Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

11 December 2024

Feature article:
Review of 2024 and outlook for 2025

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

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OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report (MOMR) publishing schedule for 2025

Wednesday, 15 January

Wednesday, 12 February

Wednesday, 12 March

Monday, 14 April

Wednesday, 14 May

Monday, 16 June

Tuesday, 15 July

Tuesday, 12 August

Thursday, 11 September

Monday, 13 October

Wednesday, 12 November

Thursday, 11 December

Oil Market Highlights

Crude Oil Price Movements

In November, the OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value dropped by $1.47, or 2.0%, month-on-month (m-o-m), to average $72.98/b. The ICE Brent front-month contract dropped by $1.98, or 2.6%, m-o-m, to average $73.40/b, while NYMEX WTI dropped by $2.02, or 2.8%, m-o-m, to average $69.54/b. GME Oman front-month contract dropped by $2.55, or 3.4%, m-o-m, to average $72.48/b. The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI first month spread remained little changed, widening marginally by 4¢/b, m-o-m, to average $3.86/b. The forward curves of oil futures prices flattened further, with the nearest time spreads contracting but remaining in backwardation. Hedge funds and other money managers raised their net long positions but maintained a bearish stance on oil prices.

World Economy

The world economic growth forecasts remain unchanged at 3.1% for 2024 and 3.0% for 2025. The US economic growth forecast for 2024 is revised up slightly to 2.8%, reflecting robust growth in 2H24. For 2025, the US growth forecast is also revised up slightly to 2.2%. Japan's growth forecast remains unchanged at 0.1% in 2024, but for 2025, it is revised up slightly to 1.0%. The Eurozone's economic growth forecasts for 2024 and 2025 remain unchanged at 0.8%, and 1.2%, respectively. China's economic growth forecasts remain unchanged at 4.9% for 2024 and 4.7% for 2025. India's economic growth forecasts for 2024 and 2025 remain unchanged at 6.8%, and 6.3%, respectively. The economic growth forecast for Brazil is revised up slightly to 3.1% for 2024, but remains at 2.1% for 2025. Russia's economic growth forecasts remain unchanged at 3.5% for 2024 and 1.7% for 2025.

World Oil Demand

ive been talking about these downgrades since their '24 jun or jul report. they have been overestimating demand

The global oil demand growth forecast for 2024 is revised down by 210 tb/d from the previous month's assessment to 1.6 mb/d, year-on-year (y-o-y). This minor adjustment is mainly due to updated data for 1Q24, 2Q24 and 3Q24. In the OECD, oil demand is expected to grow by around 0.1 mb/d, while non-OECD demand is forecast to expand by close to 1.5 mb/d in 2024. Global oil demand growth for 2025 is also revised down by 90 tb/d from the previous month's assessment to 1.4 mb/d, y-o-y. OECD demand is expected to grow by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2025, while demand in the non-OECD is forecast to expand by 1.3 mb/d.

World Oil Supply

hmm interesting, so they still forecast an increasing supply crunch

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the DoC) is expected to grow by 1.3 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2024, revised up slightly 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, 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, in 2024 to average 8.3 mb/d, followed by an increase of about 80 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2025 to average 8.4 mb/d. Crude oil production by the countries participating in the DoC increased by 0.32 mb/d in November compared with the previous month, averaging about 40.67 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Product Markets and Refining Operations

In November, refinery margins rose further to show gains for the second consecutive month in key trading hubs. An improvement in product buying interest and lower feedstock prices underpinned product markets across regions despite rising refinery runs at the end of the heavy refinery maintenance season. On the US Gulf Coast (USGC), unplanned outages at secondary units led to upward pressure on US product crack spreads at the middle and bottom sections of the barrel. At the same time, diesel markets in Europe strengthened due to colder weather and rising heating requirements, while a boost in transport fuel loadings in China ahead of a tax rebate cut, effective from 1 December, provided further support. Global refinery intake began to recover in November, with the end of the heavy refinery turnaround season, rising by 1.3 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 80.2 mb/d, representing a y-o-y increase of 169 tb/d.

Tanker Market

Dirty spot freight rates fell across all monitored routes in November, continuing the decline seen at the end of the previous month, as higher vessel availability outpaced tonnage demand. On the Middle East-to-East route, VLCC spot freight rates decreased by 9%, m-o-m, in November, while rates on the West Africa-to-East route dropped by 10%. In the Suezmax market, rates on the US Gulf Coast-to-Europe route reversed the previous month's gains, falling 25%, m-o-m. Aframax spot rates on the Caribbean-to-US East Coast route fell by 34%, retracting after a strong surge the month before. In the clean tanker market, East of Suez rates declined by 15% on average, while West of Suez rates jumped by 19%, m-o-m.

Crude and Refined Product Trade

Available data for November shows US crude imports recovering from the previous month's decline to average 6.7 mb/d, as refiners returned from maintenance. US crude exports returned above 4 mb/d for the first time in four months, reflecting higher flows to Asia, as well as Europe. US product imports increased to 1.6 mb/d, amid higher flows of gasoline, while exports remained strong at 6.8 mb/d, also led by gasoline. Preliminary estimates for OECD Europe indicate crude imports in November were marginally higher, m-o-m, while product imports fell as lower inflows of diesel offset higher imports of fuel oil. In October, Japan's crude imports declined by almost 12%, m-o-m, weighed down by softer domestic sales of refined products. Japan's product imports were around 7% lower, m-o-m, as declines in naphtha, gasoline and gasoil outweighed increased imports of LPG and kerosene. In China, crude imports fell a further 5% compared to the previous month to average 10.6 mb/d in October, while net product imports increased by about 3%, m-o-m, as the decline in exports outpaced the drop in imports. In India, crude imports averaged 4.6 mb/d in October, representing a marginal gain over the previous month as ongoing refinery maintenance limited gains. India's product exports fell back 24% following the previous month's strong showing, with all major products registering declines.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary October 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 22.3 mb, m-o-m. At 2,777 mb, they were 169 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Among components, crude stocks rose by 7.9 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks fell by 30.2 mb, m-o-m. OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,324 mb, which is 130 mb less than the 2015–2019 average. OECD total product stocks stood at 1,453 mb, about 39 mb lower than the 2015–2019 average. In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks rose by 0.3 days, m-o-m, in October, to stand at 60.8 days, which is 1.6 days below 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 0.3 mb/d from the previous assessment, to stand at 42.4 mb/d in 2024. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2023 estimate. Demand for DoC crude in 2025 is revised down by around 0.4 mb/d from the previous month's assessment to stand at 42.7 mb/d, around 0.3 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024.

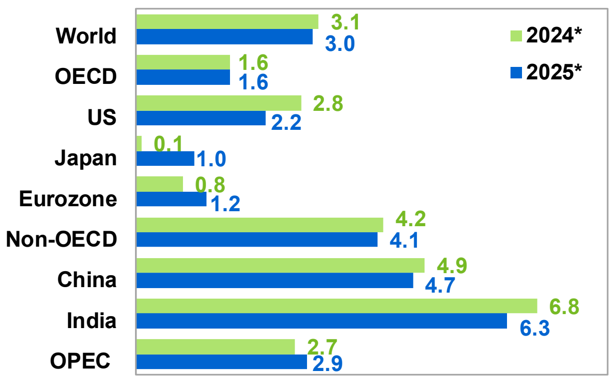
Feature Article

Review of 2024 and outlook for 2025

Solid economic growth trends have continued in recent months, with particularly positive trends recorded in the US, Brazil and Russia. Additionally, Chinese stimulus measures and sustained growth momentum in India have contributed to supporting global economic growth. With these developments, the global economic forecast for 2024 is projected at 3.1%. The robust economic growth dynamic is expected to extend into 2025 with a forecast of 3.0% (***Graph 1***).

In the OECD economies, the healthy growth observed in the US during 2024 is expected to moderate only slightly in 2025. However, current growth projections could be impacted by potential new policy measures being discussed by the incoming US Administration, such as trade tariffs, which would also impact growth in US trading partner economies. In the Eurozone, a gradual recovery continued in 3Q24, but limited improvements are anticipated in 4Q24 and into 2025. Japan is projected to rebound in 2H24 and into 2025, following a challenging period since 1H24.

Graph 1: Real GDP growth for key countries and regions in 2024–2025 (%)

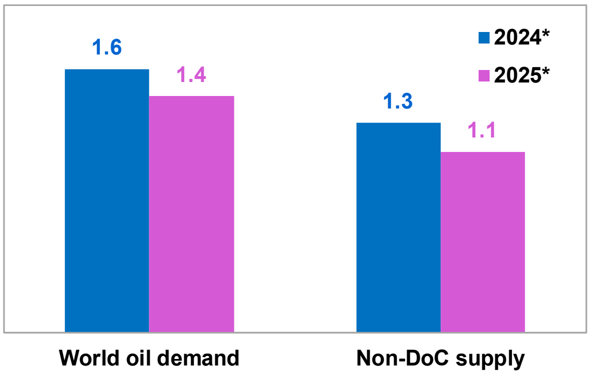


*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

In the non-OECD, China's robust fiscal and monetary stimulus efforts are anticipated to help the government achieve growth rates near its 5% target following an observed slowdown in 2Q24 and 3Q24. India has witnessed slower economic growth in 3Q24 compared to 1H24, but is projected to rebound in 4Q24 with increased support for the manufacturing sector. Brazil and Russia continue to see strong growth rates, although inflation remains a concern heading into 2025. Overall, while uncertainties persist, global economic growth is expected to remain well-supported in the near term. The continuation of positive economic growth trends in 2024 and into 2025 is expected to play a crucial role in shaping global oil demand.

Global oil demand is forecast to grow by 1.6 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2024. This is primarily driven by the non-OECD region, which is forecast to increase by 1.5 mb/d, y-o-y. Steady economic growth in China, supported by sustained economic activity in India and other non-OECD consuming countries, are expected to be the major oil demand growth drivers. Within the OECD region, OECD Americas is anticipated to drive demand growth with an increase of 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, given steady jet fuel increases and robust gasoline requirements. OECD Europe is set to add some support, while OECD Asia Pacific oil demand growth is expected to remain weak.

Graph 2: World oil demand and non-DoC supply growth in 2024-2025 (mb/d)



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

Looking ahead to 2025, global oil demand is forecast to rise by a healthy 1.4 mb/d, y-o-y. OECD oil demand is expected to increase by 0.1 mb/d, again predominantly in OECD Americas, although the other regions also exhibit some growth. In the non-OECD, a 1.3 mb/d, y-o-y, increase is projected, with China and Other Asia driving the growth, supported by India, the Middle East and Latin America. This forecast is based on assumed sustained economic and petrochemical activity across major consuming nations, which supports demand for transportation fuels and distillates in 2025.

On the supply side, non-DoC supply is forecast to expand by 1.3 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2024. Notably, the US is expected to account for around 50% of this expansion, with a y-o-y liquids production increase of 0.7 mb/d. Other key contributors to this growth include Canada, Argentina and China, while the UK is anticipated to experience a decline. In 2025, non-DoC liquids supply is forecast to expand by 1.1 mb/d, y-o-y. Key growth drivers include US tight liquids, offshore start-ups in Latin America, the Gulf of Mexico and the North Sea, as well as the expansion of oil sands assets in Canada. The US is again projected to lead growth, accounting for about 45% of the total, followed by Brazil, Canada and Norway.

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Crude Oil Price Movements

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The ICE Brent front-month contract dropped by $1.98, or 2.6%, m-o-m, in November to average $73.40/b, while NYMEX WTI dropped by $2.02, or 2.8%, m-o-m, to average $69.54/b. GME Oman front-month contract fell by $2.55, or 3.4%, m-o-m, to settle at $72.48/b. The spread between the ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI first month was little changed m-o-m, widening marginally by 4¢ to stand at a premium of $3.86/b.

Hedge funds and other money managers adopted a less bearish outlook on crude oil compared to late October, although their positions showed mixed trends throughout the month, contributing to increased volatility in oil futures prices.

The forward curve of all major benchmarks continued to flatten in November for the fourth consecutive month. This was driven by trader's sentiments amid prospects of de-escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and ongoing concerns about demand in key consuming countries. Seasonal factors also played a role, with refinery maintenance in October and November dampening spot market activity and weighing on front-month prices. However, the oil futures price structure remained in backwardation, signalling supportive physical crude market fundamentals and a relatively positive short-term global supply-demand outlook.

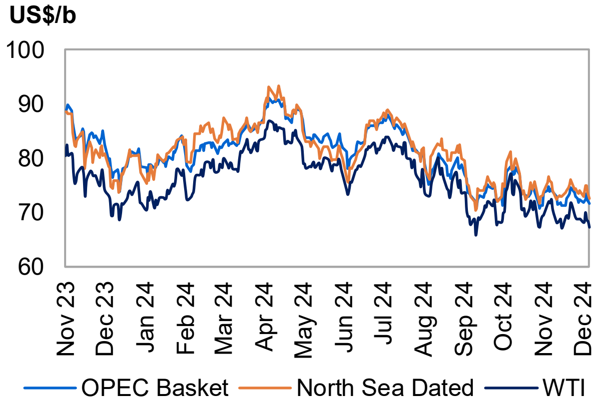
The premium of light sweet crude over medium sour crude showed mixed trends across regions but remained largely little changed m-o-m. In Europe, the sweet-sour differential widened due to weak demand for sour crude and lower high-sulphur fuel oil margins. In Asia, the spread was little changed. However, in the USGC, the spread narrowed as sour crude gained support from higher fuel oil margins while light sweet crude faced pressure due to high availability and lower margins for naphtha and gasoline.

Crude spot prices

Crude spot prices averaged lower in November, reversing part of the previous month's gains, mainly driven by selling in the oil futures market and changes in the market's perception of short-term oil market outlooks. Spot prices were also under pressure due to a well-supplied spot market amid slow crude demand for December loading cargoes, particularly in the Atlantic Basin, as refiners tend to reduce their crude stocks toward the end of the year due to tax considerations.

However, the decline in spot prices was limited by physical market fundamentals, which was reflected in higher global refinery intake as the refinery maintenance season peaked and refining margins strengthened in all major refining hubs.

Graph 1 - 1: Crude oil price movements



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Spot prices declined less than futures prices, implying a supportive crude market, specifically for the prompt loading of light sweet cargoes in Northwest Europe. This was reflected in the widening of the North Sea Dated-ICE Brent spread, as North Sea Dated declined less than ICE Brent. On a monthly average, the North Sea Dated-ICE Brent spread rose by 65¢ in November to stand at a premium of 85¢/b, compared to a premium of 20¢/b in October.

Among the spot benchmarks, North Sea Dated declined less than WTI's front-month and the sour Dubai benchmark. North Sea Dated was down $1.33, or 1.8%, m-o-m, to $74.25/b, while WTI and Dubai's front-month contracts fell respectively by $2.00 and $1.94, or 2.8% and 2.6% m-o-m, to stand at $69.60/b and $72.66/b.

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

OPEC Reference Basket (ORB)	Oct 24	Nov 24	Change Nov 24/Oct 24	%	Year-to-date 2023	2024
ORB	**74.45**	**72.98**	***-1.47***	***-2.0***	**83.28**	**80.49**
Arab Light	75.89	74.47	*-1.42*	*-1.9*	85.25	82.10
Basrah Medium	73.08	71.73	*-1.35*	*-1.8*	80.94	78.95
Bonny Light	77.75	75.38	*-2.37*	*-3.0*	83.77	82.92
Djeno	68.13	66.80	*-1.33*	*-2.0*	75.50	73.81
Es Sider	74.03	72.00	*-2.03*	*-2.7*	82.59	80.41
Iran Heavy	74.06	72.81	*-1.25*	*-1.7*	83.47	80.30
Kuwait Export	74.87	73.56	*-1.31*	*-1.7*	84.61	81.27
Merey	58.30	59.58	*1.28*	*2.2*	64.30	65.62
Murban	74.84	72.81	*-2.03*	*-2.7*	83.29	80.30
Rabi Light	75.12	73.79	*-1.33*	*-1.8*	82.49	80.80
Sahara Blend	77.53	74.90	*-2.63*	*-3.4*	84.05	82.36
Zafiro	76.98	75.98	*-1.00*	*-1.3*	83.76	82.74
Other Crudes						
North Sea Dated	75.58	74.25	*-1.33*	*-1.8*	82.95	81.25
Dubai	74.60	72.66	*-1.94*	*-2.6*	82.42	80.14
Isthmus	69.32	67.00	*-2.32*	*-3.3*	73.35	74.58
LLS	73.63	71.47	*-2.16*	*-2.9*	80.52	78.86
Mars	70.34	68.98	*-1.36*	*-1.9*	77.51	76.11
Minas	78.15	76.76	*-1.39*	*-1.8*	80.91	85.16
Urals	62.99	61.91	*-1.08*	*-1.7*	59.53	66.38
WTI	71.60	69.60	*-2.00*	*-2.8*	78.05	76.45
Differentials						
North Sea Dated/WTI	3.98	4.65	*0.67*	-	4.91	4.80
North Sea Dated/LLS	1.95	2.78	*0.83*	-	2.44	2.39
North Sea Dated/Dubai	0.98	1.59	*0.61*	-	0.54	1.10

Sources: Argus, Direct Communication, and OPEC.

Crude differentials in the Atlantic Basin showed mixed movements. Soft buying interest from some European and Asian buyers toward the end of the year and high supply availability of prompt loading cargoes offset a more favourable west-to-east arbitrage and improved refining margins.

North Sea crude differentials of light sweet grades strengthened in November on demand from European refiners despite the availability of alternative grades in other regions, as well as renewed demand from China. Forties and Ekofisk crude differentials increased in November by 45¢ and 7¢, respectively, m-o-m, to settle at premiums of 92¢/b and $1.43/b. However, sour crude weakened, with crude differentials for Johan Sverdrup falling against the North Sea Dated on weak demand for the grade. Johan Sverdrup differentials fell by 97¢/b, m-o-m, in November, to an average discount of $2.18/b.

West African crude differentials largely weakened in November on soft demand from European and Asian buyers and ample availability of light sweet crude in the Atlantic Basin. Slow selling of November volumes and unsold volumes for December loadings weighed on crude differentials. On a monthly average, Bonny Light, Forcados and Qua Iboe crude differentials to North Sea Dated declined by 17¢, 25¢ and 12¢, respectively, to stand at premiums of 6¢/b, $1.06/b and 48¢/b. Cabinda differentials fell, m-o-m, by 31¢ on average to a premium of 56¢/b, compared with an 87¢/b premium in October.

Similarly, in the Mediterranean, crude differentials of the light sweet crude Saharan Blend weakened last month, falling by 21¢, m-o-m, to stand at a premium of 26¢/b. The Caspian light sour CPC Blend crude declined by 17¢ to stand at an 86¢/b discount to North Sea Dated. Azeri Light crude was little changed against North Sea Dated, rising slightly by 3¢ to stand at a premium of $1.99/b.

In the Middle East spot market, several crude differentials fell against Dubai. The Oman crude differential fell sharply by $1.09, m-o-m, to a premium of 51¢/b.

In the USGC, crude differentials were mixed. Sour crude strengthened on stronger fuel oil and diesel margins, while light sweet crude weakened amid high supply availability and lower gasoline and naphtha margins. Mars sour crude differentials against WTI increased in November, m-o-m, rising by 62¢ to a discount of 65¢/b.

However, Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) crude differentials against WTI fell m-o-m by 16¢ to a premium of $1.87/b.

OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value

In November, the ORB value declined by $1.47, or 2.0%, m-o-m, to stand at $72.98/b, as most ORB component-related crude benchmarks fell. Lower crude differentials and mixed official selling prices (OSPs) also contributed to lowering the ORB value. Compared with the previous year, y-t-d, the ORB was lower by $2.79, or 3.4%, from $83.28/b in 2023 for an average of $80.49/b so far this year.

Most ORB component values fell in November. West and North African Basket components – Bonny Light, Djeno, Es Sider, Rabi Light, Sahara Blend and Zafiro – declined by an average of $1.78, or 2.4%, m-o-m, to $73.14/b, while multiple-region destination grades – Arab Light, Basrah Medium, Iran Heavy and Kuwait Export – decreased on average by $1.33, or 1.8%, m-o-m, to settle at $73.14/b. Murban crude fell m-o-m by $2.03, or 2.7%, on average, to settle at $72.81/b. However, the Merey component increased m-o-m by $1.28, or 2.2%, on average to settle at $59.58/b.

The oil futures market

Crude oil prices averaged lower in November amid ongoing uncertainty related to geopolitical developments in key production regions, speculative activity and some concerns related to the macroeconomic outlooks in some regions.

At the start of the month, crude oil prices experienced a notable rebound, driven by sentiments around short-term global market fundamentals. Geopolitical risks in the Middle East raised fears of potential supply disruptions, injecting bullish momentum into the market. This sentiment was further buoyed by improving market confidence following the approval of a large fiscal stimulus package in China, which spurred optimism for increased demand from the world's largest oil importer. Additionally, a weakening US dollar made crude oil more affordable for holders of other currencies, providing additional support to prices. Traders also weighed concerns about supply disruptions that were amplified by a tropical storm threatening production in the US Gulf of Mexico (GoM), which temporarily heightened supply risks. However, the bullish momentum was partially offset by an unexpected rise in US crude stocks, signalling a well-supplied US market.

In the mid-month, the bullish sentiment faded, and crude oil prices shifted downward during November's second and third weeks. Renewed concerns about China's economic outlook emerged as a key negative factor, with weak macroeconomic indicators dampening sentiment. Notably, a decline in October crude imports, subdued consumer inflation and a sharper contraction in the producer price index highlighted the uncertainties regarding China's economic recovery. Additionally, a stronger US dollar reversed earlier currency advantages, increasing the cost of crude for non-dollar buyers and weighing further on prices. The resolution of weather-related production risks in the GoM as the impact of the hurricane receded also eased supply concerns, contributing to the downtrend.

Nonetheless, prices displayed some resilience later in the month, amid heightened geopolitical risks in Eastern Europe and temporary supply disruptions in the North Sea. However, demand-side concerns linked to China and the persistent strength of the US dollar remained dominant drivers, limiting the recovery.

In the final week of November, crude oil prices staged a modest rebound, underpinned by renewed geopolitical tensions in Eastern Europe, which heightened supply risk premiums. Better-than-expected US economic data, a decline in US crude oil inventories, and a rally in US equities also provided support to oil futures. However, easing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East narrowed the risk premium and disappointing economic data from Germany weighed on sentiment, reflecting broader concerns about the global economy. Traders also weighed comments from the newly elected US president, hinting at potential tariffs on Canada, China and Mexico, adding uncertainty to the market outlook.

The ICE Brent front-month contract dropped by $1.98, or 2.6%, m-o-m, in November to average $73.40/b, while NYMEX WTI dropped by $2.02, or 2.8%, m-o-m, to average $69.54/b. Y-t-d, ICE Brent was $2.13, or 2.6%, lower at $80.45/b, and NYMEX WTI was lower by $1.76, or 2.3%, at $76.31/b, compared with the same period a year earlier. GME Oman front-month contract dropped in November by $2.55, or 3.4%, m-o-m, to settle at $72.48/b.

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

Crude oil futures	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24	%	*Year-to-date* 2023	2024
NYMEX WTI	71.56	69.54	-2.02	-2.8	78.07	76.31
ICE Brent	75.38	73.40	-1.98	-2.6	82.58	80.45
GME Oman	75.03	72.48	-2.55	-3.4	82.47	80.15
Spread						
ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI	*3.82*	*3.86*	*0.04*	*1.0*	*4.51*	*4.14*

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

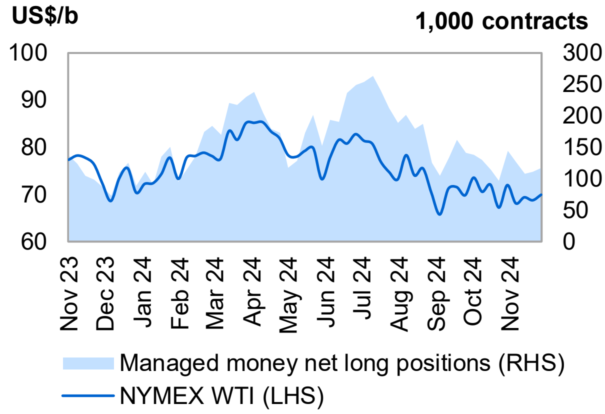
The spread between the ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI first-month premium was little changed m-o-m, widening slightly by 4¢ to stand at $3.84/b. The decline of ICE Brent was in part limited by geopolitical developments in Eastern Europe, while NYMEX WTI remained under pressure due to higher US crude stocks despite a slow recovery in demand from US refineries.

The spread between North Sea Dated and WTI Houston widened last month, rising by 51¢, to a premium of $2.66/b, slightly improving arbitrage economics for WTI-related grades. Lower supply availability in Northwest Europe amid renewed demand from European refiners buoyed the value of North Sea Dated. However, according to the EIA weekly data, higher crude exports from the USGC and lower crude stocks in US PADD3 in the first three weeks of November limited the decline of WTI Houston compared to North Sea Dated.

Hedge funds and other money managers adopted a less bearish outlook on crude oil compared to late October, although their positions showed mixed trends throughout the month, contributing to increased volatility in oil futures prices. Speculators frequently adjusted their bets in response to geopolitical developments in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

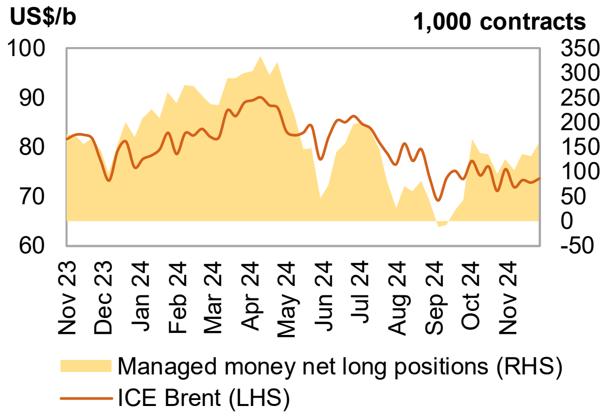
In the first week of November, money managers increased their long positions and covered a significant volume of short positions, reflecting a shift toward optimism. However, this optimism was short-lived, as selling activity resumed in the following week. Between 29 October and 26 November, money managers purchased the equivalent of 53 mb, resulting in a 27.8% rise in combined net long positions in ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI futures and options. The majority of the buying activity was concentrated in ICE Brent contracts, where net long positions surged by 39.3%, while NYMEX WTI recorded a more modest increase of 16.4%. Over the same period, total open interest declined by 3.0%, driven by a 5.6% drop in NYMEX WTI open interest, along with a sharp decline in trading activity, signalling reduced overall market liquidity.

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.

Money managers bought the equivalent of about 37 mb of the ICE Brent contract in November. Combined futures and options net long positions related to Brent rose by 36,941 lots, or 39.3%, over the month, to stand at 130,848 contracts in the week of 26 November, according to the ICE Exchange. This was due to a decline in short positions by 3,080 lots, or 3.0%, to stand at 98,871 contracts, while long positions increased by 33,681 lots, or 17.3%, to 229,719 contracts over the same period.

In November, money managers also raised their bullish NYMEX WTI positions, buying an equivalent of 16 mb. Speculators increased net long positions by 15,762 lots, or 16.4%, between the weeks of 29 October and 26 November, to stand at 111,604 contracts, according to the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The rise in net long positions was mainly driven by an increase of long positions by 14,599 lots, or

8.9%, to 178,278 contracts. During the same period, short positions declined by 1,163 lots, or 1.7%, to 66,674 contracts.

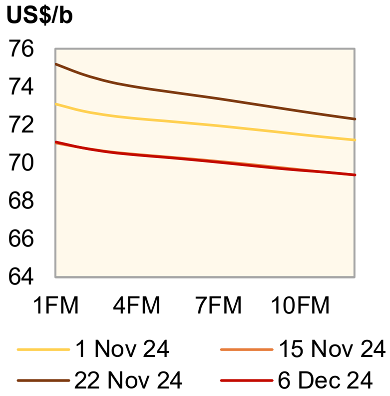
The long-to-short ratio of speculative positions in the ICE Brent contract remained unchanged at 2:1 in November, the same level registered in October. The NYMEX WTI long-to-short ratio rose slightly to 3:1 in the week of 26 November, compared to 2:1 in the week of 29 October.

Open interest volumes related to NYMEX WTI futures and options fell sharply in November by 5.6%, or 126,919 lots, to stand at 2.16 million contracts in the week ending 26 November. Open interest volumes related to ICE Brent futures and options also fell by 1.1%, or 34,494 contracts, m-o-m to stand at 3.00 million contracts in the week ending 26 November.

The futures market structure

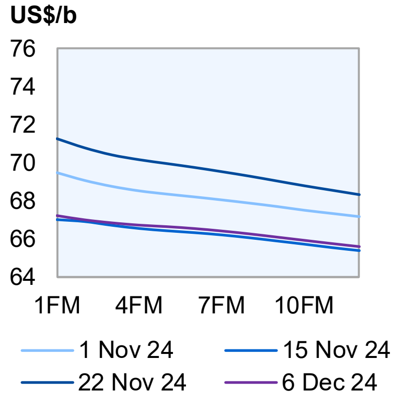
The forward curve of all major benchmarks continued to flatten in November for the fourth consecutive month, reflecting traders' perceptions of a softer short-term supply-demand outlook. This was driven by easing supply risks amid prospects of de-escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and ongoing concerns about demand in key consuming countries. Seasonal factors also played a role, with refinery maintenance in October and November dampening spot market activity and weighing on front-month prices. However, the oil futures price structure remained in backwardation, signalling supportive physical crude market fundamentals and a relatively positive short-term global supply-demand outlook.

Graph 1 - 4: ICE Brent forward curves



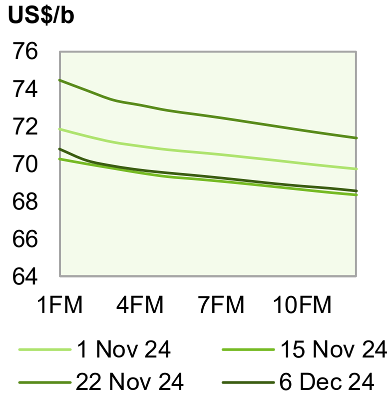
Sources: ICE and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 5: NYMEX WTI forward curves



Sources: CME and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 6: GME Oman forward curves



Sources: GME and OPEC.

The backwardation structure of ICE Brent crude futures eased further in November, with the nearest inter-month time spread falling to multi-month lows when excluding the contract expiry dates. Easing geopolitical developments and a reduced supply risk premium weighed on the front end of the oil futures forward curve. Tepid demand from European refiners and elevated crude supply availability in the Atlantic Basin, including from the US to Northwest Europe, weighed on the value of the light-sweet benchmark Brent. However, more favourable west-to-east arbitrages alleviated the pressure on Brent somewhat and limited further narrowing of the backwardation. The ICE Brent M1-M3 spread remained in backwardation on average but narrowed last month by 13¢ to stand at a backwardation of 69¢/b. ICE Brent's M1-M6 spread also weakened but stayed at a backwardation of $1.20/b on average in November, falling by 31¢ m-o-m from a backwardation of $1.51/b in October.

The front end of the NYMEX WTI forward curve weakened more than ICE Brent, with the NYMEX WTI M1/M3-month spread flipping temporarily into contango in mid-November, which was mainly driven by selling pressure following reports of easing geopolitical risks. The structure remained in backwardation as demand from US refiners increased in November m-o-m, while crude stocks at Cushing remained low. On a monthly average, the M1-M3 spread stood at a backwardation of 55¢/b after falling by 39¢ from the October level.

The GME Oman price backwardation also eased last month, as prompt-month prices came under downward pressure due to softer demand in the East of Suez spot market and a well-supplied market. Improving west-to-east arbitrage opportunities, reflected in the narrow EFS Dubai, which should increase crude flows from the Atlantic Basin to Asia, weighed on the value of Dubai-linked grades. On a monthly average, the GME Oman M1/M3 spread narrowed by 22¢ m-o-m to a backwardation of 67¢/b in November.

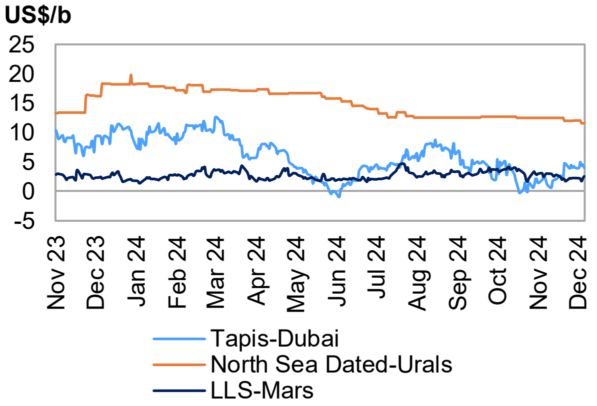
In terms of the M1/M3 structure, the North Sea Brent M1/M3 spread narrowed in November on a monthly average by 8¢ to a backwardation of 92¢/b, compared with $1.00/b in October. The Dubai M1-M3 and WTI M1-M3 spreads also narrowed on average last month by 67¢ and 36¢, respectively, to a backwardation of 71¢/b and 58¢/b, compared to a backwardation of $1.37/b and 94¢/b in October.

Crude spreads

In November, the premium of light sweet crude over medium sour crude showed mixed trends across regions but remained largely little changed m-o-m. In Europe, the sweet-sour differential widened due to weak demand for sour crude and lower high-sulphur fuel oil margins. In Asia, the spread was little changed, widening slightly. However, in the USGC, the spread narrowed as sour crude gained support from higher fuel oil margins while light sweet crude faced pressure due to high availability and lower margins for naphtha and gasoline.

In Europe, the sour market weakened significantly last month amid soft demand from European and Asia Pacific refiners and ample supply, including for the Johan Sverdrup grade. A sharp decline in high-sulphur fuel oil margins and a wider spread between light and heavy distillate cracks contributed to a widening premium of light sweet crude against medium sour crude. The crack spread of high sulphur fuel oil against Brent in Northwest Europe dropped by $4.86 to a discount of $5.45/b in November. Meanwhile, North Sea light sweet grades were buoyed by firm demand, including in the Platts Window. The Ekofisk–Johan Sverdrup spread narrowed in November by $1.04, m-o-m, to stand at a premium of $3.61/b. Urals crude differentials in the Baltic Sea to North Sea Dated fell by 8¢, m-o-m, to stand at discounts of $13.20/b. However, Urals crude differentials in the Black Sea to North Sea Dated rose 26¢, m-o-m, to stand at discounts of $12.34/b.

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



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

In Asia, the sweet-sour crude differential represented by the Tapis-Dubai spread also widened in November as the decline in sour crude prices was more pronounced amid a well-supplied market and tepid demand from Asia Pacific refiners. However, the widening of the spread was limited as a further improvement in west-to-east arbitrage, which encourages the flow of light sweet crude from the Atlantic Basin to Asia, limited gains of light sweet crudes in the Asia Pacific region. Meanwhile, high sulphur fuel oil margins in Asia rose, providing some support to sour crude. The Brent-Dubai exchange of futures for swaps (EFS) rose last month by 37¢ to $1.53/b, indicating a more competitive Brent-related crude in the East of Suez market. The Tapis/Dubai spread widened by 36¢ in November to a premium of $2.73/b.

However, in the USGC, the value of light sweet crude weakened last month against the value of sour crude amid ample supply of light sweet crude. Meanwhile, the sour crude market was supported by firm demand following reports of supply outages in the North Sea. Meanwhile, stronger diesel and high-sulphur fuel margins boosted the value of Mars sour crude, while lower naphtha and gasoline margins weighed on the value of light sweet grades like LLS. The LLS premium over medium sour Mars narrowed in November by 80¢ to an average of $2.49/b.

Commodity Markets

Commodity price indices continued to move in the same direction in November, although this time the movement was towards the downside.

In the futures markets, both combined money managers' net length and open interest decreased in November, pressured by bearish sentiment on non-energy commodities. Nonetheless, improved sentiment on energy commodities partially offset losses.

Commodity prices receded in November, as the carryover momentum of US Federal Reserve (US Fed) rate cuts and China's stimulus announcements faded. A stronger US dollar also contributed to downward pressure on prices. Despite improvements in global industrial activity and macroeconomic outlooks, commodity markets were predominately cautious in November, following the outcome of the US presidential election.

Trends in select energy commodity markets

The energy price index receded in November, falling by 1.2%, m-o-m. The index was dragged down by a decline in most energy prices, except natural gas prices in Europe. The energy price index was down by 9.1%, y-o-y, driven by lower average crude oil and natural gas prices in the EU and the US. Coal prices remained supportive of the index, y-o-y, partially offsetting some of the losses.

Table 2 - 1: Select energy prices

Commodity	Unit	*Monthly average*			*% Change*		*Year-to-date*	
		Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Nov 24/ Oct 24	Nov 24/ Nov 23	2023	2024
Energy*	*Index*	**95.4**	**97.7**	**96.5**	**-1.2**	**-9.1**	**107.6**	**102.0**
Coal, Australia	*US$/boe*	13.3	14.0	13.6	-3.1	12.1	16.8	13.1
Crude oil, average	*US$/b*	72.4	74.0	72.3	-2.3	-11.1	81.2	79.3
Natural gas, US	*US$/boe*	12.2	11.9	11.4	-4.7	-22.3	13.7	11.4
Natural gas, Europe	*US$/boe*	63.7	69.9	75.3	7.8	-3.9	71.7	57.9

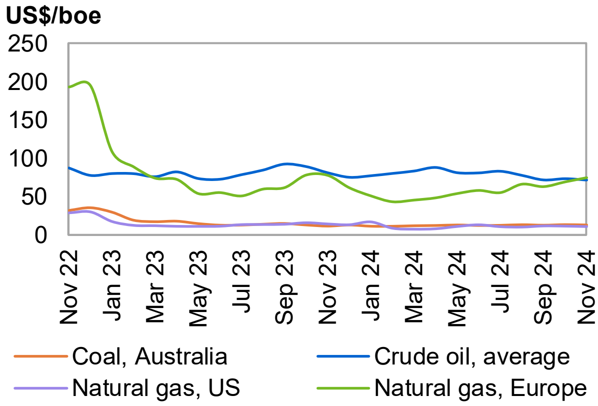
*Note: * World Bank commodity price index (2010 = 100).*
Sources: World Bank and OPEC.

Australian thermal coal prices declined in November, falling by 3.1%, m-o-m. Reports of high inventory levels in major Asian countries, coupled with softer market fundamentals in the region, put downward pressure on prices. Losses were partially offset by strong seasonal restocking activities in China ahead of winter demand. Elsewhere in the EU, higher natural gas prices and lower renewable usage remained supportive. Prices were up by 12.1%, y-o-y.

Average crude oil prices fell by 2.3%, m-o-m, in November. A retraction in the geopolitical risk premium weighed on prices, exacerbated by cautious sentiment in the futures market. Prices were down by 11.1%, y-o-y.

Henry Hub's natural gas prices experienced a consecutive monthly decline in November, falling by 4.7%, m-o-m. Prices rose earlier in the month on the back of higher heating demand. However, the absence of an expected winter storm reduced heating demand, therefore putting downward pressure on prices. Reports of robust storage levels added more downward pressure on prices. According to data from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), weekly average underground storage rose in November by 5.7%, m-o-m, and it is around 8% above the five-year average (2019–2023). Henry Hub prices were down by 22.3%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 1: Select energy prices



Sources: World Bank, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

The average Title Transfer Facility (TTF) price rose for a second consecutive month in November, increasing by 7.8%, m-o-m. Prices advanced on the back of renewed supply risk concerns amid geopolitical developments and higher demand for residential heating, which pushed gas demand above average seasonal demand. It is worth noting that, according to data from Gas Infrastructure Europe, EU storage levels were at about 85% of capacity as of 30 November, ten percentage points below the previous month. Prices were down by 3.9%, y-o-y.

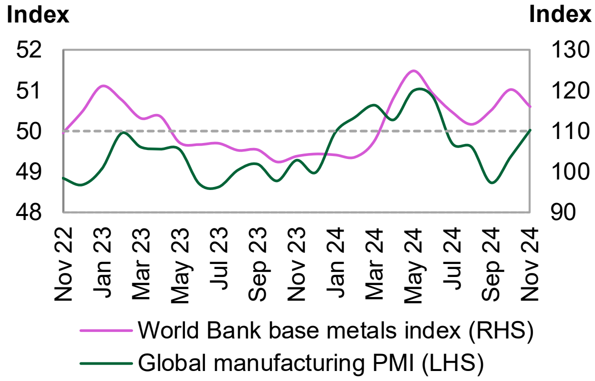
Trends in select non-energy commodity markets

The non-energy price index rose for a second consecutive month in November, albeit by a marginal increase. It rose by 0.1%, m-o-m, supported by the agricultural index (up by 1.8%, m-o-m), but gains were partially offset by a decline in the base metals index over the same period. The non-energy price and agricultural indices were up by 4.1% and 5.4%, respectively, y-o-y.

Base metals

The base metal index declined in November after two consecutive months of increases, falling by 3.4%, m-o-m. Metal prices retracted as support from China's monetary and fiscal stimulus announcements faded. A stronger US dollar also weighed on metal demand, adding downward pressure on prices. Nonetheless, improvements in global industrial activity helped offset some of the losses. The global manufacturing PMI advanced for a second consecutive month in November, moving into expansionary territory for the first time since July. The benchmark rose to 50.0 in November, up from 49.4 in October, a 1.3% increase, m-o-m. The base metal index was up by 11.8%, 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 rose marginally in November after four consecutive months of decreases, up by 0.1%, m-o-m, and 69.3%, y-o-y. Combined cancelled warrants fell for a second consecutive month in November, dropping by 11.1%, m-o-m; however, they were up by 14.6%, y-o-y. Combined on-warrants rose for a second consecutive month in November, by 4.2%, m-o-m. They were up by 98.3%, y-o-y.

Table 2 - 2: Base metal prices

Commodity	Unit	Monthly average			% changes		Year-to-date	
		Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Nov 24/ Oct 24	Nov 24/ Nov 23	2023	2024
Non-energy*	*Index*	**112.2**	**114.0**	**114.0**	**0.1**	**4.1**	**110.5**	**111.9**
Base metal*	*Index*	**115.1**	**120.2**	**116.1**	**-3.4**	**11.8**	**109.4**	**114.1**
Copper	*US$/mt*	9,284	9,565	9,098	-4.9	10.7	8,517	9,190
Aluminium	*US$/mt*	2,467	2,605	2,590	-0.6	17.1	2,270	2,417
Nickel	*US$/mt*	16,178	16,820	15,762	-6.3	-7.7	22,006	16,992
Lead	*US$/mt*	2,012	2,043	1,996	-2.3	-9.1	2,139	2,086
Zinc	*US$/mt*	2,857	3,107	3,005	-3.3	17.8	2,668	2,763
Iron Ore	*US$/mt*	93	104	102	-1.7	-20.5	119	110

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

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

Copper prices declined in November, falling by 4.9%, m-o-m, though up by 10.7%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks fell in November by 5.5%, m-o-m, and were up by 52.3%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants fell sharply in November by 47.8%, m-o-m, and were down by 19.8%, y-o-y. On-warrants fell by 1.9%, m-o-m, in November, but were up by 58.9%, y-o-y.

Aluminium prices receded by 4.9%, m-o-m, in November and were up by 17.1%, y-o-y. LME warehouse stocks declined over the month by 5.9%, m-o-m, but were up by 52.0%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants decreased in

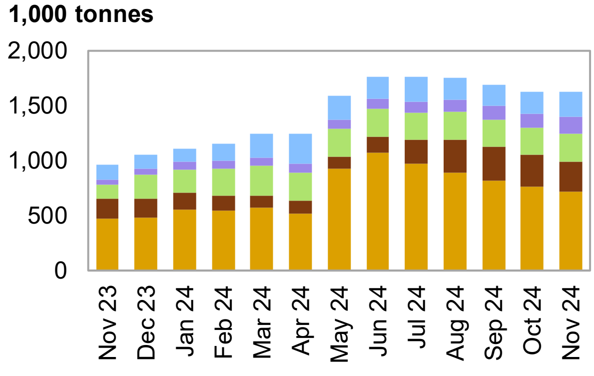
November by 13.2%, m-o-m, but were up by 18.4%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose slightly by 0.7%, m-o-m, in the same month, and were up by 95.4%, y-o-y.

Nickel prices fell in November, dropping by 6.3%, m-o-m, and were down by 7.7%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks rose by 14.0%, m-o-m, over the month, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants rose in November by 7.2%, m-o-m, and were higher by more than 100%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose in November by 14.4%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Lead prices declined in November by 2.3%, m-o-m, and were down by 9.1%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks rose by 16.7%, m-o-m, in November and were up by 68.1%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants rose in November by 38.8%, m-o-m, but were down by 53.8%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose by 15.6%, m-o-m, and were up by 99.5%, y-o-y.

Zinc prices fell by 3.3%, m-o-m, in November, and were up by 17.8%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks increased by 4.9%, m-o-m, in November, but were down by 94.7%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants rose by 28.8%, m-o-m, in November, and were up by 52.7%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose by 2.2%, m-o-m, over the same period, and 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 declined by 1.7%, m-o-m, in November, and were down by 20.5%, y-o-y. China's steel industry PMI also receded in November but remained in expansionary territory. The benchmark stood at 50.6 in the month, down from 54.4 in October, a 7.3% decrease, m-o-m.

Precious metals

The precious metals index declined in November after four consecutive months of increases, falling by 1.9%, m-o-m. Gold, silver and platinum prices fell respectively by 1.4%, 4.1% and 3.3%, m-o-m, over the same period.

Table 2 - 3: Precious metal prices

Commodity	Unit	*Monthly average*			*% changes*		*Year-to-date*	
		Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Nov 24/ Oct 24	Nov 24/ Nov 23	2023	2024
Precious metals*	*Index*	**193.6**	**203.4**	**199.6**	**-1.9**	**33.1**	**146.8**	**178.5**
Gold	*US$/Oz*	2,571	2,690	2,651	-1.4	33.6	1,935	2,364
Silver	*US$/Oz*	30.1	32.4	31.1	-4.1	32.4	23.4	28.0
Platinum	*US$/Oz*	967	999	966	-3.3	6.6	969	957

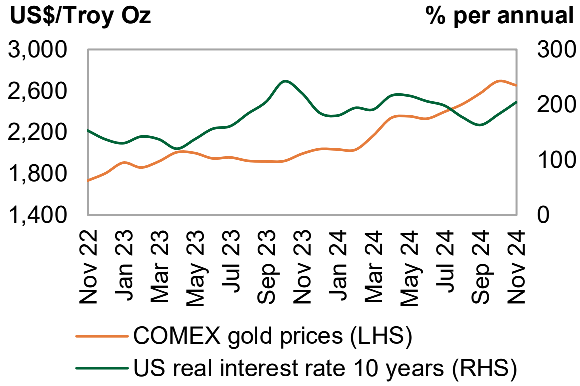
*Note: * World Bank commodity price index (2010 = 100).*

Sources: World Bank and OPEC.

Gold prices declined, pressured by a stronger US dollar and bullish sentiment on equity markets in November. Although the geopolitical risk premium remained supportive of gold, it lost some of its safe-haven status to the US dollar amid stronger yields. The decline in gold prices had a knock-on effect on silver and platinum prices, exacerbated by overall weakness in industrial metal demand.

The precious metals index was up by 33.1%, y-o-y; gold, silver and platinum prices were also up by 33.6%, 32.4% and 6.6%, 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 declined for an eighth consecutive month in November, falling by 0.6%, m-o-m. A decline in graphite and lithium prices dragged down the index in November, but losses were partially offset by gains in cobalt prices.

Table 2 - 4: Select other minerals prices

Commodity	Unit	*Monthly average*			*% changes*		*Year-to-date*	
					Nov 24/	Nov 24/		
		Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Oct 24	Nov 23	2023	2024
Other minerals*	*Index*	**33.9**	**33.9**	**33.7**	**-0.6**	**-32.8**	**69.6**	**37.7**
Cobalt	*US$/mt*	24,153	24,271	24,300	0.1	-26.5	34,722	26,565
Graphite	*US$/mt*	460	460	459	-0.3	-15.2	678	493
Lithium	*US$/mt*	9,913	9,700	9,373	-3.4	-51.5	42,309	11,529

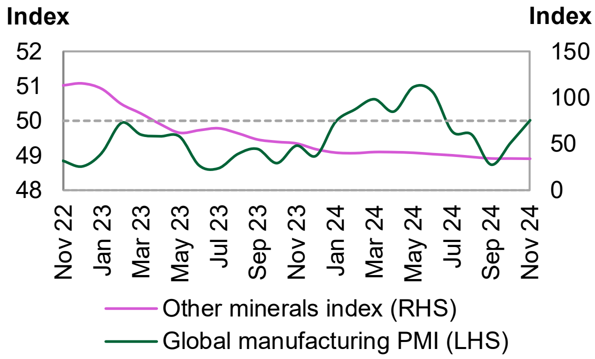
*Note: * OPEC price index (2022 = 100).*

Sources: LME, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

Other mineral prices continued to benefit from improvements in global industrial activity in November, but demand uncertainty remained a drag. Cobalt prices rose by 0.1%, m-o-m, in November. Meanwhile, graphite and lithium prices fell by 0.3% and 3.4%, respectively, m-o-m.

The other minerals' price index was down by 32.8%, y-o-y; cobalt, graphite and lithium prices were down by 26.5%, 15.2% and 51.5%, 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 continued to decrease in November, falling by 24.5%, m-o-m. The decrease was driven by natural gas, copper, and gold, but was partially offset by an increase in crude oil. The combined net length was up by 45.2%, y-o-y.

Combined open interest (OI) decreased in November, falling by 0.3%, m-o-m. The OI decrease was driven by gold, copper and crude oil, but partially offset by an increase in natural gas. Combined OI was up by 15.3%, y-o-y.

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

Selected commodity	*Open interest*			*Long*		*Short*		*Net length*				
			Nov 24/									Nov 24/
	Oct 24	Nov 24	Oct 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Oct 24	% OI	Nov 24	% OI	Oct 24
Crude oil	2,278	2,238	***-1.7%***	171	184	52	62	119	5	122	5	***2.7%***
Natural gas	1,613	1,749	***8.4%***	180	188	271	305	-91	-6	-117	-7	***29.2%***
Gold	927	840	***-9.4%***	253	221	18	20	235	25	202	24	***-14.1%***
Copper	300	275	***-8.4%***	77	69	49	56	28	9	13	5	***-53.9%***
Total	**5,117**	**5,102**	***-0.3%***	**682**	**663**	**390**	**443**	**291**	**34**	**220**	**27**	***-24.5%***

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.

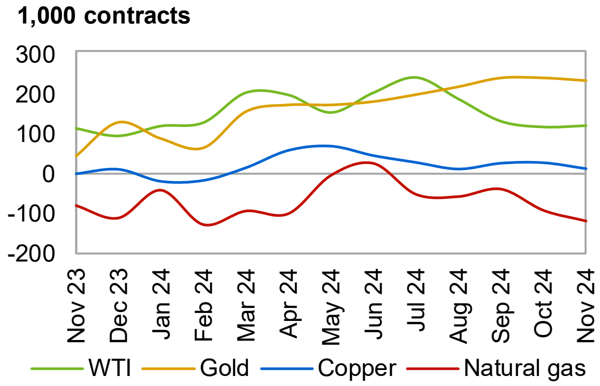
The crude oil (WTI) OI decreased in November after four consecutive months of increases, falling by 1.7%, m-o-m. Meanwhile, money managers increased net length over the same period after three consecutive months of cuts; it was up by 2.7%, m-o-m. OI was also up by 3.0%, y-o-y, and money managers' net length was up by 5.9%, y-o-y.

The natural gas (Henry Hub) OI rose for a second consecutive month in November by 8.4%, m-o-m. At the same time, managers cut net length by 29.2%, m-o-m. OI was up by 33.7%, y-o-y, while the net length was down by 49.5%, y-o-y.

Gold's OI decreased in November by 9.4%, m-o-m. Money managers continued to reduce net length over the same period; it was down by 14.1%, m-o-m. Gold's OI was up by 14.9%, y-o-y, and its net length was up by 76.6%, y-o-y.

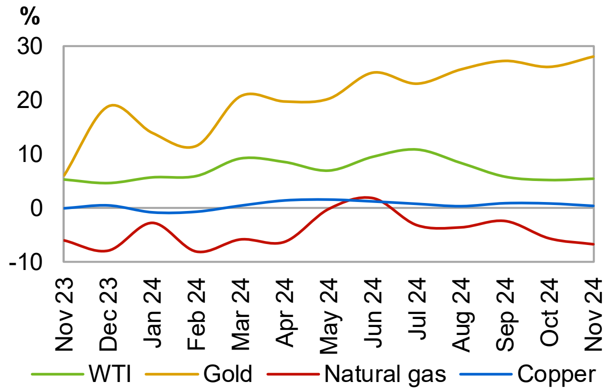
Copper's OI decreased by 8.4%, m-o-m, in November. Money managers cut net length over the same period after two consecutive months of increases, thus it was down by 53.9%, m-o-m. OI was up by 29.2%, y-o-y, while the net length was down by more than 100%, y-o-y.

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

Solid economic growth trends have continued towards the end of the year, leading to some minor upward updates in the projected economic growth trends across several economies. Nevertheless, global growth forecasts remain unchanged at 3.1% for 2024 and 3% for 2025.

The positive growth trend previously observed in the US has continued into 2H24 and is projected to carry over into 2025. In contrast, the Eurozone and Japan have seen less vibrant economic growth. However, both regions are expected to continue experiencing sound and gradually rebounding growth in 2025. Brazil and Russia have continued to maintain robust growth trends. India encountered some slowing momentum in 3Q24, primarily due to a slowdown in manufacturing, but the economy is nevertheless forecast to rebound towards the end of 2024 and in 2025. In China, monetary and fiscal stimulus measures are projected to support the country's gradually slowing growth dynamic, though uncertainty has arisen amid emerging concerns about tariffs announced by the incoming US Administration.

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 in the near term, although the latest inflation levels remained relatively persistent. Hence, this will be subject to incoming economic data.

Overall, despite ongoing uncertainties – such as geopolitical strains, high sovereign debt, and persistently high real interest rates – global economic growth is expected to remain well supported in the near term, with the potential for further improvement beyond current projections.

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

	World	US	Eurozone	Japan	China	India	Brazil	Russia
2024	**3.1**	**2.8**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**6.8**	**3.1**	**3.5**
Change from previous month	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
2025	**3.0**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**4.7**	**6.3**	**2.1**	**1.7**
Change from previous month	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast. The GDP numbers are based on 2021 ppp.*

Source: OPEC.

Update on the latest global developments

Global economic growth has demonstrated resilience in 2024. The quarterly expansion stood at more than 3% throughout the year, with only minor alterations. However, the latest data shows steady yet increasingly divergent growth dynamics in most major economies. In the OECD, the US economy has continued to perform very well in 2H24, driven by strong consumer spending. In the Eurozone, numerous challenges have kept growth at a lower level; however, the region's gradual recovery continued in 3Q24 and this low and steady growth dynamic is anticipated to extend into 4Q24. Japan's economy is estimated to have recovered somewhat in 2H24, following an annual decline in 1H24. Among non-OECD economies, growth has been exceptionally sound in 2024. China's economy is facing challenges stemming from the country's real estate sector, subdued domestic consumption and possible US tariffs. However, the country is still expected to almost reach its 5% growth target for 2024, supported by strong exports and recent government-led monetary and fiscal stimulus measures. India's economic performance has been similarly solid in 2024, and the slowing growth dynamic stemming from mainly manufacturing in 3Q24 is expected to rebound towards the end of 2024. Brazil and Russia have also outperformed expectations, with growth likely to remain strong through the end of the year. Moreover, declining inflation this year across key economies has stabilized the impact of reduced real incomes. This, coupled with the potential for further easing in inflationary pressures, ensures that the 4Q24 growth trajectory appears well supported.

In the US, 3Q24 GDP growth was confirmed as standing 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 showed signs of a limited rebound, with 3Q24 growth at 1.2%, q-o-q, SAAR, following growth of 2.2%, q-o-q, SAAR in 2Q24 and after a contraction of 2.2% in 1Q24, as reported by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry.

Regarding non-OECD economies, India saw a slowdown in 3Q24, mainly impacted by a slowdown in the manufacturing sector, which slowed to 2.2%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 7.0%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, and a contraction in the mining sector, which declined by 0.1%, y-o-y, in 3Q24 compared to growth of 7.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24.

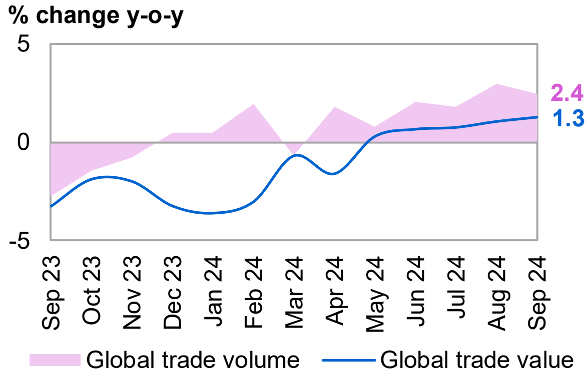
China has combined fiscal stimulus with central bank monetary support to assist the real estate sector and boost domestic consumption. These initiatives, alongside strong export performance, are expected to support growth in 4Q24. Anticipated increasing trade barriers from the US have already begun impacting Chinese trade patterns in 4Q24. China's exports grew by 12.7%, y-o-y, in October, partly driven by front-loading ahead of expected tariffs. In Brazil and Russia, sound 2H24 output figures suggest continued momentum from 1H24, further contributing to global economic expansion.

Inflation remained relatively stable across several major economies, having mostly retracted over the course of 2024. In October, US inflation measured 2.6%, y-o-y, a slight uptick from 2.4%, y-o-y, in September, thus moving slightly away from the 2% target of the US Federal Reserve (Fed). In the UK, inflation in October was registered at 2.3%, y-o-y, following a level of 1.7% in September. In the Eurozone, inflation reached 2.3%, y-o-y, in November, up from 2% in October and 1.7% in September. Core inflation rates were mostly unchanged in key economies, with US core inflation remaining at 3.3%, y-o-y, in October, the UK's rising slightly to 3.3%, and the Eurozone's almost unchanged at 2.8% in November, marking the latest available data points. Although the downward adjustments in inflation have paused in recent months, the central banks of the US, Eurozone and UK have indicated the likelihood of additional rate cuts towards the end of 2024. The European Central Bank (ECB) and Bank of England have reduced key policy rates by 75 and 50 basis points (bp), respectively, to date in 2024. The Fed cut its key policy rate by 25 bp at its most recent November meeting, following a 50 bp cut in September. 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 by 75 bp in 2H24, 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 has raised its policy rate by 5 percentage points in 2024, aimed at controlling inflation and stabilizing the rouble.

Global trade exhibited a continued gradual expansion in volume and value terms in September. Global trade volumes expanded by 2.4%, y-o-y, following a rise of 3.0%, y-o-y, in August and 1.8%, y-o-y, in July.

In terms of trade value, there was a y-o-y increase of 1.3%, y-o-y, in September, after a rise of 1.1% in August and a rise of 0.8% in July. 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 demonstrated resilience in the first three quarters of the year, with the quarterly expansion standing at more than 3%, a trend that is anticipated to carry on through 2025. However, growth rates have become increasingly divergent, a dynamic that is forecast to continue to some degree. The strong momentum in the US is projected to surpass that of its advanced economy peers, especially in anticipation of a more US-centred economic policy, and amid relatively weaker growth in the Eurozone and Japan. However, after the Eurozone and Japan experienced limited growth in 1H24, both are anticipated to continue rebounding towards the end of the year and into 2025. Moreover, India is projected to sustain relatively strong growth, while China is forecast to maintain slightly lower but continued healthy growth. Finally, Russia and Brazil are expected to sustain sound growth levels, albeit with more of a noticeable deceleration, however, from high growth levels this year and hence also reflecting a base-year effect.

Following several economic policy announcements by the incoming US Administration, it remains to be seen to which extent trade barriers, in particular, will impact global trade and hence the industrial sphere. Recent announcements by the incoming US Administration have created some unease among US trading partners.

With reference to potential trade barriers, primarily on goods, it is important to note that growth across major economies has been driven mainly by the services sector, particularly in OECD economies, where services have been the main driver of stable growth. Conversely, industrial production (IP) in advanced economies has struggled this year. While a recovery in industrial output is anticipated in the near term, it remains uncertain. US trade barriers, as currently envisaged, may pose an additional challenge to this recovery, especially for car-exporting sectors in important key economies like the major Eurozone economies, Japan, Mexico and Canada. Other economies may also need to adapt their industrial export sectors accordingly.

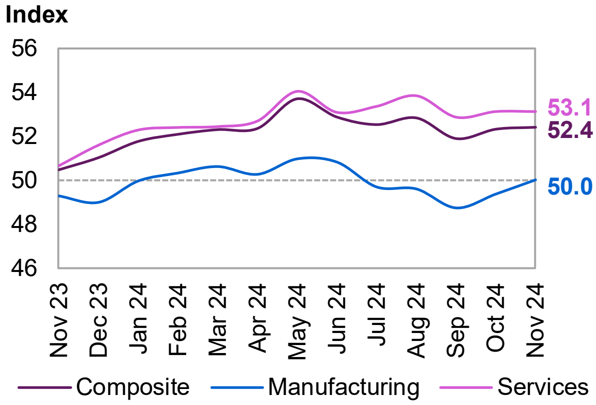
Central banks in major economies are projected to maintain accommodative monetary policies into late 2024 and 2025, with some exceptions. The ECB and Bank of England are likely to lower interest rates by an additional 25 basis points in 4Q24, with further reductions potentially extending into 2025. This will likely be guided not only by the mandate to keep inflation in check, but also in anticipation of a continued period of relatively low economic growth. The Fed, which began easing in September and continued in November, is also expected to uphold its supportive stance, with an additional rate cut potentially 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 support for further growth is needed. Overall, these global easing measures are likely to support near-term global growth, aligning with current forecasts.

In November, global purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) indicated a slight rebound in the manufacturing sector, lifting the index level into the expansionary territory at 50. The services sector index maintained last month's sound level, indicating continued support from this critical area of the global economy.

The global manufacturing PMI stood at 50.0 in November, following a level of 49.4 in October and 48.7 in September.

The global services sector PMI is unchanged from the previous month, standing at 53.1 in November.

Graph 3 - 2: Global PMI



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

Building on robust global momentum in 1H24, global economic growth in 2H24 is projected to continue expanding at a healthy pace. However, growth trends have become increasingly divergent towards the end of the year. As a result, global economic growth projections remain unchanged at 3.1% for 2024.

This sound growth dynamic is anticipated to carry over into 2025, with the economic growth projection remaining at 3.0%.

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

	World
2024	**3.1**
Change from previous month	0.0
2025	**3.0**
Change from previous month	0.0

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

OECD

US

Update on the latest developments

US economic growth remained robust in 4Q24, continuing the momentum observed earlier in the year. The latest data from the BEA shows that GDP growth for 3Q24 was confirmed at 2.8%, q-o-q, SAAR. This is slightly below the 3% growth seen in 2Q24 but is still indicative of strong economic activity. A significant driver of this growth has been private household expenditures, which grew by 3.5%, q-o-q, SAAR in 3Q24. This was largely supported by spending in the goods sector, which increased by 5.6%, q-o-q, SAAR. Growth in the current quarter is estimated to remain well supported, with the Atlanta Fed's GDPNow forecast for 4Q24 growth standing at 3.2%, q-o-q, SAAR, at the beginning of December. The industrial sector, however, has shown mixed results. While there was an improvement in demand for industrial goods, overall IP decreased by 0.3%, y-o-y, in 3Q24. This followed a brief period of recovery in 2Q24 when IP grew by 0.2%, y-o-y. The drawdown in inventories during 3Q24 suggests the potential for a rebound if underlying demand remains strong, as businesses may need to replenish their stock. Meanwhile, consumer confidence saw the continuation of a notable rebound in November, with the Consumer Confidence Index rising to 111.7 from 109.6 in October, as reported by the Conference Board. This marks the highest level of confidence in almost two years, driven by strong private household consumption and positive sentiment about the future economic outlook.

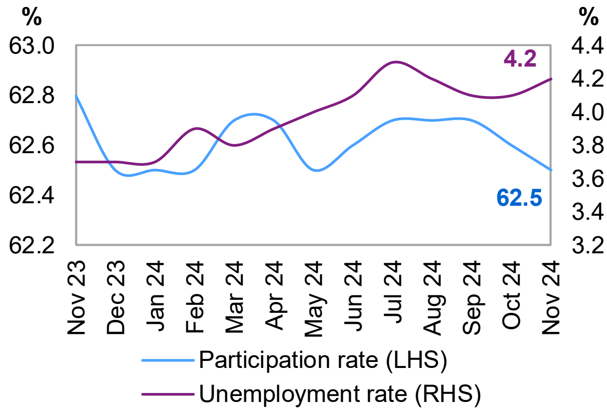
Headline inflation continued to rise in the latest available monthly data, namely October. The US inflation rate for October 2024 stood at 2.6%, y-o-y, up from 2.4% in September and 2.5% in August. Housing costs, a key contributor to inflation, increased by 4.9%, y-o-y. This rise was consistent with September's increase, when it dipped below 5% for the first time since February 2022. This was a significant development, as housing-related price increases have accounted for up to three-quarters of total headline inflation in recent months, keeping core inflation elevated.

Core inflation remained steady at 3.3%, y-o-y, in October and September, compared with a level of 3.2% in August. The Fed's preferred inflation measure, core personal consumption expenditures (PCE), rose to 2.8%, y-o-y, in October following levels of 2.7%, y-o-y, in September and August.

As part of several economic policy initiatives, the incoming US administration has unveiled new tariffs designed to protect domestic industries and address trade imbalances. The final results of these proposed tariffs will require careful monitoring, with their implementation likely to occur in 1H25. It remains to be seen which imported goods may be affected and to which extent, but it is possible that it may lead to rising costs for consumers and businesses dependent on these imports. However, it will be necessary to monitor which industries and trading partners will be affected and to what degree trade barriers will be implemented.

In November, the US labour market showed a relatively stable development. While the unemployment rate rose slightly to stand at 4.2%, it remained at a low level. The October and September levels stood at 4.1%, after 4.2% in August and 4.3% in July. Non-farm payrolls saw a pickup and normalised to stand at 227,000, after the weather-related events in the Southeast and a strike at a large manufacturer in October led to only a modest improvement of an additional 36,000 jobs. This follows a rise of 255,000 in September, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The labour force participation rate dipped slightly to 62.5% in November, down from 62.6% in October. Annual earnings growth remained steady in November, with hourly earnings increasing by 4%, the same as in October and following a rise of 3.9% in September and August.

Graph 3 - 3: US monthly labour market



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

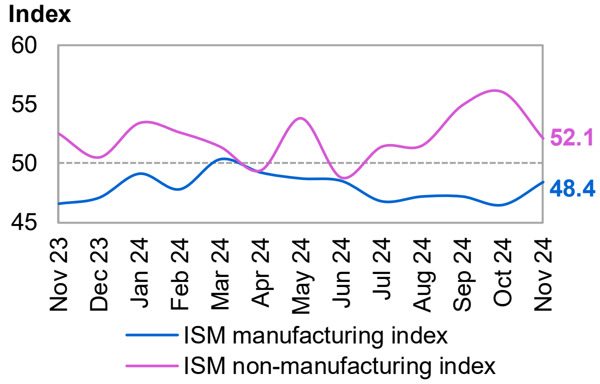
Following a period of robust growth in the first three quarters of 2024, the US economy is expected to continue expanding at a similar level in 4Q24. Some slowing momentum is projected for 2025, albeit this normalization in growth rates may come after an exceptionally strong 2024. The overall outlook for underlying US economic growth remains robust, though the new US administration's economic policies may shape this growth trajectory. Following US economic growth of 1.6%, q-o-q, SAAR in 1Q24, and 3%, q-o-q, SAAR in 2Q24, 3Q24 saw a robust growth rate of 2.8%. The forecast for 4Q24 places growth at 2.3%, although recent data suggests the potential for an upward revision, likely driven by sustained strength in household consumption. Quarterly growth rates for 2025 are projected to average above 2%, with a slight uptick in 2H25, in anticipation of fiscal measures supporting growth in the latter half of the year.

Headline inflation is projected to keep declining and normalize by 2025. Although this is also contingent upon labour market developments and the new administration's economic policy agenda, in particular. Against this backdrop, some uncertainty remains regarding core inflation, which has proven relatively resilient recently. With inflation easing overall, the Fed is likely to maintain an accommodative monetary stance through late 2024 and into 2025. That said, the Fed's path for 2025 will continue to be guided by evolving economic data. Moreover, the currently proposed tariffs could lead to higher production costs for US businesses, which may be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. This could contribute to inflationary pressures, complicating the Fed's efforts to maintain price stability. On the other hand, the tariffs could provide a boost to domestic producers by reducing competition from foreign imports, potentially supporting job growth in affected industries. Therefore, uncertainties persist regarding the new fiscal and trade policies and their potential effects on inflation and the overall economy. While tariffs affect various aspects of the US economy, they could support the ongoing moderate recovery in the industrial sector, even as the services sector continues to be the main driver of growth.

According to data from the Institute for Supply Management (ISM), the PMI for the manufacturing sector rebounded in November, indicating some improvement in the sector, which remains in contraction. It rose to stand at an index level of 48.4, following 46.5 in October and 47.2 in September. However, the manufacturing PMI has remained below the neutral threshold of 50 for most of 2024, signalling ongoing challenges in the sector.

In addition, the PMI for the services sector, which comprises 70% of the US economy, retracted from a high level of 56.0 seen in October. The November's services PMI stood at 52.1.

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, the strong growth in 3Q24, and ongoing robust underlying private household consumption, the economic growth forecast for 2024 is revised slightly upward to 2.8%. This anticipates ongoing sound momentum in 4Q24, with this steady dynamic also carrying over into 2025.

Consequently, the economic growth forecast for 2025 has also been revised upward by the same magnitude to 2.2%. This reflects a continuation of the growth trends anticipated in 2H24, with ongoing support also from consumption.

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

	US
2024	**2.8**
Change from previous month	0.1
2025	**2.2**
Change from previous month	0.1

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Eurozone

Update on the latest developments

The Eurozone's economy has shown improvements in its annual growth trend since the middle of last year, maintaining stable growth. However, challenges have kept this economic growth trend at a low level. Quarterly growth for 3Q24 was confirmed 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. Among the major economies, Germany narrowly avoided a recession with slight growth of 0.4%, q-o-q, SAAR, following a decline of 1.1% in 2Q24. France saw growth of 1.6%, q-o-q, SAAR boosted by public expenditures and foreign trade, following 0.7% in 2Q24, while Italy experienced a stagnant growth rate in 3Q24. Spain, on the other hand, recorded a robust growth rate of 3.4%, q-o-q, SAAR, benefitting, among other factor, from tourist spending. Despite its gradual economic recovery, the Eurozone faces significant challenges in its industrial sector, including declining industrial orders and weakening export performance. Furthermore, Germany's economy, in particular, is dampening the Eurozone's growth dynamic. In this respect, likely new tariffs from the incoming US Administration could significantly impact the Eurozone, particularly affecting its major economies and the automotive sectors in Germany, France and Italy. In response to the economic situation, the ECB has been cutting interest rates to stimulate economic activity, yet the region continues to face uncertainties in global trade. The current volatility in the domestic political situations of France and Germany also present challenges.

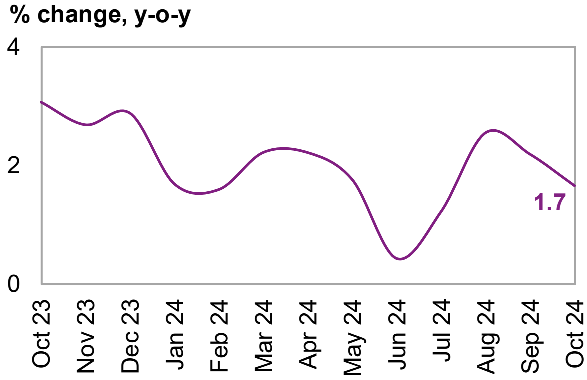
Moreover, the industrial sector continues to face a challenging situation. The IP index fell by 2.4%, y-o-y, in September, after the decline in IP had narrowed to a contraction of 0.3%, y-o-y, in August, following declines of 2%, y-o-y, in July and 4.3%, y-o-y, in June. Similarly, the monthly growth trend also declined, showing a contraction of 2%, m-o-m, after IP rose by 1.5% on a monthly basis in August.

Inflation rose slightly again, after pressures within the Eurozone moderated significantly up to September. In November, headline inflation was reported at 2.3%, y-o-y, following 2% in October and 1.7% in September. Core inflation, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, rose slightly as well, standing at 2.8%, y-o-y, after a level of 2.7%, y-o-y, in October and September. Although the recent moderation in inflation has stalled, the leadership of the ECB indicated that it will likely continue its monetary easing efforts at its upcoming December meeting.

Recent data from Eurostat shows that the Eurozone's unemployment rate remained steady at 6.3% in October 2024, consistent with September and August, and following from a rate of 6.4% in July. This stability points to a resilient labour market, which has shown little fluctuation over the past year.

Meanwhile, the retail sector demonstrated sound growth with annual value growth rising by 1.7%, y-o-y, in October, after 2.2% in September and 2.6% in August. While decelerating somewhat, the trend indicates a gradual momentum in consumption in the Eurozone's economy, supported by a relatively stable labour market and a general expansion in consumer spending.

Graph 3 - 5: Eurozone retail sales



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

Near-term expectations

The rebound in 3Q24 economic growth showed signs of gradual economic improvement within the Eurozone, continuing a trend of modestly increasing growth dynamics. Although the overall growth momentum remains subdued, projections suggest that this recovery may extend slightly further into 2025. This anticipated improvement is driven by a combination of cyclical recovery following weak growth in 2023, a more accommodative monetary policy by the ECB, and rising real incomes as inflation slows. Recent data points to some improvements, particularly in Germany, where manufacturing orders increased by 1.8%, y-o-y, following a 2.2% decline in July and a notable 5.6% increase in June, all data on a seasonally adjusted level.

While a continued improving situation in industrial production is expected to contribute to the overall economic recovery in the near term, the services sector remains a key driver of growth – mirroring trends seen in other advanced economies – and is anticipated to support economic activity in the coming months. However, the most recently announced tariffs envisaged by the incoming US Administration may dampen industrial recovery, particularly in Germany, which has a substantial export-driven economy, especially in the automotive sector. This in turn could have a further knock-on impact on the country’s GDP growth. France's key industries, including aerospace, luxury goods and the automotive sector, may experience an impact on exports as well. Italy's machinery, automotive and other industrial goods sectors are also vulnerable to tariffs, potentially dampening its economic recovery. It remains to be seen which strategies the Eurozone economies may employ. Negotiations to reach compromises with the US, for example, could take place. Moreover, fiscal stimulus measures, such as increased public spending and targeted support for affected industries, might be implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of the tariffs. Germany, in particular, would have the fiscal room, as already suggested by some policymakers, to support its economy, providing a positive impact on the Eurozone economy. Although, it remains to be seen what the outcome of the country’s upcoming general elections will be in February 2025.

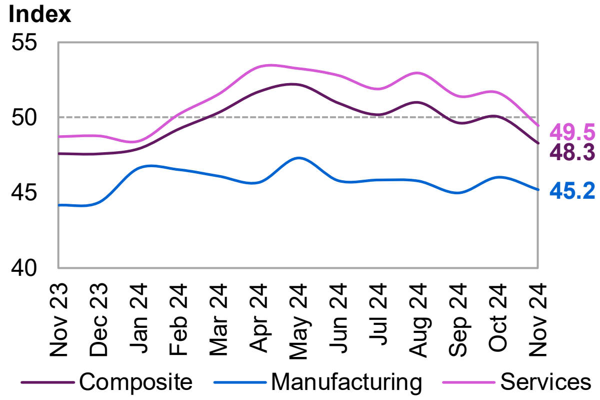
The ECB’s ongoing commitment to maintaining an accommodative monetary policy is expected to play a significant role in further supporting the Eurozone’s economic growth dynamic. Given current trends in inflation and the region’s modest growth outlook, this policy stance is likely to persist in the near term. This continuity could provide additional momentum to the recovery. Following a cumulative 75 bp reduction in the ECB's deposit rate earlier this year, the prospect of another rate cut in December is likely. The 2024 headline inflation forecast supports this outlook, staying slightly below 2.5%, with expectations for inflation to ease to around 2% in 2025. Both annual inflation projections have remained stable from the previous month's estimates.

The Eurozone's November PMI data indicates that challenges in the manufacturing sector are likely to persist.

The manufacturing PMI retraced in November, standing at 45.2, following 46.0 in October and compared with 45.0 in September. 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, fell below the neutral threshold of 50 as well. It stood at 49.5 in November, following an October index level of 51.6, and 51.4 in September.

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 and some recovery in the industrial base.

Looking ahead to 2025, the projected growth rate is projected to improve slightly. Next year's economic growth forecast remains unchanged to stand at 1.2%, showing a slight appreciation from this year's growth level. However, challenges in the industrial sector will likely continue, while some slowdown in services sector spending is anticipated as well.

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 experiencing a gradual rebound in underlying economic activity, following an annual decline in economic activity in 1H24. This gradual 2H24 recovery has been accompanied by relatively high inflation and the Bank of Japan's (BoJ) consequent monetary tightening. Japan's economy expanded by 1.2%, q-o-q, SAAR, in 3Q24, according to recent data released by the government's Ministry of Economy and Trade (METI). The growth was primarily supported by a rebound in consumption. Private consumption expenditure increased by 2.7%, q-o-q, SAAR, in 3Q24, following 2.5%, q-o-q, SAAR in 2Q24 and a contraction of 2.4% in 1Q24. While Japan's economy still faces growth-related challenges, the government's efforts to stimulate domestic demand are projected to support the economic recovery in the near term. However, it remains to be seen to which extent the new US Administration's tariffs and other possible economic policies may effect Japan's economy. These could impact Japan's exports and overall economic growth, as Japan remains a significant trading partner of the US. Meanwhile, exports performed well in 3Q24 and continued expanding at a healthy monthly level in October. The industrial sector continues to face challenges but exhibited some growth on a monthly basis in October. Moreover, the services sector has continued to provide substantial domestic support, mirroring trends in other advanced economies.

After the BoJ raised its benchmark interest rate from -0.1% to 0.25% in 2024, including a surprise 25 basis point hike in late July, the BoJ leadership – at its latest meeting in October – left the door open for a further rate hike at the upcoming December meeting. The broader macroeconomic outlook was viewed as balanced by the BoJ, with risks to the inflation outlook skewed to the upside.

The Bank of Japan's retreat from a decade-long low interest rate environment is also providing challenges for the government to rethink how it funds its substantial spending packages with additional debt. The administration plans to spend almost 14 trillion yen, i.e. more than 90 billion USD to cushion the impact of rising living costs, funded by a supplementary budget. The Prime Minister of Japan's coalition is also expected to concede to demands for permanent tax breaks, potentially reducing next year's tax revenues. These steps come as the BoJ's monetary tightening increases the cost of funding Japan's around 1,100-trillion-yen debt, the largest in relation to GDP among advanced nations and around twice the size of its economy.

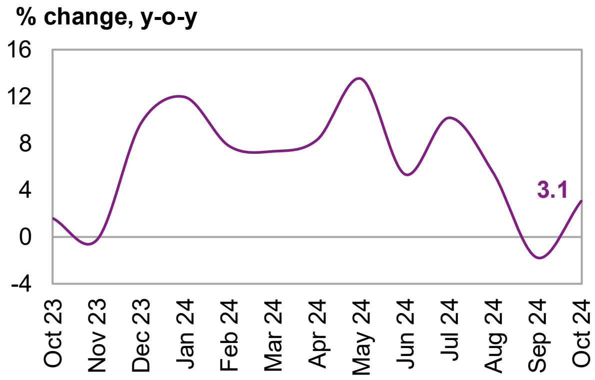
In the meantime, retail sales continued to grow in October, expanding by 1.6%, y-o-y, up from a more modest 0.7%, y-o-y, in September, all based on non-seasonally adjusted figures. Inflation showed a slight and continued retraction in October, providing some relief to the BoJ. The CPI increased by 2.3%, y-o-y, in October, following a rise of 2.5%, y-o-y, in September and down from 3.0%, y-o-y, in August. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy and serves as a critical metric for central bank policies, stood at 1.6%, y-o-y, in October, slightly retracting from the figure of 1.7%, y-o-y, seen in September and August.

Japan's IP growth has exhibited volatility in recent months. Following a decline of 2.6%, y-o-y, in September, industrial activity rebounded with growth of 1.6%, y-o-y, in October.

Similarly, goods exports have shown considerable fluctuation, having supported Japan's economic growth in previous months. Exports grew by 3.1%, y-o-y, in October, following a decline of 1.7%, y-o-y, in September. In August, export growth was recorded at 5.5%, y-o-y, all on a non-seasonally adjusted basis.

Consumer confidence remained relatively strong but experienced a marginal retraction, with the index standing at 35.4 in October, after seeing a level of 35.7 in September and 36.6 in July.

Graph 3 - 7: Japan's exports



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

Near-term expectations

Following Japan's rebound in 3Q24, the country's gradual recovery is projected to continue into 4Q24 and 2025. This is being supported by improvements in domestic consumption and projections of steady external trade, although the planned tariffs by the incoming US Administration may impact these developments. The annual growth forecast for 2024 foresees a continued recovery in 2H24, after an initial sharp contraction of 2.2%, q-o-q, SAAR in 1Q24, followed by a quarterly pickup of 2.2% in 2Q24 and growth of 1.2% in 3Q24. Looking ahead to 2025, the low but stable growth trend is expected to continue. While the IP sector continues to face challenges, a gradual improvement is anticipated to continue. Additionally, services sector activity is expected to normalize, contributing to Japan's economic recovery.

A key factor shaping Japan's economic growth trajectory will be the near-term monetary policy actions of the BoJ. Following the latest BoJ meeting in October, another rate hike in December seems likely. Comments from BoJ officials highlight their commitment to tackling persistent inflation, which is expected to persist to some extent. Given these conditions, it appears probable that the BoJ will continue raising interest rates through the end of the year and into 2025.

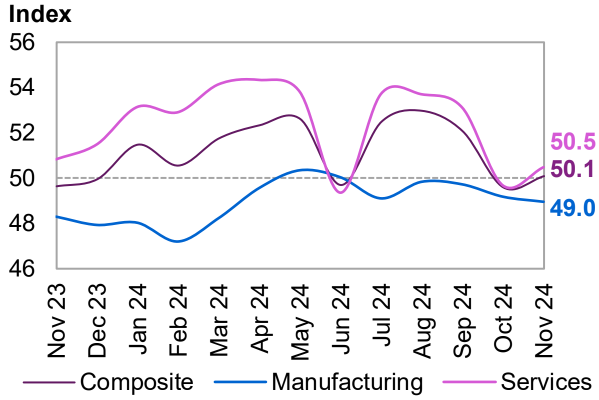
As the government has announced further fiscal support measures, the rising interest rate environment will need to be closely monitored in the near term. It remains to be seen how, and if, the government will address rising government debt levels, as the economy can no longer rely on the BoJ to keep borrowing costs as low as in the past, especially after signalling its intent to continue hiking short-term rates from the current 0.25%. Japan is expected to spend 27 trillion yen, or around a quarter of this year's budget, on debt-servicing costs. While the 10-year bond yield is currently below the 2.1% used to draft this year's budget, costs could surge if bond yields rise. Despite the rising interest rate environment, there has not been a sign of fiscal restraint yet. Total Japanese government bonds (JGB) issuance for the current fiscal year ending in March is estimated at slightly more than 180 trillion yen, down 6% from last year, but may increase due to the government's spending package.

The November PMI data for Japan indicates ongoing challenges in expanding the economy beyond the current low growth levels.

In the manufacturing sector, the PMI experienced a slight retraction, moving to 49.0 in November, following 49.2 in October, both levels indicating an ongoing contraction, as it has remained below the neutral threshold of 50 for nearly two years.

The services sector PMI, which represents a significant portion of Japan's economy, moved back into the expansionary territory, standing at 50.5 in November. This comes after the services index fell considerably, falling by 3.4 index points from September to stand at 49.7 in October.

Graph 3 - 8: Japan's PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Taking into consideration the challenges in economic growth in 1H24 growth and the low growth in 3Q24 Japan's economy remains unchanged to stand at 0.1% in 2024.

Looking ahead, the expected gradual improvement in economic momentum during 2H24 is projected to extend into 2025. By anticipating stable growth levels carrying over from 4Q24 into 2025, economic growth for 2025 is projected to expand by 1.0%.

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

	Japan
2024	**0.1**
Change from previous month	0.0
2025	**1.0**
Change from previous month	0.1

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Non-OECD

China

Update on the latest developments

China's economy is showing positive signs after the release of the stimulus packages since September. Regional economic growth data from 3Q24 indicates varying growth patterns across China. Beijing and Shanghai reported growth rates slightly above the national average of 4.6%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, though both showed signs of slowing. Beijing's growth rate was 5.1%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 5.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, while Shanghai's growth was 4.7%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 4.8%, y-o-y, in the previous quarter. Guangdong recorded slower growth at 3.4%, y-o-y, down from 3.9%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, while Jiangsu reported growth of 5.7%, y-o-y, down slightly from 5.8%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. These two regions collectively contribute over 20% of China's economy, representing the largest regional share. The difference in growth rates is attributed to a more pronounced contraction in Guangdong's property sector, although increased exports have partially offset the decline. In comparison, Jiangsu demonstrated more balanced economic activity, supported by strong manufacturing and a smaller contraction in its property sector.

Existing home prices fell at a slower rate of 9.2%, y-o-y, in October, compared to a sharper decline of 9.6%, y-o-y, in September. The effects of the monetary stimulus package released in late September are beginning to show. The package included a reduction of the reverse repo rate by 20 bp to 1.5% and a 25 bp reduction in the 1-year and 5-year LPR to 3.1% and 3.6%, respectively. The 5-year rate is most closely linked to the housing sector. Additionally, the mortgage rate on existing loans was reduced by 50 bp, benefiting 50 million households. These measures, along with others aimed at increasing liquidity in the financial system, have begun stabilizing home prices.

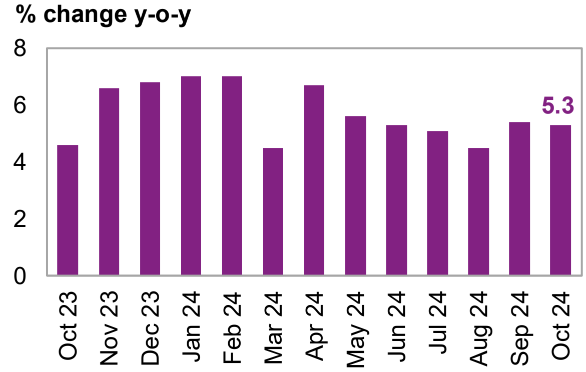
Retail sales also recovered in October, likely driven by improving household budgets due to the slowing decline in the housing market, increased confidence, and additional liquidity from lower mortgage rates. Retail sales grew 4.8%, y-o-y, in October, up from 3.2%, y-o-y, in September. Early indicators suggest a strong impact from promotional sales and discounts as part of the Singles' Day shopping festival, which extended for several weeks this year. Sales during the festival are estimated to have increased 26.6% compared to last year's event, although last year's festival was ten days shorter. Key categories, such as home appliances and electronics, saw significant increases, contrasting with contractions in this subsegment in 2023. Lower debt burdens outside major cities contributed to higher retail sales growth in smaller cities compared to larger urban centres.

Despite the increase in retail sales, inflation in November remained unaffected, dropping to 0.2%, y-o-y, from 0.3%, y-o-y, in October. Core inflation remained close to flat, increasing slightly to 0.3%, y-o-y, in November, from 0.2%, y-o-y, in October. Food inflation, which had been in negative territory since late 2023, saw a sharp increase beginning in August due to a spike in vegetable prices. Food inflation averaged 3.0% from August through October, compared to a deflationary average of 2.3% from January through July, primarily driven by unfavourable weather conditions compounding seasonal summer price increases. However, in November, food inflation slowed to 1.0%, y-o-y, as vegetable prices stabilized.

On the labour market front, urban youth unemployment eased slightly after peaking at 18.8% in August, falling to 17.1% in October from 17.6% in September. The spike in youth unemployment in August was largely attributed to a surge of college graduates entering the job market, who have since been gradually absorbed into the labour force. The overall urban unemployment rate also declined to 5.0% in October from 5.1% in September, reflecting the easing trend in urban youth unemployment.

IP remained relatively stable in October, growing at 5.3%, y-o-y, slightly down from 5.4%, y-o-y, in September. Within IP, a mild recovery was observed in construction-related products, with declines in steel, iron, cement, and other materials slowing between September and October. Conversely, high-tech manufacturing saw a slight deceleration, with smartphone output growth slowing to 6.1%, y-o-y, in October from 9.8%, y-o-y, in September. Similar trends were observed in terms of integrated circuits and smartwatch output, which also experienced a slowdown during the same period.

Graph 3 - 9: China's industrial production



Sources: China National Bureau of Statistics and Haver Analytics.

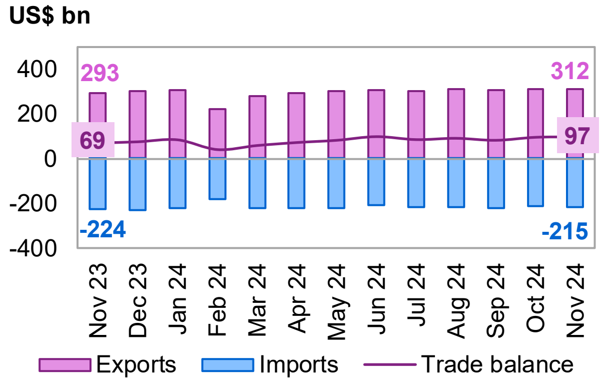
China's trade surplus widened to $97.4 billion in November, up from $95.7 billion in October and significantly exceeding the November 2023 level of $69.1 billion.

Exports growth slowed to 6.7%, y-o-y, in November, from 12.7%, y-o-y, in October reaching $312.3 billion.

Meanwhile, imports contracted by 3.9%, y-o-y, in November, a sharper contraction than the level seen in October of 2.3%, y-o-y. Total imports stood at $214.9 billion.

Meanwhile, China's imports of US computer chips increased by 60%, y-o-y, in October, while exports grew by 12.7%, y-o-y, in the same month, driven by front-loading ahead of expected tariffs. The Chinese government issued a nine-point plan to stabilize trade, including measures such as export credit insurance, increased financing for exporters, guidance on navigating trade barriers, and strengthening cross-border e-commerce.

Graph 3 - 10: China's trade balance



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

Near-term expectations

The overall outlook for China remains relatively stable, supported by the anticipated impact of stimulus measures and additional policy tools available to the central government. The announced fiscal stimulus of $1.4 trillion over the next three to five years aims to address local government hidden debt, and increase bond issuance quotas, with $2 trillion allocated for 2024 and another $2 trillion for 2025. Additional policy measures, potentially including incentives to boost consumer spending, may be introduced during the March National People's Congress meeting. IP and investments in sectors deemed critical for long-term growth are expected to maintain momentum, driven by targeted government initiatives.

Export growth is expected to persist, but rising US trade barriers could pose challenges by mid-2025. In the short term, accelerated shipments ahead of tariff implementation in 4Q24 may provide a temporary boost to China's economy. However, long-term pressure on trade activity is anticipated as tariffs take effect. Efforts to stabilize the yuan are also underway, addressing potential future volatility due to fluctuating trade patterns. These measures include expanding cross-border financial tools, increasing the use of alternative payment systems, and promoting international settlements using the yuan.

China might look to further diversify trade with regions like Latin America, Russia, and the Middle East to mitigate US trade disruptions. Strengthened EU trade relations and government measures like export credit insurance and expanded cross-border e-commerce also aim to offset these challenges. Additionally, a stronger US dollar and a weaker yuan may also bolster the global competitiveness of Chinese exports, providing some relief amid evolving trade dynamics. However, reshoring production to Southeast Asia or Mexico for re-export to the US may face hurdles if US imposed tariffs extend to those regions.

The property sector is expected to show continued stabilization, with October's decline being less pronounced than in the previous period. Recent fiscal policy measures, including efforts to reduce local government debt, purchase idle land, and convert unsold properties into social housing, are expected to provide greater stability to the property sector. Although the market is likely to remain subdued through 2025, a more stable environment could ease household concerns about personal budgets, gradually boosting consumer confidence and spending.

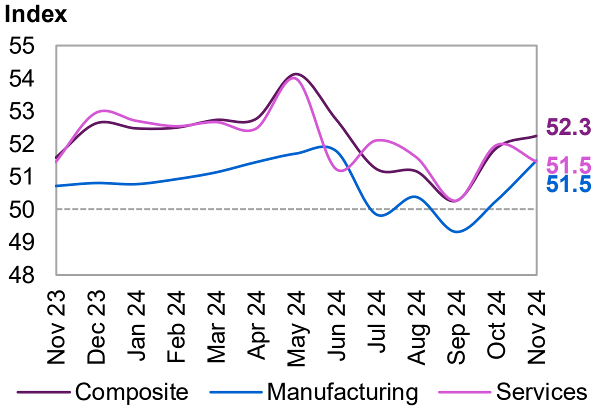
Consumer spending is likely to moderate slightly in November following the surge in October driven by the shopping festival. However, the stabilization of the property sector is expected to have a longer-term positive effect. Continued measures to support the real estate market and enhance economic stability could improve consumer confidence, leading to more predictable household budgets and steady growth in consumer spending over time.

The latest PMI data for November indicates an improvement in the manufacturing outlook and a slight dip in the services outlook, though both indices remain in expansionary territory.

The Manufacturing PMI increased to 51.5 in November, up from 50.3 in October.

The Services PMI declined to 51.5 in November, down from 52.0 in October.

Graph 3 - 11: China's PMI



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

Continued support from fiscal and monetary stimulus, along with the strong front-loading effect on exports, point to robust growth in 4Q24, maintaining the annual growth rate at 4.9%.

For 2025, continued fiscal support measures are expected to maintain a robust dynamic growth of 4.7%.

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	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

India

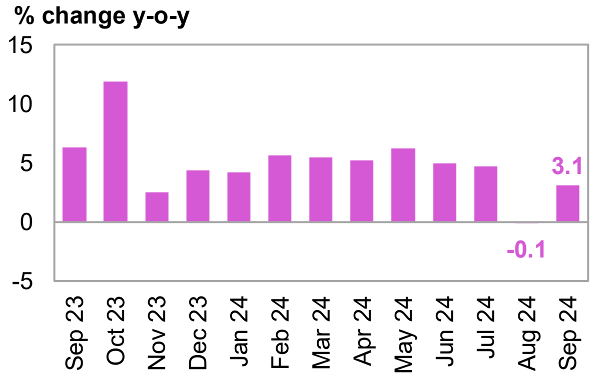
Update on the latest developments

India's economic growth slowed to 5.4%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 6.7%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, and 7.8%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. The sharpest contractions were observed in the mining sector, which declined by 0.1%, y-o-y, in 3Q24 compared to growth of 7.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, and in the manufacturing sector, which slowed to 2.2%, y-o-y, in 3Q24 from 7.0%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Utilities also experienced a steep deceleration, growing 3.3%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 10.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. The construction sector, while also slowing, showed more resilience, growing at 7.7%, y-o-y, in 3Q24 compared to 10.5%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Services remained relatively stable, posting 7.1% y-o-y growth in 3Q24, down slightly from 7.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Agriculture and forestry were the only sectors showing improvement, growing 3.5%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, up from 2.0%, y-o-y, in 2Q24.

On the expenditure side, a pickup in government spending failed to offset slowdowns in private consumption and gross fixed capital formation. Government spending grew by 4.4%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, recovering from a contraction of 0.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. In contrast, private consumption growth decelerated to 6.0%, y-o-y, from 7.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, while gross fixed capital formation slowed to 5.4%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, from 7.5%, y-o-y, in 2Q24.

In September, IP returned to growth at 3.1%, y-o-y, up from a contraction of 0.1%, y-o-y, in August. However, this remains below the average IP growth rate of 5.2%, y-o-y, recorded between January and July this year. The mining sector grew by a marginal 0.2%, y-o-y, in September, recovering from a 4.3% y-o-y contraction in August. Computer, electronic, and optical equipment, which had shown consistent growth exceeding 10%, y-o-y, each month since May, contracted by 1.3%, y-o-y, in September. This followed a robust expansion of 11.6%, y-o-y, in August. In contrast, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals, both benefiting from government support, saw accelerated growth in September.

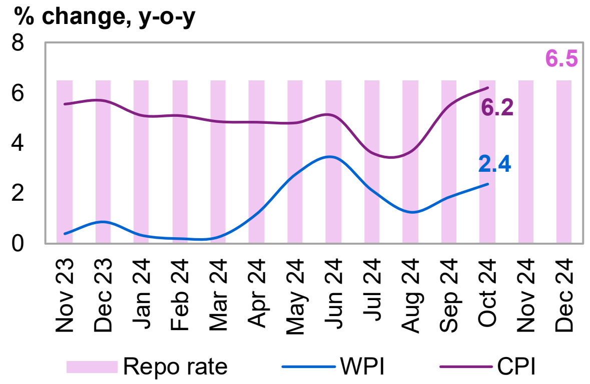
Graph 3 - 12: India's industrial production



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

Inflation rose to 6.2%, y-o-y, in October, exceeding the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) upper target limit of 6.0%, compared to 5.5%, y-o-y, in September. Inflation had previously slowed below the 4.0% midpoint target in July and August. The main driver of the resurgence was food inflation, which climbed to 9.7%, y-o-y, in October from 8.4%, y-o-y, in September. Within this category, vegetable inflation surged to 42.2%, y-o-y, from 36.0%, y-o-y, during the same period, surpassing the high levels seen earlier in 2024. The RBI cited the lack of adequate storage facilities, volatile crop cycles, and limited food processing capabilities as factors exacerbating supply and demand imbalances and contributing to significant price fluctuations.

Graph 3 - 13: Repo rate and inflation in India



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

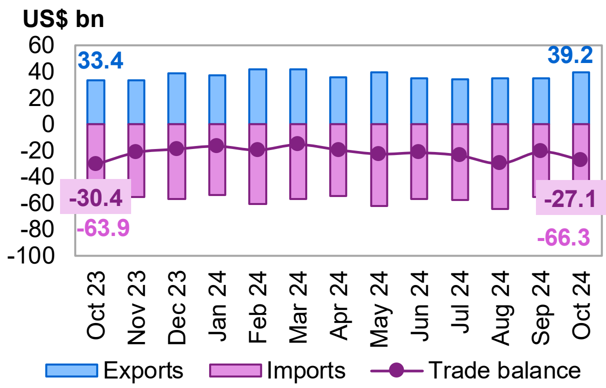
At its October and December meetings, the RBI held interest rates steady at 6.5%, citing food inflation as a key uncertainty.

India's trade deficit widened to $27.1 billion in October, up from $20.7 billion in September. In comparison, the trade deficit stood at $30.4 billion in October 2023.

Imports increased to $66.3 billion in October, up from $55.3 billion in September, driven by higher imports of gold and crude oil.

Monthly exports rose to $39.2 billion in October, from $34.6 billion in September, supported by stronger demand for engineering goods and electronic products.

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 normalize its growth pattern following the slowdown in 3Q24. The manufacturing sector is expected to return to growth, supported by government policies outlined in the Union Budget released in July. Key sectors such as pharmaceuticals and high-tech manufacturing are expected to continue showing strong growth rates into 2025. High unemployment continues to weigh on private expenditure, as reflected in 3Q24 data. While government measures to address labour market imbalances are underway, their effects will unfold over time. The manufacturing PMI remained robust at 56.5 in November, indicating continued expansion.

Agriculture is expected to rebound and accelerate after the monsoon season, which saw 6% more rainfall than the historical average. However, uneven rain distribution and ongoing challenges in the storage and processing of key vegetables continue to keep food inflation volatile. The RBI retains room to lower interest rates, potentially in early 2025, while balancing the impact on food inflation. Both private consumption and the manufacturing sector are expected to benefit from such monetary easing. The RBI MPC is scheduled to meet next in February 2025.

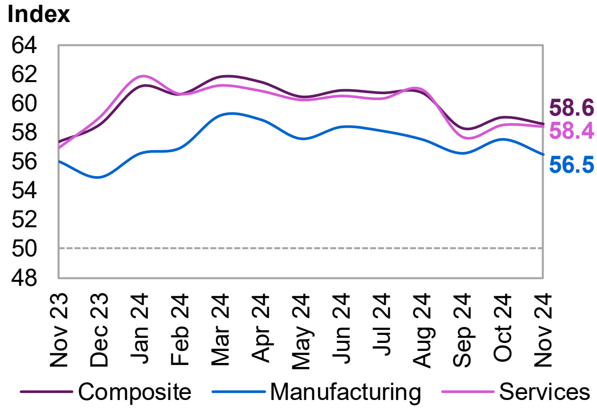
Services are likely to remain the primary driver of the Indian economy, with growth consistently around 7%, y-o-y, as seen in 2Q24 and 3Q24, providing a strong foundation for sustained economic growth. Government initiatives to further formalize the economy are expected to strengthen this trend. Additionally, proposed government reforms to streamline and unify the insurance sector, including increasing the FDI limit from 74% to 100%, aim to drive growth in financial services and expand opportunities in the sector.

PMI figures for November showed a slight decline in both manufacturing and services, although both remain firmly in expansionary territory.

The Manufacturing PMI decreased to 56.5 in November, down from 57.5 in October.

The Services PMI edged down to 58.4 in November, from 58.5 in October.

Graph 3 - 15: India's PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

The slowdown in economic growth in 3Q24 is projected to rebound in 4Q24, driven by expanding industrial and agricultural output. The forecast for 2024 remains unchanged from the previous month at 6.8%.

In 2025, economic growth is expected to decelerate from the high baseline of 2024 but remain robust at 6.3%, consistent with the previous month's forecast.

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 latest available data shows that the Brazilian economy grew by a robust 4.0%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, up from 3.3%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. The largest growth segment on the expenditure side came from an increase in gross fixed capital formation, accelerating to 10.8%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, up from 5.7%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, signalling the strong impact of government infrastructure spending and capital goods. Private consumption also accelerated, growing 5.5%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, from 5.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. This was driven by rising real wages.

Regarding the sectoral breakdown, agriculture remained in contraction due to the strong baseline set by 2023's record harvest. However, the sector contracted by only 0.2%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, showing an improvement over the sharper 3.8% contraction, y-o-y, seen in 2Q24.

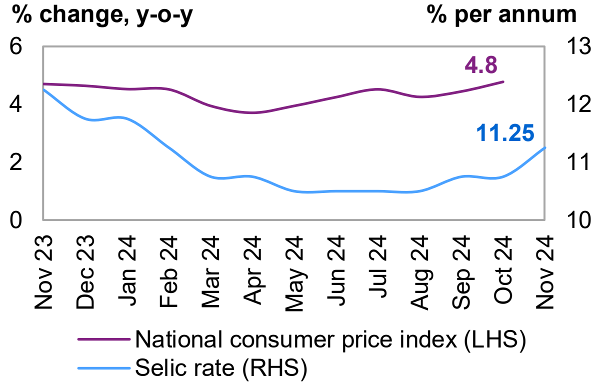
Brazil's services sector, the largest in the economy, grew 4.0%, y-o-y, in September, up from 1.9%, y-o-y, in August. While household services slowed to 5.0%, y-o-y, from 7.4%, y-o-y, this was offset by growth of 9.2% in information and communication services, y-o-y, and a narrower 1.0% contraction in transportation, y-o-y, compared to 2.8%, y-o-y, in August. Within transportation, road freight transport contracted 6.1%, y-o-y, improving from a decline of 8.0%, y-o-y, while passenger road transport grew 8.1%, y-o-y, up from 1.4%, y-o-y, in August. Unemployment declined further in October to 6.2%, down from 6.4% in September.

This sustained low rate continues to exert upward pressure on real wages, thereby supporting an increase in consumer spending. Retail sales continued to show solid growth, although decelerating from the high summer season. Reflecting the high real wages driven by low unemployment, retail sales in September grew 6.8%, y-o-y, down from 10.0%, y-o-y, in August.

Inflation in Brazil continued to rise in October, with headline inflation reaching 4.8%, y-o-y, up from 4.4%, y-o-y, in September, exceeding the Banco Central do Brasil's (BCB) upper target limit of 4.5%. Core inflation also rose to 4.1%, y-o-y, from 3.8%, y-o-y, over the same period.

In response, the BCB increased the Selic rate by 50 bp to 11.25% at its November meeting, citing strong economic activity, labour market dynamics, and rising input costs as key drivers.

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 is projected to maintain strong momentum through the end of 2024, building on its robust 3Q24 performance. However, baseline effects from a high starting point in 2023, combined with persistently elevated interest rates, are anticipated to moderate growth rates into 2025. Retail sales are expected to continue expanding, supported by rising real wages from historically low unemployment levels. However, inflationary dynamics are likely to slow real wage gains, gradually softening the impact on consumption. The BCB is expected to sustain its tightening cycle, with the MPC maintaining its commitment to achieving a 3% inflation target. This will likely require further rate increases. The next MPC meeting will be held in mid-December.

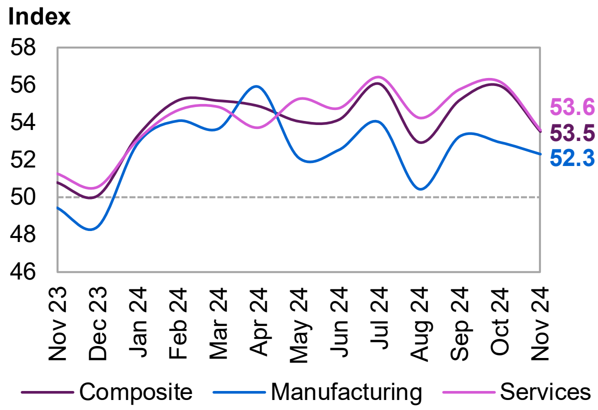
The agricultural sector is forecast to recover in 2025, as indicated by early Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) reports, following a period of contraction due to uneven rain distribution and the strong baseline of the record harvest in 2023. This recovery is expected to positively impact the broader economy, particularly road cargo transportation, which should further lift growth in the services sector. IP is anticipated to remain strong, underpinned by government support and continued expansion. However, trade relations with China could face challenges, as Chinese exporters seek alternative markets in response to potential US tariffs. Brazil's rising domestic demand and inflationary pressures could nevertheless also benefit from additional imports of Chinese goods, as these may lower prices. Trends in the labour market are also expected to moderate, as higher interest rates gradually curb economic activity.

In November, PMIs remained in positive territory but showed a decline in both services and manufacturing activity.

The Services PMI fell to 53.6 in November, down from 56.2 in October, driven by a slowdown in financial services sales.

The Manufacturing PMI eased slightly to 52.3 in November from 52.9 in October, reflecting steady new orders and improving operating conditions in the intermediate goods category.

Graph 3 - 17: Brazil's PMIs



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

With strong 3Q24 data and sustained consumer demand, the 2024 growth forecast has been revised upward to 3.1%.

For 2025, tight monetary policies and inflation uncertainties are expected to moderate growth, with the forecast remaining unchanged at 2.1%.

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

	Brazil
2024	**3.1**
Change from previous month	0.2
2025	**2.1**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Russia

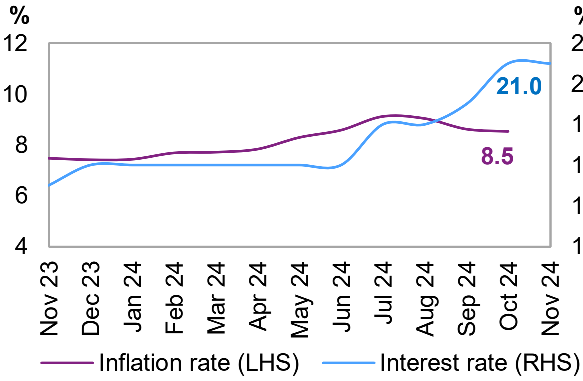
Update on the latest developments

Preliminary economic growth data from Russia continued to demonstrate a solid performance, with GDP growing 3.1%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 4.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. IP rose to 4.8%, y-o-y, in October, up from 3.2%, y-o-y, in September, despite a slowdown in the mineral extraction sector. Manufacturing sector growth accelerated sharply to 9.7%, y-o-y, in October, compared to 6.6%, y-o-y, in September.

Retail sales maintained robust growth but showed signs of deceleration. October retail sales increased 4.9%, y-o-y, compared to 6.5%, y-o-y, in September. Rising consumer demand continues to be supported by increasing real wages amid tight labour market conditions. The unemployment rate fell further to 2.3% in October, down from 2.4% in September, where it had been steady since June. Despite high private spending and rising wages, inflation remains elevated, though early signs of moderation have emerged.

Headline inflation eased slightly to 8.5%, y-o-y, in October, down from 8.6%, y-o-y, in September, after peaking at 9.1%, y-o-y, in July. Core inflation also edged down to 8.2%, y-o-y, in October, from 8.3%, y-o-y, in September. The Bank of Russia has raised the key interest rate three times since July, from 16% to 21% in October, and has indicated that further rate hikes may follow to achieve its 4% inflation target by 2026. The next policy meeting is scheduled for mid-December. The Bank of Russia has cited concerns over increasing government spending as announced in the recent budget, a tight labour market, external constraints, and expected future policies such as the recycling fee on vehicles as factors that could sustain inflationary pressures, necessitating continued monetary tightening.

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



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

On the external front, Russia's trade surplus widened to $12.6 billion in September, up from $9.7 billion in August, though this was lower than the $15.5 billion surplus seen in September 2023. This improvement was driven by a significant rise in exports to $39.1 billion in September, up from $35.0 billion in August, while imports increased modestly to $26.5 billion, up from $25.3 billion over the same period.

Near-term expectations

The Russian economy is still experiencing growth, but there are signs it is slowing down as tight labour markets and high interest rates begin to impact consumer spending and investment. Inflation remains a key concern, with limited imports, rising wages, and constrained domestic production contributing to upward price pressure. While inflation has shown early signs of cooling, the recently implemented increase in the vehicle recycling fee, which impacts imports and will rise annually through 2030, is expected to offset some of this progress. The Bank of Russia reaffirmed its commitment to its 4% inflation target, though it acknowledges this may not be achieved until 2026, leaving room for further rate hikes if necessary.

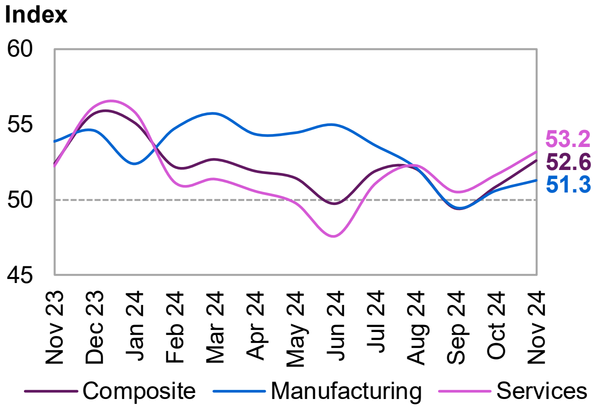
Government spending remains a significant driver of economic activity and is projected to continue at elevated levels following recent budget expansions. However, tight labour markets are beginning to constrain industrial output and manufacturing as the limited labour pool affects productivity. Exports are expected to grow further with the lifting of the gasoline export ban, while China's trade surplus and potential tensions with other trading partners could make Russia an increasingly attractive market for Chinese goods. Consumer spending is anticipated to stabilize, as high interest rates constrain household demand. The key challenge for the Russian economy remains to balance policies to control inflation with policies aimed at increasing investment in domestic production capacity.

The latest PMI figures indicate continued expansion in both manufacturing and services.

The Manufacturing PMI rose to 51.3 in November, up from 50.6 in October.

The Services PMI increased to 53.2 in November, up from 51.6 in October.

Graph 3 - 19: Russia's PMI



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

Russia's economic growth continues to show resilience, with a slight moderation anticipated in 4Q24. The 2024 growth forecast remains steady at 3.5%, supported by a strong performance earlier in the year and underlying economic fundamentals that are expected to sustain momentum despite some headwinds.

For 2025, the economic growth rate is expected to decelerate, with high inflation and tight monetary policies continuing. 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	0.0
2025	**1.7**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Africa

South Africa

Update on the latest developments

The latest data from 3Q24 shows that South Africa's economy grew by 0.3%, y-o-y, remaining unchanged from the revised 2Q24 growth. The construction sector continued to contract, shrinking by 2.9%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, though this marked an improvement from a deeper contraction of 6.9%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Manufacturing returned to growth after two consecutive quarters of contraction, expanding by 0.8%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, compared to a contraction of 1.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Notably, the electricity, gas, and water sector saw robust growth for the second consecutive quarter, increasing by 6.2%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, up from 5.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, reflecting the ongoing stability and improvement in the electricity grid. This stability is further demonstrated by a 6.1% rise, y-o-y, in electricity consumption in September, marking six consecutive months of growth. Additionally, electricity production increased by 8.6%, y-o-y, in September, continuing the strong momentum that began in late 2023.

Inflation eased further in October, dropping to 2.8%, y-o-y, from 3.7%, y-o-y, in September. Food inflation also declined to 3.0%, y-o-y, from 4.3%, y-o-y, in September, bringing overall inflation below the South African Reserve Bank (SARB)'s lower target limit of 3%. However, the SARB noted that this decline is likely temporary due to supply-side constraints, and expects inflation to stabilize near the midpoint target of 4% by mid-2025, particularly as electricity prices increase. In November, the SARB reduced the key repo rate by 25 basis points to 7.75%, citing easing inflation but maintaining a cautious outlook with risks assessed as relatively balanced. Regarding the labour market, unemployment edged down slightly in 3Q24 to 32.1%, from 33.5% in 2Q24, but remains high. Retail sales slowed to 0.9%, y-o-y, in September after strong gains of 3.3%, y-o-y, in August.

Near-term expectations

Data through 3Q24 point to modest growth in South Africa, influenced by structural challenges. Efforts to reform the power grid, aimed at improving stability and efficiency, are expected to lay the groundwork for growth in 2025. Enhanced electricity supply is projected to contribute to steady gains in manufacturing and agricultural output, while also supporting the services sector through improved reliability. With inflation easing, the SARB may continue lowering interest rates at the January meeting, while monitoring electricity price impacts. Unemployment remains a concern, though a recovery in tourism could boost the services sector in 2025. The PMI increased to 50.9 in November, up from 50.6 in October, marking four consecutive months of growth, supported by gains in employment and new orders, signalling improved private sector activity.

South Africa's economic growth forecast for 2024 has been revised down to 0.5%, reflecting a modest performance in 3Q24.

Looking ahead to 2025, growth is expected to accelerate to 1.3%, driven by cooling inflation, an accommodative monetary policy, and improvements in power grid stability.

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

	South Africa
2024	**0.5**
Change from previous month	-0.2
2025	**1.3**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Saudi Arabia

Data from 3Q24 indicates that the Saudi Arabian economy grew by 2.8%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, recovering from a contraction of 0.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, increased by 7.6%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, up from 1.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Chemical products, which account for over 25% of non-oil exports, grew by 5.3%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, reversing from a contraction of 4.6%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. Inflation edged up slightly to 1.9%, y-o-y, in October, from 1.7%, y-o-y, in September. Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels were the primary contributors, with apartment rental prices increasing by 11.3%, y-o-y, in October, up from 10.0%, y-o-y, in September. Food and beverage inflation decreased to 0.1%, y-o-y, in October, down from 0.8%, y-o-y, in September. Transportation costs continued to decline, falling by 3.3%, y-o-y, in October, driven by lower vehicle prices.

Government spending on infrastructure remains strong, highlighted by the awarding of contracts for the Saudi rail network, including the Landbridge project connecting Riyadh and Jeddah. Saudi Arabia's efforts to expand the non-oil sector include ongoing support for EV production, targeting 500,000 EVs annually by 2030. Strong consumer demand continues to drive new orders and workforce expansion, as reflected in the PMI, which rose to 59.0 in November from 56.9 in October. This aligns with the anticipated growth dynamics for 2025, driven by expansions in government infrastructure spending and strong consumer demand, sustaining robust growth in both the non-oil sector and the overall economy.

Nigeria

The Nigerian economy saw an acceleration of growth in 3Q24 to 3.5%, y-o-y, up from 3.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. This was primarily driven by growth in the services sector, which expanded by 5.2%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, up from 3.8%, y-o-y, in 2Q24. The services sector experienced a broad-based improvement across all subsegments, including transportation, information and communication, finance and insurance. Industry and agriculture saw continued growth but at a slower pace during the same period. Industry grew 2.2%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 3.5%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, following a slowdown in manufacturing. Agriculture achieved growth of 1.1%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, down from 1.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24.

The overall acceleration in the growth pattern came despite continued inflationary concerns and tight monetary policy. After two months of slowing, inflation picked up again in October to reach 33.9%, y-o-y, up from 32.7%, y-o-y, in September. Food inflation was a major driver of the trend, moving up to 39.2%, y-o-y, in October from 37.8%, y-o-y, in September. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) raised the key interest rate 25 bp to 27.50% at its November meeting. The MPC cited rising gasoline prices along with food inflation as major considerations, but also pointed to improved productivity in the agricultural sector benefitting overall food security and food prices. The MPC will next meet in late January and has signalled its willingness to further increase rates to achieve price stabilization. The Stanbic IBTC Bank Nigeria PMI remained in contractionary territory but showed improvement, rising to 49.6 in November from 46.9 in October.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The UAE sustained solid economic growth in 2Q24, with the overall economy expanding by 3.9%, y-o-y, up from 3.4%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. The non-oil sector registered growth of 4.8%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 4.0%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. The manufacturing sector, which constitutes roughly 12% of the economy, saw growth accelerate to 2.4%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 1.9%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. Construction, representing approximately 9% of the economy, also demonstrated strong growth at 8.3%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 6.2%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. The information and communication sector, along with financial and insurance activities, maintained steady growth but experienced a slight deceleration in 2Q24. The information and communication sector grew at 5.0%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, down from 5.6%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, while financial and insurance activities grew by 7.2%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, down from 7.9%, y-o-y, in 1Q24.

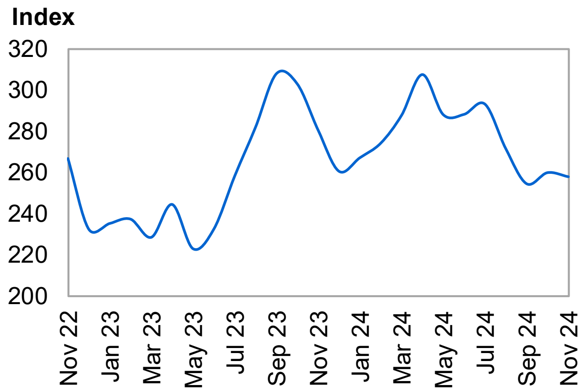
In Abu Dhabi, the emirate exhibited stronger growth dynamics, with the overall economy expanding by 4.1%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 3.3%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. The non-oil sector grew at a robust 6.6%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 4.7%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. Dubai also showed solid performance, growing at 3.3%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, up from 3.2%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. Dubai's increasing attractiveness as a business hub, supported by amendments to the Dubai International Financial Centre Law on the Application of Civil and Commercial Laws, is expected to enhance the role of the DIFC and bolster its standing among global financial hubs. The UAE's growth is expected to remain robust and diversified, supported by large-scale infrastructure projects, strong government fundamentals, and an expanding private sector. The S&P Global UAE PMI edged slightly up to 54.1 in October up from 53.8 in September with rising output driven by higher sales.

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

The US dollar (USD) rose for a second consecutive month in November, increasing by 2.5%, m-o-m. Despite the US Fed lowering interest rates during its November meeting, the USD continued to advance on the back of higher bullish sentiment following the outcome of the US presidential election. Limited guidance from the Fed on the outlook of additional rate cuts, as well as favourable yield spreads compared to other major currencies, further supported the USD. Compared with the same period last year, the index was up by 1.3%, y-o-y.

On developed market currencies, the USD rose against all major currencies for a second consecutive month in November. The USD rose against the euro, yen, and pound by 2.5%, 3.0%, and 2.4%, m-o-m, respectively. Compared with the same period last year, the USD was up against the euro and yen by 1.5% and 2.8%, y-o-y, respectively; however, it was down against the pound by 2.8%, y-o-y.

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



Sources: IMF and OPEC.

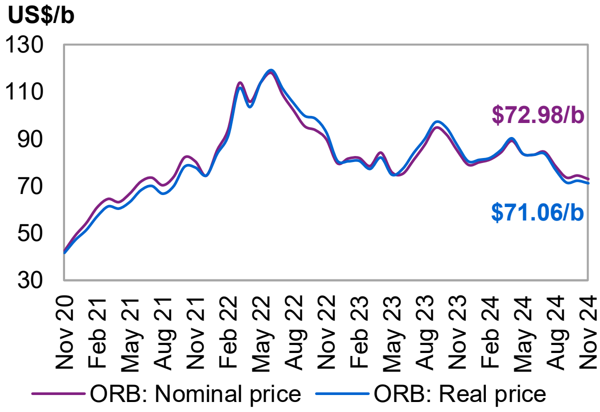
In terms of emerging market currencies, the USD continued to advance in November. It rose against the rupee, yuan, and real by 0.4%, 1.4%, and 2.8%, m-o-m, respectively. Compared with the same period last year, the USD was up against the rupee and real by 1.3%, and 18.0%, y-o-y; however, it was down against the yuan by 0.4%, y-o-y.

The differential between nominal and real ORB prices narrowed in November. Inflation (nominal price minus real price) went from a premium of $2.31/b in October to a premium of $1.92/b in November, a 16.9%, decrease, m-o-m.

In nominal terms, accounting for inflation, the ORB price went from $74.45/b in October, to $72.98/b in November, a 2.0% decrease, m-o-m. The ORB was down by 14.1%, y-o-y, in nominal terms.

In real terms (excluding inflation), the ORB went from $72.14/b in October, to $71.06/b in November, a 1.5% decrease, m-o-m. The ORB was down by 18.5%, 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 stands at a healthy 1.6 mb/d, y-o-y, revised down by 210 tb/d from the last month's assessment. The bulk of this revision is made in 3Q24, taking into account recently received bearish data for 3Q24. Downward revisions to OECD Americas and OECD Asia Pacific were partly offset by an upward revision to OECD Europe oil demand based on actual data. In the non-OECD, downward revisions were made to China, India, Other Asia, the Middle East and Africa based on actual data received; these were partly offset by an upward revision to Other Eurasia. In 2024, oil demand in the OECD is projected to grow by more than 0.1 mb/d, mostly due to OECD Americas, supported by growth from OECD Europe. However, the OECD Asia Pacific region is projected to decline slightly, y-o-y. In the non-OECD, oil demand growth is forecast to rise by around 1.5 mb/d, y-o-y, driven by China and supported by Other Asia, India, the Middle East and Latin America. Total world oil demand is anticipated to reach 105.5 mb/d in 4Q24 and 103.8 mb/d in 2024.

In 2025, global oil demand growth is forecast at 1.4 mb/d, y-o-y, a slight downward adjustment of 90 tb/d, marking a healthy growth level compared to pre-pandemic averages. Most of this downward revision is in 3Q25, given the downward revision of 3Q24 and generally lower demand growth in 2025 compared to 2024. 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 a much stronger 1.3 mb/d. Oil demand in the non-OECD is forecast to be mostly driven by requirements from China, supported by Other Asia, India, the Middle East and Latin America. Moreover, growth is expected to be bolstered by strong air travel demand and healthy road mobility, including on-road diesel and trucking, as well as healthy industrial, construction and agricultural activities in non-OECD countries. Similarly, capacity additions and petrochemical margins are expected to continue to contribute to oil demand growth. In terms of products, oil demand is projected to be driven by requirements for transportation fuels, led by jet/kerosene, followed by gasoline and diesel. Total world oil demand is anticipated to reach 106.9 mb/d in 4Q25 and 105.3 mb/d in 2025.

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	24.96	25.33	25.42	25.03	0.08	0.31
of which US	*20.36*	*19.92*	*20.47*	*20.66*	*20.85*	*20.48*	*0.12*	*0.57*
Europe	13.45	12.85	13.62	14.15	13.41	13.51	0.06	0.48
Asia Pacific	7.24	7.53	6.98	6.92	7.43	7.22	-0.03	-0.39
Total OECD	**45.65**	**44.80**	**45.56**	**46.41**	**46.26**	**45.76**	**0.11**	**0.25**
China	16.36	16.66	16.60	16.78	17.10	16.79	0.43	2.63
India	5.34	5.66	5.61	5.30	5.65	5.55	0.21	3.93
Other Asia	9.28	9.70	9.77	9.40	9.51	9.59	0.32	3.42
Latin America	6.69	6.66	6.80	6.85	6.88	6.80	0.11	1.61
Middle East	8.63	8.66	8.46	8.99	9.02	8.78	0.15	1.74
Africa	4.46	4.55	4.29	4.41	4.87	4.53	0.07	1.57
Russia	3.84	3.95	3.83	3.96	4.11	3.96	0.12	3.20
Other Eurasia	1.17	1.34	1.26	1.10	1.28	1.25	0.07	6.08
Other Europe	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.76	0.84	0.80	0.02	2.20
Total Non-OECD	**56.56**	**57.96**	**57.44**	**57.56**	**59.27**	**58.06**	**1.50**	**2.65**
Total World	**102.21**	**102.76**	**102.99**	**103.96**	**105.53**	**103.82**	**1.61**	**1.58**
Previous Estimate	102.21	102.80	103.19	104.54	105.56	104.03	1.82	1.78
Revision	0.00	-0.04	-0.19	-0.57	-0.03	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21

*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	25.03	24.48	25.01	25.45	25.50	25.11	0.08	0.31
of which US	*20.48*	*19.95*	*20.50*	*20.72*	*20.89*	*20.52*	*0.04*	*0.21*
Europe	13.51	12.87	13.63	14.18	13.43	13.53	0.02	0.12
Asia Pacific	7.22	7.54	6.99	6.94	7.44	7.23	0.01	0.15
Total OECD	**45.76**	**44.89**	**45.63**	**46.56**	**46.37**	**45.87**	**0.11**	**0.23**
China	16.79	16.99	16.89	17.12	17.39	17.10	0.31	1.85
India	5.55	5.88	5.86	5.55	5.88	5.79	0.24	4.31
Other Asia	9.59	9.97	10.08	9.74	9.81	9.90	0.30	3.17
Latin America	6.80	6.80	6.94	7.00	7.02	6.94	0.14	2.09
Middle East	8.78	8.81	8.60	9.17	9.18	8.94	0.16	1.80
Africa	4.53	4.63	4.38	4.51	4.96	4.62	0.09	2.03
Russia	3.96	4.01	3.89	4.02	4.15	4.02	0.05	1.36
Other Eurasia	1.25	1.37	1.28	1.15	1.31	1.28	0.03	2.53
Other Europe	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.78	0.85	0.81	0.01	1.40
Total Non-OECD	**58.06**	**59.27**	**58.74**	**59.03**	**60.55**	**59.40**	**1.34**	**2.31**
Total World	**103.82**	**104.16**	**104.37**	**105.59**	**106.92**	**105.27**	**1.45**	**1.40**
Previous Estimate	104.03	104.29	104.63	106.31	107.00	105.57	1.54	1.48
Revision	-0.21	-0.13	-0.26	-0.72	-0.08	-0.30	-0.09	-0.08

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

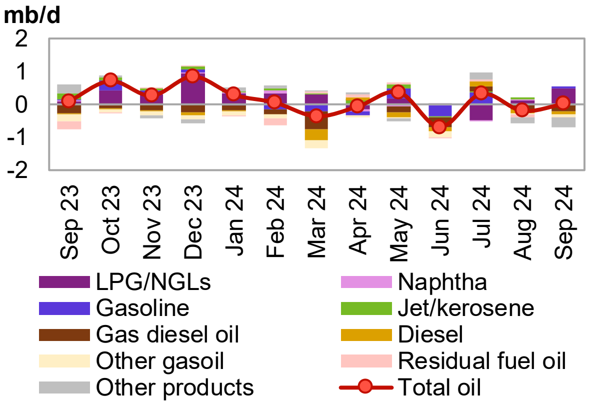
OECD

OECD Americas

Update on the latest developments

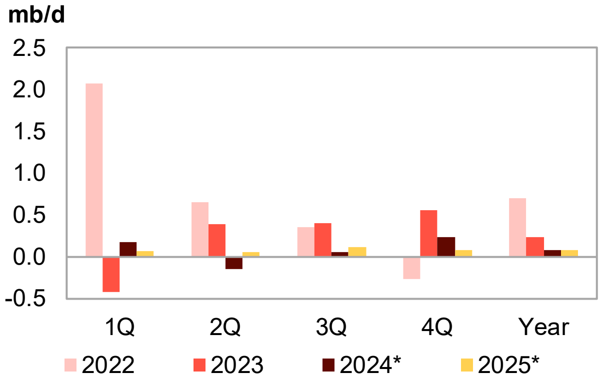
In September, oil demand in OECD Americas inched up by 19 tb/d, y-o-y, an improvement from the 188 tb/d, y-o-y, contraction seen the previous month. The entire increase was recorded in the US, while declines in other countries in the region offset most of this growth. LPG and gasoline were the only products that recorded an increase in the region in September.

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 September expanded by 153 tb/d, y-o-y, an improvement from the 57 tb/d, y-o-y, decline registered the previous month. The entire incremental demand came from LPG and gasoline.

In terms of products, LPG recorded the largest growth by 390 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 214 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. Gasoline surged by 151 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 14 tb/d, y-o-y, in August. The growth in gasoline demand aligned with a report from the US Department of Transportation which stated that seasonally adjusted vehicle miles travelled (VMT) for September 2024 increased by 0.7% over September 2023.

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

US oil demand By product	Sep 23	Sep 24	*Change Sep 24/Sep 23* Growth	%
LPG	3.28	3.67	0.39	11.9
Naphtha	0.15	0.11	-0.04	-28.9
Gasoline	8.84	8.99	0.15	1.7
Jet/kerosene	1.70	1.67	-0.03	-1.8
Diesel	3.86	3.71	-0.15	-3.8
Fuel oil	0.22	0.22	0.00	-1.4
Other products	2.39	2.23	-0.16	-6.8
Total	**20.45**	**20.60**	**0.15**	**0.7**

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

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Diesel contracted by 146 tb/d, y-o-y, in September, albeit showing a slight improvement from the 177 tb/d, y-o-y, a decline seen the previous month. Lower diesel requirements are consistent with a declining trend in US manufacturing activity, which has been in contraction for seven consecutive months. The manufacturing PMI in the US stood at 47.2 in September. Similarly, a report from the American Trucking Associations indicated that the advanced seasonally adjusted truck tonnage index in September fell by 0.1%, y-o-y, and declined by 0.2%, m-o-m.

The ‘other products’ category, notably petroleum coke – widely used in aluminium and steel manufacturing – fell by 164 tb/d, y-o-y, in September, similar to the 161 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen the previous month. Naphtha fell by 44 tb/d, y-o-y, from zero growth seen the previous month. Demand for jet/kerosene contracted by 31 tb/d, y-o-y, down from an 87 tb/d y-o-y increase observed in August. Jet/kerosene declined slightly on the back of slowing air travel activity growth in the US in September. According to a report by the International Air Travel Association (IATA), US domestic passenger traffic and international revenue passenger kilometres (RPKs) increased by only 0.5% and 1.6%, y-o-y, respectively, in September. This compares with a y-o-y increase of 4.2% for international and 4.7% for domestic traffic in August. Residual fuels were flat in September, albeit showing an improvement from the 32 tb/d y-o-y decline seen the previous month.

Near-term expectations

Looking forward, robust US GDP growth in 2024 is expected to be sustained in 2025. US economic activity is expected to be well supported by the services sector, which constitutes some 70% of the US economy. Air travel and driving mobility are expected to remain healthy and support oil demand. Furthermore, the US is expected to maintain its leading role in petrochemical feedstock demand, particularly in LPG/ethane production and consumption. In terms of products in 2025, gasoline is expected to drive oil demand growth by 30 tb/d, y-o-y, supported by healthy driving mobility. Diesel and jet/kerosene are projected to expand by about 20 tb/d, y-o-y, each. Regarding petrochemical feedstock, while LPG/ethane is projected to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in naphtha is anticipated to be limited, due to a strong baseline effect. Furthermore, the ‘other products’ category and residual fuels are anticipated to marginally contract by 9 tb/d, and 21 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Overall, in 2025, US demand is expected to marginally grow by around 40 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.5 mb/d.

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

OECD Europe

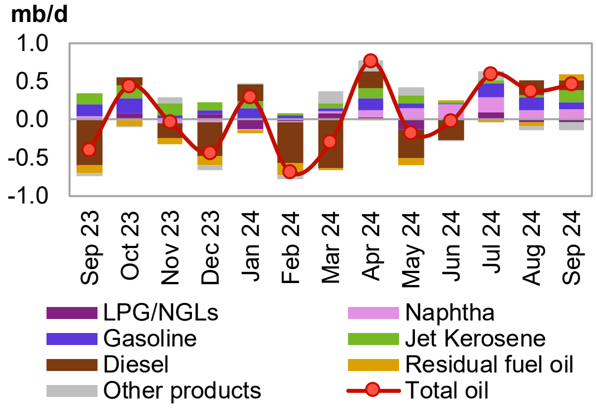
Update on the latest developments

In September, oil demand in OECD Europe surged further by 453 tb/d, y-o-y, showing considerable growth for the third consecutive month. This was supported by requirements from all major consuming countries, including Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the UK. In terms of products, transportation fuels and naphtha accounted for the largest share of growth in oil demand.

Regarding products, jet/kerosene led oil demand growth in September by 164 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 35 tb/d y-o-y seen the previous month. Jet/kerosene was supported by an increase in air travel as reported by the IATA Air Passenger Monthly Analysis, which reported that international RPKs in Europe increased by 7.6%, y-o-y, in September. Diesel expanded by 122 tb/d, y-o-y, below 189 tb/d y-o-y, growth observed the previous month.

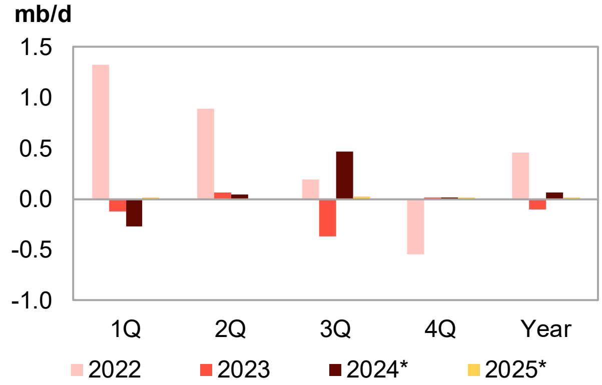
Gasoline demand increased by 96 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is below the growth of 169 tb/d, y-o-y, observed the previous month.

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



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

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



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

In terms of petrochemical feedstock, naphtha expanded by 126 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 116 tb/d y-o-y increase in August. Naphtha was supported by increased gasoline blending activity in the region. However, LPG fell by 38 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit showing an improvement from the 44 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen the previous month. The 'other products' category contracted by 104 tb/d, y-o-y, down further from an annual decline of 44 tb/d in August.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead to 2025, the GDP growth rate for the region is expected to improve and slightly surpass 2024 figures. The uptick in economic activity is expected to be primarily driven by the services sector and anticipated gains in industrial output. Additional factors expected to support the growth path include a more accommodative monetary policy by the ECB and gradually rising incomes, driven by a slowdown in inflation. Furthermore, air travel and driving activity in Europe are expected to remain steady and continue to push oil demand. The outlook for oil product demand shows that transportation fuels will be the main driver of growth. Jet/kerosene is expected to lead overall oil demand growth by around 70 tb/d, y-o-y. Gasoline is projected to inch up by 10 tb/d, y-o-y, supported by stable driving mobility. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, naphtha is expected to see an uptick of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, but LPG/ethane is projected to weaken by around 10 tb/d, y-o-y. The residual fuels category is anticipated to increase by 10 tb/d, y-o-y, partly supported by a low baseline effect. However, diesel and the 'other products' category are anticipated to be subdued. Accordingly, OECD Europe oil demand growth is forecast at 17 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.5 mb/d in 2025.

Specifically, in 1Q25, expected improvements towards the end of 2024 are expected to continue on the back of healthy air travel and driving activity. Accordingly, OECD Europe oil demand growth is forecast at 18 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25.

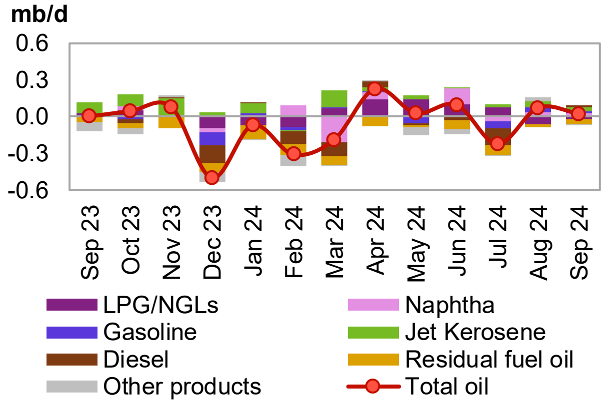
OECD Asia Pacific

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in OECD Asia Pacific in September rose by 23 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 70 tb/d y-o-y growth seen in the previous month. The uptick in demand growth emanated from 100 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in South Korea and 40 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in Australia. However, a decline of 123 tb/d, y-o-y, in Japan's oil demand offset part of this regional growth.

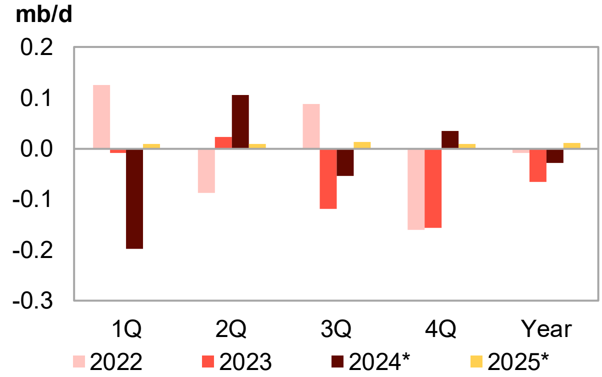
In terms of petroleum products, naphtha saw the largest increase in the region by 31 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below 35 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. This stemmed entirely from South Korea, supported by ongoing improvements in the petrochemical sector, amid a well-supported macroeconomic backdrop. Jet/kerosene expanded by 30 tb/d, y-o-y, consistent with a report from IATA's Air Passenger Monthly Analysis in September 2024, which indicates that Asian Pacific airlines remain firm regarding traffic growth. The region experienced double-digit growth, with international RPKs rising by 18.5%, y-o-y, in September. Diesel increased by 22 tb/d, y-o-y, an improvement from no growth, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Diesel saw an increase of 20 tb/d, y-o-y, in Australia and 14 tb/d, y-o-y, in Japan. However, declines of 14 tb/d, y-o-y, from South Korea partly offset overall regional growth.

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



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

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



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

Residual fuels faced a different scenario, contracting by 43 tb/d, down from a 21 tb/d, y-o-y decline seen in August. LPG fell by 17 tb/d, y-o-y, in September, though this is an improvement from a y-o-y contraction of 64 tb/d seen the previous month. The ‘other products’ category declined by 12 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 30 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month.

Near-term expectations

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

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

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

Non-OECD

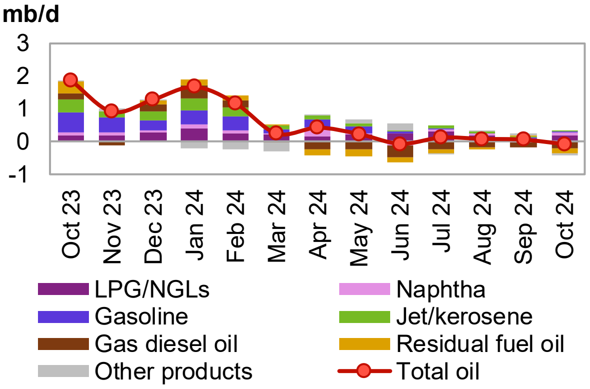
China

Update on the latest developments

China’s oil demand in October contracted by 81 tb/d, y-o-y, after growth of 57 tb/d, y-o-y, was seen the previous month. The largest y-o-y declines were observed from diesel and residual fuels, which more than offset growth in petrochemical feedstock.

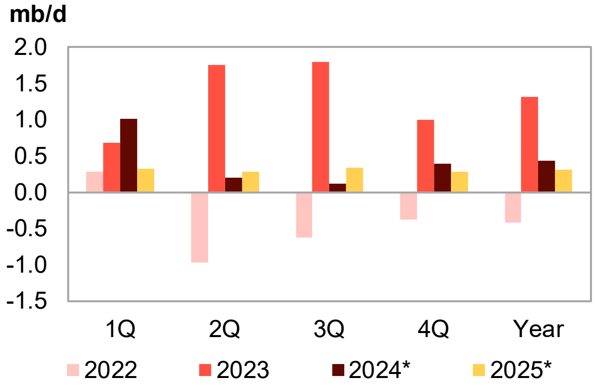
In terms of product demand, diesel recorded the largest decline by 201 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 161 tb/d, y-o-y, contraction observed the previous month. Residual fuels contracted by 156 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 36 tb/d y-o-y growth observed the previous month. The ‘other products’ category fell by 65 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 52 tb/d y-o-y growth seen in September.

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.

On a positive note, petrochemical feedstock and transportation fuels were on an upward trajectory. LPG grew by 202 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 87 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. Naphtha increased by 70 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a y-o-y contraction of 20 tb/d a month earlier. Gasoline expanded by 46 tb/d, y-o-y, and jet/kerosene expanded by 22 tb/d, y-o-y. The National Day Golden Week Holiday in October supported gasoline and jet/kerosene demand.

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

China's oil demand			*Change Oct 24/Oct 23*	
By product	**Oct 23**	**Oct 24**	**Growth**	**%**
LPG	2.80	3.01	0.20	7.2
Naphtha	1.95	2.02	0.07	3.6
Gasoline	3.84	3.89	0.05	1.2
Jet/kerosene	0.78	0.80	0.02	2.8
Diesel	4.86	4.66	-0.20	-4.1
Fuel oil	0.99	0.84	-0.16	-15.7
Other products	2.21	2.15	-0.06	-2.9
Total	**17.45**	**17.37**	**-0.08**	**-0.5**

*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 to 2025, China is expected to maintain its role as the main driver of global oil demand. GDP growth in China is expected to remain robust, supported partly by the carry-over effects of fiscal and monetary stimulus measures introduced in September. The industrial sector and manufacturing activity are expected to be well supported as domestic consumption recovers, and demand for exports, particularly from developing countries, continues to expand.

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

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

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

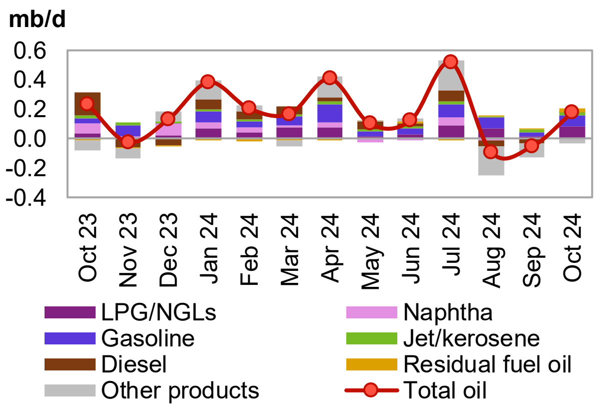
In the near term, the positive impact of government fiscal stimulus measures in 4Q24 is expected to continue into 1Q25. Similarly, ongoing healthy petrochemical feedstock requirements and stable demand for transportation fuels are expected to support oil demand in 1Q25, with China remaining the global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

India

Update on the latest developments

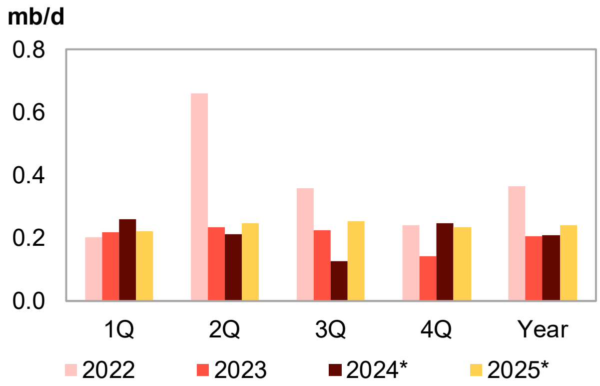
In October, India's oil demand rebounded by 179 tb/d, y-o-y, after two months of y-o-y contractions. The oil demand recovery reflects the resumption of economic activity after the end of the monsoon season. The largest monthly increases in oil product demand were recorded in transportation fuels and LPG.

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



Sources: PPAC, JODI and OPEC.

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



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

In terms of specific products, LPG saw the largest increase by 84 tb/d, y-o-y, a remarkable improvement from y-o-y growth of 15 tb/d observed the previous month. LPG consumption during the month was largely driven by consumption in domestic packaging, with a share of around 88%. In terms of transportation fuels, gasoline expanded by 78 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 27 tb/d y-o-y growth seen the previous month. Growth in gasoline demand was supported by heightened demand for personal mobility at the beginning of the festival season. Vehicle sales also inched up by 1.1%, y-o-y, in October. Jet/kerosene expanded by 17 tb/d, y-o-y, marginally below the 20 tb/d y-o-y, growth observed the previous month. Demand for jet/kerosene was supported by an ongoing rise in domestic air traffic. According to a report from the Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, domestic air traffic in India rose by 10.7%, y-o-y, in October. Residual fuels expanded by 27 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 7 tb/d, y-o-y, increase seen in September. Diesel demand inched up by a marginal 2 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit showing an improvement from the 28 tb/d, y-o-y decline seen the previous month.

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

India's oil demand			*Change Oct 24/Oct 23*	
By product	**Oct 23**	**Oct 24**	**Growth**	**%**
LPG	0.94	1.02	0.08	9.0
Naphtha	0.34	0.34	0.00	-1.2
Gasoline	0.86	0.94	0.08	9.1
Jet/kerosene	0.18	0.20	0.02	9.2
Diesel	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.1
Fuel oil	0.11	0.14	0.03	24.1
Other products	1.02	0.99	-0.03	-2.5
Total	**5.30**	**5.48**	**0.18**	**3.4**

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

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

The 'other products' category, which includes bitumen, contracted by 25 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit showing an improvement from the 96 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen the previous month. Demand for bitumen, which accounts for a large share of the 'other products' category, was subdued by heavy rainfall in some parts of India, affecting road construction activity. Naphtha inched down by 4 tb/d, y-o-y, falling from 2 tb/d, y-o-y growth in September.

Near-term expectations

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

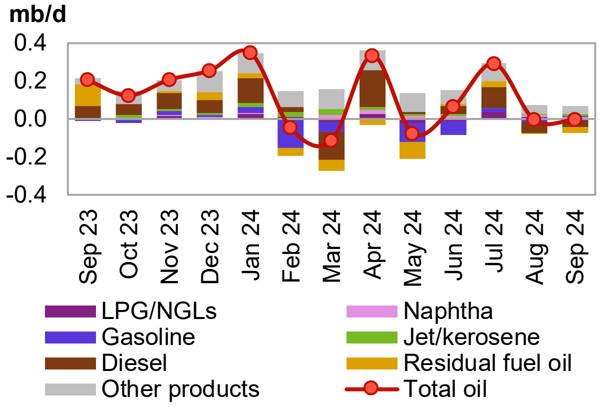
The current robust economic momentum is expected to continue in 1Q25. Furthermore, manufacturing and business activities in India are expected to remain steady. Diesel is projected to continue to be the main driver of demand growth, followed by the 'other products' category, bitumen in particular. Additionally,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

Latin America

Update on the latest developments

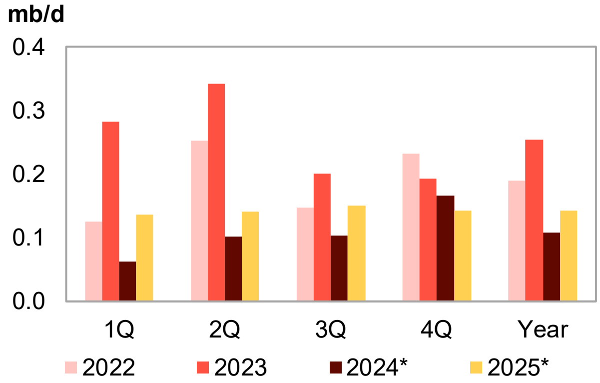
Oil demand in Latin America contracted marginally by 6 tb/d, y-o-y, in September, amid weakness in diesel and residual fuel, mostly in Argentina and Venezuela. Declines in Argentinian and Venezuelan requirements offset growth in Brazilian oil demand for the second consecutive month.

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 31 tb/d, y-o-y, in September, albeit an improvement from the 56 tb/d, y-o-y, decline observed the previous month. Residual fuels eased by 29 tb/d, y-o-y, down from an annual decline of 7 tb/d the previous month. LPG inched down by 13 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 9 tb/d y-o-y, growth seen the previous month.

On a positive note, the 'other products' category, including ethanol primarily from Brazil, expanded by 42 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit slightly below 52 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. Naphtha expanded by 11 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 9 tb/d, y-o-y, growth in August. Jet/kerosene increased by 10 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 4 tb/d, y-o-y growth observed the previous month. The rise in jet/kerosene demand is consistent with a report from IATA's Air Passenger Monthly Analysis in September, indicating that Latin American carriers registered a 12.4% yearly increase in international traffic. Gasoline saw an uptick of 4 tb/d, y-o-y, an improvement from the 19 tb/d y-o-y decline observed in August.

Near-term expectations

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

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

In 1Q25, Brazil's buoyant economy, led by strong agricultural and manufacturing activity amid healthy travel demand, is expected to support regional oil demand growth of 136 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25, to average 6.80 mb/d.

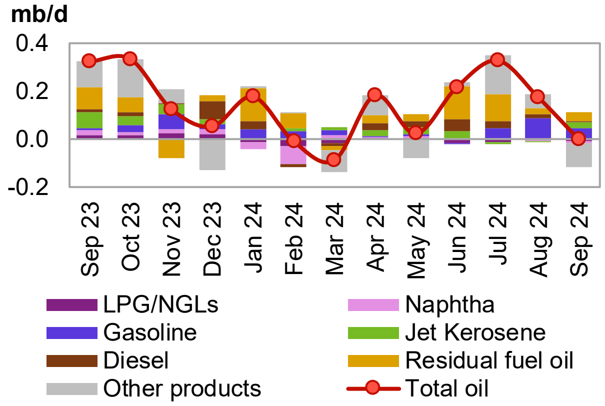
Middle East

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in the Middle East was broadly flat, y-o-y, in September, down from 174 tb/d, y-o-y growth seen in August. Strong declines in Saudi Arabia offset increases seen in Iraq, IR Iran and Kuwait.

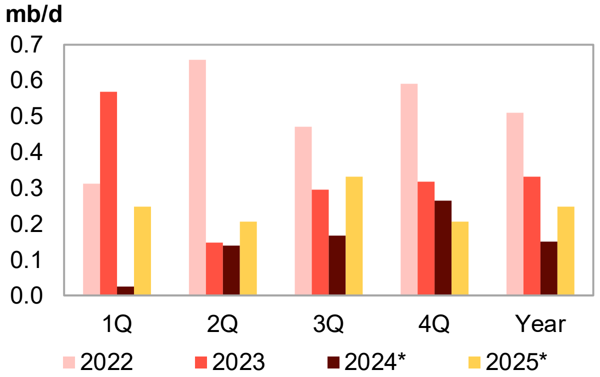
Transportation fuels led to demand for specific products. Gasoline saw an increase in demand growth of 46 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a rise of 83 tb/d, y-o-y, observed the previous month. Jet/kerosene increased by 24 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 5 tb/d y-o-y decline noted the previous month. The increase in jet/kerosene demand aligned with a report from IATA's Air Passenger Monthly Analysis in September, indicating that air travel in the Middle East achieved a rise in RPKs of 4.4%, y-o-y. Residual fuels expanded by 40 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 25 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Diesel inched up by a marginal 3 tb/d, y-o-y.

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.

However, the 'other product' category, including direct crude burning, contracted by 98 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 60 tb/d, y-o-y observed in August. The petrochemical feedstock was also in a negative trajectory, with LPG and naphtha each contracting by 9 tb/d, y-o-y.

Near-term expectations

In 2025, steady economic activity in the region is expected to be sustained by additional support from robust non-oil-related economic activity to back regional GDP and slightly surpass 2024 growth rates. Furthermore, an ongoing strong recovery in international air traffic and driving mobility is expected to be sustained.

The petrochemical industry has been growing over the last two decades and currently accounts for almost 17% of the region’s total oil demand, with some new capacity additions expected to come on stream. The outlook sees gasoline as the main driver of oil demand growth in the region, rising by 100 tb/d, y-o-y. Ongoing healthy petrochemical feedstock requirements are expected to be sustained, whereby LPG/ethane and naphtha are expected to expand by around 80 tb/d and 30 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. The current air travel recovery is expected to bolster jet/kerosene demand to grow by 45 tb/d, y-o-y. Similarly, construction and trucking amid manufacturing activity in the region are expected to bolster diesel demand growth by 45 tb/d, y-o-y. While residual fuels, mostly used in the industrial sector and for electricity generation, are forecast to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, the ‘other fuels category’ is projected to contract by around 80 tb/d, mostly due to a strong baseline effect. Overall, in 2025, oil demand in the region is projected to grow by 159 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 8.9 mb/d. The bulk of demand growth is expected to come from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

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

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the DoC) is expected to grow by 1.3 mb/d in 2024 to average 53.1 mb/d.

US crude and condensate production averaged 13.2 mb/d in September, dropping by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, due to the impact of seasonal hurricanes, while natural gas liquids (NGLs) production soared to another record high of 7.2 mb/d in September, which was up by 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y. US liquids supply growth for 2024 is now slightly higher at 0.7 mb/d. The other main drivers for non-DoC growth in 2024 are Canada, Argentina and China. Liquids production in the UK is set to witness the largest decline.

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

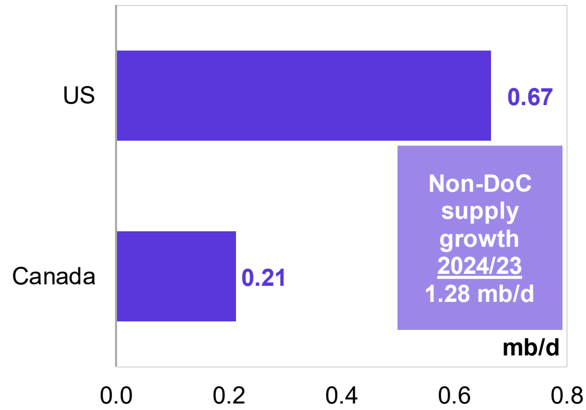
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids are forecast to grow by around 70 tb/d to average 8.3 mb/d in 2024, followed by an increase of about 0.1 mb/d to average 8.4 mb/d in 2025. OPEC NGLs and non-conventional liquids production is expected to increase by around 60 tb/d to average 5.5 mb/d in 2024, while additional growth of 110 tb/d is forecast in 2025 for an average of 5.6 mb/d.

DoC crude oil production in November increased by 0.32 mb/d, m-o-m, averaging 40.67 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Key drivers of growth and decline

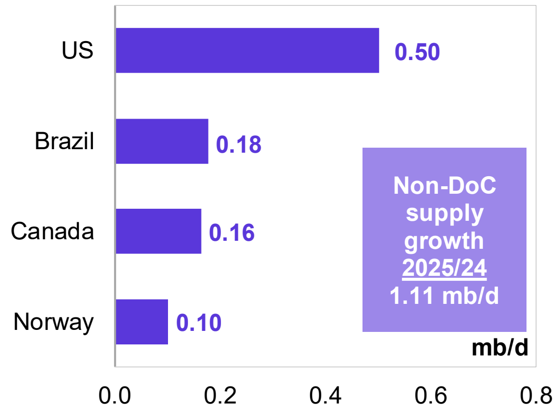
Non-DoC liquids supply is expected to grow by 1.3 mb/d in 2024. Upward revisions in OECD Americas and Africa were partially offset by downward shifts in Latin America and OECD Asia Pacific. The main drivers for non-DoC liquids supply growth in 2024 are expected to be the US, Canada, Argentina and China.

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	27.83	27.86	27.55	0.88	3.29
of which US	*20.97*	*21.02*	*21.81*	*21.92*	*21.79*	*21.64*	*0.67*	*3.17*
Europe	3.66	3.66	3.59	3.54	3.65	3.61	-0.04	-1.18
Asia Pacific	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.00	-0.59
Total OECD	**30.77**	**31.03**	**31.60**	**31.80**	**31.97**	**31.60**	**0.83**	**2.71**
China	4.52	4.62	4.63	4.52	4.51	4.57	0.05	1.17
India	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.33
Other Asia	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.60	1.59	1.61	-0.01	-0.39
Latin America	6.96	7.28	7.18	7.18	7.35	7.25	0.29	4.14
Middle East	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.01	2.00	-0.02	-0.96
Africa	2.22	2.24	2.26	2.36	2.37	2.31	0.09	4.04
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**	**18.95**	**18.91**	**19.10**	**19.00**	**0.40**	**2.16**
Total Non-DoC production	49.37	50.06	50.55	50.71	51.07	50.60	1.23	2.50
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**	**53.07**	**53.23**	**53.59**	**53.12**	**1.28**	**2.48**
Previous estimate	51.84	52.58	53.08	53.18	53.42	53.07	1.23	2.38
Revision	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.05	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	27.55	27.87	28.04	28.34	28.58	28.21	0.66	2.41
of which US	*21.64*	*21.77*	*22.16*	*22.27*	*22.34*	*22.14*	*0.50*	*2.31*
Europe	3.61	3.79	3.67	3.64	3.75	3.71	0.10	2.79
Asia Pacific	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	-0.01	-1.76
Total OECD	**31.60**	**32.10**	**32.13**	**32.43**	**32.77**	**32.36**	**0.76**	**2.39**
China	4.57	4.63	4.61	4.53	4.53	4.57	0.01	0.12
India	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.01	1.00
Other Asia	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.58	-0.03	-1.81
Latin America	7.25	7.41	7.45	7.53	7.66	7.51	0.27	3.66
Middle East	2.00	2.01	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.02	0.02	1.01
Africa	2.31	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.33	0.02	0.73
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.07
Other Europe	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	2.02
Total Non-OECD	**19.00**	**19.24**	**19.26**	**19.26**	**19.38**	**19.29**	**0.29**	**1.52**
Total Non-DoC production	50.60	51.34	51.40	51.69	52.15	51.65	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	**53.12**	**53.92**	**53.98**	**54.27**	**54.73**	**54.23**	**1.11**	**2.08**
Previous estimate	53.07	53.87	53.93	54.22	54.68	54.17	1.11	2.08
Revision	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00

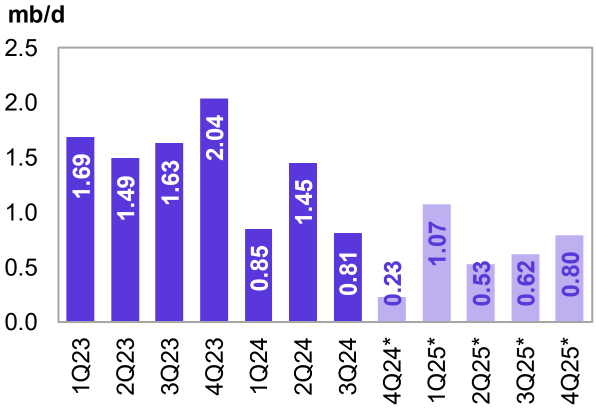
*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

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 31.6 mb/d. Growth is set to be led by OECD Americas, with an expected increase of 0.9 mb/d to average 27.5 mb/d. This is revised up by about 70 tb/d compared with the previous month's assessment. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is set to drop by about 40 tb/d to average 3.6 mb/d, which is a downward revision of just 3 tb/d compared with the November MOMR. OECD Asia Pacific production is expected to remain largely unchanged, y-o-y, to average 0.4 mb/d.

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



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

OECD liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.8 mb/d to average 32.4 mb/d in 2025. OECD Americas is set to be the main growth driver, with an anticipated increase of 0.7 mb/d for an average of 28.2 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

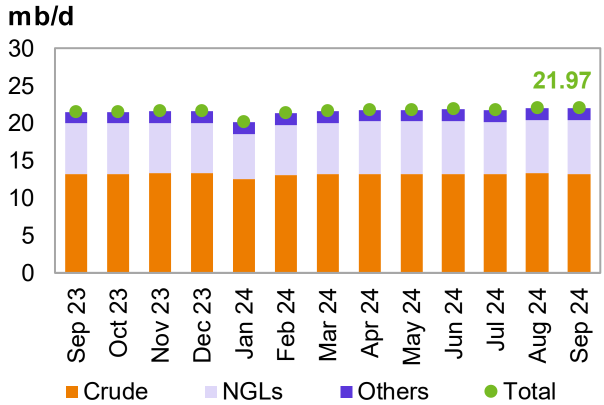
US liquids production in September fell by 71 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 22.0 mb/d. This was 0.4 mb/d higher than in September 2023.

Crude oil and condensate production dropped by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 13.2 mb/d in September, up by 27 tb/d, y-o-y.

In terms of the crude and condensate production breakdown by region (PADDs), production fell on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) by 218 tb/d to average 9.6 mb/d. Production on the East Coast (PADD 1) remained broadly unchanged, while on the West Coast (PADD 5) it rose by 11 tb/d. Output in the Midwest (PADD 2) and the Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) regions rose by 38 tb/d and 18 tb/d, respectively, m-o-m.

The m-o-m production drop in the main producing regions can primarily be attributed to lower output in offshore Gulf of Mexico (GoM) platforms due to seasonal hurricanes. Those losses were partially offset by gains in other regions such as North Dakota and Colorado.

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



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

NGLs production rose by 129 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 7.2 mb/d in September. 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 43 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d. Preliminary estimates show non-conventional liquids averaged about 1.6 mb/d in October, almost unchanged, m-o-m.

GoM production dropped by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d in September, following hurricanes Francine and Helene. It should be noted that production at federal offshore fields is estimated to have recovered in October before being affected by post-tropical cyclone Rafael in mid-November. Output is expected to be supported by new projects in the coming months. In the onshore Lower 48, crude and condensate production increased by 46 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 11.2 mb/d in September.

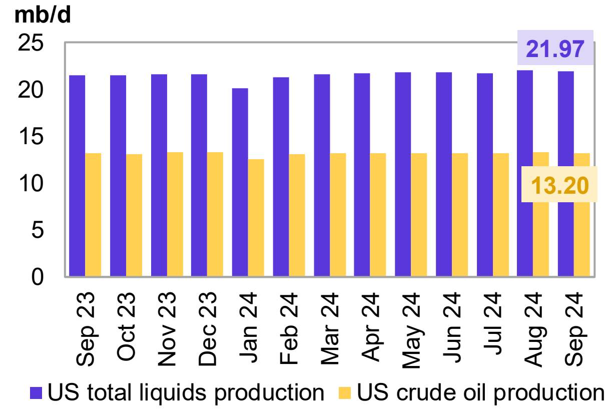
Table 5 - 3: US crude oil production by selected state and region, tb/d

State	Sep 23	Aug 24	Sep 24	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
Texas	5,570	5,796	5,805	*9*	*235*
New Mexico	1,811	2,092	2,088	*-4*	*277*
Gulf of Mexico (GOM)	1,974	1,791	1,576	*-215*	*-398*
North Dakota	1,287	1,173	1,198	*25*	*-89*
Colorado	459	456	477	*21*	*18*
Alaska	415	396	408	*12*	*-7*
Oklahoma	421	383	397	*14*	*-24*
Total	**13,177**	**13,361**	**13,204**	***-157***	***27***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

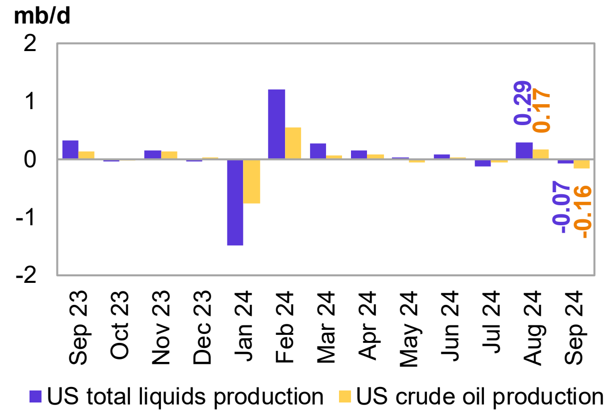
In terms of individual US states, New Mexico's oil production fell by a minor 4 tb/d to average 2.1 mb/d, which is 277 tb/d higher than a year ago. Production in Texas was up by 9 tb/d to average 5.8 mb/d, which is 235 tb/d higher than a year ago. In the Midwest, North Dakota's production rose by 25 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d, down by 89 tb/d, y-o-y. Meanwhile, Oklahoma's production increased by 14 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.4 mb/d. Production in Colorado rose by 21 tb/d, m-o-m, while output in Alaska increased 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



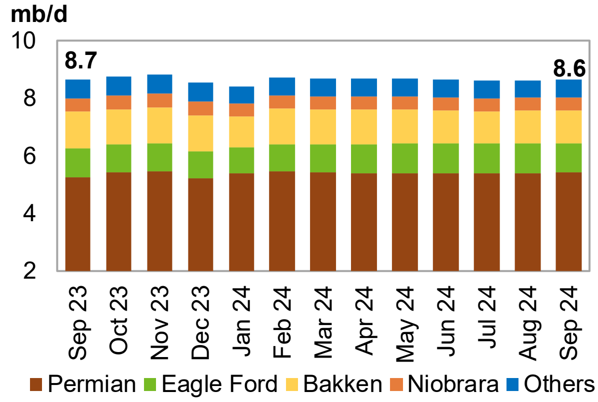
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US tight crude output in September is estimated to have increased by a minor 7 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average of 8.6 mb/d, according to the latest estimates from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA). This was about 20 tb/d lower 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 11 tb/d to average 5.4 mb/d. This was an increase of 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y.

In the Williston Basin, Bakken shale oil output remained largely unchanged, m-o-m, at an average of 1.1 mb/d. This was about 0.1 mb/d lower, y-o-y. Tight crude output at Eagle Ford in Texas fell by a minor 3 tb/d to average 1.0 mb/d. This was up by just 4 tb/d, y-o-y. Production at Niobrara-Codell in Colorado and Wyoming was unchanged, m-o-m, at about 440 tb/d.

Graph 5 - 7: US tight crude output breakdown

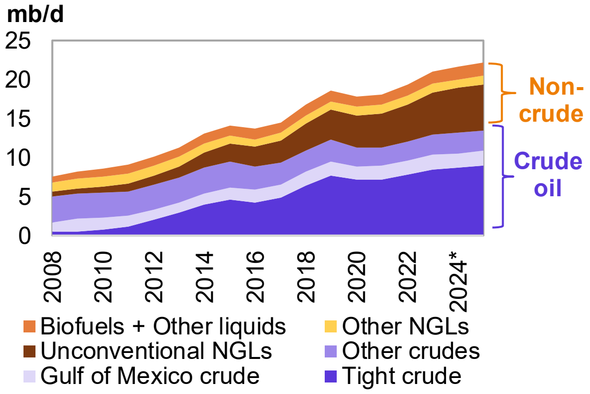


Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US liquids production in 2024, excluding processing gains, is expected to grow by 0.7 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 21.6 mb/d. The growth is higher by about 69 tb/d from the previous assessment. To date, the hurricane season has affected crude oil production in the GoM in September and November, 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 60 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	8.47	0.65	8.74	0.27	9.03	0.29
Gulf of Mexico crude	1.87	0.13	1.81	-0.06	1.89	0.09
Conventional crude oil	2.60	0.16	2.66	0.07	2.57	-0.09
Total crude	**12.93**	**0.94**	**13.21**	**0.28**	**13.50**	**0.29**
Unconventional NGLs	5.36	0.58	5.70	0.34	5.91	0.21
Conventional NGLs	1.14	-0.02	1.13	-0.01	1.11	-0.02
Total NGLs	**6.50**	**0.57**	**6.83**	**0.33**	**7.02**	**0.19**
Biofuels + Other liquids	1.54	0.10	1.60	0.06	1.62	0.02
US total supply	**20.97**	**1.61**	**21.64**	**0.67**	**22.14**	**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 5.5 mb/d. In 2025, it is forecast to grow by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.7 mb/d.

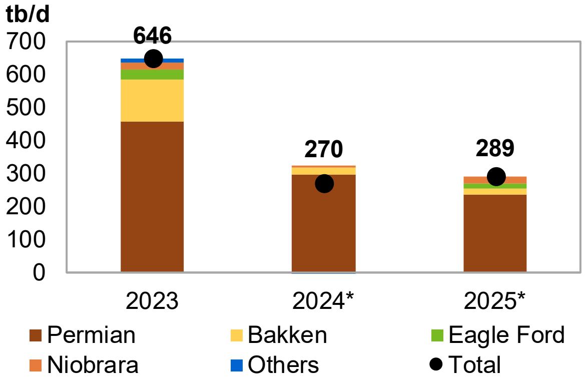
In North Dakota, Bakken shale production is expected to remain below the pre-pandemic average of 1.4 mb/d. Growth of just 21 tb/d and 20 tb/d is expected for 2024 and 2025, respectively, to average around 1.2 mb/d in both years. This trend could signal a maturing basin.

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 10 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2024, to average 0.5 mb/d. With expected growth of 20 tb/d in 2025, output is forecast to remain at 0.5 mb/d.

In the other tight plays, which are experiencing a slower pace of drilling and completion activities, production is expected to drop by 55 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	5.18	0.46	5.48	0.30	5.71	0.23
Bakken shale	1.16	0.13	1.18	0.02	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	0.46	0.01	0.48	0.02
Other tight plays	0.68	0.01	0.62	-0.05	0.62	0.00
Total	**8.47**	**0.65**	**8.74**	**0.27**	**9.03**	**0.29**

*Note: * 2024-2025 = Forecast.*

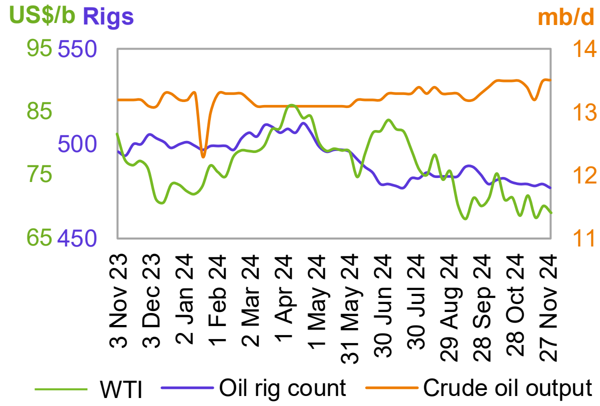
Source: OPEC.

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 27 November 2024 dropped by one to 582, according to Baker Hughes. This is 43 fewer rigs than a year ago. The number of active offshore rigs remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 13. This is eight less than in the same month a year earlier. The number of onshore oil and gas rigs fell by one, w-o-w, to 567, with two rigs in inland waters. This is down by 36 rigs, y-o-y.

The US horizontal rig count remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 521, compared with 559 horizontal rigs a year ago. The number of drilling rigs for oil fell by two, w-o-w, to 477, while the number of gas drilling rigs rose by one, w-o-w, to 100.

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



Sources: Baker Hughes, EIA and OPEC.

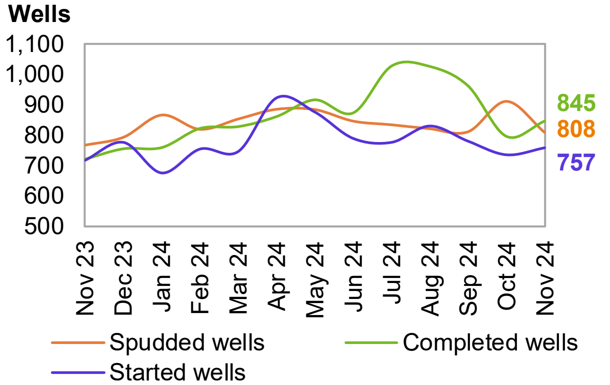
The Permian's rig count remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 303. The number of active rigs also remained unchanged, w-o-w, in the Williston, Eagle Ford, DJ-Niobrara and Cana Woodford Basins at 35, 48, 7 and 21, respectively.

Drilling and completion activities for oil-producing wells in all US shale plays include 910 horizontal wells spudded in October, as per preliminary data. This is up by 100, m-o-m, and is about 1.2% higher than in October last year.

Preliminary data for October indicates a lower number of completed wells, m-o-m, at 795, with the number down by about 11%, y-o-y. The number of started wells is estimated at 734, which is 14% lower than a year earlier.

Preliminary data for November saw 808 spudded, 845 completed and 757 started wells, based on Rystad Energy data.

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

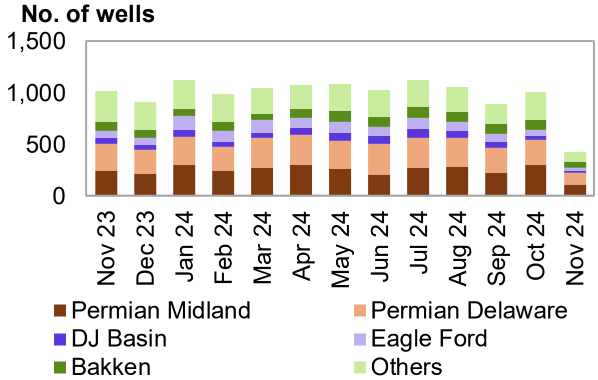


Note: Oct 24-Nov 24 = Preliminary data.
Sources: Rystad Energy and OPEC.

In terms of identifying US oil and gas fracking operations, Rystad Energy reported that 896 wells started fracking in September. In October and November, it stated that 1,012 and 427 wells began fracking, respectively, according to preliminary numbers based on an analysis of high-frequency satellite data.

In regional terms, preliminary data for October shows that 305 and 236 wells started fracking in the Permian Midland and Permian Delaware regions, respectively. There was a gain of 77 wells in the Midland region and an increase of just one in Delaware compared with September. Data also indicates that 45 wells began fracking in the DJ Basin, 57 in the Eagle Ford and 92 in the Bakken during October.

Graph 5 - 12: Started fracs per month by region



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

Canada

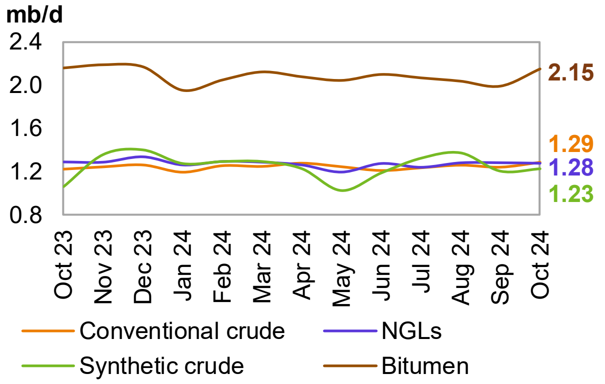
Canada's liquids production in October is estimated to have risen by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 6.0 mb/d. This follows the resumption in production at some oil sands facilities after planned maintenance in September.

Conventional crude production rose by about 46 tb/d in October, m-o-m, to an average of 1.3 mb/d. NGLs output was down by a minor 5 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average of 1.3 mb/d.

Crude bitumen production output rose in October by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, while synthetic crude production increased by about 20 tb/d, m-o-m. Taken together, crude bitumen and synthetic crude production rose by about 0.2 mb/d to average 3.4 mb/d.

Liquids production in 4Q24 is expected to jump by about 0.2 mb/d, q-o-q, as major scheduled maintenance had already taken place.

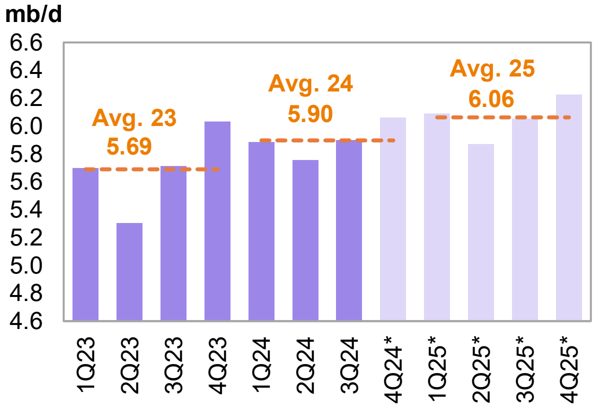
Graph 5 - 13: Canada's monthly liquids production development by type



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 estimated to come from oil sands project ramp-ups, optimization and the expansion of existing facilities in areas like Montney Play, Kearl, Duvernay, Fort Hills and Horizon Oil Sands, 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 further stimulate production.

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



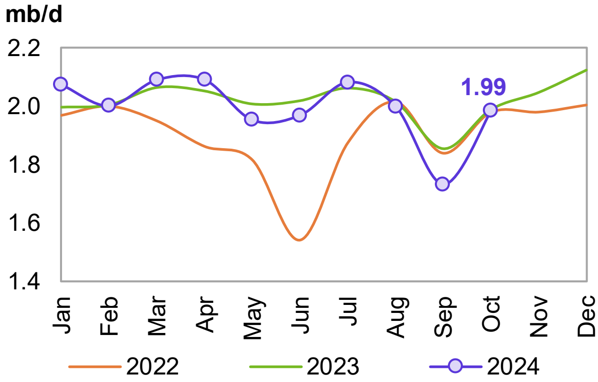
*Note: * 4Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Canada's liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.2 mb/d to average 6.1 mb/d in 2025. Additional production is expected to come from expanding oil sands projects and 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, Mannville Heavy Oil and the Montney Play.

Norway

Norwegian liquids production in October jumped by 0.3 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 2.0 mb/d, following maintenance works in September. Norway's crude production rose by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.8 mb/d. This was almost unchanged, y-o-y. Nevertheless, monthly oil production was 8.2% higher than the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's (NOD) forecast.

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



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

Production of NGLs and condensate increased by 80 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.2 mb/d in October, according to NOD data.

For 2024, Norwegian liquids production is forecast to drop by about 20 tb/d to an average of 2.0 mb/d. This was revised down by a minor 10 tb/d from the previous month's assessment. Crude output is expected to increase in the 4Q24, driven by the return of key assets and projects to regular production levels.

Several projects have been scheduled to ramp up in 2024. In addition to new projects at Hanz, Eldfisk, Kristin, Tyrving and Snorre that started production this year, another start-up is expected at the Aasgard floating, production, storage and offloading (FPSO) project. The Johan Castberg FPSO, which is set to be the main source of output growth in the short term, is projected to see first oil in the coming weeks, with preparations ongoing for initial production following the start of hookup operations in mid-September.

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 Balder/Ringhome, Norne FPSO, Maria and Kvitebjorn oil field projects. Norway's Var Energi recently postponed the start-up of its Balder X oil project in the North Sea to 2Q25.

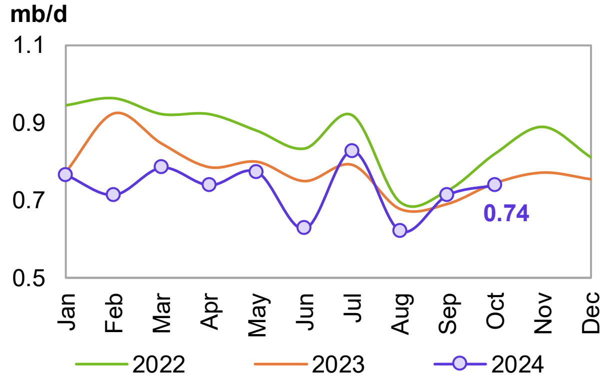
UK

In October, UK liquids production rose by 24 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.7 mb/d. Crude oil output increased by 14 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.6 mb/d. This was almost unchanged, y-o-y, according to official data. NGLs output rose by 10 tb/d, m-o-m, to 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 have been seen at the ETAP and Clair sites, as well as the Captain enhanced oil recovery (EOR), while a start-up is still expected at the Josephine project. Furthermore, the Penguins FPSO unit, which has been in the commissioning stage, is expected to start commercial production 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, Buzzard, ETAP, Magnus and Schiehallion projects. 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 reservoirs.

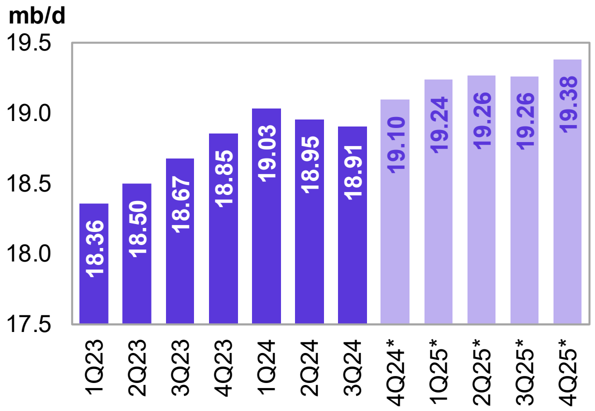
Graph 5 - 16: UK monthly liquids production development



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

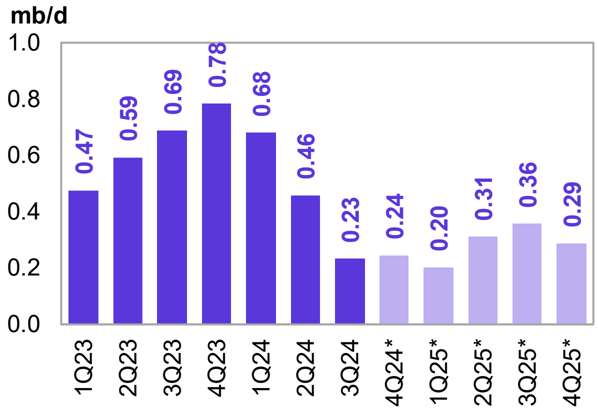
Non-OECD

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



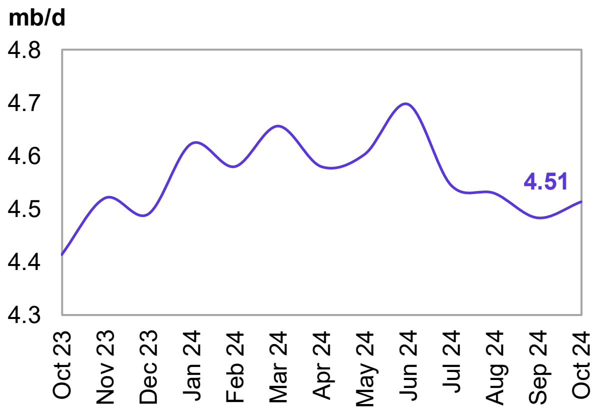
*Note: * 4Q24-4Q25 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

China

China's liquids production rose by 30 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 4.5 mb/d in October. This is up by 99 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. Crude oil output in October averaged 4.2 mb/d, up by 30 tb/d compared with the previous month. This was higher by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y.

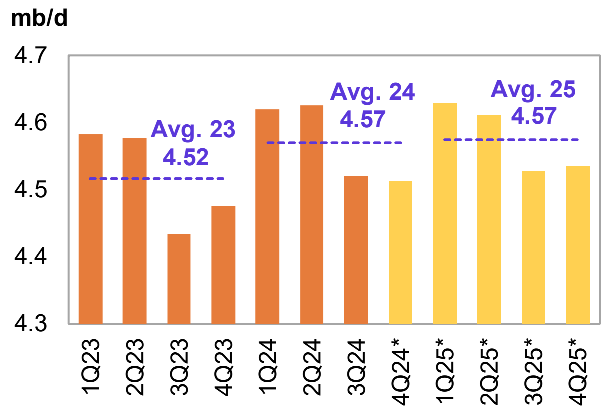
NGLs production remained unchanged, m-o-m, averaging 41 tb/d. This was lower by 7 tb/d compared with the same month a year earlier.

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.*

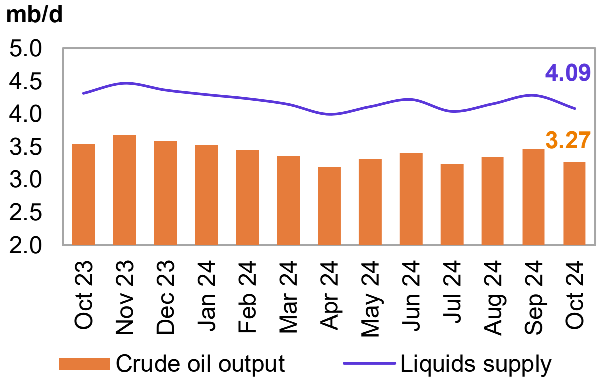
For 2024, China's liquids production is expected to rise by about 50 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.6 mb/d. This is unchanged from the previous assessment. Additional growth through more infill wells and EOR projects is estimated to have been largely offset by decline rates at mature fields. Chinese operators are maintaining high upstream CAPEX in 2024, which 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, Bozhong 19-2, Lingshui 17-2 Gas Complex (Phase 2), Lufeng 8-1/9-2/14-8 and Enping 21-4. At the same time, projects such as Huizhou 26-6 and Suizhong 36-2 – operated by CNOOC – are still expected to start operations in 2024. Further key ramp-ups are expected at 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 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, Bozhong 26-6, Tianjin, Wenchang 9-7 – operated by CNOOC, PetroChina and Sinopec – are expected to come on stream. Additionally, key ramp-ups are planned for Shengli, Xibei, Jilin, Peng Lai 19-3 and Tarim.

Brazil

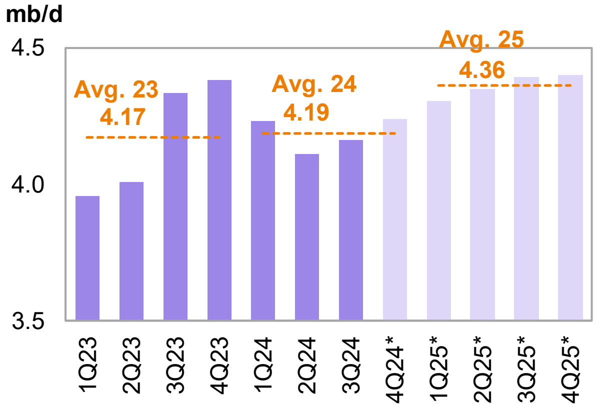
Brazil's crude output in October fell by 0.2 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 3.3 mb/d. The drop was higher than expected and represents a continuation of underperformance, on the back of operational issues and slow ramp-ups in several offshore platforms. NGLs production remained largely unchanged at an average of around 80 tb/d and it is expected to remain flat in November. Biofuel output (mainly ethanol) is estimated to have been unchanged, m-o-m, at an average of 0.7 mb/d, with preliminary data showing a stable trend in November. The country's total liquids production dropped by 0.2 mb/d in October to average 4.1 mb/d, which is 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 15 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.2 mb/d. This was revised down by about 15 tb/d due to lower-than-expected production in recent months. Increased crude oil output is expected to come from production ramp-ups at the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Tupi (Lula) and Itapu (Florim) fields. Oil project start-ups are seen mainly from the Atlanta, Maria Quiteria and Mero FPSOs. The Maria Quiteria FPSO, which is located at the Jubarte field in the Campos Basin, started production in mid-October. At the same time, the Mero 3 FPSO, also known as the FPSO Marechal Duque de Caxias, successfully started production on October 30. This FPSO has a production capacity of 180 tb/d and is located in the Mero field, part of the Libra block in the Santos Basin.

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

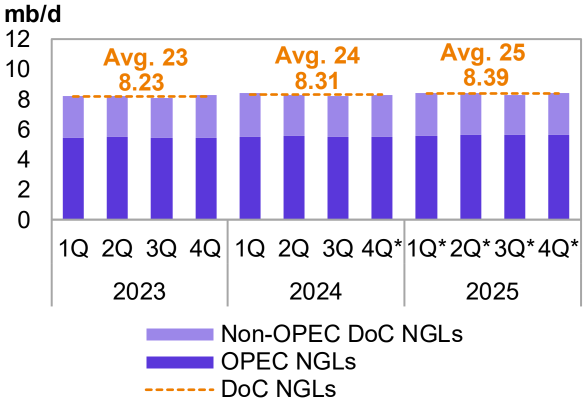
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids

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 October 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. For OPEC Member Countries, NGLs and non-conventional liquids production are projected to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 5.6 mb/d. However, a drop of about 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**	***0.07***	**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 26.66 mb/d in November 2024, which is 104 tb/d higher, m-o-m. Crude oil output increased mainly in Libya, IR Iran and Nigeria, while production in Iraq, Venezuela, and Kuwait decreased.

At the same time, **total non-OPEC DoC crude oil production** averaged 14.01 mb/d in November 2024, which is 219 tb/d higher, m-o-m. Crude oil output increased mainly in Kazakhstan and Malaysia.

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

Secondary sources	2022	2023	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change Nov/Oct*
Algeria	1,013	973	907	904	909	909	909	910	*1*
Congo	261	261	246	262	256	252	260	250	*-10*
Equatorial Guinea	84	56	54	56	58	60	55	59	*4*
Gabon	195	203	214	209	211	208	214	213	*0*
IR Iran	2,554	2,859	3,179	3,238	3,311	3,337	3,286	3,323	*37*
Iraq	4,439	4,289	4,254	4,214	4,244	4,143	4,089	4,043	*-45*
Kuwait	2,704	2,595	2,430	2,429	2,421	2,431	2,419	2,408	*-11*
Libya	981	1,162	1,119	1,189	900	559	1,097	1,238	*141*
Nigeria	1,210	1,315	1,408	1,357	1,409	1,392	1,403	1,417	*13*
Saudi Arabia	10,531	9,609	8,998	8,962	8,977	8,953	8,973	8,963	*-10*
UAE	3,066	2,950	2,926	2,934	2,961	2,962	2,954	2,958	*4*
Venezuela	684	749	816	838	878	890	896	876	*-20*
Total OPEC	**27,721**	**27,020**	**26,551**	**26,591**	**26,534**	**26,094**	**26,554**	**26,657**	***104***
Azerbaijan	560	503	477	475	486	488	486	483	*-3*
Bahrain	193	183	176	186	170	164	179	180	*1*
Brunei	74	71	80	65	85	84	78	78	*0*
Kazakhstan	1,489	1,597	1,614	1,555	1,545	1,593	1,296	1,498	*202*
Malaysia	396	374	359	359	318	302	335	351	*17*
Mexico	1,652	1,655	1,615	1,600	1,593	1,588	1,567	1,574	*7*
Oman	850	819	772	765	765	765	764	768	*5*
Russia	9,771	9,574	9,426	9,216	9,037	9,001	9,001	8,994	*-7*
Sudan	62	54	35	27	28	28	28	28	*0*
South Sudan	144	146	113	64	54	53	55	53	*-2*
Total Non-OPEC DoC	**15,191**	**14,975**	**14,665**	**14,312**	**14,081**	**14,066**	**13,788**	**14,008**	***219***
Total DoC	**42,912**	**41,996**	**41,216**	**40,903**	**40,616**	**40,160**	**40,342**	**40,665**	***323***

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 November, 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	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change Nov/Oct*
Algeria	1,020	973	907	905	909	908	909	908	*-1*
Congo	262	271	252	260	264	265	265	268	*3*
Equatorial Guinea	81	55	53	60	57	52	52	..	..
Gabon	191	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IR Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	4,453	4,118	3,957	3,862	3,897	3,792	3,782	..	..
Kuwait	2,707	2,590	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,413	2,400	2,405	*5*
Libya	..	1,189	1,149	1,217	936	611	..	..	..
Nigeria	1,138	1,187	1,327	1,270	1,328	1,324	1,333	1,486	*152*
Saudi Arabia	10,591	9,606	8,979	8,937	8,970	8,975	8,972	8,926	*-47*
UAE	3,064	2,944	2,919	2,928	2,933	2,931	2,914	2,922	*8*
Venezuela	716	783	864	904	933	943	989	960	*-29*
Total OPEC	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

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

Source: OPEC.

Product Markets and Refinery Operations

In November, refinery margins rose further to show gains for the second consecutive month in key trading hubs. Improvement in product buying interest and lower feedstock prices underpinned product markets across regions despite rising refinery runs amid the end of the heavy refinery maintenance season.

On the US Gulf Coast (USGC), unplanned outages at secondary units led to upward pressure on US product crack spreads at the middle and bottom sections of the barrel. At the same time, diesel markets in Northwest Europe (NWE) strengthened due to colder weather and rising heating requirements. In Southeast Asia, a boost in transport fuel loadings in China ahead of the tax rebate cut effective 1 December further supported refining economics.

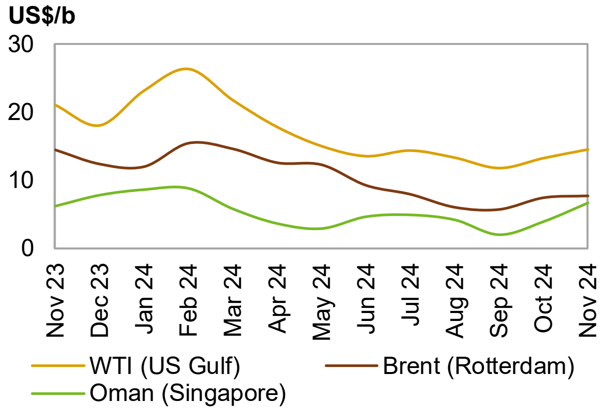
Global refinery intake began to recover in November, and rose 1.3 mb/d, m-o-m, with the end of the heavy refinery turnaround season. Global intakes reached an average of 80 mb/d in November, however, were 61 tb/d lower, y-o-y. Going forward, run rates have solid upward potential, however, a longer global product balance, relative to the previous year, and seasonally soft refining margins could prompt refiners to increase runs cautiously and limit the refinery intake upside in the coming month.

Refinery margins

USGC refining margins continued to rise and reached a six-month high in November. On the USGC, stronger gasoil, jet/kerosene and fuel oil crack performance backed refining economics despite a m-o-m pick-up in refinery runs. On a weekly basis, gasoline showed gains as heightened domestic demand amid the Thanksgiving holiday season and reduced imports led to stock draws. Nonetheless, this short-lived weekly upside was outweighed by the winter season bearishness associated with lower consumption levels registered for most of November.

According to preliminary data, refinery intake in the USGC was 300 tb/d higher, m-o-m, averaging 16.47 mb/d in November. USGC margins against WTI averaged $14.48/b in November, up by $1.28, m-o-m, but $6.56 lower, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 1: Refining margins



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Refinery margins in Rotterdam against Brent increased to reach a four-month high despite having exhibited the lowest monthly gain compared to what was registered in the USGC vs. WTI and Singapore vs. Oman. Gasoil, low sulphur fuel oil and naphtha were the source of strength reflecting improving diesel demand amid higher heating demand and a contracting LSFO and jet/kerosene balance in the region. Although overall product inventories in ARA increased 812 tb, m-o-m, as of 28 November, fuel oil showed a 1.1 mb decline. The supply declines were attributed to lower residual fuel arrivals from the Middle East, and stronger kerosene requirements in Asia.

According to preliminary data, refinery intake in Europe was 150 tb/d higher, m-o-m, averaging 9.70 mb/d. Refinery margins against Brent in Europe averaged $7.70/b in November, which was 27¢ higher, m-o-m, but $6.78 lower, y-o-y.

Singapore's refining margins against Oman increased further in November to reach the highest level seen since February 2024. Healthy regional demand amid a strengthening heating fuels market across regions lent support to product markets in Singapore. Most of the monthly gains came from middle distillates as gasoil demand improved and jet/kerosene imports surged in November, with higher requirements, particularly from Japan and South Korea, and reached a multi-year high on robust heating demand. The strength in jet/kerosene markets drove a significant rise in jet/kerosene supplies from India and the Middle East, as well as increased longer haul voyages from the Middle East Gulf and India's West Coast.

Moreover, recent policy changes in China aimed at increasing tax revenue provided additional support. The government's decision to reduce oil product export tax rebates from 13% to 9%, starting 1 December, effectively imposed a 4% value-added tax on product exports. This measure prompted an increase in Chinese product loadings in November as refiners and traders sought to capitalize on the lower taxes ahead of the implementation of the new policy change, supporting product crack spreads in Singapore. This short-term support is however expected to subside in the coming months as the tax rebate cut is expected to weigh on Chinese product exports. Additionally, this poses a challenge for independent Chinese refiners and could limit their usage of the recently awarded new crude import quotas mandated to be utilized by the end of the current year. The combined impact of the tax rebate cut, the y-t-d pressure on Chinese refinery runs on the back of China's renewed focus on the domestic market, and seasonally soft product markets in the Atlantic Basin, are expected to maintain pressure on Chinese refinery intakes in the coming months.

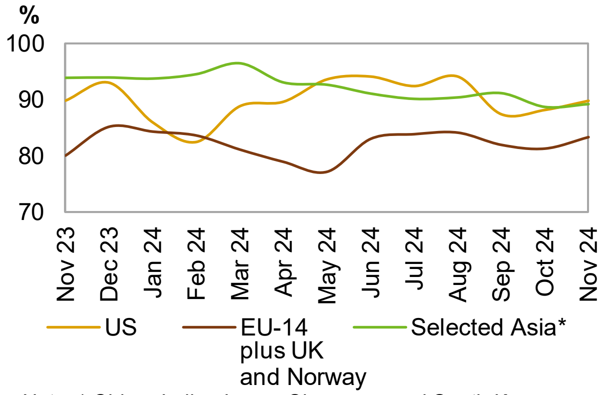
In November, combined refinery intakes in Japan, China, India, Singapore, and South Korea registered an increase of 260 tb/d, m-o-m, averaging 25.93 mb/d, according to preliminary data. Refinery margins against Oman in Singapore experienced a $2.69 increase in November, m-o-m, to average $6.65/b, which was 46¢ higher, y-o-y.

Refinery operations

US refinery utilization rates showed a 1.6 pp rise to average 89.87% in November, corresponding to throughput of 16.47 mb/d. This represents a 300 tb/d increase relative to the level registered in the previous month. Compared with the previous year, the November refinery utilization rate was unchanged, with throughput showing a 24 tb/d drop.

EU-14 plus UK and Norway refinery utilization averaged 83.38% in November, corresponding to throughput of 9.80 mb/d. This represents a 2.1 pp rise, or 240 tb/d, m-o-m. On a yearly basis, the utilization rate was up by 2.5 pp, and throughput was 294 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 89.30% in November, corresponding to throughput of 25.93 mb/d. Compared with the previous month, utilization rates were up 0.5 pp, and throughput was higher by 260 tb/d. Relative to the previous year, utilization rates were 4.6 pp lower, and throughput was 959 tb/d lower.

Table 6 - 1: Refinery operations in selected OECD countries

	Refinery throughput, mb/d				*Refinery utilization, %*			
	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Change Nov/Oct	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	Change Nov/Oct
US	**16.03**	**16.17**	**16.47**	**0.30**	**87.46**	**88.23**	**89.87**	**1.6 pp**
Euro-14, plus UK and Norway	**9.64**	**9.56**	**9.80**	**0.24**	**81.99**	**81.32**	**83.38**	**2.1 pp**
France	0.97	0.93	0.97	0.03	84.19	81.19	83.98	2.8 pp
Germany	1.74	1.65	1.70	0.05	84.96	80.50	82.72	2.2 pp
Italy	1.23	1.30	1.32	0.02	64.95	68.23	69.34	1.1 pp
UK	0.86	0.93	0.96	0.03	73.23	79.47	81.73	2.3 pp
Selected Asia*	**26.37**	**25.67**	**25.93**	**0.26**	**91.23**	**88.79**	**89.30**	**0.5 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**	**19.26**	**19.02**
of which US	*15.66*	*16.48*	*16.50*	*16.47*	*15.78*	*16.96*	*16.75*	*16.44*
OECD Europe	**10.93**	**11.44**	**11.38**	**11.40**	**11.44**	**11.05**	**11.40**	**11.35**
of which:								
France	*0.69*	*0.84*	*0.93*	*0.95*	*0.83*	*0.89*	*0.98*	*0.96*
Germany	*1.72*	*1.83*	*1.62*	*1.59*	*1.76*	*1.79*	*1.75*	*1.70*
Italy	*1.23*	*1.32*	*1.30*	*1.32*	*1.30*	*1.16*	*1.22*	*1.28*
UK	*0.92*	*1.04*	*0.97*	*0.89*	*0.97*	*0.98*	*0.95*	*0.95*
OECD Asia Pacific	**5.79**	**6.08**	**5.83**	**5.89**	**5.90**	**5.61**	**5.46**	**5.61**
of which Japan	*2.49*	*2.71*	*2.56*	*2.54*	*2.55*	*2.27*	*2.19*	*2.27*
Total OECD	**34.51**	**36.21**	**35.92**	**35.76**	**35.54**	**35.83**	**36.13**	**35.98**
Latin America	**3.50**	**3.37**	**3.48**	**3.53**	**3.41**	**3.57**	**3.56**	**3.62**
Middle East	**6.80**	**7.28**	**7.61**	**7.43**	**7.80**	**8.02**	**7.99**	**8.05**
Africa	**1.77**	**1.73**	**1.71**	**1.71**	**1.71**	**1.70**	**1.93**	**1.94**
India	**4.73**	**5.00**	**5.18**	**5.10**	**5.30**	**5.31**	**5.13**	**5.21**
China	**14.07**	**13.49**	**14.78**	**14.57**	**14.64**	**14.25**	**14.04**	**14.15**
Other Asia	**4.72**	**4.94**	**5.02**	**5.14**	**4.95**	**4.90**	**4.70**	**4.79**
Russia	**5.61**	**5.46**	**5.50**	**5.43**	**5.33**	**5.28**	**5.47**	**5.35**
Other Eurasia	**1.23**	**1.15**	**1.14**	**1.19**	**1.15**	**1.10**	**1.17**	**1.19**
Other Europe	**0.44**	**0.50**	**0.47**	**0.47**	**0.43**	**0.48**	**0.53**	**0.55**
Total Non-OECD	**42.88**	**42.91**	**44.88**	**44.56**	**44.72**	**44.62**	**44.51**	**44.84**
Total world	**77.38**	**79.12**	**80.80**	**80.32**	**80.26**	**80.44**	**80.64**	**80.82**

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

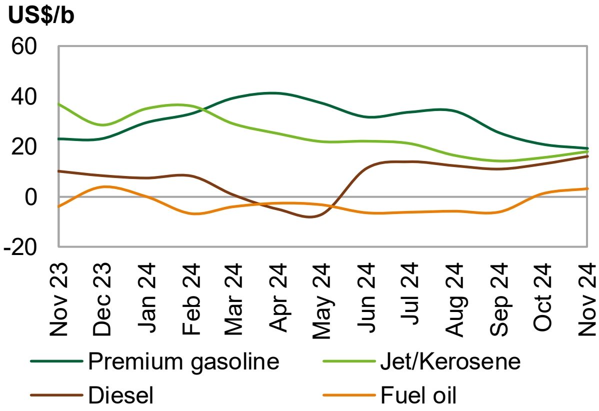
Sources: AFREC, APEC, EIA, IEA, Euroilstock, PAJ, Ministry data, including Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India, OPEC and JODI.

Product markets

US market

The USGC gasoline crack spread against WTI weakened further amid the winter season demand pressures in line with historic trends. The boost in transport activity around the Thanksgiving holidays in the US lent short-lived support and led to significant improvement relative to the level registered at the end of October. Nonetheless, the November gasoline crack spread remained well below the previous month's average. Moreover, a $3.66/b m-o-m decline in wholesale gasoline prices amid lower crude prices in November, a lengthening balance in the northern hemisphere and an overall bearish market sentiment for gasoline during the winter season is expected to keep gasoline markets under pressure in the near term. The USGC gasoline crack spread lost $1.66, m-o-m, reaching an average of $19.18/b in November, and was $3.78 lower, y-o-y.

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



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

The USGC jet/kerosene crack spread against WTI increased to a four-month high and was the second strongest positive performer in the US following gasoil, with the product margins responding mostly to changes on the product supply side. Jet/kerosene inventories in the US continued to fall from their September highs as the heavy refinery maintenance season restricted jet/kerosene output thereafter. This pointed to prevailing tightness despite the end of the heavy refinery maintenance season, suggesting that refiners are yet to replenish stocks and recover to the levels registered before the heavy maintenance season. The USGC jet/kerosene crack spread gained $2.41, m-o-m, to average $18.04/b in November and was $18.92 lower, y-o-y.

The USGC gasoil crack spread against WTI rose to demonstrate the strongest upside across the barrel. Rising heating fuels demand amid colder temperatures as well as decreased availability provided support. An arbitrage opening around mid-November for low sulphur diesel from the USGC to Northwest Europe, according to Argus, backed gasoil exports contributing to the positive US gasoil markets. US gasoil crack spread against WTI averaged $16.09/b, up by $3.01, m-o-m, and by $5.86/b, y-o-y.

The USGC fuel oil 3.5% crack spread against WTI shadowed that of middle distillates posting solid gains, m-o-m. The upside was mostly attributed to a decline in net fuel oil export, according to Kpler, healthy bunker demand, and persistent low stocks as US fuel oil inventories have been on a declining trend since June 2024. In November, the US fuel oil crack spread against WTI gained $2.03, m-o-m, to average negative $3.45/b, and was $7.28 higher, y-o-y.

European market

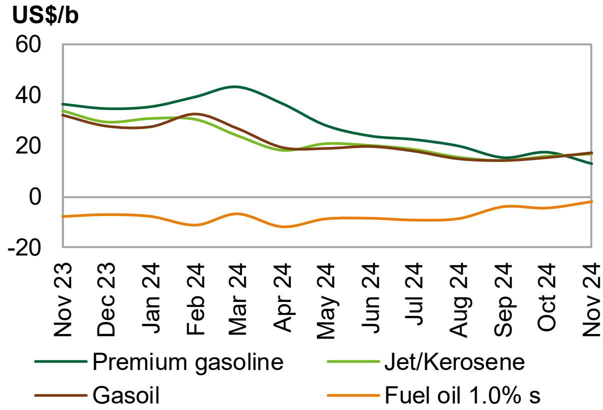
The gasoline crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent dropped further as ARA gasoline inventories experienced builds amid a lengthening gasoline balance in the region, subdued by winter-season demand-side pressures. The ongoing recovery in gasoline refinery output levels following heavy turnarounds and rising refinery runs likely exacerbated the already bearish market sentiment. Moreover, the ongoing operational ramp-up efforts at Nigeria's new Dangote refinery and its first gasoline exports to the international market likely weigh further on the European gasoline market. Continued gasoline production from Nigeria, a country that has relied heavily on imports to meet its domestic fuel needs in the past, whether consumed domestically or exported, will most likely continue to free up gasoline volumes in the international markets and call for new destinations and flow adjustments for the extra volumes going forward. The gasoline crack spread against Brent averaged $12.82/b, which was $4.52 lower, m-o-m, and $23.45 lower, y-o-y.

In November, the jet/kerosene crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent showed a slight improvement reaching a four-month high in November. Firm jet fuel exports from Europe to Asia helped cracks, but this support was counterbalanced by limited domestic demand and elevated imports into Europe, capping gains. The Rotterdam jet/kerosene crack spread against Brent averaged $16.74/b, up by 92¢, m-o-m, but down $16.92, y-o-y.

The gasoil crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent outperformed gasoline to become the primary margin driver across the barrel in November. Colder winter temperatures in the northern hemisphere boosted heating oil demand and led to considerable diesel cargo leadings at ARA. The positive market sentiment for heating oil markets during the winter season is expected to continue to support product markets although Platts' heating oil demand indicator remains low, y-o-y. The gasoil crack spread against Brent averaged $17.18/b, up $1.90, m-o-m, but down $14.75, y-o-y.

At the bottom of the barrel, fuel oil 1.0% crack spreads in Rotterdam against Brent inched closer to positive territory and showed solid gains, m-o-m, due to a tightening balance, mostly due to a lower volume of arrivals from the Middle East.

Graph 6 - 4: Rotterdam crack spreads vs. Brent



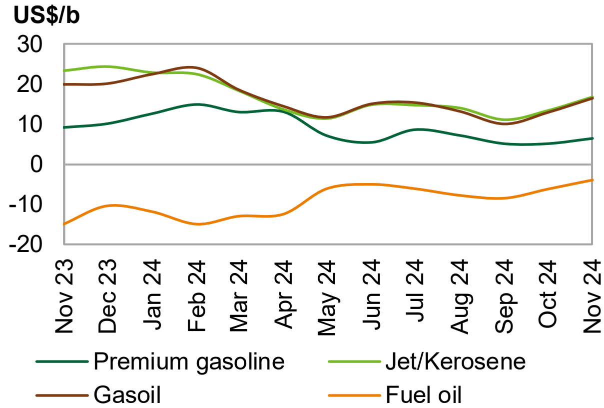
Sources: Argus and OPEC.

According to Platts data, as of 28 November, ARA fuel oil inventories dropped by 1.1 mb, representing the largest m-o-m inventory decline, while the majority of other products showed stock builds. In terms of prices, fuel oil 1.0% increased by $1.14, m-o-m, to $72.25/b, while the crack spread averaged negative $2.00/b in November, representing a $2.47 m-o-m and $5.77 y-o-y rise.

Asian market

The Southeast Asia gasoline 92 crack spread against Dubai rose to a three-month high and benefitted from the policy changes in China that led to stronger export interest ahead of the implementation of the export tax rebate cuts. This came against a backdrop of lower wholesale gasoline 92 prices, m-o-m, which were 63¢ lower in November, reflecting a decline in feedstock prices. Going forward, seasonality, soft East-West flow incentives and solid upside potential for gasoline refinery output are expected to outweigh the downside risk in post-tax cut rebate gasoline exports, placing Asian gasoline markets under pressure. Any potential strength to sustain Asian gasoline markets, for the time being, will have to emerge from within the region, assuming all other factors remain unchanged. The product's margin averaged $6.30/b in November, up $1.31, m-o-m, but down $2.73, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 5: Singapore crack spreads vs. Dubai



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

The Asian naphtha crack spread lost the previous months' gains to become the sole negative performer across the barrel in Singapore. Weak petrochemical margins, and subsequently modest naphtha demand from steam cracker operators over the month led to rising availability and weighed on the products' market performance. The weak margin environment prompted run cuts in South Korea, Vietnam and Japan, with gross complex steam cracking margins in Northeast Asia per ton of ethylene positioned below the typical breakeven levels for naphtha, according to Kpler. In the coming months, naphtha margins are expected to regain strength as petrochemical operators increase production rates to meet seasonally higher chemicals demand around the end-of-year and Lunar New Year festivities. The Singapore naphtha crack spread against Dubai averaged negative $2.74/b, which was $1.23 lower, m-o-m, but $11.02 higher, y-o-y.

In the middle of the barrel, the jet/kerosene crack spread in Singapore increased reaching an eight-month high in November. A rise in domestic jet/kerosene requirements for heating, particularly from Japan and South Korea, contributed to the strength. Although temperatures in China remained warmer than average, limiting the country's demand, the announcement of a tax rebate cut led to a rise in Chinese jet/kerosene exports. At the same time, firm flows from India and the Middle East kept the Asian market supplied. However, expectations of a downward adjustment to Chinese jet/kerosene exports going forward, and a pick-up in travel activities globally over the end-of-year holiday season are expected to keep jet fuel markets supported in the near term. The Singapore jet/kerosene crack spread against Dubai averaged $16.74/b, up $3.42, m-o-m, but down $6.56, y-o-y.

The Singapore gasoil crack spread led in gains and reached the highest level seen since March 2024, even though middle distillate inventories in Singapore increased in November. A regionally tighter (compared to other products) gasoil balance stemming from the recent heavy maintenance season contracted further on the back of heightened export interest from Chinese refiners as they attempted to shift December deliveries to November aiming to avoid higher value-added tax. The Singapore gasoil crack spread against Dubai averaged $16.38/b, up $3.59, m-o-m, but down by $3.50, y-o-y.

According to Vortexa, the Singapore fuel oil 3.5% crack spread continued to trend upwards, reflecting lower availability as Middle Eastern fuel oil loadings fell to a four-month low in November following the peak level witnessed in August. Meanwhile, very low sulfur fuel oil markets remained supported by steady bunkering demand, stable floating stocks and strong Chinese imports. The new crude import quota allocated in the second half of November to independent refiners (to be utilized by the end of the year) could temporarily pressure feedstock blending fuel oil buying interest in China. Singapore's HSFO crack spread against Dubai averaged negative $3.91/b, up $2.27, m-o-m, and $10.99, y-o-y.

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

Event	Time frame	Observations	Asia	Europe	US
End-of-year holidays and Lunar New Year festivities	Dec 24-Feb 25	The end-of-year festivities are expected to boost petrochemicals demand and air travel activities. However, this support will be temporary.	↑ Support naphtha, jet/kerosene crack spreads	↑ Support naphtha, jet/kerosene crack spreads	↑ Support naphtha, jet/kerosene crack spreads
China's export tax rebate cut	Dec 24 onwards	The measure is expected to weigh on Chinese product exports, leading to upward pressure on product crack spreads in Singapore.	↑ Support product crack spreads	-	-
The onset of the winter season	Dec 24–Mar 25	Road transport activities are expected to soften in line with seasonal patterns. This weighs further on transport fuel crack spreads.	↓ Pressure on select transport fuel markets	↓ Pressure on select transport fuel markets	↓ Pressure on select transport fuel markets
End of heavy refinery maintenance season	Dec 24	Product prices, crack spreads and refining margins are expected to experience pressure with increasing product output with the conclusion of heavy turnarounds.	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets
Heating fuel markets	Dec 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	Dec 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

		Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov/Oct	*Annual avg.* 2023	*Year-to-date* 2024
US Gulf (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha*		72.53	67.93	-4.60	72.51	74.72
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 93)	92.44	88.78	-3.66	117.23	107.81
Regular gasoline	(unleaded 87)	85.49	82.65	-2.84	104.59	95.54
Jet/Kerosene		87.23	87.64	0.41	113.51	99.70
Gasoil	(0.2% S)	84.68	85.69	1.01	78.57	83.98
Fuel oil	(3.0% S)	68.85	65.54	-3.31	68.14	69.31
Rotterdam (Barges FOB)						
Naphtha		71.45	68.81	-2.64	71.06	72.98
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 98)	92.92	87.07	-5.85	125.96	107.90
Jet/Kerosene		91.40	90.99	-0.41	111.74	101.67
Gasoil/Diesel	(10 ppm)	90.86	91.43	0.57	111.19	101.55
Fuel oil	(1.0% S)	71.11	72.25	1.14	74.29	73.75
Fuel oil	(3.5% S)	75.49	71.68	-3.81	72.79	72.28
Mediterranean (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha		70.50	67.45	-3.05	68.45	70.86
Premium gasoline**		88.27	83.61	-4.66	101.80	96.38
Jet/Kerosene		88.91	88.87	-0.04	107.77	98.33
Diesel		90.37	91.24	0.87	109.08	100.51
Fuel oil	(1.0% S)	74.65	75.96	1.31	78.85	78.28
Fuel oil	(3.5% S)	73.24	68.08	-5.16	66.47	69.37
Singapore (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha		73.09	69.92	-3.17	69.53	73.02
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 95)	85.87	84.59	-1.28	98.62	93.72
Regular gasoline	(unleaded 92)	79.59	78.96	-0.63	94.00	88.97
Jet/Kerosene		87.92	89.40	1.48	104.68	95.88
Gasoil/Diesel	(50 ppm)	87.70	89.12	1.42	105.99	96.64
Fuel oil	(180 cst)	87.20	88.94	1.74	102.35	95.13
Fuel oil	(380 cst 3.5% S)	68.42	68.75	0.33	69.23	71.46

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

Tanker Market

Dirty spot freight rates declined across all monitored routes in November, as rising vessel availability outpaced limited tonnage demand.

On the Middle East-to-East route, VLCC spot freight rates decreased 9%, m-o-m, in November, while rates on the West Africa-to-East route dropped 10% over the same period.

In the Suezmax market, rates on the US Gulf Coast-to-Europe route reversed the previous month's gains, down 25%, m-o-m.

Aframax spot rates on the Caribbean-to-US East Coast route fell 34%, retreating after a strong surge the month before.

In the clean market, East of Suez rates declined 15% on average while West of Suez rates jumped 19%.

Spot fixtures

Global spot fixtures declined m-o-m in November, averaging 13.20 mb/d for the month, representing a drop of 2.1 mb/d, or about 14%, m-o-m. Compared with November 2023, global spot fixtures were 0.8 mb/d, or 6%, higher.

Middle East-to-East fixtures fell by 1.5 mb/d, or 19%, m-o-m, to average 6.2 mb/d. Y-o-y, fixtures on the Middle East-to-East route were 0.6 mb/d, or 10%, higher.

Spot fixtures on the Middle East-to-West route registered the only m-o-m gains seen in November. The route saw an increase of 0.1 mb/d, or 12%, m-o-m, to average 1.1 mb/d. Compared with the same month last year, fixtures were broadly unchanged.

Spot fixtures on 'Outside Middle East' routes returned most of the previous month's gains, declining 0.4 mb/d, or almost 14%, m-o-m, to average 2.5 mb/d. Compared with the same month in 2023, fixtures were down by 0.3 mb/d, or 12%.

Table 7 - 1: Spot fixtures, mb/d

Spot fixtures	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
All areas	14.0	15.3	13.2	-2.1
Middle East/East	6.1	7.6	6.2	-1.5
Middle East/West	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.1
Outside Middle East	2.4	2.8	2.5	-0.4

Sources: Oil Movements and OPEC.

Sailings and arrivals

Middle East sailings also increased, up 0.3 mb/d or about 2%, m-o-m, to average just under 17 mb/d. Y-o-y, sailings from the region were 0.6 mb/d, or 4%, higher.

Crude arrivals were generally stronger, with gains on all monitored routes except West Asia. North American arrivals increased by about 0.3 mb/d, or about 3%, to average just under 10 mb/d. Compared with November 2023, they were 1.5 mb/d higher, or up about 18%. Arrivals to Europe rose by 0.4 mb/d, or over 3%, m-o-m, to average 12.3 mb/d. Compared with the same month in 2023, they were 0.4 mb/d, or 3%, higher.

Far East arrivals averaged 15.5 mb/d in November, representing a gain of 2.1 mb/d, or almost 16%. Y-o-y, arrivals in the region were 1.0 mb/d, or over 7%, higher. Arrivals in West Asia saw the only m-o-m declines on monitored routes, falling 0.3 mb/d, or 3%, to average 8.8 mb/d. Compared with the same month last year, however, arrivals in the region were up 0.6 mb/d, or 8%.

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

Sailings	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
Middle East	16.7	16.7	17.0	0.3
Arrivals				
North America	9.4	9.7	10.0	0.3
Europe	11.9	11.9	12.3	0.4
Far East	13.5	13.4	15.5	2.1
West Asia	9.1	9.1	8.8	-0.3

Sources: Oil Movements and OPEC.

Dirty tanker freight rates

Very large crude carriers (VLCC)

Spot freight rates for VLCCs declined on all monitored routes in November, as a build-up of tonnage availability softened rates. On average, VLCC spot freight rates decreased by 8%, m-o-m, and they were down 22% compared with the same month in 2023.

On the Middle East-to-East route, rates averaged WS51 in November, down 9% compared to the previous month. Y-o-y rates were 26% lower. The Middle East-to-West route also registered a loss in November, falling 6%, m-o-m, to average WS33. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates on the route fell by 18%.

Spot freight rates on the West Africa-to-East route also declined, falling 10%, m-o-m, to average WS54 in November. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were down 22%.

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

VLCC	Size *1,000 DWT*	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
Middle East/East	230-280	53	56	51	-5
Middle East/West	270-285	34	35	33	-2
West Africa/East	260	57	60	54	-6

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Suezmax

Suezmax spot rates dropped on average by 21%, m-o-m, in November and were down 22% compared with the same month last year.

On the West Africa-to-USGC route, spot freight rates in November averaged WS75, representing a decline of 18%, m-o-m. Spot rates were 31% lower than the same month in 2023. Rates on the USGC-to-Europe route showed a larger decline, following a strong performance the month before. Spot freight rates fell 25%, m-o-m, to average WS65. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were down 40%.

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

Suezmax	Size *1,000 DWT*	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
West Africa/US Gulf Coast	130-135	74	91	75	-16
US Gulf Coast/ Europe	150	64	87	65	-22

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Aframax

Aframax spot freight rates retreated from the strong performance seen the month before. On average, Aframax rates declined by 20%, m-o-m, while spot rates were 36% below the levels seen in November 2023.

Rates on the Indonesia-to-East route decreased by 12%, m-o-m, to average WS134 in November. Y-o-y, spot rates on the route were down 18% compared to the same month last year.

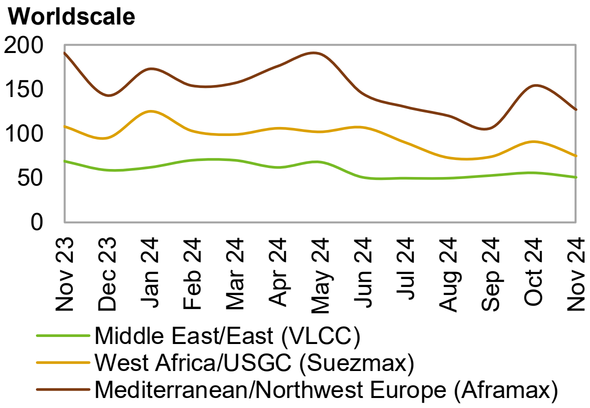
Table 7 - 5: Dirty Aframax spot tanker freight rates, WS

Aframax	Size *1,000 DWT*	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
Indonesia/East	80-85	136	152	134	-18
Caribbean/US East Coast	80-85	93	168	111	-57
Mediterranean/Mediterranean	80-85	111	157	128	-29
Mediterranean/Northwest Europe	80-85	106	154	127	-27

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

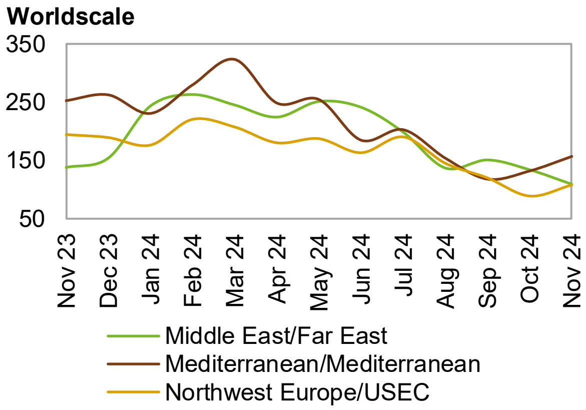
Spot rates on the Caribbean-to-USEC route fell 34%, m-o-m, to average WS111 in November. Rates were 52% below the same month last year. Cross-Med spot freight rates declined by 18%, m-o-m, to average WS128. Compared with the same month last year, spot rates on the route were down 36%. Similarly, rates on the Med-to-Northwest Europe (NWE) route averaged WS127, representing a drop of 18%, m-o-m. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were down 34%.

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, m-o-m, in November. East of Suez rates registered declines, falling 15% on average, while West of Suez rates strengthened, gaining 19%. Compared to the previous year, East of Suez rates were down 17% and West of Suez rates were 39% lower.

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

East of Suez	Size *1,000 DWT*	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
Middle East/East	30-35	151	134	109	-25
Singapore/East	30-35	147	150	133	-17
West of Suez					
Northwest Europe/US East Coast	33-37	120	89	108	19
Mediterranean/Mediterranean	30-35	118	132	157	25
Mediterranean/Northwest Europe	30-35	128	142	167	25

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Rates on the Middle East-to-East route fell 19%, m-o-m, to average WS109 in November. Compared with the same month in 2023, rates were 21% lower. In contrast, clean spot freight rates on the Singapore-to-East route dropped 11%, m-o-m. Rates on the route averaged WS133, representing a 13% decline compared with the same month in 2023.

In contrast, spot freight rates on the NWE-to-USEC route rose 21%, m-o-m. Rates averaged WS108, which represents a 44% drop compared with November 2023. Rates around the Mediterranean showed similar gains, m-o-m. Rates on the Cross-Med route were up 19%, m-o-m, to average WS157 but were 38% lower, y-o-y. Rates on the Med-to-NWE route increased 18%, m-o-m, but 37%, y-o-y, to average WS167.

Crude and Refined Products Trade

Available data shows US crude imports recovering from the previous month's decline to average 6.7 mb/d in November, as refiners returned from seasonal maintenance. US crude exports returned above 4 mb/d for the first time in four months, reflecting higher flows to Asia, particularly China and South Korea, as well as Europe. US product imports also increased m-o-m to 1.6 mb/d, amid higher flows of gasoline. Product exports were also edged higher by increased outflows of gasoline to average 6.8 mb/d.

Preliminary estimates point to OECD Europe crude inflows increasing m-o-m in November, supported by US exports into the region. Product imports were seen declining amid lower diesel arrivals, which offset increased inflows of fuel oil.

In October, Japan's crude imports declined by almost 12% to average 2.1 mb/d, weighed down by softer domestic sales of refined products. Product imports fell 7%, as declines in naphtha, gasoline and gasoil outpaced higher inflows of LPG. Product exports were broadly unchanged as declines in gasoil, fuel oil and jet fuel were offset by increased inflows of gasoline and kerosene.

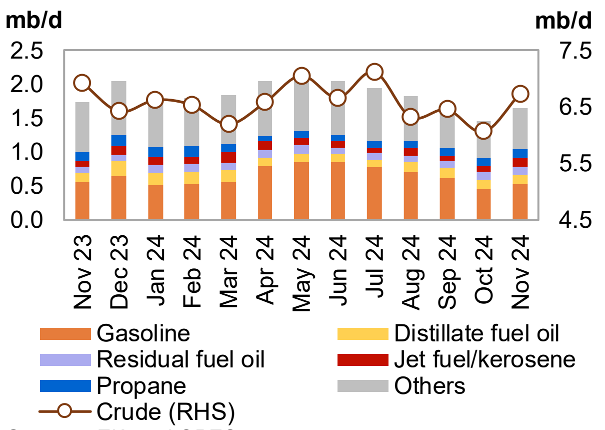
Crude imports into China dropped by a further 5% in October to average 10.6 mb/d to stand 9% lower, y-o-y. The drop in crude imports came as refiners cut runs in response to weaker product margins. Product inflows declined 12%, m-o-m, to average 2.1 mb/d, as refinery and petrochemical feedstock imports fell from high levels, while product exports were down 24%, with the decline led by fuel oil.

India's crude imports averaged 4.6 mb/d in October, representing a marginal gain over the previous month as ongoing refinery maintenance limited gains. Product imports rose 6%, m-o-m, as the end of the monsoon season and impending holiday period boosted inflows. India's product exports fell by almost 24%, m-o-m, with declines across most major products, particularly diesel, amid expectations of a seasonal pick-up in domestic demand.

US

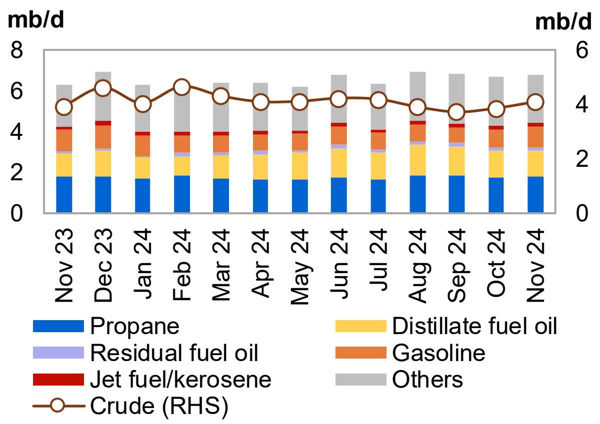
Available data for November shows US crude imports recovering from the previous month's decline to average 6.7 mb/d. This represents a m-o-m increase of 0.7 mb/d, or about 11%. According to preliminary EIA weekly data, the increase was driven by higher flows from Canada, as well as Iraq and Brazil. Compared with the same month last year, crude imports were down 0.2 mb/d, or about 3%.

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 November returned above 4 mb/d for the first time in four months, according to estimates based on available weekly data. US crude outflows averaged 4.1 mb/d, representing an increase of 0.2 mb/d, or 6%, m-o-m. According to tanker tracking data, the increase in flows was driven by Asia – specifically China and India – as exports to Europe remained steady at high levels. Y-o-y, crude outflows increased 0.2 mb/d, or about 4%.

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

US	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
Crude oil	2.73	2.20	2.63	0.43
Total products	-5.13	-5.22	-5.12	0.09
Total crude and products	**-2.40**	**-3.02**	**-2.49**	**0.53**

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

In November, US net crude imports averaged 2.6 mb/d, down from 2.2 mb/d in October. In November last year, US net crude imports averaged just under 3.0 mb/d.

On the products side, imports in November partially recovered from a multi-decade low to average 1.6 mb/d. This represents an increase of 0.2 mb/d, or about 13%, m-o-m, with gasoline leading gains. Compared with the same month of 2023, product inflows were down by 83 tb/d, or about 5%.

Product exports also increased, averaging 6.8 mb/d, for a gain of 96 tb/d, or about 2%, m-o-m. Gasoline was the main driver of higher outflows. Compared with the same month last year, product exports were sharply higher, up 463 tb/d, or over 7%.

As a result, net product exports averaged 5.1 mb/d in November, compared with 5.2 mb/d the previous month and 4.6 mb/d in November 2023. Net product exports have remained above 5.1 mb/d since August 2024. Combined net crude and product exports averaged 2.5 mb/d in November, compared to 3.0 mb/d the month before and 1.6 mb/d in November 2023.

OECD Europe

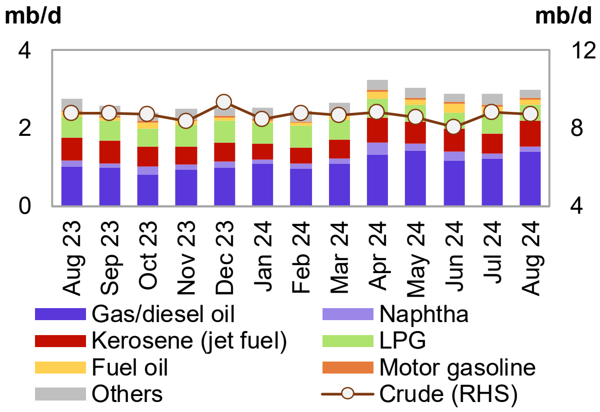
The latest official data for OECD Europe shows that crude imports edged lower in August. Crude imports into OECD Europe averaged 8.7 mb/d for the month, down 86 tb/d, m-o-m, or 1%. Crude imports were broadly in line with the same month last year, slipping by less than 1%.

In terms of import sources from outside the region, the US provided the highest contribution in August with 1.6 mb/d, down from almost 1.8 mb/d the month before. Kazakhstan was second with 1.0 mb/d, followed by Iraq with 0.9 mb/d.

Crude exports averaged just 59 tb/d in August, compared to 163 tb/d the month before. In the same month last year, crude outflows averaged 30 tb/d. The US was the top destination for crude exports from the OECD Europe region in August, taking in around 16 tb/d, with the remainder going to Turkey.

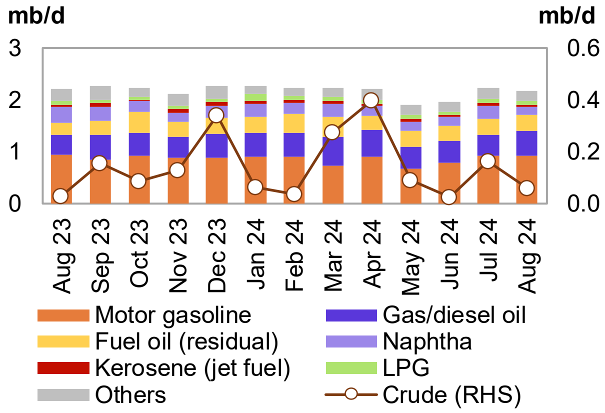
Net crude imports averaged 8.7 mb/d in August, broadly unchanged from the previous month. Net crude imports averaged 8.8 mb/d in August 2023.

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 just under 3.0 mb/d in August, representing a gain of 114 tb/d, or 4%, m-o-m. Compared with August 2023, product inflows were up 232 tb/d, or over 8%.

Product exports averaged 2.2 mb/d in August, reflecting a 52 tb/d or over 2% decline, m-o-m. Compared with the same month last year, product exports were down 39 tb/d, or almost 2%.

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

OECD Europe	Jun 24	Jul 24	Aug 24	Change Aug 24/Jul 24
Crude oil	8.00	8.66	8.68	0.02
Total products	0.93	0.65	0.81	0.17
Total crude and products	**8.93**	**9.31**	**9.49**	**0.18**

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

Sources: IEA and OPEC.

Net product imports averaged 814 tb/d in August, compared with 647 tb/d the month before and 543 tb/d in August 2023. Combined, net crude and product imports averaged 9.5 mb/d in August, up from 9.3 mb/d both the month before and in August 2023.

Japan

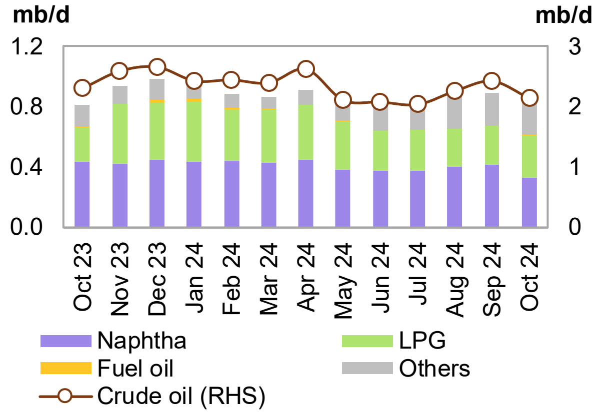
Japan's crude imports declined in October, following two months of gains, amid softer domestic refined product sales. In October, crude inflows averaged 2.1 mb/d, representing a drop of 282 tb/d, or almost 12%, m-o-m. Compared to the same period last year, crude imports were down 165 tb/d, or about 7%.

In terms of crude imports by source, the United Arab Emirates retained the highest share in October with 48%, up from 43% the month before. Saudi Arabia was second with around 42%, followed by Qatar with 4%.

Product imports, including LPG, fell 62 tb/d, or about 7%, m-o-m, to average 830 tb/d in October. Declines were seen in naphtha, gasoline and gasoil, which outweighed gains in LPG and kerosene. Compared with October 2023, product inflows were up 18 tb/d, or about 2%.

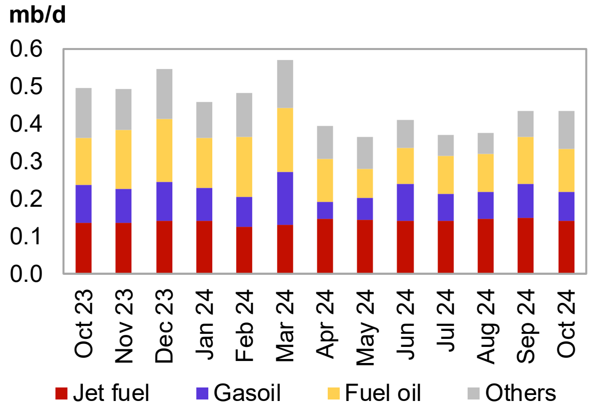
Product exports, including LPG, were broadly unchanged m-o-m in October, averaging 434 tb/d. Gains were led by fuel oil, with further support from most major products except kerosene. Declines in gasoil and jet fuel offset higher outflows of gasoil and kerosene. Compared to the same month last year, product exports were 60 tb/d, or 12%, lower.

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 396 tb/d in October. This compares with 457 tb/d the month before and 318 tb/d in October 2023.

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

Japan	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change Oct 24/Sep 24
Crude oil	2.26	2.42	2.14	-0.28
Total products	0.53	0.46	0.40	-0.06
Total crude and products	**2.79**	**2.88**	**2.54**	**-0.34**

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

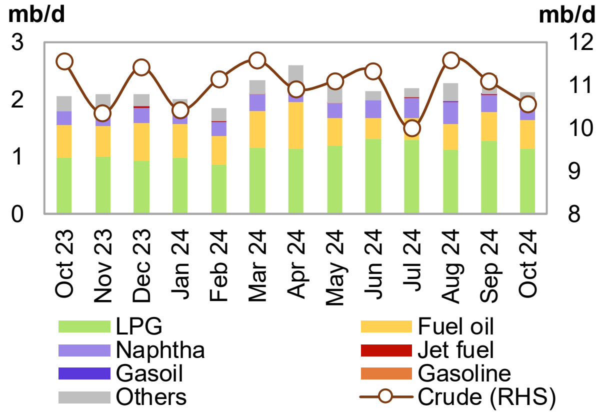
Sources: METI and OPEC.

China

China's crude imports fell for the second month in a row, averaging 10.6 mb/d in October. This represents a decline of 0.5 mb/d, or about 5%, m-o-m. Compared to the same month last year, crude imports were down 1.0 mb/d or by almost 9%.

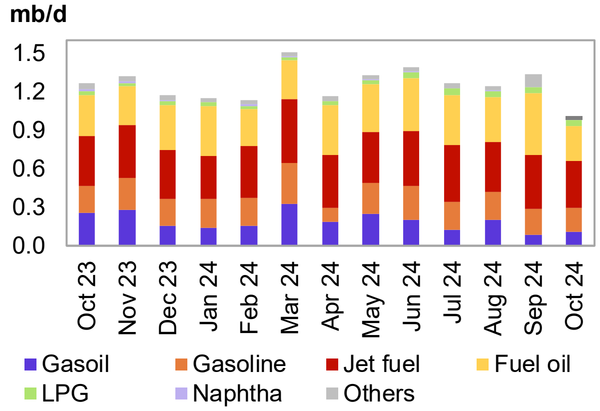
In terms of crude imports by source, Russia remained at the top spot in October with 22%, up from 19% in the previous month. Despite the overall decline in imports, inflows from Russia rose by almost 10%, m-o-m. Malaysia was second with close to 17%, up by more than 13% in the previous month, followed by Saudi Arabia with 13%, down from 16% in September.

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, also declined to average 2.1 mb/d in October, the lowest since February of this year. This represents a drop of 300 tb/d, m-o-m, or over 12%. Declines were led by LPG, which came down from a strong performance the month before, and sharp weakness in the other products category. Compared to the same period in 2023, product imports were still 65 tb/d, or 3%, higher.

Product exports, including LPG, decreased by 329 tb/d, or about 25%, m-o-m, to average 1.0 mb/d in October. That was the lowest since April 2023. Fuel oil saw the strongest volumetric decline for the month. Jet fuel and gasoline contributed further to the decline, while diesel exports improved. Compared to the same month in 2023, product exports declined 252 tb/d, or about just under 20%.

Net product imports averaged 1.1 mb/d in October, marginally higher compared to the previous month, as the decline in exports outpaced the drop in product imports. Net product imports averaged 792 tb/d in the same month last year.

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

China	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change Oct 24/Sep 24
Crude oil	11.47	11.04	10.51	-0.53
Total products	1.04	1.08	1.11	0.03
Total crude and products	**12.51**	**12.12**	**11.62**	**-0.50**

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

Sources: GACC and OPEC.

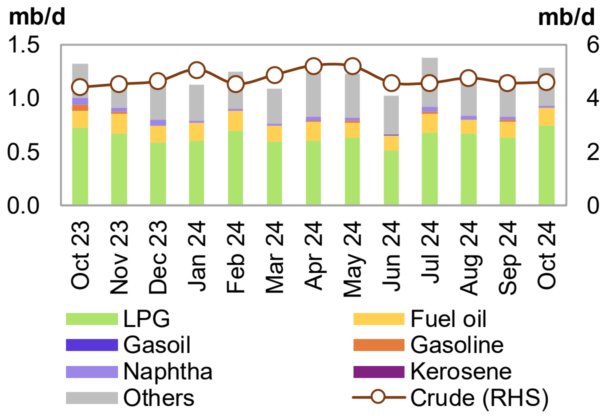
India

India's crude imports in October were broadly consistent with the previous month, averaging 4.5 mb/d, representing a gain of less than 24 tb/d or less than 1%. Compared with the same month last year, crude imports were 185 tb/d, or about 4% higher, y-o-y.

In terms of crude imports by source, Vortexa data shows Russia had a 38% share of India's total crude imports in October, down from 40% in the previous month. Iraq was second with 19%, followed by Saudi Arabia with 12%.

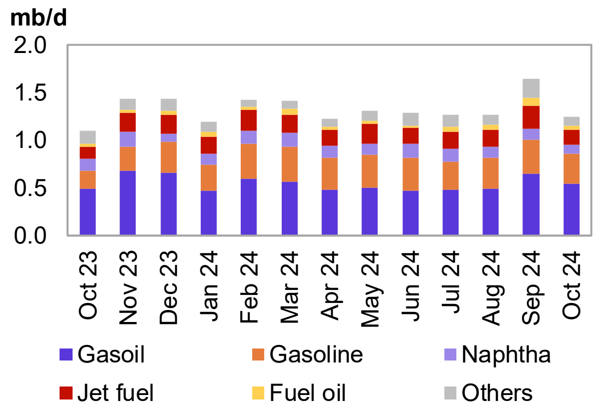
For products, imports rose 71 tb/d, or almost 6%, m-o-m, to 1.3 mb/d. Gains were driven by LPG, which saw an almost 18% jump y-o-y and was 26% higher than the same month last year. Y-o-y, product imports were down 34 tb/d, or about 3%.

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.

Product exports in October erased the previous month's gains, falling 392 tb/d, or around 24%, m-o-m, to average almost 1.3 mb/d. Most major products declined, the largest in volume terms coming from the other products category, followed by diesel oil. Compared to October 2023, product exports were up 151 tb/d, or about 14%.

The sharp fall in product exports combined with the gains in product imports made India a net product importer in October. Net product imports averaged 35 tb/d in October 2024, compared with net exports of 428 tb/d the month before and net imports of 220 tb/d in October 2023.

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

India	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change* Oct 24/Sep 24
Crude oil	4.76	4.58	4.61	0.02
Total products	-0.06	-0.43	0.03	0.46
Total crude and products	**4.71**	**4.16**	**4.64**	**0.49**

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 averaged 6.4 mb/d in October. This represents a rise of 173 tb/d, or about 3%, m-o-m. Gains were seen across a variety of routes, partly offset by strong declines in the CPC terminal in Novorossiysk. Compared to the same month in 2023, outflows were down 255 tb/d or about 4%.

Crude exports through the Transneft system rose 238 tb/d, or about 6%, m-o-m, in October, to average 4.1 mb/d. Compared to the same month of 2023, exports were up 90 tb/d, or over 2%. Exports through Novorossiysk declined 12 tb/d, or 2%, m-o-m, to average 530 tb/d. Crude exports from Baltic Sea ports increased 92 tb/d, or about 6%, m-o-m, to average 1.7 mb/d. Within the Baltic Sea region, flows from Primorsk jumped 150 tb/d, or 18%, m-o-m, to average 983 tb/d. In contrast, exports from Ust-Luga fell 58 tb/d, or about 8%, m-o-m, to average 696 tb/d.

Shipments via the Druzhba pipeline increased in October by 38 tb/d to average 320 tb/d. Compared to the same month of 2023, exports via the pipeline experienced a marginal decline of 3 tb/d, or less than 1%. Exports to inland China via the ESPO pipeline rebounded by 53 tb/d, or about 9%, m-o-m, to average 628 tb/d in October. This is 14 tb/d, or about 2%, higher than in October 2023. Exports from the Pacific port of Kozmino rose 67 tb/d, or almost 8%, m-o-m, to average 955 tb/d. Compared to the same month last year, export flows via the port were up 120 tb/d, or over 14%, higher than in October 2023.

In the Lukoil system, exports via the Varandey offshore platform in the Barents Sea declined in October. M-o-m, exports fell by 28 tb/d, or 21%, to average 103 tb/d. This was a drop of 26 tb/d, or about 20%, from the same month last year.

On other routes, exports from Russia's Far East port Aniva Bay rose 26 tb/d, or about 54%, m-o-m, while De Kastri slipped by 5 tb/d, or almost 3%, over the same period. Combined, the two ports exported 235 tb/d of crude on average in October.

Central Asian exports averaged 228 tb/d in October, representing an increase of 8 tb/d, or about 4%, m-o-m, compared to the previous month, and a gain of 11 tb/d, or 5%, compared with the same month of 2023.

Total Black Sea exports from the CPC terminal dropped 119 tb/d, or around 9%, m-o-m. Exports averaged 1.1 mb/d in October, representing a y-o-y decline of 237 tb/d, or about 17%. Exports via the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline in October rose 51 tb/d, or around 9%, m-o-m, to average 595 tb/d. This was a gain of 10 tb/d, or about 2%, compared with the same month last year.

Total product exports from Russia and Central Asia fell by 76 tb/d, or about 4%, m-o-m, to average 2.1 mb/d in October. Declines were driven by gasoil, fuel oil and gasoline, and were partly offset by higher outflows of naphtha. Y-o-y, total product exports were down 217 tb/d, or 9%, amid lower outflows of gasoline and gasoil.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary October 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 22.3 mb, m-o-m. At 2,777 mb, they were 15.5 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 93.2 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 168.7 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Within the components, crude stocks rose by 7.9 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks fell by 30.2 mb, m-o-m.

OECD commercial crude stocks stood at 1,324 mb. This was 15.0 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 62.0 mb below the latest five-year average, and 129.8 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD total product stocks stood at 1,453 mb. This is 0.5 mb below the same time a year ago, 31.2 mb lower than the latest five-year average, and 38.9 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks rose in October by 0.3 days, m-o-m, to stand at 60.8 days. This is 0.7 days lower than the level registered in October 2023, 2.9 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.6 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD

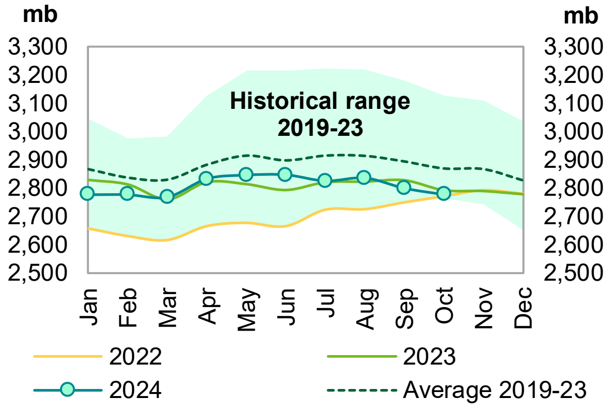
Preliminary October 2024 data shows total OECD commercial oil stocks down by 22.3 mb, m-o-m. At 2,777 mb, they were 15.5 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 93.2 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 168.7 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the components, crude stocks rose by 7.9 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks fell by 30.2 mb, m-o-m.

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

OECD commercial crude stocks rose by 7.9 mb, m-o-m, ending October at 1,324 mb. This was 15 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 62.0 mb below the latest five-year average, and 129.8 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

Graph 9 - 1: OECD commercial oil stocks



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

Within the OECD regions, OECD Asia Pacific saw a crude stock draw of 5.7 mb, m-o-m, while crude stocks in OECD Americas and OECD Europe increased by 11.7 mb and 1.9 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

By contrast, OECD total product stocks dropped by 30.2 mb, m-o-m, in October to stand at 1,453 mb. This is 0.5 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 31.2 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 38.9 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, product stocks in OECD Europe and OECD Americas witnessed a drop of 1.2 mb and 31.2 mb, m-o-m, respectively. OECD Asia Pacific product stocks rose by 2.2 mb, m-o-m.

Table 9 - 1: OECD commercial stocks, mb

OECD stocks	Oct 23	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	*Change Oct 24/Sep 24*
Crude oil	1,339	1,328	1,316	1,324	*7.9*
Products	1,454	1,507	1,483	1,453	*-30.2*
Total	**2,792**	**2,835**	**2,799**	**2,777**	***-22.3***
Days of forward cover	**61.5**	**61.4**	**60.5**	**60.8**	***0.3***

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

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks rose in October by 0.3 days, m-o-m, to stand at 60.8 days. This is 0.7 days lower than the level registered in October 2023, 2.9 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.6 days less than the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, OECD Americas stood at 3.5 days and OECD Europe at 2.6 days below the latest five-year average, standing at 60.2 days and 70.4 days, respectively. OECD Asia Pacific was 1.9 days lower than the latest five-year average, standing at 46.6 days.

OECD Americas

OECD Americas' total commercial stocks fell in October by 19.5 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 1,505 mb. This is 16.8 mb lower than the same month in 2023, and 38.8 mb below the latest five-year average.

Commercial crude oil stocks in OECD Americas rose in October by 11.7 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 752 mb, which is 2.5 mb higher than in October 2023, but 16.5 mb lower than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, total product stocks in OECD Americas fell by 31.2 mb, m-o-m, in October to stand at 753 mb. This is 19.3 mb lower than the same month in 2023, and 22.3 mb below the latest five-year average. Higher consumption in the region was behind the product stock draw.

OECD Europe

OECD Europe's total commercial stocks rose in October by 0.7 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 917 mb. This is 8.3 mb higher than the same month in 2023, but 30.7 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Europe's commercial crude stocks increased by 1.9 mb, m-o-m, to end October at 394 mb. This is 12.0 mb less than one year ago and 26.8 mb lower than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, total product stocks decreased by 1.2 mb, m-o-m, to end October at 523 mb. This is 20.3 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 3.9 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific

OECD Asia Pacific's total commercial oil stocks dropped in October by 3.6 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 355 mb. This is 6.9 mb lower than the same time a year ago, and 23.7 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific's crude stocks fell by 5.7 mb, m-o-m, to end October at 178 mb. This is 5.5 mb lower than one year ago, and 18.7 mb below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, Asia Pacific's total product stocks went up by 2.2 mb, m-o-m, to end October at 177 mb. This is 1.4 mb lower than one year ago at the same time, and 5.0 mb below the latest five-year average.

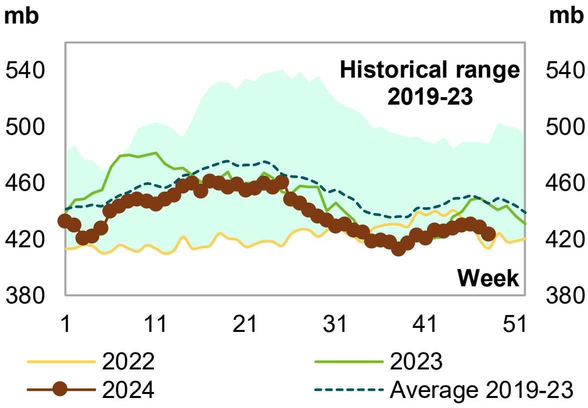
US

Preliminary data for November 2024 shows that total US commercial oil stocks fell by 9.9 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 1,237 mb. This is 26.7 mb, or 2.1%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 42.0 mb, or 3.3%, below the latest five-year average. Crude and products stocks dropped by 4.3 mb and 5.6 mb, m-o-m, respectively.

US commercial crude stocks in November stood at 423.4 mb. This is 18.5 mb, or 4.2%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 24.3 mb, or 5.4%, below the latest five-year average. The monthly stock draw came on the back of higher crude runs, which increased by around 300 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 16.47 mb/d in November.

Total product stocks fell in November to stand at 813.9mb. This is 8.2 mb, or 1.0%, less than in November 2023, and 17.7 mb, or 2.1%, 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.

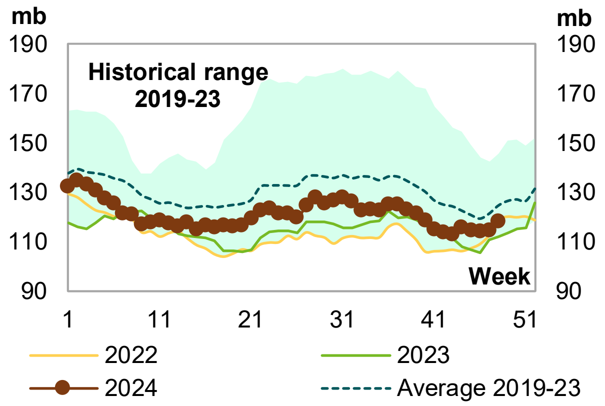
Gasoline stocks rose in November by 3.3 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 214.6 mb. This is 6.9 mb, or 3.1%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 13.1 mb, or 5.7%, below the latest five-year average.

Distillate stocks in November also increased by 2.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 118.1 mb. This is 4.9 mb, or 4.4%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 11.7 mb, or 9.0%, below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, residual fuel oil stocks in November went down by 0.6 mb, m-o-m. At 23.0 mb, they were 2.9 mb, or 11.2%, less than a year earlier and 6.4 mb, or 21.8%, below the latest five-year average.

Jet fuel stocks also fell by 1.3 mb, m-o-m, ending November at 41.7 mb. This is 2.9 mb, or 7.6%, higher than the same month in 2023, and 3.3 mb, or 8.7%, above the latest five-year average.

Graph 9 - 3: US weekly distillate inventories



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Table 9 - 2: US commercial petroleum stocks, mb

US stocks	Nov 23	Sep 24	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change* Nov 24/Oct 24
Crude oil	**441.8**	**415.9**	**427.7**	**423.4**	***-4.3***
Gasoline	221.5	219.7	211.3	214.6	*3.3*
Distillate fuel	113.2	124.3	115.8	118.1	*2.3*
Residual fuel oil	25.8	24.2	23.6	23.0	*-0.6*
Jet fuel	38.7	45.6	42.9	41.7	*-1.3*
Total products	**822.1**	**853.6**	**819.6**	**813.9**	***-5.6***
Total	**1,264.0**	**1,269.5**	**1,247.2**	**1,237.3**	***-9.9***
SPR	**351.9**	**382.9**	**387.2**	**391.8**	***4.6***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

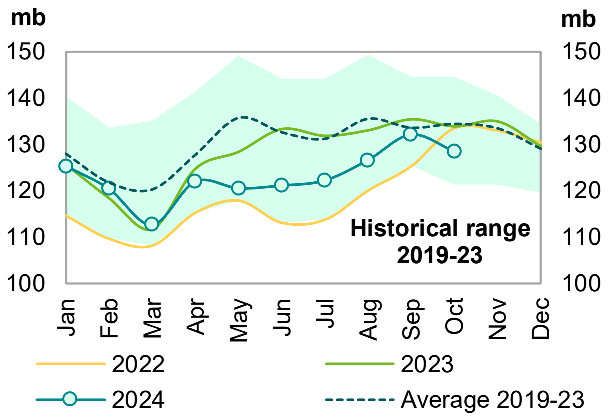
Japan

In Japan, total commercial oil stocks in October 2024 fell by 3.6 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 128.4 mb. This is 5.4 mb, or 4.0%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 5.9 mb, or 4.4%, below the latest five-year average. Crude stocks fell by 5.7 mb, while product stocks rose by 2.2, m-o-m.

Japanese commercial crude oil stocks fell in October by 5.7 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 64.1 mb. This is 4.3 mb, or 6.3%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 5.6 mb, or 8.0%, below the latest five-year average. The drop in crude oil stocks could be attributed to the decline in crude imports, which decreased by around 280 tb/d or 11.9%, m-o-m, to stand at 2.14 mb/d.

Gasoline stocks rose by 0.6 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 10.7 mb in October. This is 0.2 mb or 2.1% higher than a year earlier at the same period, but 0.2 mb, or 2.0%, below the latest five-year average. The build in gasoline stocks came on the back of higher output, which increased in October, m-o-m, by 3.1%. Lower domestic sales, which fell by 2.6%, m-o-m, also supported the build in gasoline stocks.

Graph 9 - 4: Japan's commercial oil stocks



Sources: METI and OPEC.

Middle distillate stocks also increased by 1.4 mb, m-o-m, to end October at 31.8 mb. This is in line with the same month in 2023, but 0.1 mb, or 0.3%, higher than the latest five-year average. Within the distillate components, jet fuel and kerosene stocks rose by 5.5% and 12.6% respectively, while gasoil stocks fell by 7.9%, m-o-m.

Total residual fuel oil stocks went up, m-o-m, by 1.0 mb to end October at 13.2 mb. This is 0.1 mb, or 1.1%, higher than the same month in 2023 and 0.6 mb, or 4.9%, above the latest five-year average. Within the components, fuel oil A stocks and fuel B.C rose by 11.4% and 6.4%, m-o-m, respectively.

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

Japan's stocks	Oct 23	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change Oct 24/Sep 24
Crude oil	**68.4**	**68.1**	**69.9**	**64.1**	***-5.7***
Gasoline	10.4	9.5	10.0	10.7	*0.6*
Naphtha	10.1	8.5	9.5	8.7	*-0.8*
Middle distillates	31.8	28.1	30.4	31.8	*1.4*
Residual fuel oil	13.0	12.3	12.2	13.2	*1.0*
Total products	**65.4**	**58.4**	**62.1**	**64.3**	***2.2***
Total**	**133.8**	**126.5**	**132.0**	**128.4**	***-3.6***

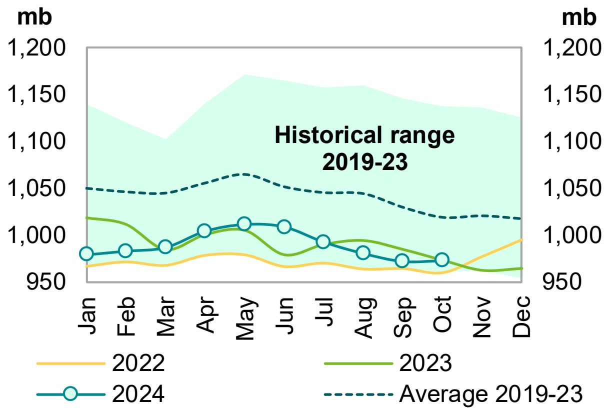
*Note: * At the end of the month. ** Includes crude oil and main products only.*
Sources: METI and OPEC.

EU-14 plus UK and Norway

Preliminary data for October 2024 showed that total European oil stocks rose by 0.7 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 972.8 mb. At this level, they were in line with the same month in 2023, but 46.3 mb, or 4.5%, beneath the latest five-year average. Crude stocks rose by 1.9 mb, while product stocks fell by 1.2 mb, m-o-m.

European crude stocks stood at 388.9 mb in October. This is 10.2 mb, or 2.6%, lower than the same month in 2023 and 27.7 mb, or 6.6%, 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 80 tb/d, m-o-m, to stand at 9.56 mb/d.

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



Sources: OilX and OPEC.

By contrast, total European product stocks fell by 1.2 mb, m-o-m, to end October at 583.9 mb. This is 10.2 mb, or 1.8%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 18.6 mb, or 3.1%, below the latest five-year average. The stock draw can be attributed to higher demand in the region.

Gasoline stocks rose in October by 1.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 102.5 mb, which is 0.2 mb, or 0.2%, less than the same time in 2023, and 6.4 mb, or 5.9%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel stocks in October also were up by 1.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 57.6 mb. This is broadly in line with the same month in 2023, but 3.2 mb, or 5.3%, below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, middle distillate stocks decreased in October by 3.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 393.4 mb. This is 13.0 mb, or 3.4%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 11.8 mb, or 2.9%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Naphtha stocks also fell in October by 0.2 mb, m-o-m, ending the month at 30.5 mb. This is 2.6 mb, or 7.9%, less than the same month in 2023, but 2.9 mb, or 10.3%, above the latest five-year average.

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

EU stocks	Oct 23	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Change Oct 24/Sep 24
Crude oil	**399.0**	**396.2**	**387.0**	**388.9**	***1.9***
Gasoline	102.7	101.6	101.4	102.5	*1.1*
Naphtha	33.1	29.3	30.7	30.5	*-0.2*
Middle distillates	380.5	397.4	396.6	393.4	*-3.1*
Fuel oils	57.5	56.1	56.5	57.6	*1.1*
Total products	**573.8**	**584.3**	**585.1**	**583.9**	***-1.2***
Total	**972.8**	**980.5**	**972.0**	**972.8**	***0.7***

Sources: OilX and OPEC.

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

Singapore

In October, total product stocks in Singapore fell by 4.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 37.7 mb. This is 3.1 mb, or 7.7%, lower than the same month in 2023, and 6.3 mb, or 14.4%, less than the latest five-year average.

Light distillate stocks fell in October by 2.8 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 12.3 mb. This is 0.2 mb or 1.3% higher than the same month in 2023, and in line with the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks also decreased in October by 1.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 9.4 mb. This is 0.1 mb, or 1.5%, higher than in October 2023, but 1.1 mb, or 10.7%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks went down by 0.4 mb, m-o-m, ending October at 16.0 mb. This is 3.4 mb, or 17.6%, lower than in October 2023, and 5.2 mb, or 24.5%, below the latest five-year average.

ARA

Total product stocks in ARA in October fell by 2.1 mb, m-o-m. At 45.7 mb, they were 5.6 mb, or 14.0%, above the same month in 2023, and 3.9 mb, or 9.3%, higher than the latest five-year average.

Gasoil stocks in October fell by 2.6 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 15.6 mb. This is 2.5 mb, or 18.7%, higher than the same month in 2023, but 0.3 mb, or 2.0%, below the latest five-year average.

Fuel oil stocks also decreased in October by 0.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 8.7 mb. This is 1.2 mb, or 16.4%, higher than in October 2023, and 1.4 mb, or 19.2%, above the latest five-year average.

Jet oil stocks also went down by 0.4 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 7.3 mb in October. This is 1.8 mb, or 32.8%, higher than the level seen in October 2023 and 0.4 mb, or 6.2%, above the latest five-year average.

By contrast, gasoline stocks rose by 1.2 mb, m-o-m, ending October at 9.3 mb. This is 2.9 mb, or 23.8%, lower than in October 2023 and 0.03 mb, or 0.3%, below the latest five-year average.

Fujairah

During the week ending 2 December, total oil product stocks in Fujairah rose by 3.25 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 17.49 mb, according to data from FEDCom and S&P Global Commodity Insights. At this level, total oil stocks were 1.18 mb lower than at the same time a year ago.

Light distillate stocks rose by 0.71 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 6.53 mb, which is 1.75 mb higher than a year ago.

Middle distillate stocks also increased by 0.25 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 2.39 mb, which is 0.81 mb less than the same time last year.

Heavy distillate stocks went up by 2.29 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 8.56 mb, which is 2.12 mb below the same time a year ago.

Balance of Supply and Demand

Demand for DoC crude (i.e. crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) is revised down by 0.3 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 42.4 mb/d in 2024. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2023 estimate.

Demand for DoC crude in 2025 is revised down by 0.4 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 42.7 mb/d. This is around 0.3 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 DoC) in 2024 is revised down by 0.3 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 42.4 mb/d. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2023 estimate.

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**	**103.0**	**104.0**	**105.5**	**103.8**	***1.6***
Non-DoC liquids production	51.8	52.6	53.1	53.2	53.6	53.1	*1.3*
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**	**61.5**	**61.9**	**61.4**	***1.4***
Difference (a-b)	**42.1**	**41.8**	**41.6**	**42.5**	**43.6**	**42.4**	***0.3***
DoC crude oil production	**42.0**	**41.2**	**40.8**	**40.6**			
Balance	**-0.2**	**-0.6**	**-0.8**	**-1.9**			

*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 DoC) in 2025 is revised down by 0.4 mb/d from the previous assessment to stand at 42.7 mb/d. This is around 0.3 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	**103.8**	**104.2**	**104.4**	**105.6**	**106.9**	**105.3**	***1.4***
Non-DoC liquids production	53.1	53.9	54.0	54.3	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**	**62.6**	**63.1**	**62.6**	***1.2***
Difference (a-b)	**42.4**	**41.8**	**42.0**	**43.0**	**43.8**	**42.7**	***0.3***

*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	25.3	25.4	25.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.1
of which US	*19.8*	*20.2*	*20.4*	*19.9*	*20.5*	*20.7*	*20.8*	*20.5*	*20.0*	*20.5*	*20.7*	*20.9*	*20.5*
Europe	13.1	13.6	13.4	12.9	13.6	14.2	13.4	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.2	13.4	13.5
Asia Pacific	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.2
Total OECD	**44.4**	**45.6**	**45.6**	**44.8**	**45.6**	**46.4**	**46.3**	**45.8**	**44.9**	**45.6**	**46.6**	**46.4**	**45.9**
China	15.5	15.0	16.4	16.7	16.6	16.8	17.1	16.8	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.1
India	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.8
Other Asia	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.9
Latin America	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9
Middle East	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.9
Africa	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6
Russia	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0
Other Eurasia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
Other Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Non-OECD	**52.8**	**54.1**	**56.6**	**58.0**	**57.4**	**57.6**	**59.3**	**58.1**	**59.3**	**58.7**	**59.0**	**60.6**	**59.4**
(a) Total world demand	**97.2**	**99.7**	**102.2**	**102.8**	**103.0**	**104.0**	**105.5**	**103.8**	**104.2**	**104.4**	**105.6**	**106.9**	**105.3**
Y-o-y change	***5.9***	***2.5***	***2.6***	***1.6***	***1.2***	***1.6***	***2.0***	***1.6***	***1.4***	***1.4***	***1.6***	***1.4***	***1.4***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	23.5	25.0	26.7	26.9	27.6	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.9	28.0	28.3	28.6	28.2
of which US	*18.1*	*19.4*	*21.0*	*21.0*	*21.8*	*21.9*	*21.8*	*21.6*	*21.8*	*22.2*	*22.3*	*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	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total OECD	**27.9**	**29.1**	**30.8**	**31.0**	**31.6**	**31.8**	**32.0**	**31.6**	**32.1**	**32.1**	**32.4**	**32.8**	**32.4**
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	7.2	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	2.4	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	51.1	50.6	51.3	51.4	51.7	52.2	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**	**53.6**	**53.1**	**53.9**	**54.0**	**54.3**	**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**	**61.5**	**61.9**	**61.4**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**62.6**	**63.1**	**62.6**
Y-o-y change	***0.6***	***2.0***	***2.7***	***1.7***	***2.0***	***1.2***	***0.5***	***1.4***	***1.3***	***1.1***	***1.1***	***1.2***	***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**	**40.8**	**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*	*-0.8*	*-1.9*							
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	2,652	2,781	2,778	2,768	2,846	2,799							
SPR	1,484	1,214	1,207	1,219	1,226	1,235							
Total	**4,136**	**3,995**	**3,984**	**3,987**	**4,072**	**4,034**							
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	61	61	61							
SPR	33	27	26	27	26	27							
Total	**91**	**88**	**87**	**88**	**88**	**87**							
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**41.8**	**42.3**	**42.1**	**41.8**	**41.6**	**42.5**	**43.6**	**42.4**	**41.8**	**42.0**	**43.0**	**43.8**	**42.7**

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	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1
of which US	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0.0*	*-*	*0.0*	*-*	*-*	*0.0*	*-*	*0.0*
Europe	-	-	-	0.0	-0.1	0.4	-	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.4	-	0.1
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.1	-	0.0	-	-0.1	-0.1	-	0.0
Total OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-**	**-0.2**	**-**	**0.1**	**-0.1**
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0
India	-	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-	0.0	-	-	-0.2	-	0.0
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-0.1	-	0.0
Latin America	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-	0.0
Middle East	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Africa	-	-	-	-0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-	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	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**-0.6**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.7**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
(a) Total world demand	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.6**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.7**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
Y-o-y change	***-***	***-***	***-***	***0.0***	***-0.2***	***-0.6***	***0.0***	***-0.2***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.2***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
of which US	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	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**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total Non-DoC production	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Processing gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
DoC NGLs	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Total Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Y-o-y change	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.2***	***0.1***	***0.1***	***0.1***	***0.0***	***-0.1***	***-***
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*	0.6							
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-9.1							
SPR	-	-	-	-	-	0.5							
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-8.6**							
Oil-on-water	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Days of forward consumption in OECD, *days*													
Commercial onland stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3							
SPR	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-0.3**							
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.6**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.8**	**-0.1**	**-0.4**

*Note: * This compares Table 11 - 1 in this issue of the MOMR with Table 11 - 1 in the November 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**	**2,799**
Americas	1,470	1,492	1,518	1,492	1,489	1,513	1,539	1,518	1,499	1,552	1,524
Europe	857	936	906	936	920	921	924	906	934	949	916
Asia Pacific	325	353	353	353	351	359	365	353	334	345	359
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	384
Europe	479	461	466	461	460	470	471	466	470	468	468
Asia Pacific	409	378	384	378	383	387	384	384	383	384	383
OECD total	**4,136**	**3,995**	**3,984**	**3,995**	**3,976**	**3,999**	**4,037**	**3,984**	**3,987**	**4,072**	**4,034**
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**	**61**	**61**	**61**
Americas	59	60	61	62	59	60	61	62	60	61	60
Europe	63	70	67	71	68	67	69	71	69	67	68
Asia Pacific	44	49	49	46	51	51	49	47	48	50	48
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	34	35	34	34	35	36	35	33	35
Asia Pacific	56	52	53	49	56	55	52	51	55	55	52
OECD total	**93**	**96**	**95**	**89**	**87**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**88**	**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	21.9	21.8	21.6	*0.7*	21.8	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.1	*0.5*
Canada	5.7	*0.1*	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	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**	**27.8**	**27.9**	**27.5**	***0.9***	**27.9**	**28.0**	**28.3**	**28.6**	**28.2**	***0.7***
Norway	2.0	*0.1*	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	*0.0*	2.1	2.0	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**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	***0.0***	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	***0.0***
Total OECD	**30.8**	***1.7***	**31.0**	**31.6**	**31.8**	**32.0**	**31.6**	***0.8***	**32.1**	**32.1**	**32.4**	**32.8**	**32.4**	***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	1.0	0.9	*0.1*
Brazil	4.2	*0.5*	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	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**	**7.2**	***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	1.2	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	0.1	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**	**2.4**	**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	51.1	50.6	*1.2*	51.3	51.4	51.7	52.2	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**	**53.6**	**53.1**	***1.3***	**53.9**	**54.0**	**54.3**	**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**	**61.5**	**61.9**	**61.4**	***1.4***	**62.3**	**62.4**	**62.6**	**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	Oct 24	Nov 24	*Change Nov/Oct*
US	475	722	688	*-34*	623	603	586	585	584	*-1*
Canada	133	174	177	*3*	210	138	209	219	205	*-14*
Mexico	45	47	55	*8*	58	50	49	50	45	*-5*
OECD Americas	**654**	**945**	**921**	***-24***	**893**	**792**	**846**	**855**	**836**	***-19***
Norway	17	17	17	*0*	14	15	12	14	11	*-3*
UK	8	10	12	*2*	8	8	9	8	9	*1*
OECD Europe	**58**	**65**	**66**	***1***	**63**	**66**	**63**	**67**	**63**	***-4***
OECD Asia Pacific	**23**	**24**	**25**	***1***	**24**	**25**	**26**	**29**	**24**	***-5***
Total OECD	**735**	**1,034**	**1,012**	***-22***	**979**	**882**	**935**	**951**	**923**	***-28***
Other Asia*	174	186	204	*18*	210	221	205	217	208	*-9*
Latin America	91	119	120	*1*	105	107	104	102	98	*-4*
Middle East	57	62	61	*-1*	63	62	62	63	64	*1*
Africa	46	64	67	*3*	63	52	46	47	46	*-1*
Other Europe	9	10	11	*1*	9	9	9	9	9	*0*
Total Non-OECD	**377**	**441**	**463**	***22***	**450**	**450**	**426**	**438**	**425**	***-13***
Non-OPEC rig count	**1,112**	**1,475**	**1,475**	***0***	**1,430**	**1,332**	**1,361**	**1,389**	**1,348**	***-41***
Algeria	26	32	36	*4*	41	43	43	42	42	*0*
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	3	2	*-1*
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	34	31	*-3*
Libya	13	7	14	*7*	20	18	18	18	18	*0*
Nigeria	7	10	14	*4*	17	17	14	11	11	*0*
Saudi Arabia	62	73	83	*10*	87	84	79	77	78	*1*
UAE	42	47	57	*10*	62	63	68	69	68	*-1*
Venezuela	6	3	2	*-1*	2	3	2	2	1	*-1*
OPEC rig count	**339**	**371**	**412**	***41***	**439**	**442**	**442**	**436**	**431**	***-5***
World rig count***	**1,451**	**1,846**	**1,887**	***41***	**1,869**	**1,774**	**1,803**	**1,825**	**1,779**	***-46***
of which:										
Oil	1,143	1,463	1,498	*35*	1,479	1,421	1,443	1,460	1,414	*-46*
Gas	275	352	357	*5*	345	312	311	310	312	*2*
Others	33	31	32	*1*	45	42	50	55	53	*-2*

*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*

Down 1.47 in November

November 2024	72.98
October 2024	74.45
Year-to-date	**80.49**

November OPEC crude production *mb/d, according to secondary sources*

Up 0.10 in November

November 2024	26.66
October 2024	26.55

November Non-OPEC DoC crude production *mb/d, according to secondary sources*

Up 0.22 in November

November 2024	14.01
October 2024	13.79

Economic growth rate *per cent*

	World	US	Eurozone	Japan	China	India	Brazil	Russia
2024	3.1	2.8	0.8	0.1	4.9	6.8	3.1	3.5
2025	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	4.7	6.3	2.1	1.7

Supply and demand *mb/d*

2024		**24/23**	**2025**		**25/24**
World demand	103.8	1.6	World demand	105.3	1.4
Non-DoC liquids production	53.1	1.3	Non-DoC liquids production	54.2	1.1
DoC NGLs	8.3	0.1	DoC NGLs	8.4	0.1
Difference	**42.4**	**0.3**	**Difference**	**42.7**	**0.3**

OECD commercial stocks *mb*

	Aug 24	Sep 24	Oct 24	Oct 24/Sep 24
Crude oil	1,328	1,316	1,324	7.9
Products	1,507	1,483	1,453	–30.2
Total	**2,835**	**2,799**	**2,777**	**–22.3**
Days of forward cover	61.4	60.5	60.8	0.3

Next report to be issued on 15 January 2025.