

Tighter times ahead for the oil market

We hold a constructive view on oil. OPEC+ cuts, along with a continued recovery in demand, should mean that the market draws down inventories over 2021. We forecast that ICE Brent will average US\$55/bbl over 2021, and likely end 2021 in the region of US\$60/bbl



Saudi Energy Ministry, Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman Al-Saud, Minister of Energy of Saudi Arabia, chairs a virtual summit of the Group of 20 energy ministers to coordinate a response to plummeting oil prices

Source: Shutterstock

OPEC+ to continue with cuts

This year has seen OPEC+ taking extraordinary action to try and stabilise the oil market.

The unprecedented fall in oil demand this year, and in particular over 2Q20, left the market drowning in supply. In April, we saw OPEC+ members putting aside differences and agreeing on historic record production cuts as a result of Covid-19. The group agreed to cut output by 9.7MMbbls/d over May and June, though this has been eased throughout the year, with the group currently cutting by 7.7MMbbls/d.

Under the original deal, the group was set to ease further starting in January 2021, reducing the level of cuts to 5.8MMbbls/d, which would then be in place until April 2022. However, with the demand recovery this year taking longer than initially expected, coupled with a surge in Libyan supply, the group has been forced to revisit this plan, given the risk that easing too much at the beginning of 2021 could push the market back into surplus.

After a tough week of meetings in early December, OPEC+ finally agreed to ease output less than originally planned. Therefore, from January 2021, the group will ease cuts by 500Mbbbls/d, leaving the level of cuts at 7.2MMbbbls/d. From there, OPEC+ will assess the market on a monthly basis and decide whether to ease further. Under the revised deal, the group will ease by a maximum of 500Mbbbls/d per month.

While taking this approach may be more appropriate than the expected three-month rollover of current cuts given the uncertainties around the demand outlook, it does create more uncertainty around what OPEC+ may decide each month, and so the potential for increased volatility in the first few months of 2021.

We believe that the changes the group made to the deal will be enough to ensure that the market does not return to surplus in 1Q21. While for the remainder of the year, we would expect the market to continue drawing down stocks.

Limited non-OPEC supply growth

OPEC+ was not the only one to respond to the weaker price environment that we saw this year. Non-OPEC+ producers were also quick to shut-in production in 1H20 due to the build-up in stock, and the weak price environment. At its peak over May, we saw somewhere in the region of 2.7MMbbbls/d of non-OPEC+ production shut in, with the US standing out, having shut in a little over 1MMbbbls/d of production in May.

The US has brought back all shut-in production, while Norway seems to be the only meaningful producer to still have shut-in production

However, what has been even more surprising, is that with the fairly quick recovery in oil prices from the April lows, producers have been quick to bring back this shut-in production. The US has basically brought back all shut-in production, while Norway seems to be the only meaningful producer to still have shut-in production, although that is due to mandated production cuts put in place earlier in the year.

Non-OPEC supply has fallen significantly this year, too, and we are set to only see limited growth in this supply next year, with less than an 500Mbbbls/d increase YoY, which still leaves non-OPEC supply in 2021 well below 2019 levels.

In the US, while we have seen a more recent pick up in rig activity, it is still well below pre-Covid-19 levels, with the number of active rigs in the US standing at 241, down around 65% since mid-March. Therefore, it is difficult to see the US returning to growth anytime soon. We would need to see a further pick up in prices before producers are willing to increase spending, and as a result a significant pick up in drilling activity. Producers will likely rely on drilled but uncompleted wells (DUCs) in order to try to sustain production levels, although these DUCs have only been declining at a fairly modest pace in recent months. For 2021, US production is expected to fall by a further 300Mbbbls/d YoY to leave output averaging 11.1MMbbbls/d. This compares to an estimated 850Mbbbls/d YoY decline in 2020.

Demand uncertainty

The biggest uncertainty and risk for the market remains the demand outlook.

It appears we will have to wait until at least 2022 to reach pre-Covid-19 demand levels once again.

While recent vaccine developments are positive for the demand outlook in the medium term, there is still plenty of uncertainty over demand in the short term, and this is likely to be the case until a vaccine becomes widely available, allowing us all to return to a more normal life. Before that comes, there are risks of further Covid-19 waves and lockdowns, and international air travel is likely to remain very limited until governments feel comfortable easing border restrictions and quarantine requirements. Assuming that we see a vaccine becoming widely available from spring into summer, we believe that we will see a robust demand recovery over the second part of 2021.

However, we are still unlikely to return to pre-Covid-19 levels in 2021, we are currently assuming that demand will grow by around 6.7MMbbls/d next year, after having fallen by around 10MMbbls/d this year. It appears we will have to wait until at least 2022 to reach pre-Covid-19 demand levels once again.

Iranian supply risk

While demand is a big uncertainty for the market, another key downside risk for the market is Iran. Following the outcome of the US election, it is looking more likely that the US will return to the Iranian nuclear deal, and with that the potential for the removal of sanctions. Such action could bring anywhere between 1.5-2MMbbls/d of supply back onto the market.

While demand is a big uncertainty for the market, another key downside risk for the market is Iran

However, the big unknown is timing, as it is not known how high Iran is on President-elect Joe Biden's priority list. If we were to see a fairly quick return of Iranian supply over 1H21, this could put some pressure on the market, with the market likely finding it difficult to absorb additional barrels. However, if we only see Iranian supply starting to come back in the latter part of next year, the market should be able to digest this oil more easily, given expectations of demand continuing to recover as we move through the year.

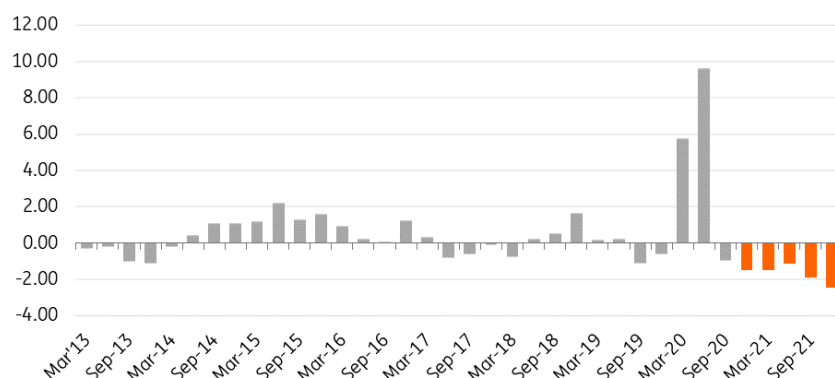
Stronger prices through 2021

We expect that the oil market will draw down inventories throughout 2021, as demand continues to recover. The key risk was around 1Q21, but OPEC+ has addressed this with its recently revised deal.

We forecast that ICE Brent will average US\$55/bbl over 2021 and likely end 2021 in the region of

US\$60/bbl. This view is dependent on a vaccine allowing demand to continue recovering, along with the OPEC+ deal holding through the whole of 2021.

Quarterly oil balance (MMbbls/d)



Source: IEA, EIA, Rystad Energy, ING Research

ING forecasts

	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	FY21
ICE Brent (US\$/bbl)	48	55	58	60	55
NYMEX WTI (US\$/bbl)	46	53	56	58	53

Source: 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 <http://www.ing.com>.