

## OPEC+ cuts extended

This has certainly been one of the less exciting OPEC+ meetings, with President Putin spoiling the surprise on the side-lines of the G-20 summit. The commitment of OPEC+ to bring the market back to balance by extending cuts should be viewed as constructive, and we continue to hold the view of higher prices from here for the remainder of the year



Source: Shutterstock

### What was agreed?

It seems to have been an easy decision for OPEC+, extending production cuts of 1.2MMbbls/d by 9 months, which would take the current deal through until the end of 1Q20. The length of the cuts was one surprise for the market, with the general consensus in the lead up to the meeting that cuts would be extended through until the year-end. However, given that the next OPEC+ meeting will be in December, the group will have the chance to review the deal and make any necessary changes.

As we saw with the deal over the first half of the year, it is likely that Saudi Arabia will continue to carry the bulk of cuts. The Kingdom over-complied with the deal over 1H19, with production averaging around 9.88MMbbls/d compared to their quota level of around 10.3MMbbls/d. Looking

ahead, there are suggestions that the Saudis will continue to cut more than needed, with reports that they would produce on average a little less than 10MMbbls/d for the remainder of the year.

The Saudis are also keen to adjust the target of where they want to see global inventories. In the past the aim of OPEC was to bring oil inventories back in line with the 5-year average, however, the Saudis appear as though they want to go even further by bringing inventories back to the 2010-14 average. This, however, does not seem to be a view which is shared by other members, with them more reluctant to commit to such an aggressive target.

## Why is OPEC+ cutting into 2020?

There are a number of reasons why OPEC+ have extended the deal into 2020, firstly Q1 is seasonally the low point in demand, and so there is the possibility of further stock builds if members were to increase output.

Secondly, there is growing consensus that the global balance looks more than comfortable next year, with the IEA in their first forecast for 2020 estimating that non-OPEC supply will grow by 2.3MMbbls/d, while demand is forecast to grow by 1.4MMbbls/d over the year. However, we do believe that the IEA may be a bit optimistic about their supply growth numbers for 2020.

Then on the demand side, there is still plenty of uncertainty. Demand growth forecasts for 2019 have been revised lower a number of times already this year, with the IEA initially forecasting that demand would grow by 1.4MMbbls/d this year, and now their latest expectation is 1.2MMbbls/d. However, a key determinant behind demand growth is going to be how trade talks between China and the US play out. Whilst the conclusion from the G-20 summit was fairly constructive, with both sides set to resume talks, we are still some distance away from a deal. Therefore the longer uncertainty around trade persists, the more concern we are likely to see around oil demand growth.

## Prolonged cuts...yet market sells off

The market certainly has not reacted in the manner that OPEC+ members would have liked, with the market already giving back all of Monday's gains and more. We believe a key reason behind this weakness is continued demand worries, whilst the market is also likely concerned about why OPEC+ are needing to extend cuts into 2020 - slowing demand growth, along with expectations of robust non-OPEC supply growth. Then there is also the issue of how sustainable these cuts will be in the longer term, given that US producers will be more than happy to fill the void left by OPEC+ cuts.

Saying this, we continue to hold a constructive view of the oil market for the remainder of this year. We are forecasting that prices will firm from current levels, with ICE Brent averaging US\$69/bbl over Q3 and US\$73/bbl over Q4. We should see a seasonal pick-up in demand over Q3, and this combined with continued cuts from OPEC+ and further declines from exempt Venezuela and Iran should see a tightening in the global oil balance. Furthermore, lingering tensions in the Middle East should continue to offer some support to the market.

## Author

**Warren Patterson**

Head of Commodities Strategy

[Warren.Patterson@asia.ing.com](mailto: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](http://www.ing.com).