Economic Monthly [Oil prices]

The current situation surrounding oil prices

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23 OCTOBER 2019

(ORIGINAL JAPANESE VERSION RELEASED ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2019)

1. Oil Prices

Oil prices (WTI front month) hovered at around USD 55 per barrel until mid-September in reaction to news about countries' economic indicators and relations between the US and China and the US and Iran. However, oil prices rose sharply on 14th September and momentarily hit USD 63 per barrel due to an attack on Saudi Arabia's oil facilities which caused problems in terms of oil supply. Oil prices then fell after Saudi Arabia's Energy Minister, Abdulaziz bin Salman, announced the volume of oil production would be restored by the end of September. Currently, oil prices are just below USD 56 per barrel.

2. Oil Supply and Demand

Demand

The downward pressure on demand for oil from the global economic slowdown continues. Over the past year, demand has remained relatively unchanged.

Supply

The number of working US shale oil rigs continues to decrease as oil prices sit below USD 60 per barrel: the break-even price for US shale oil. Although the volume of US shale oil output increased slightly in August compared with the previous month, it is likely that growth will slow in the future due to the fall in the number of working rigs.

OPEC carries out oil supply cuts as it pursues oil demand-supply equilibrium. In August, the rate of compliance with oil production cuts was 120%, exceeding the target mostly due to Saudi Arabia's proactive attitude towards reducing output. The volume of oil output in September will probably be lower than that of August due to the impact of supply disruptions resulting from the attacks on Saudi Arabia's oil facilities.

3. Issues in September

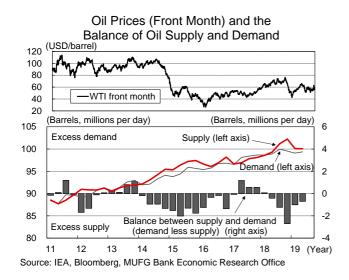
On 14th September, 58% of Saudi Arabia's oil output was knocked out by the attacks on its oil facilities, which equates to around 5.7% of global oil production: 5.7 million barrels per day. This disruption to oil production in Saudi Arabia, which accounts for around 70% of the global

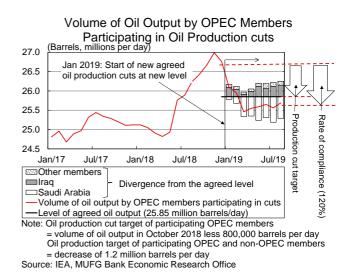


oil spare supply capacity (3.21 million barrels per day), shows that the spare supply capacity falls when production is disrupted. As a result, oil prices rose significantly on 16th. On the following day, Energy Minister Abdulaziz bin Salman announced Saudi Arabia's volume of oil production would be restored by the end of September¹, but the futures curve was still around USD 1~2 higher than before the attacks, even after the announcement. It appears the market's awareness of the risks surrounding Saudi Arabia's oil-delated facilities changed, suggesting such risks are irreversibly woven into the oil market.

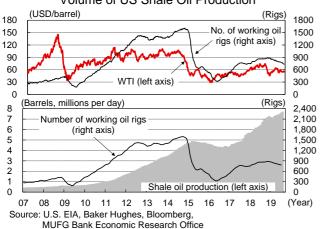
¹As of 23rd, the volume of Saudi Arabia's total oil production has reportedly recovered to around 85%.

Meanwhile, the US declared it would increase the number of US troops in Saudi Arabia and imposed sanctions on the Bank of Iran; tension within the Middle East is building.

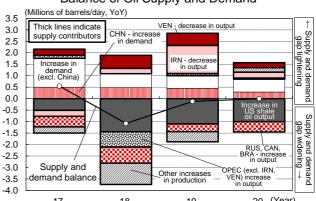




Oil Prices, the Number of US Working Oil Rigs and the Volume of US Shale Oil Production



Balance of Oil Supply and Demand



Note: Other production includes NGL (national gas liquids). OPEC excludes Iran and Venezuela. Based on members as of May 2019
Data from 2019 is a forecast by IEA and the Economic Research Office Souce: IEA, MUFG Bank Economic Research Office

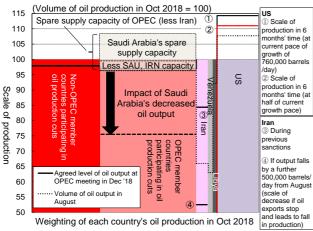


Money Managers' Net Position and Oil Prices (Contracts 1000s. 1 contract = 1000 barrels) 800 80 700 70 W/TI (right axis) 600 60 500 50 400 40 300 30 200 20 100 10 Net position (left axis) 0 15 17 18

Note "Money manager" is a registered commodity trading advisor, a (Year) registered commodity pool operator or an unregistered fund indentified by the CFTC.

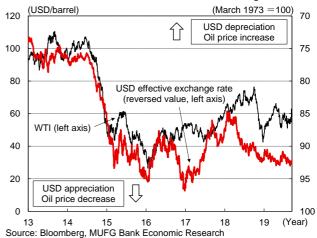
Source: US CFTC, Bloomberg, MUFG Bank Economic Research Office

Scale of Oil Output by OPEC+

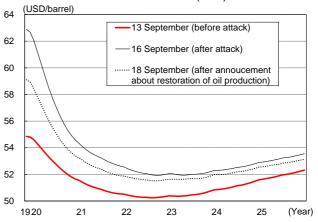


Source: OPEC, IEA, EIA, MUFG Bank Economic Research Office

Oil Prices and the USD Effective Exchange Rate



Oil Futures Curve (WTI)



Source: Bloomberg, MUFG Bank Economic Research Office

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