

Oil Supply & Demand Dashboard

February 2022

Market overview

Impact on oil prices	Short-term signposts	Changes in February against the prior month (unless otherwise stated)
	Oil prices	Brent crude oil prices continued to rally throughout February, hitting the \$100/bbl mark on the last day of the month for the first time since September 2014. Brent crude averaged at \$97.1/bbl for the month as whole and WTI at \$91.6/bbl
	Global oil demand	Global liquids demand increased by 2.1 MMb/d to 101.4 MMb/d. Demand increased m-o-m across all regions except for the US and the Middle East which saw slight declines of 0.3 MMb/d and 0.2 MMb/d respectively. Europe saw the largest m-o-m increase of 0.9 MMb/d as demand returns to pre-pandemic levels
	Commercial inventories	Commercial inventories have kept decreasing, by 41 million barrels in February to 4.2 billion barrels globally, mostly driven by a decrease in non-OECD inventory
	OPEC 10 production (excl. Iran, Venezuela, Libya)	OPEC 10 production rose by 0.3 MMb/d m-o-m as the bloc continued to increase output. The production increase was mainly driven by Saudi Arabia, where output rose by 0.3 MMb/d m-o-m to 10.3 MMb/d. OPEC 10 output is up by over 3 MMb/d y-o-y, however still down 1.3 MMb/d compared to January 2020
	Non-OPEC production (excl. US shale)	Non-OPEC production decreased by 0.1 MMb/d m-o-m in February to 57.1 MMb/d. Despite this slight drop, non-OPEC production is up by 3.55 MMb/d y-o-y
	US shale oil production	US shale oil production continued to increase by 0.1 MMb/d m-o-m to 8.6 MMb/d in February, up by 1.97 MMb/d y-o-y, although still below pre-pandemic levels of 9 MMb/d. Meanwhile, the number of actively drilling onshore rigs has also been increasing m-o-m, indicating an ongoing rise in activity
	Iran, Venezuela, Libya production	Combined production in Iran, Venezuela, and Libya increased by 0.2 MMb/d m-o-m to 4.4 MMb/d, mostly driven by Libya, where production output rose by 0.2 MMb/d m-o-m to 1.1 MMb/d
	Market sentiment	The invasion of Ukraine has already resulted in record-high oil prices and will likely continue to cause severe disruption of the oil market in the future. In addition to applying wide-ranging economic sanctions, several nations have announced that they will stop importing crude oil from Russia, which could cause further price inflation as these nations search for alternatives

Oil market fundamentals





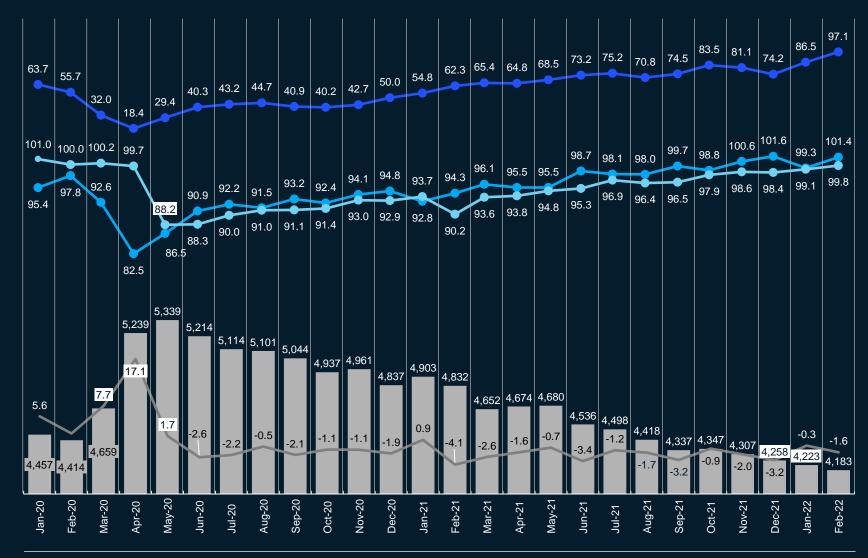
Demand & supply (MMb/d)

- Global liquids demand
- Global liquids supply



Inventories (Mb) & stock change (MMb/d)

- Global commercial inventories
- Implied stock change



Demand



Selected major OECD countries road transport mobility trend

(Indexed from May 2020)





Korea



Global aviation traffic (RPK1) change (%) vs same month in 2019

Global aviation traffic (RPK) change



Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) (Jan 2020 indexed)

- Eurozone Manufacturing PMI
- China Manufacturing PMI
- US Manufacturing PMI

1. Revenue Passenger Kilometers

123 119 116 110 133 104 121 98 - 101 108 102 101 101 99 100 97 100 85 85 99 90 84 83 82 2 -14 -47 -49 -53 -53 -53 -56 -65 -67 -71 -70 -70 -72 -73 -75 -87 -91 -94 132 132 131 131 129 123 123122 123 121 122 121 116 114 112 112 108 122 121 100 103 119 103 110 109 118 102 101 102 98 102 104 117 115 114 106 103 104 103 104 102 103 102 102 102 101 100 99 100 101 100 Feb-20 Sep-20 Feb-22 Oct-20

Supply (MMb/d)



Non-OPEC excl. US shale (liquids)



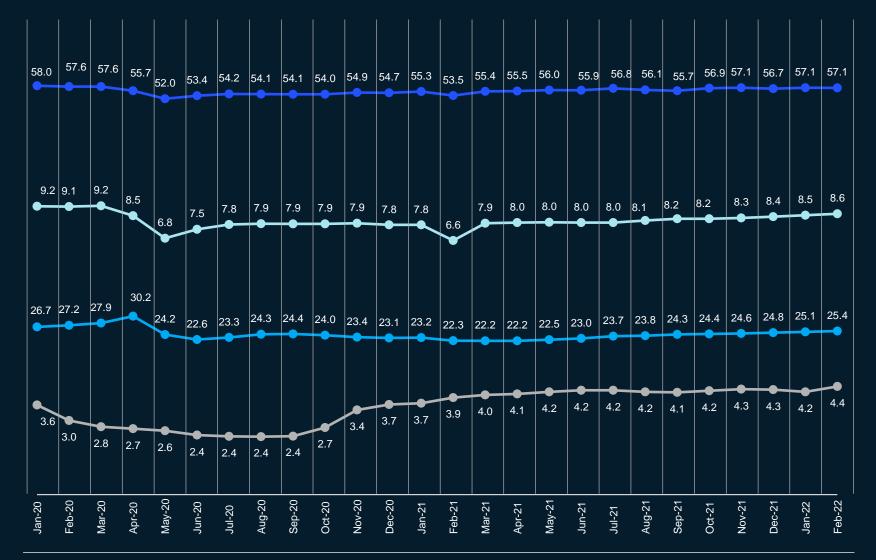
US shale oil (crude)



OPEC 10 excl. Iran, Venezuela, Libya (liquids)

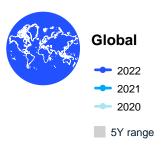


Iran, Venezuela, Libya (crude)



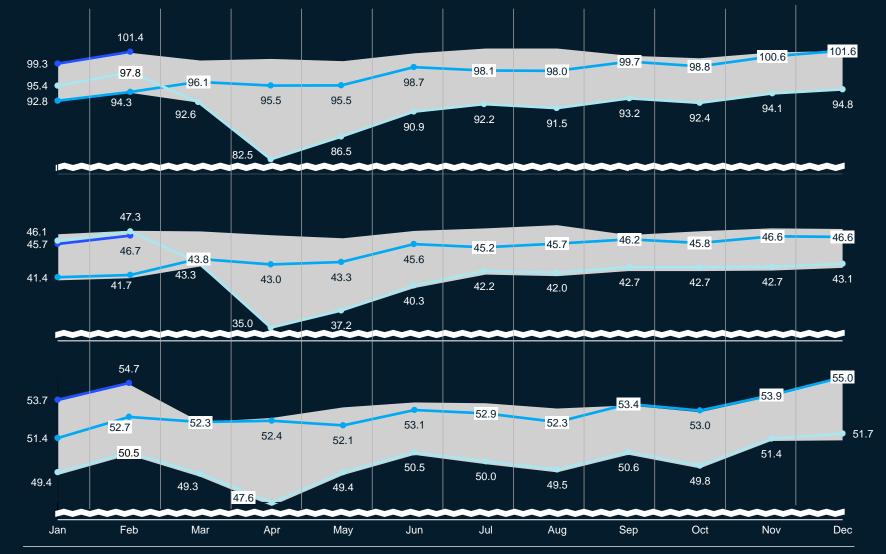
Appendix

Demand (MMb/d)



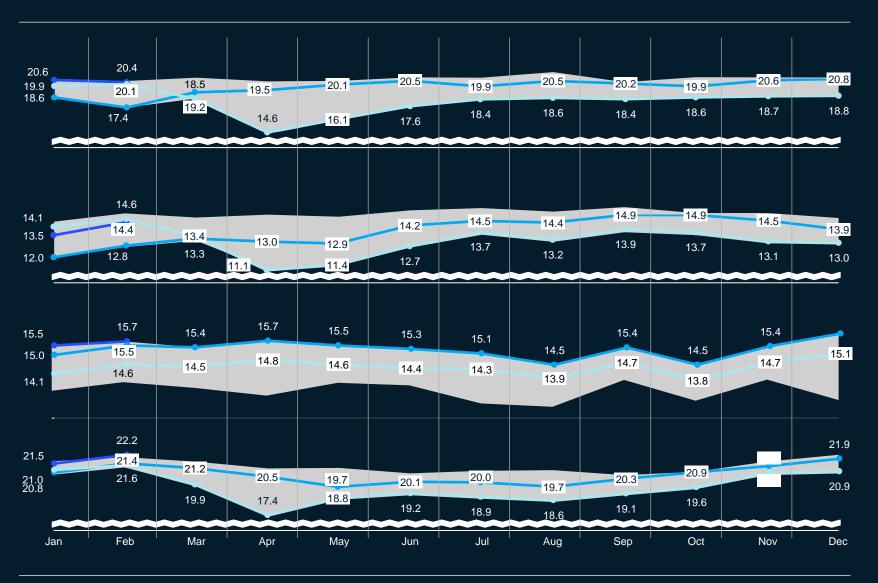




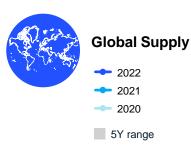


Demand (MMb/d)

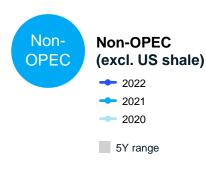


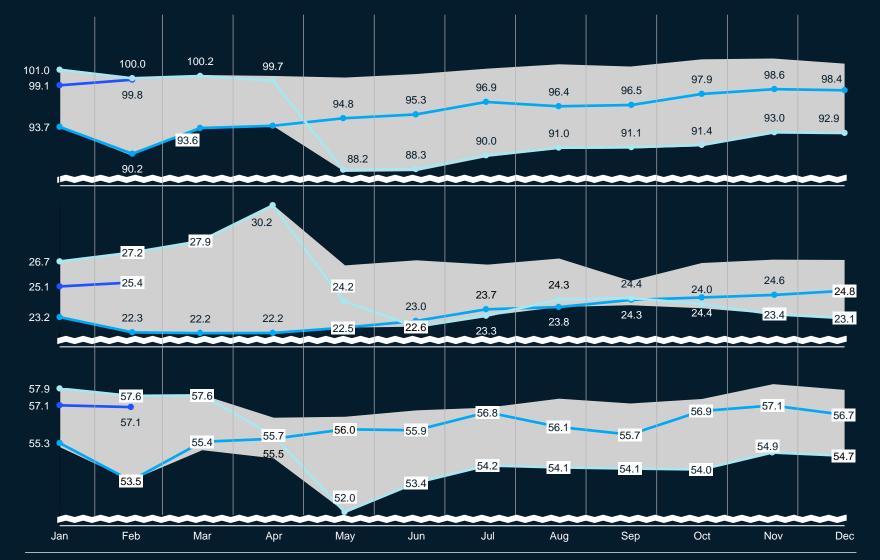


Supply (MMb/d)









Supply (MMb/d)







