

Crude oil: Sanctions and waivers come

Despite the sanctions, the market has come under pressure, with Brent falling as much as 16% from its recent peak. We think the market is oversold, and expect to see an upward correction in the near term. However, as we move into 2019, we believe downward pressure will re-emerge once again



Source: iStock

You get a waiver! And you too

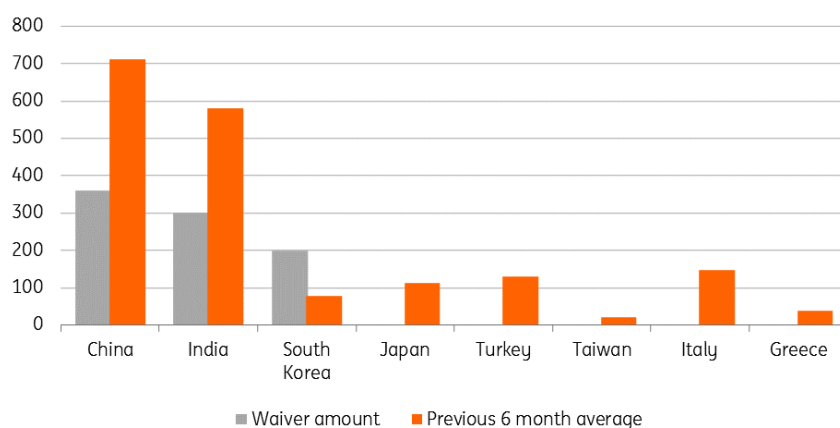
US sanctions against Iran came into effect on the 5th November, yet offered little in the way of support to the market, with participants having had plenty of time to price in the impact already. However, the markets were focused on the countries who would receive waivers, and what volume was covered over the 180 day waiver period.

With the exception of Italy and Greece, there were no real surprises. China, India, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey are the remaining countries who managed to secure waivers for the next 180 days. In October, these eight importers made up for around 75% of total Iranian exports.

However what the market is really interested in, is the volume these waivers allow each country to import. Media reports suggest China secured waivers for 360Mbbbls/d, while India is allowed to import 300Mbbbls/d and South Korea a total volume of 200Mbbbls/d. As for the other countries, there

is little clarity on volumes yet.

Sanction waivers vs. average Iranian oil imports (Mbbbls/d)



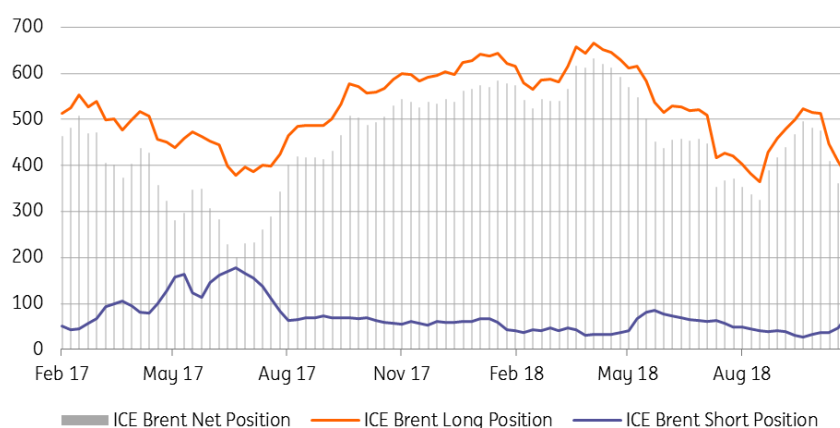
Source: Bloomberg, ING research

Speculators run for the door

In recent weeks, speculators have significantly reduced their net long position in Brent, by liquidating about 200k lots of their net longs since early October. Growing supply, broader macro concerns, and the shrinking backwardation have all clearly contributed to this move. However, this does leave speculators with quite a bit of room to increase their long positioning moving forward. The long/short ratio also suggests that speculators are currently holding a rather neutral position, with the ratio currently standing at around 5, as opposed to over 20 earlier in the year.

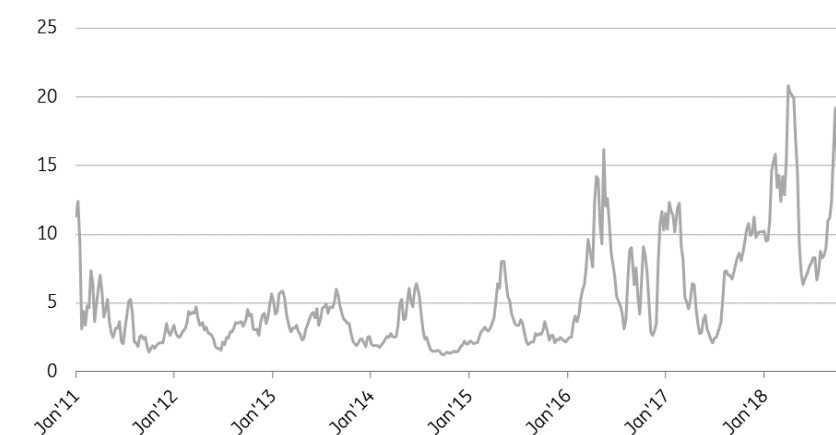
However, to see speculator longs enter the market once again, we would need an appropriate catalyst. At the moment, the most obvious catalyst is noise around OPEC and Russia discussing potential cuts in 2019.

ICE Brent managed money position (000 lots)



Source: ICE, Bloomberg, ING Research

ICE Brent managed money long/short ratio



Source: Bloomberg, ING Research

Will OPEC+ cut production once again?

Concerns over whether OPEC nations would be able to make up for Iranian shortfalls have clearly eased, evident by the pressure we have seen on Brent since early October. While October secondary output numbers are yet to be released by OPEC, Bloomberg estimates show that the group's output increased by 430Mbbbls/d over October to reach 33.33MMbbbls/d - the highest level seen since November 2016. If OPEC reports a similar number, this would mean that output has increased by 1.2MMbbbls/d since May. No surprise that Saudi Arabia made up the bulk of this increase, with output increasing by close to 700Mbbbls/d since May.

Russia has also done a good job ramping up its output, with production averaging a record 11.41MMbbbls/d over October, up 40Mbbbls/d MoM, and significantly higher than the 10.97MMbbbls/d produced back in May.

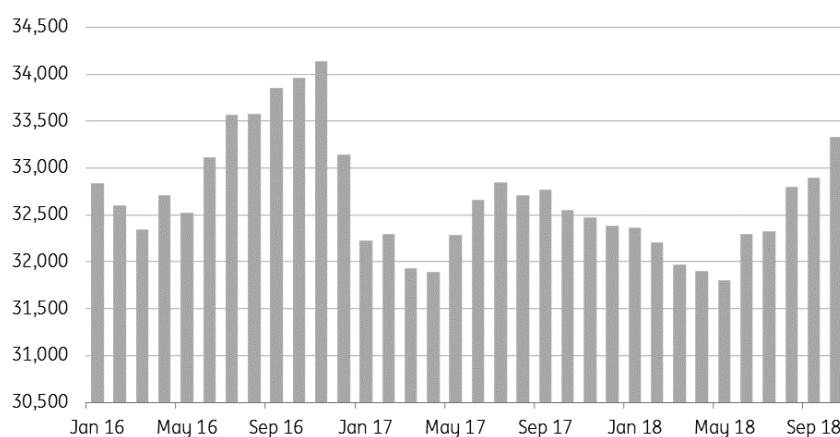
The pace of increases from OPEC+ has clearly surprised the market, and in fact, this has seen a significant narrowing in the global deficit that was expected over the last quarter of 2018

Price weakness has raised the prospect of OPEC+ reversing their recent policy of producing as much as they can, to one where they show more restraint. Already this week there has been increased noise that OPEC and Russia could look to potential production cuts over 2019. This weekend will see OPEC members meeting in Abu Dhabi for a Joint Ministerial Monitoring Committee (JMMC) meeting, where the possibility of cuts or at least limiting output increases will be on the agenda.

If any cuts are to be introduced, we believe that they will be much more limited in scope. Our balance sheet shows that the global market will be in surplus over the first half of 2018, and so if OPEC was to intervene, there is the possibility that they try to limit any cuts/freezes to a six month period.

Further cuts from OPEC+ would likely draw criticism from key consumers. However, the US may not show as much concern this time around, given that the mid-term elections are now behind us. However key emerging market consumers are likely to continue to show their discontent at potentially higher oil prices, coupled with a stronger USD. India stands out as a prime example, with the rupee depreciating around 15% year to date. Meanwhile, the country has general elections over 2019.

OPEC production continues to grow (Mbbbls/d)



Source: OPEC, Bloomberg, ING Research

US going full throttle

Recent developments in the US market have certainly not helped the oil market. We have seen consistent builds in US crude oil inventories, in fact over the last seven weeks, US crude oil inventories have increased by a rather impressive 37.65MMbbls, which has taken US crude oil inventories back above the five-year average, and also weighed heavily on WTI spreads, with the front end of the curve in contango. We don't think these builds will persist for much longer, as refiners will be returning from the maintenance season in the coming weeks. As we see a pick up in run rates, this should start to offer some support to the market we believe.

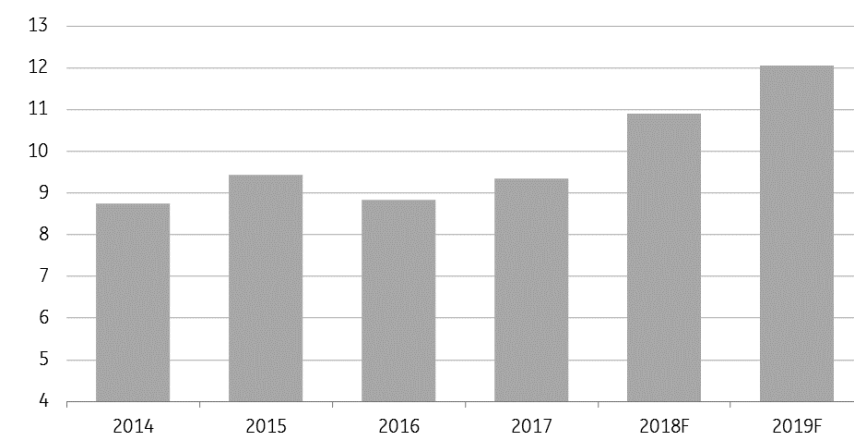
The other pressure point for the US remains production, which continues to grow at quite an amazing pace

Monthly production data from the EIA shows that over August, US crude oil output averaged 11.35MMbbls/d, much larger than the 10.98MMbbls/d suggested by weekly production estimates. In fact, over August, the US was the largest crude oil producer in the world, with its output surpassing Russia.

The supply pressure does not stop there, in the EIAs latest Short-Term Energy Outlook, they revised higher their 2018 US oil production forecast from 10.7MMbbls/d to 10.9MMbbls/d, which would be a 1.5MMbbls/d increase from 2017 levels. Meanwhile, the EIA also took the opportunity to revise higher their 2019 production forecast from 11.8MMbbls/d to 12.1MMbbls/d. Although pipeline constraints may be an obstacle in achieving this number, with significant pipeline capacity

out of the Permian only expected to come online over the 2H19.

US crude oil production (MMbbls/d)



Source: EIA, ING Research

Author

Warren Patterson

Head of Commodities Strategy

Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.