/d, or about 8%. Exports via the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline in September fell 25 tb/d, or around 4%, m-o-m, to average 544 tb/d. This was a drop of 127 tb/d, or 19%, compared with the same month last year.

Total product exports from Russia and Central Asia increased 122 tb/d, or about 6%, m-o-m, to average 2.2 mb/d in September. Gains were led by gasoil and fuel oil, partly offset by a decline in gasoline. Y-o-y, total product exports were down 152 tb/d, or 6%, amid strong declines in gasoline and naphtha.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary September 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 3.0 mb, m-o-m. At 2,808 mb, they were 19.9 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 86.2 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 158.9 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Within the components, crude stocks fell by 7.5 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks rose by 4.5 mb, m-o-m.

OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,317 mb. This was 6.5 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 58.6 mb below the latest five-year average, and 118.3 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD total product stocks stood at 1,491 mb. This is 13.4 mb below the same time a year ago, 27.6 mb lower than the latest five-year average, and 40.7 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks fell in September by 0.2 days, m-o-m, to stand at 60.8 days. This is 0.7 days lower than the level registered in September 2023, 2.8 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.8 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD

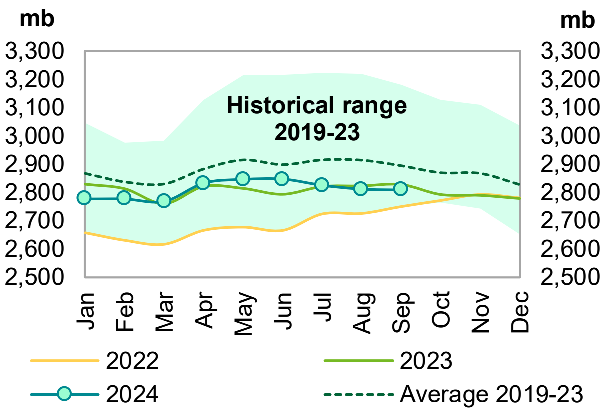
Preliminary September 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 3.0 mb, m-o-m. At 2,808 mb, they were 19.9 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 86.2 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 158.9 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the components, crude stocks fell by 7.5 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks rose by 4.5 mb, m-o-m.

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

OECD commercial crude stocks fell by 7.5 mb, m-o-m, ending August at 1,317 mb. This was 6.5 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 58.6 mb below the latest five-year average, and 118.3 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 build of 1.8 mb, m-o-m, while crude stocks in OECD Americas and OECD Europe dropped by 0.4 mb and 8.9 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

By contrast, OECD total product stocks rose by 4.5 mb, m-o-m, in September to stand at 1,491 mb. This is 13.4 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 27.6 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 40.7 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, product stocks in OECD Asia Pacific and OECD Americas witnessed a build of 3.7 mb and 3.3 mb, m-o-m, respectively. OECD Europe product stocks declined by 2.5 mb, m-o-m.

Table 9 - 1: OECD commercial stocks, mb

OECD stocks	Sep 23	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	*Change* Sep 24/Aug 24
Crude oil	1,323	1,333	1,324	1,317	*-7.5*
Products	1,505	1,492	1,487	1,491	*4.5*
Total	**2,828**	**2,824**	**2,811**	**2,808**	***-3.0***
Days of forward cover	**61.5**	**61.1**	**61.0**	**60.8**	***-0.2***

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 fell in September by 0.2 days, m-o-m, to stand at 60.8 days. This is 0.7 days lower than the level registered in September 2023, 2.8 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.8 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, OECD Americas stood at 3.4 days and OECD Europe at 3.6 days below the latest five-year average, standing at 60.2 days and 67.9 days, respectively. OECD Asia Pacific was 0.1 days higher than the latest five-year average, standing at 49.8 days.

OECD Americas

OECD Americas' total commercial stocks rose in September by 2.9 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 1,528 mb. This is 11.4 mb lower than the same month in 2023, and 28.6 mb below the latest five-year average.

Commercial crude oil stocks in OECD Americas fell in September by 0.4 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 733 mb, which is 1.5 mb less than in September 2023, and 25.5 mb lower than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, total product stocks in OECD Americas rose by 3.3 mb, m-o-m, in September to stand at 795 mb. This is 9.9 mb lower than the same month in 2023, and 3.1 mb below the latest five-year average. Lower consumption in the region was behind the product stock build.

OECD Europe

OECD Europe's total commercial stocks fell in September by 11.3 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 911 mb. This is 13.7 mb lower than the same month in 2023, and 49.1 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Europe's commercial crude stocks dropped by 8.9 mb, m-o-m, to end September at 393 mb. This is 10.2 mb less than one year ago and 27.7 mb lower than the latest five-year average.

Total product stocks also decreased by 2.5 mb, m-o-m, to end September at 518 mb. This is 3.5 mb lower than the same time a year ago, and 21.4 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific

OECD Asia Pacific's total commercial oil stocks rose in September by 5.5 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 370 mb. This is 5.2 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 8.4 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific's crude stocks rose by 1.8 mb, m-o-m, to end September at 191 mb. This is 5.2 mb higher than one year ago, but 5.4 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific's total product stocks also went up by 3.7 mb, m-o-m, to end September at 179 mb. This is in line with one year ago at the same time but 3.0 mb below the latest five-year average.

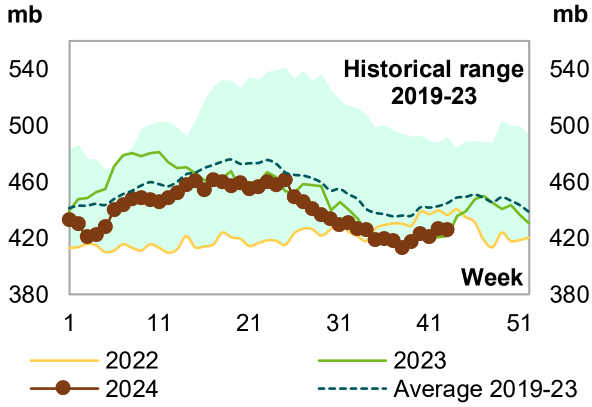
US

Preliminary data for October 2024 shows that total US commercial oil stocks fell by 18.7 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 1,248 mb. This is 15.3 mb, or 1.2%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 35.4 mb, or 2.8%, below the latest five-year average. Crude stocks rose by 8.6 mb, while product stocks fell by 27.3 mb, m-o-m.

US commercial crude stocks in October stood at 425.5 mb. This is 0.5 mb, or 0.1%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 22.4 mb, or 5.0%, below the latest five-year average. The monthly build in crude oil stocks came despite higher crude runs, which increased by 140 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 16.17 mb/d in October.

Total product stocks fell in October to stand at 822.9 mb. This is 14.8 mb, or 1.8%, less than in October 2023, and 13.0 mb, or 1.6%, lower than the latest five-year average. The product stock draw can be attributed to higher product consumption.

Graph 9 - 2: US weekly commercial crude oil inventories



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

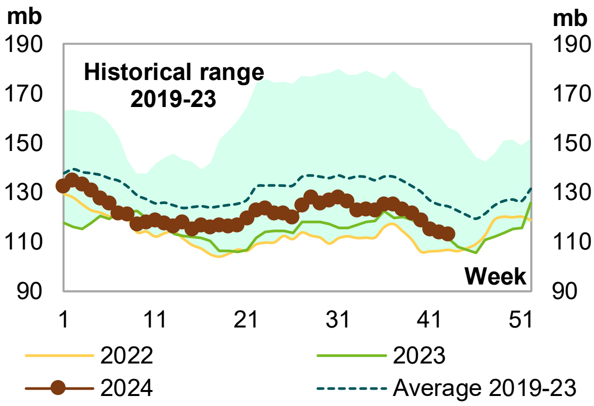
Gasoline stocks fell in October by 10.3 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 210.9 mb. This is 7.9 mb, or 3.6%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 8.7 mb, or 4.0%, below the latest five-year average.

Distillate stocks in October also decreased by 8.8 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 112.9 mb. This is 3.2 mb, or 3.0%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 13.0 mb, or 10.3%, below the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks in October went down by 0.3 mb, m-o-m. At 24.2 mb, they were 3.4 mb, or 12.2%, less than a year earlier and 5.2 mb, or 17.7%, below the latest five-year average.

Jet fuel stocks fell by 2.5 mb, m-o-m, ending October at 43.2 mb. This is 3.7 mb, or 9.4%, higher than the same month in 2023, and 4.4 mb, or 11.4%, 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	Oct 23	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change Oct 24/Sep 24*
Crude oil	**426.0**	**417.4**	**416.9**	**425.5**	***8.6***
Gasoline	218.7	220.4	221.2	210.9	*-10.3*
Distillate fuel	109.6	125.4	121.6	112.9	*-8.8*
Residual fuel oil	27.6	25.2	24.5	24.2	*-0.3*
Jet fuel	39.4	46.0	45.6	43.2	*-2.5*
Total products	**837.6**	**858.4**	**850.1**	**822.9**	***-27.3***
Total	**1,263.6**	**1,275.8**	**1,267.1**	**1,248.4**	***-18.7***
SPR	**351.3**	**379.7**	**382.6**	**385.8**	***3.3***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

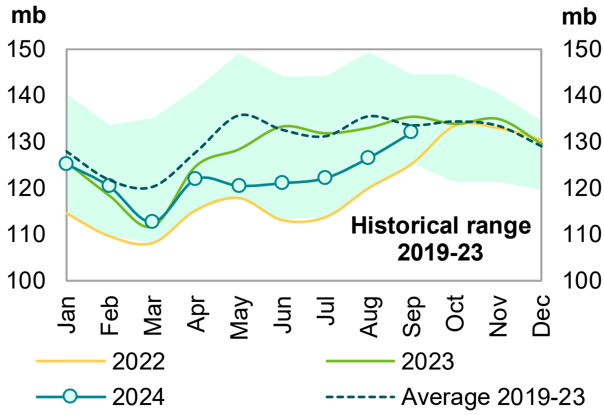
Japan

In Japan, total commercial oil stocks in September 2024 rose by 5.5 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 132.0 mb. This is 3.3 mb, or 2.5%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 1.5 mb, or 1.1%, below the latest five-year average. Crude and product stocks rose by 1.8 mb and 3.7 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

Japanese commercial crude oil stocks rose in September by 1.8 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 69.9 mb. This is 2.5 mb, or 3.4 %, lower than the same month in 2023 and 1.3 mb, or 1.8%, below the latest five-year average.

Gasoline stocks rose by 0.5 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 10.0 mb in September. This is in line with a year earlier at the same period, but 0.4 mb, or 3.5%, below the latest five-year average. The build in crude stocks came on the back of higher imports, which increased in September, m-o-m, by 165 tb/d or 7.3% to stand at 2.4 mb/d.

Graph 9 - 4: Japan's commercial oil stocks



Sources: METI and OPEC.

Middle distillate stocks rose by 2.2 mb, m-o-m, to end September at 30.4 mb. This is 0.2 mb, or 0.5%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 0.1 mb, or 0.2%, lower than the latest five-year average. Within the distillate components, jet fuel and kerosene stocks rose by 16.4% and 14.5% respectively, while gasoil stocks fell by 4.0%.

By contrast, total residual fuel oil stocks decreased, m-o-m, by 0.1 mb to end September at 12.2 mb. This is 1.2 mb, or 9.3%, less than the same month in 2023 and 0.2 mb, or 1.8%, lower than the latest five-year average. Within the components, fuel oil A stocks fell by 4.4%, m-o-m, while fuel oil B.C stocks rose by 1.6%, m-o-m.

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

Japan's stocks	Sep 23	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	*Change Sep 24/Aug 24*
Crude oil	**72.4**	**66.5**	**68.1**	**69.9**	***1.8***
Gasoline	10.0	9.5	9.5	10.0	*0.5*
Naphtha	9.0	8.6	8.5	9.5	*1.0*
Middle distillates	30.5	25.0	28.1	30.4	*2.2*
Residual fuel oil	13.4	12.5	12.3	12.2	*-0.1*
Total products	**63.0**	**55.6**	**58.4**	**62.1**	***3.7***
Total**	**135.3**	**122.2**	**126.5**	**132.0**	***5.5***

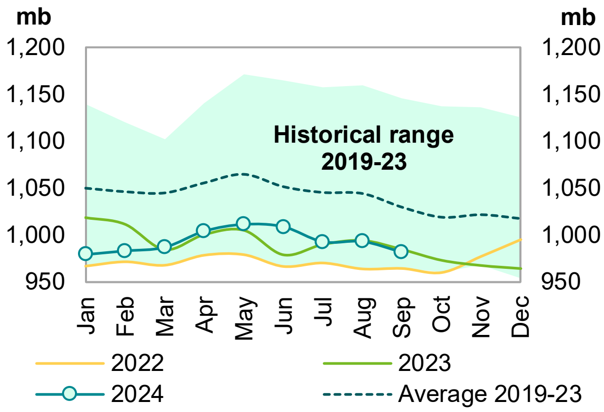
*Note: * At the end of the month. ** Includes crude oil and main products only.*
Sources: METI and OPEC.

EU-14 plus UK and Norway

Preliminary data for September 2024 showed that total European oil stocks fell by 11.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 981.5 mb. At this level, they were 2.8 mb, or 0.3%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 48.2 mb, or 4.7%, beneath the latest five-year average. Crude and product stocks fell by 8.9 mb and 2.5 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

European crude stocks stood at 390.5 mb in September. This is 5.2 mb, or 1.3%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 26.6 mb, or 6.4%, less than the latest five-year average. The drop in crude oil stocks came despite lower refinery throughput in the EU-14, plus the UK and Norway, which decreased by around 10 tb/d, m-o-m, to stand at 9.76 mb/d.

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



Sources: OilX and OPEC.

Total European product stocks also fell by 2.5 mb, m-o-m, to end September at 591.0 mb. This is 2.4 mb, or 0.4%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 21.6 mb, or 3.5%, below the latest five-year average. The stock draw can be attributed to higher demand in the region.

Gasoline stocks fell in September by 0.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 103.0 mb, which is 0.8 mb, or 0.8%, less than the same time in 2023, and 3.9 mb, or 3.7%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks also decreased in September by 3.4 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 397.2 mb. This is 3.9 mb, or 1.0%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 16.5 mb, or 4.0%, lower than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, residual fuel stocks in September were up by 0.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 59.3 mb. This is 0.5 mb, or 0.8%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 3.5 mb, or 5.5%, below the latest five-year average.

Naphtha stocks also increased in September by 0.9 mb, m-o-m, ending the month at 31.5 mb. This is 0.1 mb, or 0.4%, less than the same month in 2023, but 2.3 mb, or 7.9%, above the latest five-year average.

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

EU stocks	Sep 23	Jul 24	Aug 24	Sep 24	*Change Sep 24/Aug 24*
Crude oil	**395.7**	**404.9**	**399.4**	**390.5**	***-8.9***
Gasoline	103.9	103.2	103.4	103.0	*-0.3*
Naphtha	31.6	30.4	30.6	31.5	*0.9*
Middle distillates	393.3	395.1	400.6	397.2	*-3.4*
Fuel oils	59.7	59.0	58.9	59.3	*0.3*
Total products	**588.6**	**587.6**	**593.5**	**591.0**	***-2.5***
Total	**984.3**	**992.5**	**992.8**	**981.5**	***-11.3***

Sources: OilX and OPEC.

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

Singapore

In September, total product stocks in Singapore fell by 4.9 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 40.2 mb. This is 1.9 mb, or 4.4%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 4.7 mb, or 10.4%, less than the latest five-year average.

Light distillate stocks fell in September by 1.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 14.6 mb. This is 1.7 mb or 13.0% higher than the same month in 2023, and 1.7 mb, or 13.6%, above the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks also decreased in September by 1.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 9.9 mb. This is 0.3 mb, or 3.6%, higher than in September 2023, but 1.2 mb, or 10.6%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks went down by 2.7 mb, m-o-m, ending September at 15.7 mb. This is 3.9 mb, or 19.9%, lower than in September 2023, and 5.2 mb, or 25.0%, below the latest five-year average.

ARA

Total product stocks in ARA in September rose by 0.9 mb, m-o-m. At 47.7 mb, they were 7.3 mb, or 18.0%, above the same month in 2023, and 4.8 mb, or 11.1%, higher than the latest five-year average.

Gasoil stocks in September rose by 0.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 18.3 mb. This is 3.6 mb, or 24.3%, higher than the same month in 2023 and 1.3 mb, or 8.0%, above the latest five-year average.

Fuel oil stocks increased in September by 0.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 8.9 mb. This is 2.2 mb, or 32.2%, higher than in September 2023 and 1.3 mb, or 8.0%, above the latest five-year average.

Jet oil stocks also went up by 0.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 7.7 mb in September. This is 1.6 mb, or 27.0%, higher than the level seen in September 2023 and 1.3 mb, or 19.6%, above the latest five-year average.

By contrast, gasoline stocks fell by 0.6 mb, m-o-m, ending September at 8.0 mb. This is 3.4 mb, or 29.9%, lower than in September 2023 and 1.7 mb, or 18.0%, below the latest five-year average.

Fujairah

During the week ending 4 November, total oil product stocks in Fujairah fell by 0.92 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 16.14 mb, according to data from FEDCom and S&P Global Commodity Insights. At this level, total oil stocks were 1.73 mb lower than at the same time a year ago.

Light distillate stocks fell by 0.43 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 5.93 mb, which is 1.43 mb higher than a year ago.

Heavy distillate stocks also decreased by 0.50 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 8.33 mb, which is 3.26 mb less than the same time a year ago.

By contrast, middle distillate stocks rose by 0.01 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 1.89 mb, which is 0.10 mb above the same time last year.

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 42.7 mb/d in 2024. This is around 0.5 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2023.

Demand for DoC crude in 2025 is revised down by 0.2 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 43.0 mb/d. This is around 0.4 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024.

Balance of supply and demand in 2024

Demand for DoC crude

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) in 2024 is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 42.7 mb/d. This is around 0.5 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2023.

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

	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	*Change 2024/23*
(a) World oil demand	**102.2**	**102.8**	**103.2**	**104.5**	**105.6**	**104.0**	***1.8***
Non-DoC liquids production	51.8	52.6	53.1	53.2	53.4	53.1	*1.2*
DoC NGL and non-conventionals	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	*0.1*
(b) Total non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**60.1**	**61.0**	**61.4**	**61.4**	**61.7**	**61.4**	***1.3***
Difference (a-b)	**42.1**	**41.8**	**41.8**	**43.1**	**43.8**	**42.7**	***0.5***
DoC crude oil production	**42.0**	**41.2**	**40.9**	**40.6**			
Balance	**-0.2**	**-0.6**	**-0.9**	**-2.5**			

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

Source: OPEC.

Balance of supply and demand in 2025

Demand for DoC crude

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) in 2025 is revised down by 0.2 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 43.0 mb/d. This is around 0.4 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024.

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

	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	*Change 2025/24*
(a) World oil demand	**104.0**	**104.3**	**104.6**	**106.3**	**107.0**	**105.6**	***1.5***
Non-DoC liquids production	53.1	53.9	53.9	54.2	54.7	54.2	*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	**61.4**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**62.5**	**63.1**	**62.6**	***1.2***
Difference (a-b)	**42.7**	**42.0**	**42.3**	**43.8**	**43.9**	**43.0**	***0.4***

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

Source: OPEC.

Appendix

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

World oil demand and supply balance	2021	2022	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025
World demand													
Americas	24.0	24.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	25.6	25.4	25.1	24.5	25.1	25.7	25.4	25.2
of which US	*19.8*	*20.2*	*20.4*	*19.9*	*20.5*	*20.7*	*20.8*	*20.5*	*20.0*	*20.5*	*20.8*	*20.9*	*20.5*
Europe	13.1	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.5	12.9	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.5
Asia Pacific	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3
Total OECD	**44.4**	**45.6**	**45.6**	**44.8**	**45.8**	**46.4**	**46.2**	**45.8**	**44.9**	**45.9**	**46.6**	**46.3**	**45.9**
China	15.5	15.0	16.4	16.7	16.6	16.8	17.2	16.8	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.5	17.1
India	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.8
Other Asia	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.9
Latin America	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9
Middle East	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.1
Africa	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6
Russia	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
Other Eurasia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Other Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Non-OECD	**52.8**	**54.1**	**56.6**	**58.0**	**57.4**	**58.1**	**59.3**	**58.2**	**59.4**	**58.8**	**59.7**	**60.7**	**59.7**
(a) Total world demand	**97.2**	**99.7**	**102.2**	**102.8**	**103.2**	**104.5**	**105.6**	**104.0**	**104.3**	**104.6**	**106.3**	**107.0**	**105.6**
Y-o-y change	***5.9***	***2.5***	***2.6***	***1.6***	***1.4***	***2.2***	***2.1***	***1.8***	***1.5***	***1.4***	***1.8***	***1.4***	***1.5***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	23.5	25.0	26.7	26.9	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.5	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.1
of which US	*18.1*	*19.4*	*21.0*	*21.0*	*21.8*	*21.8*	*21.6*	*21.6*	*21.7*	*22.1*	*22.2*	*22.3*	*22.1*
Europe	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
Asia Pacific	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total OECD	**27.9**	**29.1**	**30.8**	**31.0**	**31.6**	**31.7**	**31.8**	**31.5**	**32.0**	**32.1**	**32.4**	**32.7**	**32.3**
China	4.3	4.4	4.5	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	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Latin America	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.5
Middle East	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Africa	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other Eurasia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Europe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Non-OECD	**17.6**	**18.0**	**18.6**	**19.0**	**19.0**	**18.9**	**19.1**	**19.0**	**19.2**	**19.3**	**19.3**	**19.4**	**19.3**
Total Non-DoC production	45.4	47.0	49.4	50.1	50.6	50.7	50.9	50.5	51.3	51.3	51.6	52.1	51.6
Processing gains	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**47.7**	**49.4**	**51.8**	**52.6**	**53.1**	**53.2**	**53.4**	**53.1**	**53.9**	**53.9**	**54.2**	**54.7**	**54.2**
DoC NGLs	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
(b) Total Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**55.3**	**57.4**	**60.1**	**61.0**	**61.4**	**61.4**	**61.7**	**61.4**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**62.5**	**63.1**	**62.6**
Y-o-y change	***0.6***	***2.0***	***2.7***	***1.7***	***2.0***	***1.2***	***0.3***	***1.3***	***1.3***	***1.0***	***1.1***	***1.4***	***1.2***
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	25.2	27.7	27.0	26.6	26.6	26.5							
Non-OPEC DoC crude production	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.1							
DoC crude oil production	**40.3**	**42.8**	**42.0**	**41.2**	**40.9**	**40.6**							
Total liquids production	**95.6**	**100.2**	**102.0**	**102.2**	**102.2**	**102.0**							
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	*-1.6*	*0.6*	*-0.2*	*-0.6*	*-0.9*	*-2.5*							
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	2,652	2,781	2,778	2,768	2,846	2,808							
SPR	1,484	1,214	1,207	1,219	1,226	1,235							
Total	**4,136**	**3,995**	**3,984**	**3,987**	**4,072**	**4,043**							
Oil-on-water	1,348	1,546	1,438	1,460	1,396	1,378							
Days of forward consumption in OECD, *days*													
Commercial onland stocks	58	61	61	60	61	61							
SPR	33	27	26	27	26	27							
Total	**91**	**88**	**87**	**87**	**88**	**87**							
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**41.8**	**42.3**	**42.1**	**41.8**	**41.8**	**43.1**	**43.8**	**42.7**	**42.0**	**42.3**	**43.8**	**43.9**	**43.0**

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

Source: OPEC.

Table 11 - 2: World oil demand and supply balance: changes from last month's table*, mb/d

World oil demand and supply balance	2021	2022	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025
World demand													
Americas	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
of which US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.0**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.0**
China	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
India	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Other Asia	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Latin America	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Africa	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Russia	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other Eurasia	-	-	-	0.0	-0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-	-	0.0
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Total Non-OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.4**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
(a) Total world demand	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
Y-o-y change	***-***	***-***	***-***	***0.0***	***-0.2***	***-0.2***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of which US	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Europe	-	-	-	-	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
China	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Non-DoC production	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
DoC NGLs	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Total Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Y-o-y change	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***0.1***	***-0.1***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-0.1***	***0.1***	***0.0***
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Non-OPEC DoC crude production	-	-	-	-	-	-							
DoC crude oil production	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**							
Total liquids production	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**							
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	-	-	-	-	*0.2*	0.3							
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-								
SPR	-	-	-	-	-								
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**								
Oil-on-water	-	-	-	-	-								
Days of forward consumption in OECD, *days*													
Commercial onland stocks	-	-	-	-	-0.1								
SPR	-	-	-	-	-								
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-0.1**								
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**

*Note: * This compares Table 11 - 1 in this issue of the MOMR with Table 11 - 1 in the October 2024 issue.*
This table shows only where changes have occurred.
Source: OPEC.

Table 11 - 3: OECD oil stocks and oil on the water at the end of the period

OECD oil stocks and oil on water	2021	2022	2023	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24
Closing stock levels, mb											
OECD onland commercial	**2,652**	**2,781**	**2,778**	**2,781**	**2,759**	**2,793**	**2,828**	**2,778**	**2,768**	**2,846**	**2,808**
Americas	1,470	1,492	1,518	1,492	1,489	1,513	1,539	1,518	1,499	1,552	1,528
Europe	857	936	906	936	920	921	924	906	934	949	911
Asia Pacific	325	353	353	353	351	359	365	353	334	345	370
OECD SPR	**1,484**	**1,214**	**1,207**	**1,214**	**1,217**	**1,206**	**1,209**	**1,207**	**1,219**	**1,226**	**1,235**
Americas	596	374	357	374	373	349	353	357	366	374	383
Europe	479	461	466	461	460	470	471	466	470	468	469
Asia Pacific	409	378	384	378	383	387	384	384	383	384	382
OECD total	**4,136**	**3,995**	**3,984**	**3,995**	**3,976**	**3,999**	**4,037**	**3,984**	**3,987**	**4,072**	**4,043**
Oil-on-water	**1,348**	**1,546**	**1,438**	**1,546**	**1,560**	**1,449**	**1,367**	**1,438**	**1,460**	**1,396**	**1,378**
Days of forward consumption in OECD, days											
OECD onland commercial	**58**	**61**	**61**	**62**	**61**	**61**	**62**	**62**	**60**	**61**	**61**
Americas	59	60	61	62	59	60	61	62	60	61	60
Europe	63	70	67	71	68	67	69	71	68	69	68
Asia Pacific	44	49	49	46	51	51	49	47	48	49	50
OECD SPR	**33**	**27**	**26**	**27**	**27**	**26**	**26**	**27**	**27**	**26**	**27**
Americas	24	15	14	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15
Europe	35	34	35	35	34	34	35	36	34	34	35
Asia Pacific	56	52	53	49	56	55	52	51	54	55	51
OECD total	**93**	**96**	**95**	**89**	**87**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**87**	**88**	**87**

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

Table 11 - 4: Non-DoC liquids production and DoC natural gas liquids, mb/d*

Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	2023	*Change* 23/22	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2024	*Change* 24/23	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	*Change* 25/24
US	21.0	*1.6*	21.0	21.8	21.8	21.6	21.6	*0.6*	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.1	*0.5*
Canada	5.7	*0.1*	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	*0.2*	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	*0.2*
Chile	0.0	*0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*0.0*
OECD Americas	**26.7**	***1.7***	**26.9**	**27.6**	**27.7**	**27.7**	**27.5**	***0.8***	**27.8**	**28.0**	**28.3**	**28.5**	**28.1**	***0.7***
Norway	2.0	*0.1*	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	*0.0*	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	*0.1*
UK	0.8	*-0.1*	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	*0.0*	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	*0.0*
Denmark	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*
Other OECD Europe	0.8	*0.0*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	*0.0*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	*0.0*
OECD Europe	**3.7**	***0.1***	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**3.6**	***0.0***	**3.8**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**3.7**	***0.1***
Australia	0.4	*0.0*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	*0.0*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	*0.0*
Other OECD Asia Pacific	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*
OECD Asia Pacific	**0.4**	***0.0***	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	***0.0***	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	***0.0***
Total OECD	**30.8**	***1.7***	**31.0**	**31.6**	**31.7**	**31.8**	**31.5**	***0.8***	**32.0**	**32.1**	**32.4**	**32.7**	**32.3**	***0.8***
China	**4.5**	***0.1***	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.6**	***0.1***	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.6**	***0.0***
India	**0.8**	***0.0***	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	***0.0***	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	***0.0***
Indonesia	0.8	*0.0*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	*0.0*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	*0.0*
Thailand	0.4	*0.0*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	*0.0*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	*0.0*
Vietnam	0.2	*0.0*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.0*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.0*
Asia others	0.2	*0.0*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.0*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.0*
Other Asia	**1.6**	***0.0***	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	***0.0***	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	***0.0***
Argentina	0.8	*0.0*	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	*0.1*	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	*0.1*
Brazil	4.2	*0.5*	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	*0.0*	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	*0.2*
Colombia	0.8	*0.0*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	*0.0*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	*0.0*
Ecuador	0.5	*0.0*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	*0.0*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	*0.0*
Latin America others	0.7	*0.1*	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	*0.2*	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	*0.1*
Latin America	**7.0**	***0.6***	**7.3**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**7.4**	**7.3**	***0.3***	**7.4**	**7.5**	**7.5**	**7.7**	**7.5**	***0.3***
Qatar	1.9	*0.0*	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	*0.0*	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	*0.0*
Middle East others	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*
Middle East	**2.0**	***0.0***	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	***0.0***	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	***0.0***
Angola	1.1	*0.0*	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	*0.0*	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	*0.0*
Chad	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*
Egypt	0.6	*0.0*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	*0.0*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	*0.0*
Ghana	0.1	*0.0*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	*0.0*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.0*
South Africa	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.0*
Africa others	0.2	*0.0*	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	*0.1*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	*0.1*
Africa	**2.2**	***-0.1***	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.3**	***0.1***	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**	***0.0***
Other Eurasia	**0.4**	***0.0***	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	***0.0***	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	***0.0***
Other Europe	**0.1**	***0.0***	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	***0.0***	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	***0.0***
Total Non-OECD	**18.6**	***0.6***	**19.0**	**19.0**	**18.9**	**19.1**	**19.0**	***0.4***	**19.2**	**19.3**	**19.3**	**19.4**	**19.3**	***0.3***
Non-DoC production	49.4	*2.3*	50.1	50.6	50.7	50.9	50.5	*1.2*	51.3	51.3	51.6	52.1	51.6	*1.0*
Processing gains	2.5	*0.1*	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	*0.0*	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	*0.1*
Non-DoC liquids production	**51.8**	***2.4***	**52.6**	**53.1**	**53.2**	**53.4**	**53.1**	***1.2***	**53.9**	**53.9**	**54.2**	**54.7**	**54.2**	***1.1***
DoC NGLs	**8.2**	***0.3***	**8.4**	**8.3**	**8.2**	**8.3**	**8.3**	***0.1***	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**8.4**	***0.1***
Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**60.1**	***2.7***	**61.0**	**61.4**	**61.4**	**61.7**	**61.4**	***1.3***	**62.3**	**62.4**	**62.5**	**63.1**	**62.6**	***1.2***

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

Table 11 - 5: World rig count, units

World rig count	2021	2022	2023	*Change 2023/22*	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change *Oct/Sep*
US	475	722	688	*-34*	623	603	586	587	585	*-2*
Canada	133	174	177	*3*	210	138	209	217	219	*2*
Mexico	45	47	55	*8*	58	50	49	48	50	*2*
OECD Americas	**654**	**945**	**921**	***-24***	**893**	**792**	**846**	**853**	**855**	***3***
Norway	17	17	17	*0*	14	15	12	14	14	*0*
UK	8	10	12	*2*	8	8	9	10	8	*-2*
OECD Europe	**58**	**65**	**66**	***1***	**63**	**66**	**63**	**65**	**67**	***2***
OECD Asia Pacific	**23**	**24**	**25**	***1***	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**29**	***2***
Total OECD	**735**	**1,034**	**1,012**	***-22***	**979**	**882**	**935**	**945**	**951**	***7***
Other Asia*	174	186	204	*18*	210	221	205	214	217	*3*
Latin America	91	119	120	*1*	105	107	104	105	102	*-3*
Middle East	57	62	61	*-1*	63	62	62	61	63	*2*
Africa	46	64	67	*3*	63	52	46	46	47	*1*
Other Europe	9	10	11	*1*	9	9	9	10	9	*-1*
Total Non-OECD	**377**	**441**	**463**	***22***	**450**	**450**	**426**	**436**	**438**	***2***
Non-OPEC rig count	**1,112**	**1,475**	**1,475**	***0***	**1,430**	**1,332**	**1,361**	**1,381**	**1,389**	***9***
Algeria	26	32	36	*4*	41	43	43	43	42	*-1*
Congo	0	1	1	*0*	2	1	1	1	1	*0*
Equatorial Guinea**	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*
Gabon	2	3	3	*0*	3	4	5	5	3	*-2*
Iran**	117	117	117	*0*	117	117	117	117	117	*0*
Iraq	39	51	61	*10*	62	62	62	62	62	*0*
Kuwait	25	27	24	*-3*	27	30	33	30	34	*4*
Libya	13	7	14	*7*	20	18	18	18	18	*0*
Nigeria	7	10	14	*4*	17	17	14	14	11	*-3*
Saudi Arabia	62	73	83	*10*	87	84	79	79	77	*-2*
UAE	42	47	57	*10*	62	63	68	69	69	*0*
Venezuela	6	3	2	*-1*	2	3	2	3	2	*-1*
OPEC rig count	**339**	**371**	**412**	***41***	**439**	**442**	**442**	**441**	**436**	***-5***
World rig count* **	**1,451**	**1,846**	**1,887**	***41***	**1,869**	**1,774**	**1,803**	**1,822**	**1,825**	***4***
of which:										
Oil	1,143	1,463	1,498	*35*	1,479	1,421	1,443	1,458	1,460	*2*
Gas	275	352	357	*5*	345	312	311	308	310	*3*
Others	33	31	32	*1*	45	42	50	56	55	*-1*

*Note: * Other Asia includes India and offshore rigs for China.*
*** Estimated data when Baker Hughes Incorporated did not reported the data.*
**** Data excludes onshore China as well as Russia and other Eurasia.*
Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.
Sources: Baker Hughes and OPEC.

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations

b	barrels
b/d	barrels per day
bp	basis points
bb	billion barrels
bcf	billion cubic feet
cu m	cubic metres
mb	million barrels
mb/d	million barrels per day
mmbtu	million British thermal units
mn	million
m-o-m	month-on-month
mt	metric tonnes
q-o-q	quarter-on-quarter
pp	percentage points
tb/d	thousand barrels per day
tcf	trillion cubic feet
y-o-y	year-on-year
y-t-d	year-to-date

Acronyms

ARA	Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp
BoE	Bank of England
BoJ	Bank of Japan
BOP	Balance of payments
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
CAPEX	capital expenditures
CCI	Consumer Confidence Index
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CIF	cost, insurance and freight
CPI	consumer price index
DoC	Declaration of Cooperation
DCs	developing countries
DUC	drilled, but uncompleted (oil well)
ECB	European Central Bank
EIA	US Energy Information Administration
Emirates NBD	Emirates National Bank of Dubai
EMs	emerging markets
EV	electric vehicle

FAI	fixed asset investment
FCC	fluid catalytic cracking
FDI	foreign direct investment
Fed	US Federal Reserve
FID	final investment decision
FOB	free on board
FPSO	floating production storage and offloading
FSU	Former Soviet Union
FX	Foreign Exchange
FY	fiscal year
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
GoM	Gulf of Mexico
GTLs	gas-to-liquids
HH	Henry Hub
HSFO	high-sulphur fuel oil
ICE	Intercontinental Exchange
IEA	International Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOCs	international oil companies
IP	industrial production
ISM	Institute of Supply Management
JODI	Joint Organisations Data Initiative
LIBOR	London inter-bank offered rate
LLS	Light Louisiana Sweet
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LR	long-range (vessel)
LSFO	low-sulphur fuel oil
MCs	(OPEC) Member Countries
MED	Mediterranean
MENA	Middle East/North Africa
MOMR	(OPEC) Monthly Oil Market Report
MPV	multi-purpose vehicle
MR	medium-range or mid-range (vessel)
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGLs	natural gas liquids
NPC	National People's Congress (China)
NWE	Northwest Europe
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEX	operational expenditures
OIV	total open interest volume
ORB	OPEC Reference Basket
OSP	Official Selling Price
PADD	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts
PBoC	People's Bank of China
PMI	purchasing managers' index
PPI	producer price index
PPP	purchasing power parity

RBI	Reserve Bank of India
REER	real effective exchange rate
ROI	return on investment
SAAR	seasonally-adjusted annualized rate
SIAM	Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers
SRFO	straight-run fuel oil
SUV	sports utility vehicle
ULCC	ultra-large crude carrier
ULSD	ultra-low sulphur diesel
USEC	US East Coast
USGC	US Gulf Coast
USWC	US West Coast
VGO	vacuum gasoil
VLCC	very large crude carriers
WPI	wholesale price index
WS	Worldscale
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
WTS	West Texas Sour

OPEC Basket average price

US$/b

Up 0.86 in October

October 2024	74.45
September 2024	73.59
Year-to-date	**81.21**

October OPEC crude production

mb/d, according to secondary sources

Up 0.47 in October

October 2024	26.53
September 2024	26.07

October Non-OPEC DoC crude production

mb/d, according to secondary sources

Down 0.25 in October

October 2024	13.80
September 2024	14.05

Economic growth rate

per cent

	World	US	Eurozone	Japan	China	India	Brazil	Russia
2024	3.1	2.7	0.8	0.1	4.9	6.8	2.9	3.5
2025	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	4.7	6.3	2.1	1.7

Supply and demand

mb/d

2024		**24/23**	**2025**		**25/24**
World demand	104.0	1.8	World demand	105.6	1.5
Non-DoC liquids production	53.1	1.2	Non-DoC liquids production	54.2	1.1
DoC NGLs	8.3	0.1	DoC NGLs	8.4	0.1
Difference	**42.7**	**0.5**	**Difference**	**43.0**	**0.4**

OECD commercial stocks

mb

	Jul 24	**Aug 24**	**Sep 24**	**Sep 24/Aug 24**
Crude oil	1,333	1,324	1,317	-7.5
Products	1,492	1,487	1,491	4.5
Total	**2,824**	**2,811**	**2,808**	**-3.0**
Days of forward cover	**61.1**	**61.0**	**60.8**	**-0.2**

Next report to be issued on 11 December 2024.