OPEC

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

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Monthly Oil Market Report

August 2001

OPEC Basket average price

US $ per barrel

Down 2.37 in July

July	**23.73**
June	26.10
Year-to-date	24.79

July OPEC production

million barrels per day, according to secondary sources

Algeria	0.84	Kuwait	2.05	Saudi Arabia	8.01
Indonesia	1.19	SP Libyan AJ	1.39	UAE	2.18
IR Iran	3.71	Nigeria	2.03	Venezuela	2.84
Iraq	2.05	Qatar	0.70		

Supply and demand

million barrels per day

2000	
World demand	75.7
Non-OPEC supply	48.8
Difference	**26.9**
2001	
World demand	76.4
Non-OPEC supply	49.3
Difference	**27.1**

Stocks

Marginal stock-build in USA in July

World economy

World GDP growth estimate revised down to 2.7% for 2001

OPEC agrees to reduce production by 1 mb/d
(Press release — page i)

Inside

Data covers period up to end-July 2001
Issued 20 August 2001

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press release
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Agreement of the OPEC Conference

25 July 2001

Considering the impact of the slowing world economy on oil demand, and the relatively strong build-up of oil stocks, OPEC's objectives are to ensure market stability, satisfy world demand and avoid oil price volatility, in the interest of both producers and consumers. In order to achieve these objectives, OPEC has decided to reduce production by 1 million barrels per day (b/d), effective from 1 September 2001, with an open option to hold an Extraordinary Meeting soon if the market warrants it. According to this decision, individual Member Country output levels are as follows:

	Decrease *(b/d)*	**New Production Level** *(b/d)*
Algeria	32,000	741,000
Indonesia	52,000	1,203,000
IR Iran	146,000	3,406,000
Kuwait	80,000	1,861,000
SP Libyan AJ	54,000	1,242,000
Nigeria	82,000	1,911,000
Qatar	26,000	601,000
Saudi Arabia	324,000	7,541,000
UAE	88,000	2,025,000
Venezuela	116,000	2,670,000
Total	**1,000,000**	**23,201,000**

In taking this step, the Members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries voiced confidence that their action would be matched by similar steps from non-OPEC oil producing/exporting countries whose interests are, likewise, best-served through market stability.

Finally, the Organization takes this opportunity to recognize and express appreciation of the support being extended to OPEC by the Government of Mexico.

* * * * *

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

Economic growth rates 2001
%

World	G-7	USA	Japan	Eurozone
2.7	1.2	1.1	-0.4	2.2

Industrialised countries

Worsening outlook for USA and Japan, while euro-zone data generally positive, despite US slowdown

There is increasing evidence that the United States slowdown may be more severe and last longer than previously anticipated. The Japanese economy is sliding into recession, and expected government reform measures may translate into deeper short-term suffering. The situation in the euro-zone, while not exactly bright, is generally positive, despite some perceived weakness attributed to the US slowdown.

United States of America

Spending showing signs of strain, as consumer credit retreats sharply

US wholesale inventories fell by 0.2% in June, compared with a revised 0.3% gain in May. Meanwhile, sales declined by 0.9% to $226.83 billion, after a 0.5% drop the previous month. The sales figures were pulled down by the durable goods category, which fell by 1.3%, compared with a decline of only 0.2% in May. The stock-to-sales ratio — a measure of how long it would take to totally deplete stocks at the current sales pace — was 1.33 in June, compared with 1.32 in May. This was the highest ratio since 1.34 in February 1999. On the brighter side, the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) said low mortgage rates helped the housing market thrive, while many prices (including those of fuel and consumer goods) fell. Wage costs also fell, in spite of unit labour costs rising by a mild 2.1%; this indicated that inflationary pressures were well in check, mostly because of rising unemployment. Benefit costs rose, responding to the high price of health insurance. Productivity grew at a 2.5% annual rate in the quarter, after rising by a revised 0.1% in the first quarter. Outstanding consumer credit fell in June for the first time since November 1997, dropping by $1.5 bn, compared with a revised $6.8 bn gain in May. The unemployment rate came in at 4.5% in July, unchanged from June, while employers cut 42,000 jobs outside the farm sector, compared with June's revised loss of 93,000 jobs. The National Association of Purchasing Management said its monthly non-manufacturing index fell to 48.9 in July from 52.1 in June, giving further evidence of a more severe and possibly longer slow-down in the economy than was anticipated earlier.

Japan

Japan's economic gloom deepens; government reform plans begin to take shape

Japan's economic gloom deepens. Consumer spending has plunged, with wage-earners spending 3.3% less in June than a year ago, even though incomes rose. Unemployment remained at a record high of 4.9% in June, and the Nikkei 225, the key stock market indicator, had fallen to a 16-year low by the end of July. It is widely expected that second-quarter GDP growth, to be announced in September, will reveal a deeper economic contraction than in the first quarter. Industrial production fell by a revised 0.8% in June on the month and by 8.7% year on the year. This reflects a decline in global demand for information technology-related goods, which has sharply affected exports and industrial production since late last year. Industrial production dived by 4.1% in the second quarter, following the 3.7% on-quarter drop in the first. The current account surplus contracted for the seventh straight month in June, falling by 40.5% from a year ago. Japanese exports fell by 8.9% from year-ago levels. Imports continued to rise, by 1.7%, for the 20th consecutive month, reflecting in part, according to a government official, the growing number of Japanese manufacturers that have shifted production overseas. Meanwhile, deflation has become so severe that consumer prices have slipped to 1993 levels. The consumer price index (CPI) recorded a 0.6% fall in June, the 22nd month of decline. While the decline is partly explained by the economic downturn, it also reflects the loss of competitiveness against other countries, which has led to a rise in cheap imports from countries such as China. Moreover, as the government's reform plans begin to take shape, the pain of adjustment is expected to deepen the economic slowdown. By the end of the month, strengthened by the strong mandate resulting from the Liberal Democratic Party's victory in the Upper House elections, the government was outlining its reform plans. These include public spending cuts, deregulation, privatisation and measures to clean up bad loans.

Euro-zone

Euro-zone outlook remains generally positive

Italy was the first euro-zone country to publish its GDP data for the second quarter. The preliminary estimate of annual growth fell from an upward-revised 2.5% in the first quarter to 2.0% in the second. So far, Italy's growth rates have matched exactly the expected profile for the euro-zone as a whole in the first half of the year. In Germany, the latest figures suggest that the current situation does not seem as severe as predicted by some analysts and is more in line with our generally more optimistic outlook for the region. Manufacturing orders improved in June by 2% from last year, the rise in unemployment slowed somewhat in July, output figures for the last two months were better than expected and the trade balance continues to improve. Demand for consumer goods increased for the third month in a row (with the second quarter up by 0.9% on the first), along with stronger retail sales in April and May (plus 1% over the first quarter), indicating that consumer demand may have risen markedly in the second quarter. The situation in France and other euro-zone areas still seems to be generally positive, in spite of perceived weakness attributed to the US slowdown.

Former Soviet Union

Preliminary data point to acceleration of economic activity in second quarter in Russia

Recent Russian data points to continued strong growth in industrial production and retail sales, indicating that economic activity may have accelerated in the second quarter. The index of output of goods and services, which reports on the volume of output in industry, agriculture, transport and retail sales, rose by 5.7% year-on-year (y-o-y) in the second quarter from 4.9% in the first. The index is a good proxy for GDP growth. Retail sales continued to grow at the very rapid rate of 10% y-o-y between January and June, reflecting the strong growth in domestic demand, particularly household consumption. This translates into an annual 22.2% rate, compared with 23.7% in June. The government officially forecasts an annual inflation rate of 14–16% for 2001, but has admitted that inflation may reach 16–18%. Inflation was 20.2% last year, 36.5% in 1999 and 84.4% in 1998. The government has signed plans to restructure the natural gas and electricity sectors. One aspect of the restructuring involves separation of the transportation and production units of Gazprom to enable access to the transportation system to independent producers. Other policy measures involve liberalising the foreign exchange market. In mid-July, the Duma passed a law reducing the share of export proceeds that must be converted into roubles from 75% to 50%. Moreover, exporters now have three years to repatriate their foreign currency revenue, instead of 90 days under the old rules. These changes have been opposed by the central bank, citing the need to accumulate reserves equivalent to at least six months of imports, or about $40–45 bn. Present reserves rose to a record level of $36.6 bn (week to 3 August), up from $27.9 bn at the end of December 2000, more than double the amount of a year earlier. The draft 2002 budget draft reveals that revenue will exceed expenditure by 1.2% of GDP. Inflation is assumed at to be in the 10–13% range and GDP is forecast to expand by 4.3% in 2002. The government expects the economy to grow by 4–5% in 2001. The 2002 budget envisages an average rouble rate of RUB30.5 to the dollar and an average oil price of $22 per barrel of Ural oil blends.

Eastern Europe

Varying economic fortunes in Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary

In Poland, the Economics Minister said that the government would like to keep next year's budget deficit below 4.3% of GDP. The government would try to introduce additional revenue-boosting measures next year, such as the possible introduction of a temporary import tax, while freezing or cutting some expenditure items. In Bulgaria, the CPI eased to 8.5% y-o-y in July from 9.4% in June. Prices fell by 0.2% on the month, helped by lower food prices. Retail sales rose by 2.3% y-o-y, industrial output by 1.7% y-o-y and industrial exports by 3.3% y-o-y, in the first half of the year. This confirms the good health of the Bulgarian economy. Hungary's merchandise trade deficit widened to 2.03 bn euros in the first half of the year from €1.74 bn in January–May. Both exports and imports have increased by 19% y-o-y thus far this year. The stronger forint and recovering domestic demand will widen the trade deficit in the second half of the year, causing an increase in the current account deficit from 3.2% of GDP in 2000 to 3.6% this year.

Developing countries

Asian financial markets developing, while 2008 Olympic Games will boost China's economy. Africa promised help by G8, while new IMF package for Brazil

China has announced that its GDP growth expanded by 7.9% in the first half of the year and predicted that hosting the Olympic Games in 2008 in Beijing will boost economic growth by 0.3–0.4% in each of the next seven years. Despite a fall-off in support for cross-border project finance bonds, which provide funding for the long-term infrastructure, industrial projects and public services, the development of capital markets in Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea is providing new funding sources. This has encouraged foreign banks to pay more attention to the local currency project bond deals, because, due to working with local institutions and rating agencies, it is expected to see growth in such bond issues similar to the type recently used in a Malaysian power company. The "Group of Eight" has decided to initiate a strategy designed to enhance economic and social development in the developing world, in particular measures to assist African economies. These reforms include the establishment of a $1.3 bn global health fund to fight AIDS, tackle human development issues, resolve conflicts, ensure food security, enhance trade liberalization and implement other local African development plans. However, many analysts feel that the G8 has offered "too little, too late" to relieve African debt, and there is scepticism about the G8's real commitment to liberalize their own trade and open the door to products coming from the developing world, particularly Africa. The Brazilian government is likely to extend its compulsory energy-saving campaign until April 2002. On the other hand, after considering the country's efforts to cut spending by 2% this year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to assist Brazil with a $15 bn package over the next 15 months, after the 1998 agreement expires in December.

OPEC Member Countries

Due to higher oil prices, debt-service ratios remain manageable in some OPEC Member Countries; Nigeria hopes to extend arrangement with IMF

Nigeria hopes to extend its one-year stand-by credit agreement with the IMF, which ends in August, to the end of the year, to give time for the government to implement sufficient reforms to support a medium-term arrangement with the fund. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's total debt stock will rise by 8.1% to $4 bn in 2002, although the proportion of its debt to GDP will remain modest. However, the real GDP growth rate will fall, but remain high at 5.6% in 2001 and 5.0% in 2002. In Algeria, debt-service was higher than expected in 2000; accordingly, the forecast for the overall debt stock was reduced to $20.9 bn in 2002 (41.9% of GDP). The debt-service ratio remains high, but will gradually decline to 21.8% in 2002. In Venezuela, given windfall gains from higher oil prices and lower interest rates, the debt-service ratio will remain manageable in 2001–02. International interest in Venezuelan debt is expected to remain limited, and the government may have to rely mostly on domestic markets and the oil stabilization fund to meet its financing needs in 2001–01.

Oil price, US dollar and inflation

Real oil price falls as result of steep drop in nominal Basket price and small depreciation of dollar against currency basket

The US dollar fell against the European currencies in the Geneva I + US basket, but rose against the yen in July. The Japanese currency fell by 2.01% to average ¥124.59/$ from ¥122.14/$ in June, while the German mark rose by 0.86% to DM2.273/$ from DM2.292/$ in June.

The dollar continued to climb against the major currencies in the first week of July, reaching 15-year highs against a basket of six major currencies, including the euro, the yen and sterling on 5 July. It also benefited from its safe-haven role, as uncertainty increased in emerging markets. However, by the second week, the dollar started to slide against the euro and later against the yen, on a discouraging US employment report and other bearish economic news, driven home by Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan's warning that the US slowdown had still to run its course. Increasingly loud protests by US industry about the detrimental effect on the country's exports of the strong dollar policy also eroded confidence in the ability of the Treasury to maintain the policy much longer. The euro touched $0.88 in the last week of July. The yen remained weak, ending the month at ¥124.80/$, as the gloom surrounding the Japanese economy deepened, following a temporary lift to ¥122.8/$, on 20 July.

The OPEC spot Reference Basket fell by $2.37/b, or 9.06%, in July to $23.73/b from $26.10/b in June. In real terms (base July 1990 = 100), after accounting for inflation and currency fluctuations, the Basket price fell by 9.62% to $22.33/b from $24.71/b, as the dollar's depreciation added to the erosion in the value of the oil barrel. The dollar fell by 0.3%, as measured by the import-weighted Geneva I + US dollar basket, while inflation was estimated at 0.32% in July.

* *The 'Geneva I + US dollar' basket includes eight leading European currencies and the Japanese yen and the US dollar, weighted according to the merchandise imports of OPEC MCs from the countries in the basket.*

CRUDE OIL PRICE MOVEMENTS

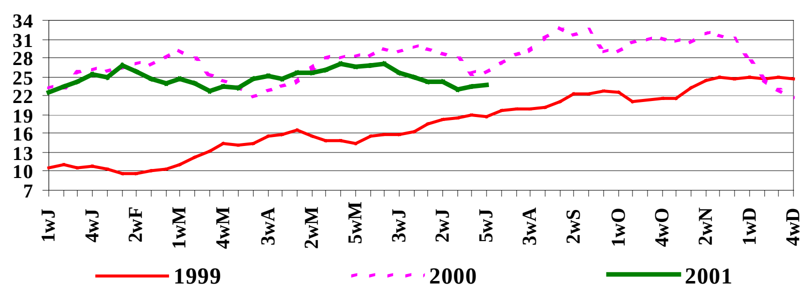
Average monthly price of OPEC's Basket lower for second consecutive month, losing $2.37/b to register $23.73/b in July

General trends

The average monthly price of OPEC's Basket moved lower for the second consecutive month in July, losing $2.37/b to register $23.73/b. The highest loss among its components occurred with the Brent-related crudes, where Bonny Light and Saharan Blend lost $3.21/b each. Minas followed, as it moved lower by $2.27/b. Dubai and Arabian Light also decreased, by $2.37/b and $2.13/b respectively. Tia Juana Light and Isthmus incurred the smallest losses, of $1.75/b and $1.60/b respectively.

The weekly price of the Basket went through a continuous decline in the first three weeks of July, to reach a low of $23.07/b, after which it improved in the fourth week. In the first week, the Basket retreated by $0.67/b, in reaction to indications that the United Nations Security Council was likely to approve a straightforward extension of the "oil-for-food" programme. However, OPEC's decision to keep output unchanged halted the price decline. Dated Brent and Minas suffered the biggest losses. The downtrend continued into the second week, as the Basket shed $0.04/b of its value, basically influenced by the big loss in the Brent market, which was caused by a sudden supply overhang after a major halted its buying spree. The decline continued into the third week, albeit with a higher magnitude of $1.16/b. The main factor that initiated the bearish sentiment was a report by the International Energy Agency which slashed the demand growth expected for 2001 by more than 500,000 barrels per day to just 460,000 b/d, at a time when Iraqi exports were re-established. Adding to the bearish momentum was the US stock data, which showed a build in both crude and distillate inventories, according to the weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute (API). The report also showed a decline in refiners' purchases, as refinery utilization was down to 94.8%, amid weakening margins. The recovery in the fourth week occurred in response to OPEC's decision to cut production by 1 mb/d, to manage the over-supplied market. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) accumulated a rise of $2/b initially, in a swift reaction to the new production level of 23.2 mb/d (excluding Iraq). The rise in the Basket was limited to $0.45/b, as Minas suffered a big loss of $1.61/b. A further improvement took place at the end of the month, on news that Iraqi exports had declined in the fourth week of July by 560,000 b/d and also as the API's weekly report showed a drop in US crude and gasoline inventories.

Graph 1
OPEC Reference Basket — weekly spot crude prices
US $/b



Poor refiners' margins, leading to cuts in refinery runs, affected US crude market in July

US and European markets

Poor refiners' margins, which led to cuts in refinery runs, were the main factor affecting the crude market in the USA in July. However, the cuts were more pronounced in the US Gulf Coast than in the mid-continent, where refiners increased their runs. The pipeline system connecting the US Gulf Coast with the mid-continent was overbooked for August, following a decline in stocks in the latter area. On the US Gulf Coast, however, crude was building up, as transatlantic light sweet crude was offered at steep discounts to WTI. West African crudes kept moving to the USA, after the transatlantic arbitrage became more favourable. For heavy crudes, there was a mixed picture, where most of the exports of Basrah Light were heading to the US Gulf and West Coast, thereby putting pressure on prices. However, a cut of 70,000 b/d in Mexican production raised the prices of Canadian heavy crudes. Asphalt demand also increased interest in heavy crudes.

In Europe, dated Brent's high prices at the beginning of the month were caused by a buying spree by a major; however, as soon as the buying stopped, prices tumbled, as fundamentals reasserted themselves. The only factor that supported other North Sea grades was a shortfall of 280,000 b/d in August from the seven main North Sea crude systems.

In the Mediterranean, Russian Urals continued to benefit from the absence of Iraqi crude, especially since most Kirkuk cargoes were expected to head to the USA after exports were re-established.

Far Eastern markets

Weak margins led to refinery run cuts affecting Middle East crudes in July

Light sweet Australian crudes were depressed because of weak naphtha demand, and middle distillate-rich Tapis came under pressure from weak margins. These margins led to refinery run cuts which affected Middle East crudes, basically Oman, where China's refiners were expected to resell their cargoes in September. Japanese and South Korean refiners were also expected to keep their runs low. Finally, heavy sweet Minas came under pressure, as Japanese utility companies eased demand, because of mild weather in the west and south of the country.

Table 1
Monthly average spot quotations for OPEC's Reference Basket and selected crudes
US $/b

			Year-to-date average	
	Jun.01	**Jul.01**	2000	**2001**
Reference Basket	26.10	**23.73**	26.44	**24.79**
Arabian Light	26.17	**24.04**	25.81	24.41
Dubai	25.86	**23.49**	24.92	24.22
Bonny Light	28.06	**24.85**	27.25	26.29
Saharan Blend	28.16	**24.95**	27.43	26.56
Minas	27.86	**25.59**	27.52	26.33
Tia Juana Light	22.30	**20.55**	25.36	21.95
Isthmus	24.25	**22.65**	26.79	23.80
Other crudes				
Brent	27.96	**24.64**	27.07	26.23
WTI	27.67	**26.50**	29.00	28.06
Differentials				
WTI/Brent	–0.29	1.86	1.93	1.83
Brent/Dubai	2.10	1.15	2.15	2.01

PRODUCT MARKETS AND REFINERY OPERATIONS

Gasoline markets continued their downtrend, paving the way for distillate markets to be in the front seat in July. Gasoil prices exhibited a premium over gasoline in the world's three markets. Despite refinery run cuts, advanced maintenance and much weaker crude prices, margins remained well in negative territory.

US Gulf market

Gasoline price plunged further in USA in July, while contango gasoil market induced stockbuilding; refinery utilization rate still healthy at 95.2% and refiners' margins weakened further

The US Gulf gasoline price deteriorated further in July, falling by \$2.28/b to \$28.21/b, a level even lower than that of last March (prior to its exceptional 30 per cent rise in April), emphasizing the rule that the market usually over-corrects itself. Gasoline decreased for two months up to the first part of July, driven largely by US gasoline stock-builds to comfortable levels. During the course of the month, however, it recovered on a number of supporting factors. One was the revival of strong demand, linked to the driving season; this exceeded the previous month's level by 3.2% and was 4.3% higher than in July of the previous year, based on preliminary government data for the four-week moving average. The second factor was that the market was less well supplied, as a result of refiners' efforts to advance distillate production, together with refinery run cuts and early maintenance originally scheduled for the autumn, which was spurred by sustained negative margins. The final factor was a combination of dwindling import flows and total US gasoline stocks falling by almost 10 mb in July, compared with the June level. Although these factors created a bullish market sentiment, they would not, however, promote any price spikes as the driving season approached its end, unless a dramatic supply shortage occurred. Operating refiners boosted distillate production during July, in order to stockpile heating oil amid a contango market, caused by a market that was 3.7% better supplied, compared with the previous month, on the basis of preliminary four-week data. This offset the rest of refiners slashing runs, refinery outages and turnarounds, resulting in a sharp fall of \$2.46/b in the gasoil price, amid steady slightly lower demand and a prevailing uptrend in distillate stocks. The fuel oil price dipped slightly, by \$0.19/b, as decent Mexican demand was hit by an influx of Latin American cargoes.

Refiners' margins worsened in the US Gulf, as the persistently steep falls in product prices, particularly gasoline and gasoil, outpaced the decline in the crude price. Consequently, WTI margins moved deeper into negative territory.

Despite refinery run cuts and maintenance, US refinery throughput was still robust in July, at 15.74 mb/d. The corresponding utilization rate was 95.2%, which was barely one percentage point less than both in the previous month and the year-earlier figure.

Rotterdam market

Brent's losses and plentiful supply pulled down product prices in Rotterdam in July; refinery utilization rate rose to 86.4% and refiners' margins remained negative

In July, despite robust European demand for distillates and fuel oil and emerging gasoline exports to the USA during the last part of the month, product markets remained well supplied. They received further support from a string of refinery restarts; this followed the completion of their turnarounds. A sharp fall in the price of Brent also contributed to bringing product prices down. Gasoline plunged by \$3.72/b, amid continued European slack demand. Gasoil lost heavily, by \$1.73/b. Fuel oil declined moderately, compared with other products, assisted in part by arbitrage trading to the Asian market, amid continued concern about the quality of Russian supply, with regard to EU standards.

Brent's margin was helped slightly by its sizeable price losses, but it still had a negative value, hampered by the considerable fall in product markets.

Prompted by the sharp fall in the price of Brent, refinery throughput in Eur-16 (EU + Norway) reached its highest level for three months in July, around 11.79 mb/d, an increase of 0.413 mb/d over June's figure. Therefore, the refinery utilization rate rose to 86.4%, three percentage points higher than last month but 2.4% lower than the preceding year's level.

Gasoline led product price falls in July in Singapore, and refiners' margins were still negative

Singapore market

Plummeting crude prices constituted the primary reason for falling product prices in July. However, despite persistent Asian refinery run cuts, abundant supply caused a sharper decline for light product prices than for prices at the heavy end of the barrel, which was alleviated by unabated demand from China. Gasoline plunged by $2.53/b, reflecting a sustained over-supplied market, particularly with many unsold cargoes from China for most of the month. Market sentiment, nonetheless, was bullish at the end of the month, as several Chinese refiners scaled back their exports to August, together with the marginal opening of transpacific arbitrage to the USA. Gasoil fell heavily, by $1.46/b, in the prevailing well-supplied market, despite stock-draws to the lowest level on a yearly basis, that surprised the market. South Korean refineries, the main fuel oil supplier to China, sustained their run cuts and planned outages for late August; this, in turn, forced China to buy heavily from Singapore, limiting the fuel oil price loss to only $0.98/b, despite the sizeable decreases in crude prices.

A significant fall in Dubai translated into some slight support for its refiners' margin. Nonetheless, the margin remained well in negative territory, depressed by large product price losses.

In Japan, refinery throughput fell further to 3.50 mb/d in June, a decline of 0.13 mb/d from May. Hence, the equivalent utilization rate also dipped, to 70.5%, which was two percentage points above the previous year's level.

Table 2
Refined product prices
US $/b

		May01	Jun.01	**Jul.01**	**Change Jul./Jun.**
US Gulf					
Regular gasoline	*(unleaded)*	38.79	30.48	**28.21**	–2.28
Gasoil	*(0.2%S)*	31.65	31.23	**28.59**	–2.64
Fuel oil	*(3.0%S)*	16.80	17.59	**17.40**	–0.19
Rotterdam					
Premium gasoline	*(unleaded)*	39.09	31.73	**28.01**	–3.72
Gasoil	*(0.2%S)*	31.18	31.06	**29.33**	–1.73
Fuel oil	*(3.5%S)*	18.23	17.97	**17.19**	–0.78
Singapore					
Premium gasoline	*(unleaded)*	32.64	26.89	**24.36**	–2.53
Gasoil	*(0.5%S)*	30.79	30.00	**28.54**	–1.46
Fuel oil	*(380 cst)*	22.07	20.16	**19.19**	–0.98

Table 3
Refinery operations in selected OECD countries

	Refinery throughput mb/d			**Refinery utilization*** %		
	May01	Jun.01	**Jul.01**	May01	Jun.01	**Jul.01**
USA	15.84	15.89	**15.74**	95.8	96.1	**95.2**
France	1.69 R	1.70	**1.72**	89.2 R	89.9	**90.7**
Germany	2.18 R	2.03 R	**2.18**	96.6 R	90.0 R	**96.4**
Italy	1.67 R	1.70 R	**1.74**	70.9 R	72.0 R	**73.9**
UK	1.38 R	1.29 R	**1.46**	78.1 R	72.8 R	**82.4**
Eur-16**	11.70 R	11.38 R	**11.79**	85.7 R	83.4 R	**86.4**
Japan	3.63	3.50	**n.a.**	73.1	70.5	**n.a.**

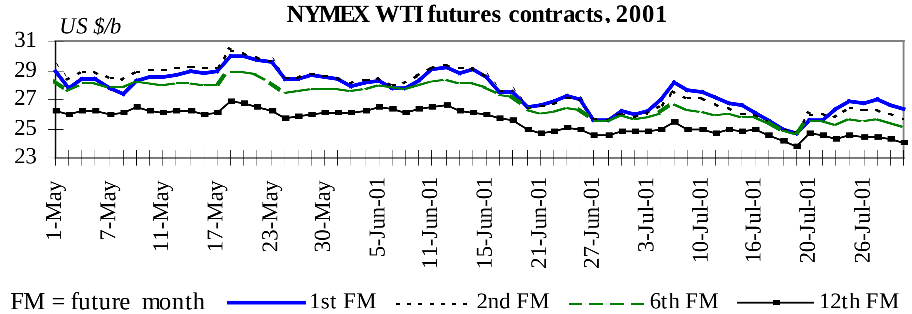
n.a. *Not available.*
* *Refinery capacities used are in barrels per calendar day.*
** *Fifteen European Union members plus Norway.*
R *Revised since last issue.*
Sources: *OPEC Statistics, Argus, Euroilstock Inventory Report/IEA.*

THE OIL FUTURES MARKET

NYMEX WTI reached low of $24.70/b on speculation in July; weak demand then recovered, in response to OPEC's decision to cut 1 mb/d from production

NYMEX WTI started the month on a weaker note, on the back of low gasoline demand and news of the resumption of Iraqi exports, which led funds to sell their open positions. However, the stronger product market and a move above the psychological $26/b level, which led banks and traders to buy and turn long, together with the return of Iraqi crude being factored into a statement by Saudi Arabia that a production cut might take place later, gave the market a bullish sentiment. A further upward move came in reaction to a 4 mb/d draw on crude inventories, raising the price of the contract to $27.02/b.

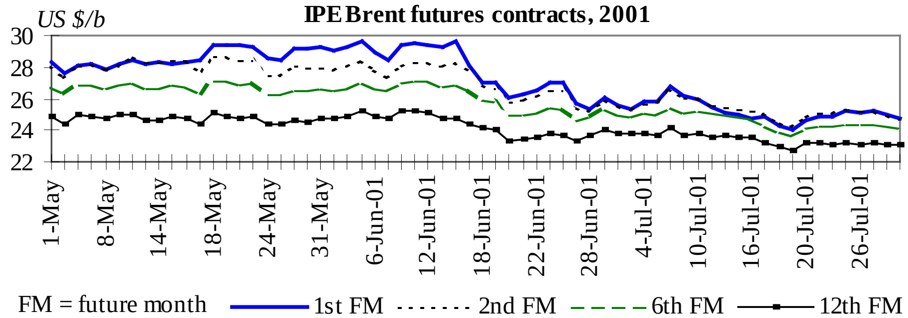
Graph 2
NYMEX WTI futures contracts, 2001



During the second week, after an initial jump to $28.21/b, NYMEX WTI experienced a downtrend, which dragged its value to $26.80/b. The sharp rise was due to a technical break, an opportunity to sell at higher values, and there were also rumours that there was not enough wet oil to cover the contracts. However, as news of Iraq's resumption of exports came in the front month, values started dropping. A controversial build in US crude oil inventories added to the pressure on prices, which was enhanced by the slow-down in the US refining industry, a weaker Brent market and concern about the financial situation in Argentina.

The lowest NYMEX contract value for the month was achieved at the end of the third week, when it reached $24.70/b in a continuous downtrend pattern. The first pressure came from a report by the International Energy Agency, which indicated a lower demand outlook. That was followed by a 7 mb build in crude oil stocks, according to the US Department of Energy (DOE), which was attributed basically to lower refinery utilization. Funds and other non-commercials increased their speculative short positions, thereby strengthening the bearish outlook. Hence, even a statement by the OPEC President, Dr Chakib Khelil, which was supported by one from Saudi Arabia, to the fact that production cuts of up to 1 mb/d were possible, could not lift the market immediately.

Graph 3
IPE Brent futures contracts, 2001



In the fourth week, WTI futures moved slightly higher, as repeated statements by OPEC regarding production cuts coincided with the contract expiration. This caused continuous short-covering. Additional support came from a rally in the product market, especially gasoline, where the US DOE's Energy Information Administration showed a record-high, implying gasoline demand of 9.8 mb/d. The NYMEX WTI August contract finished the month at $26.35/b.

THE TANKER MARKET

OPEC area spot-chartering rose by 2.75 mb/b in July

OPEC area spot-chartering increased by 2.75 mb/d in July to a monthly average of 14.04 mb/d, helped by the resumption of Iraq's crude oil exports, after the UN Security Council approved the extension of the "oil-for-food" programme. However, the current volume of OPEC fixtures was 0.01 mb/d below that of the corresponding month of 2000. Accordingly, global spot-chartering edged 2.87 mb/d higher to a monthly average of 23.43 mb/d, which was 0.80 mb/d above the year-ago figure. OPEC area's share of global spot-chartering increased by 5.02 percentage points to 59.90%, but this was still 2.15 percentage points below the previous year's level. Spot fixtures from the Middle East displayed a different trend, declining by 0.34 mb/d on eastbound long-haul routes, under pressure from weaker Asian demand, while, westbound, they rose by 1.72 mb/d. As a result, the share of eastbound long-haul fixtures of OPEC total fixtures dropped by 9.15 percentage points to 25.33%, while, on westbound routes, it increased by 10.40 percentage points to 20.02%; together, this accounted for 45.35% of total chartering in the OPEC area, which was 1.26 percentage points higher than the figure observed in June. Preliminary estimates of sailings from the OPEC area rose by 2.37 mb/d to a monthly average of 23.14 mb/d, which was 11.41 percentage points above last month's level. Sailings from the Middle East increased by 2.42 mb/d to a monthly average of 16.22 mb/d, which was about 70% of the total OPEC figure. Arrivals in the US Gulf Coast, the East Coast and the Caribbean increased in July by 0.70 mb/d to a monthly average of 8.56 mb/d, while arrivals in North-West Europe and Euromed rose by 1.63 mb/d and by 0.99 mb/d to 7.20 mb/d and 5.21 mb/d respectively. The estimated oil-at-sea was 437 mb on 15 July, which was 10 mb below the level registered at the end of June.

VLCC freight rates rebounded in July

The return of Iraq's crude oil exports in July provided support to the VLCC market in the Middle East, and freight rates rebounded on increased enquiries, especially on westbound routes. However, this improvement was slow, since there was still sufficient tonnage available in the region waiting for employment, and the addition of oil company relets allowed charterers to generally keep downward pressure on the rates. As a result, VLCC freight rates on the Middle East eastbound long-haul route improved by six points to a monthly average of WS51, while, on the westbound route, they increased moderately by 16 points to WS54, on the back of the increased volume of fixtures to the west. The Suezmax market strengthened on the major trading routes, benefiting from the active VLCC market, which discouraged charterers from combining cargoes, since freight rates were rising. Therefore, rates on the routes from West Africa to the US Gulf Coast and from North-West Europe to the US East Coast increased by 11 points each to monthly average levels of WS100 and WS102 respectively. The Aframax markets trading on short-haul routes displayed different trends during July; they were bearish on the Caribbean and across the Mediterranean, while they were balanced on the route to North-West Europe. Rates plunged by 44 points to WS133 on the Caribbean to the US East Coast route amid ample tonnage availability and dropped by 17 points to WS153 for voyages across the Mediterranean on a lower volume of fixtures. Meanwhile, Aframax freight rates from the Mediterranean to North-West Europe stabilized at around the previous month's level of WS139, being only one point lower, helped by the restart of Iraq's oil exports from the port of Ceyhan. Rates for 70–100,00 dwt tankers on the route from Indonesia to the US West Coast reversed the previous month's trend and showed an upward movement, increasing by ten points to WS144.

Clean tanker freight rates reached lowest level this year for all routes in July

The clean tanker market, which weakened on all the major trading routes for all tanker sizes and freight rates, experienced downward pressure to hit the lowest level so far this year. Rates on the routes from the Middle East and from Singapore to the Far East dropped by 44 points to WS218 and 28 points to WS259 respectively, due to weaker demand in the Asian market. Across the Mediterranean, rates witnessed the greatest reduction of all, plummeting by 94 points to WS193, as abundant vessels, old and modern, were available in the spot market during the month. However, on the route from the Mediterranean to North-West Europe, rates softened by three points to WS257. Rates for cargoes to US destinations from the Caribbean and North-West Europe also decreased heavily, by 30 points to WS233 and by 75 points to WS220 respectively.

WORLD OIL DEMAND

Figures for 2000

World

World demand estimate for 2000 raised slightly to 75.70 mb/d

According to the latest available figures, world oil consumption during 2000 grew by 0.56 mb/d, or 0.7%, to 75.70 mb/d. This latest estimate translates into an upward revision of 0.02 mb/d, compared with the figure presented in the previous *MOMR*. However, due to a slight upward revision of the 1999 total, the volume and percentage change in the 2000 average show minor declines. Specifically, for 2000, the latest available data shows that demand in developing countries grew by only 0.15 mb/d to average 18.65 mb/d, instead of the 0.17 mb/d growth presented in the last *MOMR*. Within this group, the whole downward revision has been applied equally to “Other Asia” and the Middle East. On a quarterly basis, world demand has experienced minor upward adjustments of 0.03 mb/d for both the first and the third quarters and of 0.04 mb/d for the fourth quarter. The second quarter figure has been revised down by 0.01 mb/d. The resulting quarterly averages are now 75.64 mb/d, 74.02 mb/d, 76.14 mb/d, and 76.98 mb/d respectively.

Table 4
World oil demand in 2000
mb/d

	1999	1Q00	2Q00	3Q00	4Q00	2000	Change 2000/99 Volume	%
North America	23.77	23.65	23.84	24.45	24.43	24.10	0.33	1.4
Western Europe	15.21	15.17	14.62	15.16	15.40	15.09	–0.13	–0.8
OECD Pacific	8.69	9.35	8.09	8.35	8.81	8.65	–0.04	–0.4
Total OECD	**47.68**	**48.17**	**46.56**	**47.96**	**48.64**	**47.84**	**0.16**	**0.3**
Other Asia	7.10	7.05	7.31	7.46	7.39	7.30	0.21	2.9
Latin America	4.70	4.54	4.75	4.79	4.70	4.70	–0.01	–0.2
Middle East	4.39	4.35	4.37	4.46	4.21	4.35	–0.04	–0.9
Africa	2.31	2.32	2.26	2.30	2.31	2.30	–0.01	–0.4
Total DCs	**18.50**	**18.26**	**18.70**	**19.01**	**18.62**	**18.65**	**0.15**	**0.8**
FSU	4.03	3.69	3.64	3.53	4.20	3.77	–0.27	–6.6
Other Europe	0.76	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.79	0.78	0.01	1.6
China	4.17	4.71	4.37	4.89	4.74	4.68	0.51	12.1
Total "Other regions"	**8.96**	**9.21**	**8.76**	**9.17**	**9.73**	**9.22**	**0.25**	**2.8**
Total world	**75.14**	**75.64**	**74.02**	**76.14**	**76.98**	**75.70**	**0.56**	**0.7**
Previous estimate	75.10	75.61	74.03	76.11	76.94	75.68	0.58	0.8
Revision	0.04	0.03	–0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	–0.02	–0.1

Projections for 2001

World demand forecast for 2001 revised down marginally to 76.44 mb/d

For the present year, the projection for world oil demand has once again been revised down, due to a further downward adjustment to the world economic growth rate. Consumption is now estimated to rise by 0.74 mb/d, or 1.0%, to average 76.44 mb/d. On a regional basis, demand is projected to increase by 0.12 mb/d in the OECD and by 0.38 mb/d in developing countries, with the remaining 0.23 mb/d originating in the “Other regions” (former CPEs). On a quarterly basis, compared with the year-earlier figure, world demand grew by 0.81%, or 0.61 mb/d, to average 76.25 mb/d in January–March. For the rest of the year, demand is projected to register further increases of 1.59% in the second, 0.30% in the third and 1.22% in the fourth quarters.

Table 5
World oil demand in 2001
mb/d

	2000	1Q01	2Q01	3Q01	4Q01	**2001**	**Change 2001/00** Volume	%
North America	24.10	24.17	23.79	24.50	24.60	24.27	0.17	0.7
Western Europe	15.09	15.19	14.70	14.98	15.29	15.04	–0.05	–0.3
OECD Pacific	8.65	9.44	8.07	8.32	8.79	8.65	0.00	0.0
Total OECD	**47.84**	**48.79**	**46.56**	**47.79**	**48.68**	**47.96**	**0.12**	**0.3**
Other Asia	7.30	7.12	7.53	7.48	7.66	7.45	0.15	2.0
Latin America	4.70	4.52	4.74	4.87	4.84	4.74	0.05	1.0
Middle East	4.35	4.35	4.49	4.63	4.49	4.49	0.14	3.2
Africa	2.30	2.34	2.38	2.29	2.41	2.35	0.05	2.3
Total DCs	**18.65**	**18.33**	**19.14**	**19.26**	**19.39**	**19.03**	**0.38**	**2.1**
FSU	3.77	3.96	3.89	3.37	4.04	3.81	0.05	1.3
Other Europe	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.79	0.02	2.5
China	4.68	4.35	4.85	5.16	4.99	4.84	0.16	3.5
Total "Other regions"	**9.22**	**9.13**	**9.49**	**9.31**	**9.85**	**9.45**	**0.23**	**2.5**
Total world	**75.70**	**76.25**	**75.20**	**76.37**	**77.92**	**76.44**	**0.74**	**1.0**
Previous estimate	75.68	76.08	74.91	76.77	78.32	76.53	0.85	1.4
Revision	0.02	0.17	0.29	–0.40	–0.40	–0.09	–0.11	–0.4

OECD

Having grown by as little as 0.3% last year, OECD product deliveries are projected to post a similar growth rate in 2001, rising by only 0.12 mb/d, to average 47.96 mb/d. Almost all the growth is expected to take place in North America, with the lion's share originating in the USA. Deliveries of petroleum products will continue to fall marginally in Western Europe, at a rate of 0.3%, which translates into a 0.05 mb/d volumetric decline. Our present estimate calls for a nearly zero growth rate in demand for the OECD Pacific countries. This projection is based on the present situation in the Japanese economy, which continues to show signs of weakening. GDP growth rate estimates for Japan in 2001 have again been revised down significantly and now stand at –0.4%; likewise, economic growth rates in South Korea have been revised down systematically.

Inland deliveries of petroleum products in North America in the first quarter, according to the latest figures, grew by a solid 2.2%, or 0.52 mb/d, to average 24.17 mb/d. The USA accounted for almost all the increase in demand in the region, while demand in Canada rose by a marginal 0.01 mb/d and in Mexico declined by 0.04 mb/d. US product deliveries rose by 2.8%, or 0.55 mb/d, to average 20.14 mb/d. Demand in Western Europe inched up, posting a rise of 0.1%, or 0.02 mb/d, during the first quarter. The OECD Pacific countries also displayed 0.9% growth, or 0.09 mb/d, in the same period. According to the latest figures, demand for petroleum products grew by 1.5%, or 0.09 mb/d, in Japan. It is important to point out that consumption contracted by 0.7% in South Korea, the second-most important regional consumer, during the first quarter.

DCs

Oil demand in developing countries has again been revised down for 2001. It is now expected to rise by 0.38 mb/d, or 2.1%, to average 19.03 mb/d for the year. The estimated growth rate in consumption has been lowered for the Asian group of countries from the previous 2.2% to 2.0%. The fundamental factor behind the lower demand outlook is that Asian regional GDP is projected to grow at a lower-than-anticipated rate. These economies are highly export-dependent and are extremely reliant upon the health of their trading partners. The demand growth rate for Latin America has been lowered to 1.0% from the previous 1.9%, to reflect the worsening financial situation in Argentina and the possibility of other economies in the region being affected in due course. While the demand growth rate for Africa has not changed, that of the Middle East has been revised up on the basis of an upward revision of the economic growth rate.

Other regions

Apparent demand in the former CPEs is projected to grow by 0.23 mb/d, or 2.5%, to average 9.45 mb/d for 2001. Revisions to the trade and production data for the first quarter show that apparent FSU demand grew by 7.2%, or 0.27 mb/d, compared with the year-earlier figure. The latest assessments indicate that there has been growth of 0.25 mb/d, or nearly 6.7%, in the second quarter. For the remaining two quarters, we anticipate a decline in apparent consumption, due to a rise in the level of exports that will outpace any gain in production. During the first and second quarters, net exports were 0.32 mb/d and 0.36 mb/d higher than in the corresponding quarters of 2000. High international oil prices, the need for more revenue, in order to service international loans, and the switch to natural gas continue to undermine internal consumption. Indigenous production and trade data for the first three months of the year shows a considerable drop in Chinese apparent consumption. According to the latest figures, apparent demand declined by 7.5% during the first quarter. Even though the decline seems huge, one should not forget that this comparison is made with the first quarter of 2000, when demand surged by 17% to reach a first-quarter record level. The latest available data shows a considerable recovery in total imports for the second quarter. Net oil imports registered a significant rise of 52.4%, compared with the previous quarter, and an impressive 40.8% increase, versus the second quarter of 2000. Therefore, we are still optimistic about the demand outlook for the rest of the year; nonetheless, due to the size and the importance of China in the overall demand picture, we shall continue to monitor closely further developments.

Preliminary Forecasts for 2002

Preliminary world demand forecast for 2002 at 77.47 mb/d

Our preliminary demand forecast has been made based on the following assumptions for the year 2002:

— an expected improvement, on average, in the global economic performance compared with that of the current year, the estimated rate of which has already been revised down successively and significantly;

— average world oil prices of about the same level as that of the first seven months of the current year; and

— the return of weather conditions to normal, compared with a mild winter registered this year;, this implies a positive impact on demand in the Northern Hemisphere.

Under these assumptions, world demand is expected to rise by 1.3%, or 1.03 mb/d, to 77.47 mb/d. This growth level is higher than those experienced in 2000 and expected in 2001. However, this is only a preliminary assessment. It would be subject to further adjustment, as more information becomes available on major factors, such as the economic growth outlook, prices and the weather. A regional and a quarterly breakdown of the demand forecast are given in Table 6.

Table 6
World oil demand forecast for 2002
mb/d

							Change 2002/01	
	2001	1Q02	2Q02	3Q02	4Q02	**2002**	Volume	%
North America	24.27	24.52	24.07	24.61	24.96	24.54	0.27	1.1
Western Europe	15.04	15.35	14.54	14.83	15.49	15.05	0.01	0.1
OECD Pacific	8.65	9.56	7.98	8.25	9.02	8.70	0.05	0.6
Total OECD	**47.96**	**49.43**	**46.59**	**47.69**	**49.47**	**48.29**	**0.34**	**0.7**
Other Asia	7.45	7.39	7.65	7.56	7.91	7.63	0.18	2.4
Latin America	4.74	4.59	4.81	4.94	4.91	4.81	0.07	1.5
Middle East	4.49	4.50	4.61	4.75	4.62	4.62	0.13	3.0
Africa	2.35	2.42	2.44	2.36	2.46	2.42	0.06	2.7
Total DCs	**19.03**	**18.90**	**19.52**	**19.61**	**19.89**	**19.48**	**0.45**	**2.4**
FSU	3.81	3.90	3.69	3.73	4.13	3.86	0.05	1.3
Other Europe	0.79	0.85	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.03	3.5
China	4.84	4.67	5.06	5.22	5.08	5.01	0.17	3.5
Total "Other regions"	**9.45**	**9.42**	**9.54**	**9.75**	**10.05**	**9.69**	**0.25**	**2.6**
Total world	**76.44**	**77.75**	**75.65**	**77.05**	**79.41**	**77.47**	**1.03**	**1.3**

WORLD OIL SUPPLY

Non-OPEC

With effect from this issue, Table 7 focuses on non-OPEC supply in 2001, instead of 2000, as has been the case up to now. Similarly, Table 8 relates to 2002, instead of 2001.

Historical data, including 2000

1998-2000 non-OPEC supply revised down

Production data for 1998, 1999 and 2000 has been revised down by around 0.04 mb/d, 0.02 mb/d and 0.01 mb/d respectively, compared with the previous *MOMR*.

Figures for 2001

2001 non-OPEC supply revised up to 46.28 mb/d

The 2001 non-OPEC supply figure has been revised up by 0.04 mb/d to 46.28 mb/d. The quarterly distribution figures for the second, third and the fourth quarters have also been revised up, by 0.10 mb/d, 0.06 mb/d and 0.01 mb/d to 45.90 mb/d, 46.34 mb/d and 46.64 mb/d respectively, while the first-quarter figure remains almost unchanged at 46.24 mb/d, compared with the last *MOMR's* figures. The yearly average increase is estimated at 0.50 mb/d, compared with the 2000 figure.

Table 7
Non-OPEC oil supply in 2001
mb/d

	2000	1Q01	2Q01	3Q01	4Q01	**2001**	**Change 01/00**
North America	14.29	14.19	14.24	14.28	14.39	14.28	–0.01
Western Europe	6.74	6.78	6.49	6.63	6.73	6.66	–0.08
OECD Pacific	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.78	–0.05
Total OECD	**21.86**	**21.77**	**21.50**	**21.69**	**21.91**	**21.72**	**–0.14**
Other Asia	2.23	2.30	2.25	2.29	2.30	2.28	0.05
Latin America	3.74	3.78	3.67	3.75	3.77	3.74	0.00
Middle East	2.14	2.16	2.19	2.20	2.23	2.19	0.06
Africa	2.85	2.82	2.78	2.84	2.87	2.83	–0.02
Total DCs	**10.96**	**11.06**	**10.89**	**11.07**	**11.17**	**11.05**	**0.09**
FSU	7.91	8.25	8.39	8.41	8.40	8.36	0.45
Other Europe	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.00
China	3.23	3.29	3.25	3.28	3.29	3.28	0.05
Total "Other regions"	**11.32**	**11.73**	**11.82**	**11.88**	**11.88**	**11.83**	**0.51**
Total non-OPEC production	**44.13**	**44.55**	**44.21**	**44.65**	**44.95**	**44.59**	**0.46**
Processing gains	1.65	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	0.04
Total non-OPEC supply	**45.78**	**46.24**	**45.90**	**46.34**	**46.64**	**46.28**	**0.50**
Previous estimate	45.79	46.25	45.80	46.27	46.63	46.24	0.45
Revision	**–0.01**	**0.00**	**0.10**	**0.06**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.06**

Totals may not add, due to independent rounding.

Preliminary 2002 non-OPEC supply forecast at around 47.18 mb/d

Expectations for 2002

According to our preliminary forecast, 2002 is expected to witness an increase in non-OPEC supply of around 0.89 mb/d, compared with the estimate for 2001. The expected 2002 quarterly distribution is 47.13 mb/d, 46.79 mb/d, 47.23 mb/d and 47.54 mb/d respectively, resulting in a yearly average of 47.18 mb/d. Our preliminary forecast figures are subject to revision, depending on the factors affecting non-OPEC supply.

Table 8
Non-OPEC oil supply in 2002
mb/d

	2001	1Q02	2Q02	3Q02	4Q02	**2002**	**Change 02/01**
North America	14.28	14.40	14.45	14.49	14.60	14.49	0.21
Western Europe	6.66	6.80	6.52	6.66	6.76	6.69	0.03
OECD Pacific	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.76	–0.02
Total OECD	**21.72**	**21.99**	**21.72**	**21.91**	**22.13**	**21.94**	**0.22**
Other Asia	2.28	2.29	2.24	2.28	2.29	2.27	–0.01
Latin America	3.74	3.85	3.74	3.83	3.85	3.82	0.07
Middle East	2.19	2.16	2.19	2.20	2.23	2.19	0.00
Africa	2.83	2.95	2.91	2.97	3.00	2.96	0.13
Total DCs	**11.05**	**11.25**	**11.08**	**11.26**	**11.36**	**11.24**	**0.19**
FSU	8.36	8.70	8.85	8.87	8.85	8.82	0.45
Other Europe	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.00
China	3.28	3.29	3.25	3.28	3.29	3.28	0.00
Total "Other regions"	**11.83**	**12.17**	**12.28**	**12.34**	**12.33**	**12.28**	**0.45**
Total non-OPEC production	**44.59**	**45.41**	**45.07**	**45.51**	**45.82**	**45.46**	**0.86**
Processing gains	1.69	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	0.03
Total non-OPEC supply	**46.28**	**47.13**	**46.79**	**47.23**	**47.54**	**47.18**	**0.89**
Previous estimate	46.24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revision	**0.04**	–	–	–	–	–	–

Totals may not add, due to independent rounding.

Net FSU oil export 2001 figure revised up to 4.55 mb/d; first forecast for 2002 shows rise of 0.40 mb/d to 4.95 mb/d

The FSU's net oil export forecast for 2001 has been revised up by 0.01 mb/d to 4.55 mb/d, while the 2000 figure remains unchanged at 4.14 mb/d, compared with the last *MOMR*. For the first time, a forecast figure for 2002 is presented and this shows a rise of 0.40 mb/d over the 2001 estimated figure, at 4.95 mb/d.

Table 9
FSU net oil exports
mb/d

	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	**Year**
1998	2.77	3.02	3.18	3.20	**3.04**
1999	3.12	3.62	3.52	3.49	**3.44**
2000	3.97	4.13	4.47	4.01	**4.14**
2001 (forecast)	4.29	4.50	5.04	4.36	**4.55**
2002 (forecast)	4.80	5.15	5.14	4.72	**4.95**

OPEC natural gas liquids

OPEC NGL data revised up

OPEC NGL data for 1999, 2000 and 2001 has been revised up by 0.01 mb/d, 0.04 mb/d and 0.02m b/d to 2.86 mb/d, 2.98 mb/d and 3.01 mb/d respectively, compared with the last *MOMR's* figures. However, the forecast level for 2002 is 3.04 mb/d, which is 0.03 mb/d higher than the 2001 level.

OPEC NGL production — 1998–2002
mb/d

1998	**1999**	**2000**	1Q01	2Q01	3Q01	4Q01	**2001**	**Change 01/00**	**2002**	**Change 02/01**
2.78	**2.86**	**2.98**	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	**3.01**	0.03	**3.04**	0.03

OPEC crude oil production

Available secondary sources put OPEC's July production at 27.0 mb/d

Available secondary sources indicate that, in July, OPEC output was 26.99 mb/d, which was 1.10 mb/d higher than the revised June level of 25.89 mb/d. Table 10 shows OPEC production, as reported by selected secondary sources.

Table 10
OPEC crude oil production, based on secondary sources
1,000 b/d

	1999	2000	1Q01	Jun.01*	2Q01	**Jul.01***	Jul.01–Jun.01
Algeria	766	808	825	837	820	**842**	5
Indonesia	1,310	1,280	1,253	1,221	1,215	**1,190**	–31
IR Iran	3,509	3,671	3,798	3,671	3,670	**3,712**	41
Iraq	2,507	2,551	2,207	982	2,274	**2,053**	1,071
Kuwait	1,907	2,101	2,142	2,023	2,017	**2,052**	29
SP Libyan AJ	1,337	1,405	1,407	1,367	1,364	**1,389**	22
Nigeria	1,983	2,031	2,131	2,068	2,051	**2,029**	–39
Qatar	641	698	716	684	684	**698**	13
Saudi Arabia	7,655	8,248	8,299	8,007	7,925	**8,009**	2
UAE	2,077	2,252	2,312	2,198	2,176	**2,184**	–15
Venezuela	2,808	2,897	2,979	2,833	2,845	**2,837**	4
Total OPEC	**26,499**	**27,943**	**28,070**	**25,891**	**27,041**	**26,991**	**1,100**

Totals may not add, due to independent rounding.
** Not all sources available.*

STOCK MOVEMENTS

USA

Marginal build of 0.15 mb/d in USA in July

US commercial onland oil stocks showed a further marginal build of 5.4 mb, or 0.15 mb/d, to 1,017.8 mb during the period 29 June – 3 August. Rises of 15.2 mb to 206.6 mb in "other oils" and of 8.9 mb to 121.7 mb in distillates were the main contributers to this build. Meanwhile, there was a considerable draw of 13.8 mb to 207.8 mb on gasoline and a lesser one on crude, which declined by 2.1 mb to 308.6 mb on the back of lower refinery runs, due to weak refiners' margins as well as reduced imports. Fuel oil declined by 1.9 mb to 40.6 mb amid increasing fuel exports, especially to the Asian market, as the transpacific arbitrage from the US Gulf Coast to Singapore was opened. The total stock level was 49.1 mb, or about 5%, above the year-earlier figure.

Table 11
US onland commercial petroleum stocks*
mb

	29 Dec.00	30 Mar.01	29 Jun.01	3 Aug.01	Change July/June	3 Aug.00
Crude oil (excl. SPR)	288.7	303.2	310.7	**308.6**	**–2.1**	282.5
Gasoline	193.8	193.0	221.6	207.8	–13.8	208.5
Distillate fuel	116.1	104.0	112.8	121.7	8.9	112.6
Residual fuel oil	34.7	39.8	42.5	40.6	–1.9	35.5
Jet fuel	43.9	40.1	43.0	43.2	0.2	42.9
Unfinished oils	87.1	101.3	90.4	90.0	–0.4	91.6
Other oils	165.8	142.1	191.4	206.6	15.2	195.2
Total	930.0	923.5	1,012.4	**1,017.8**	**5.4**	968.7
SPR	541.2	542.3	543.3	543.7	0.4	570.4

** At end of month, unless otherwise stated.* *Source: US/DOE-EIA.*

During the same period, the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) moved up slightly, by 0.4 mb to 543.7 mb.

Western Europe

Significant draw of 0.79 mb/d in Eur-16 in July

Commercial onland oil stocks in Eur-16 registered a contra-seasonal draw in July for the fourth consecutive month, falling significantly by 24.4 mb, or 0.79 mb/d, to 1,048.4 mb, a level not seen since May 2000. Total major product inventories led this draw when they moved down by 19.2 mb to 615.0 mb, which resulted mainly from a draw of 9.2 mb to 322.2 mb on distillates, on the back of healthy demand, and of 8.0 mb to 147.7 mb on gasoline. due to re-opened Atlantic arbitrage and increasing exports to the US market, sustained by higher European demand. Fuel oil also contributed to this draw, declining by 2.5 mb to 119.7 mb, due to increasing utility demand in the Mediterranean, as well as higher exports to the Asian market. The considerable upsurge in refinery runs led to a slight draw of 5.2 mb to 433.3 mb on crude oil, while increasing crude imports, after Iraq resumed its exports, diminished this draw. The overall stock level was 19.2 mb, or about 2%, below last year's figure.

Table 12
Western Europe commercial oil stocks*
mb

	Dec.00	Mar.01	Jun.01	Jul.01	Change Jul./Jun.	Jul.00
Crude oil	420.6	451.7	438.5	**433.3**	**–5.2**	436.0
Mogas	152.9	158.3	155.6	147.7	–8.0	150.7
Naphtha	24.6	22.0	25.1	25.5	0.4	24.9
Middle distillates	342.8	330.8	331.4	322.2	–9.2	335.5
Fuel oils	125.8	123.6	122.2	119.7	–2.5	120.5
Total products	646.2	634.7	634.3	**615.0**	**–19.2**	631.5
Overall total	1,066.7	1,086.3	1,072.8	**1,048.4**	**–24.4**	1,067.6

** At end of month, and region consists of Eur-16. Source: Argus Euroilstock*

Japan

Japan's oil stocks almost unchanged at 195.1 mb in June

In June, commercial onland oil stocks in Japan remained almost unchanged, with a negligible decline to 195.1 mb. A marginal build of 1.2 mb to 127.3 mb in crude oil stocks, due to decreasing refinery throughput on seasonal maintenance, was almost counterbalanced by a slight draw of 1.7 mb to 67.7 mb on total major product inventories — here, residual fuel oil accounted for most of the draw, declining by 1.1 mb to 19.8 mb due to increasing demand, as well as lower fuel oil output on the back of poor refiners' margins. Total stocks were 7.0 mb, or about 4%, higher than the year-ago level.

Table 13
Japan's commercial oil stocks*
mb

	Dec.00	Mar.01	May01	Jun.01	Change Jun./May	Jun.00
Crude oil	105.1	118.7	126.1	**127.3**	**1.2**	121.4
Gasoline	12.7	14.6	14.7	14.3	–0.4	14.0
Middle distillates	40.3	31.4	33.8	33.6	–0.2	34.4
Residual fuel oil	20.4	20.2	20.9	19.8	–1.1	18.3
Total products	73.4	66.3	69.4	**67.7**	**–1.7**	66.7
Overall total **	178.5	185.0	195.5	**195.1**	**–0.4**	188.1

** At end of month; ** Includes crude oil and main products only. Source: MITI, Japan*

OECD

Moderate seasonal build of 0.94 mb/d in OECD in second quarter

During the second quarter of 2001, OECD commercial onland oil stocks (the USA, Eur-16 and Japan) are estimated to have recorded a moderate seasonal build of 85.5 mb, or 0.94 mb/d, to 2,280.3 mb, compared with the first quarter. This build was due mainly to an increase of 88.9 mb, or 0.98 mb/d, to 1,012.4 mb in US commercial onland oil stocks and, to a lesser degree, to a rise of 10.1 mb, or 0.11 mb/d, to 195.1 mb in Japan's oil stocks, while a contra-seasonal draw of 13.5 mb, or 0.15 mb/d, to 1,072.8 mb in Eur-16 moderated the overall change.

Table 14
Estimated stock movements in OECD* in second quarter of 2001
mb

	Mar.01	**Jun.01**	**Change Jun.01/Mar.01** *mb*	*mb/d*
USA	923.5	1,012.4	88.9	0.98
Eur-16	1,086.3	1,072.8	–13.5	–0.15
Japan	185.0	195.1	10.1	0.11
OECD total	2,194.8	**2,280.3**	**85.5**	**0.94**

** Includes USA, Eur-16 and Japan only. Data as at end of month.*

BALANCE OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

2000 supply/demand difference estimated at 26.9 mb/d

No revisions have been made to the 2000 figures for world oil demand and non-OPEC oil supply, which are estimated at 75.7 mb/d and 26.9 mb/d respectively. The yearly average balance also remains unchanged at 1.0 mb/d, with quarterly distributions of –0.4 mb/d, 2.3 mb/d, 1.1 mb/d and 1.0 mb/d respectively. The 1999 balance remains unchanged at –1.2 mb/d, compared with last month's *MOMR*.

Table 15
Summarized supply/demand balance for 2000
mb/d

	1999	1Q00	2Q00	3Q00	4Q00	**2000**
(a) World oil demand	75.1	75.6	74.0	76.1	77.0	75.7
(b) Non-OPEC supply(1)	47.4	48.8	48.5	48.6	49.2	48.8
Difference (a – b)	**27.7**	**26.9**	**25.6**	**27.5**	**27.8**	**26.9**
OPEC crude oil production(2)	26.5	26.5	27.8	28.6	28.8	27.9
Balance	**–1.2**	**–0.4**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**

(1) Including OPEC NGLs.
(2) Selected secondary sources.
Totals may not add, due to independent rounding.

2001 supply/demand difference revised down to 27.1 mb/d

The non-OPEC supply forecast figure has been revised up by 0.1 mb/d to 49.3 mb/d and world oil demand down by 0.1 mb/d to 76.4 mb/d, resulting in an annual difference of 27.1 mb/d, down by 0.2 mb/d from the last *MOMR's* figure. The quarterly distributions have been revised up by 0.1 mb/d to 27.0 mb/d and 0.2 mb/d to 26.3 mb/d and down by 0.5 mb/d to 27.0 mb/d and 0.4 mb/d to 28.3 mb/d respectively, compared with the last *MOMR's* figures. The balances for the first and second quarters have been revised down by 0.1 mb/d each and are estimated at 1.1 mb/d and 0.8 mb/d respectively.

Table 16
Summarized supply/demand balance for 2001
mb/d

	2000	1Q01	2Q01	3Q01	4Q01	**2001**
(a) World oil demand	75.7	76.2	75.2	76.4	77.9	76.4
(b) Non-OPEC supply(1)	48.8	49.3	48.9	49.3	49.7	49.3
Difference (a – b)	**26.9**	**27.0**	**26.3**	**27.0**	**28.3**	**27.1**
OPEC crude oil production(2)	27.9	28.1	27.0			
Balance	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**			

(1) Including OPEC NGLs.
(2) Selected secondary sources.
Totals may not add, due to independent rounding.

Table 17
World oil demand/supply balance
mb/d

	1998	**1999**	**2000**	1Q01	2Q01	3Q01	4Q01	**2001**	1Q02	2Q02	3Q02	4Q02	**2002**
World demand													
OECD	46.8	47.7	47.8	48.8	46.6	47.8	48.7	48.0	49.4	46.6	47.7	49.5	48.3
North America	23.1	23.8	24.1	24.2	23.8	24.5	24.6	24.3	24.5	24.1	24.6	25.0	24.5
Western Europe	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	15.3	14.5	14.8	15.5	15.1
Pacific	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.1	8.3	8.8	8.7	9.6	8.0	8.3	9.0	8.7
DCs	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.6	19.9	19.5
FSU	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9
Other Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
China	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
(a) Total world demand	73.8	75.1	75.7	76.2	75.2	76.4	77.9	76.4	77.7	75.6	77.1	79.4	77.5
Non-OPEC supply													
OECD	21.8	21.3	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.9	21.7	22.0	21.7	21.9	22.1	21.9
North America	14.5	14.1	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.5
Western Europe	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7
Pacific	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
DCs	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.2
FSU	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8
Other Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
China	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Processing gains	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total non-OPEC supply	44.5	44.6	45.8	46.2	45.9	46.3	46.6	46.3	47.1	46.8	47.2	47.5	47.2
OPEC NGLs	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
(b) Total non-OPEC supply and OPEC NGLs	47.3	47.4	48.8	49.3	48.9	49.3	49.7	49.3	50.2	49.8	50.3	50.6	50.2
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	27.8	26.5	27.9	28.1	27.0								
Total supply	75.0	73.9	76.7	77.3	76.0								
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	1.2	-1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8								
Closing stock level (outside FCPEs) *mb*													
OECD onland commercial	2698	2446	2527	2515	2592								
OECD SPR	1249	1228	1210	1210	1211								
OECD total	3947	3675	3737	3725	3803								
Other onland	1056	983	999	996	1017								
Oil-on-water	859	808	864	907	866 e)								
Total stock	5861	5466	5600	5629	5686								
Days of forward consumption in OECD													
Commercial onland stocks	57	51	53	54	54								
SPR	26	26	25	26	25								
Total	83	77	78	80	80								
Memo items													
FSU net exports	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.0
(a) - (b)	26.5	27.7	26.9	27.0	26.3	27.0	28.3	27.1	27.6	25.8	26.8	28.8	27.3

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.
e = Estimated.

Table 18
World oil demand/supply balance: changes from last month's table †

mb/d

	1998	**1999**	**2000**	1Q01	2Q01	3Q01	4Q01	**2001**	1Q02	2Q02	3Q02	4Q02	**2002**
World demand													
OECD	-	-	-	0.1	-	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-
North America	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Western Europe	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCs	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSU	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Total world demand	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-OPEC supply													
OECD	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
North America	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Europe	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCs	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSU	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-OPEC supply	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPEC NGLs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Total non-OPEC supply and OPEC NGLs	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	-	-	-	-	-								
Total supply	-	-	-	-	0.2								
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	-0.1	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.1								
Closing stock level (outside FCPEs) *mb*													
OECD onland commercial	-27	-25	-21	-27	-								
OECD SPR	-	-	-	-	-								
OECD total	-27	-25	-21	-27	-								
Other onland	-7	-7	-6	-7	-								
Oil on water	-	-	-	-	-								
Total stock	-34	-31	-27	-	-								
Days of forward consumption in OECD													
Commercial onland stocks	-1	-	-	-1	-								
SPR	-	-	-	-	-								
Total	-1	-	-	-1	-								
Memo items													
FSU net exports	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) - (b)	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-

† *This compares Table 17 in this issue of the MOMR with Table 15 in the July 2001 issue.*
This table shows only where changes have occurred.

Table 19
World oil stocks (excluding former CPEs) at end of period

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1Q00	2Q00	3Q00	4Q00	1Q01	2Q01
Closing stock level *mb*											
OECD onland commercial	2,536	2,515	2,616	2,698	2,446	2,416	2,508	2,542	2,527	2,515	2,592
North America	1,168	1,138	1,211	1,283	1,127	1,108	1,165	1,180	1,145	1,149	1,232
Western Europe	938	899	912	962	881	898	898	909	926	918	909
OECD Pacific	430	477	493	454	438	410	446	453	455	448	451
OECD SPR	1,198	1,199	1,207	1,249	1,228	1,234	1,232	1,237	1,210	1,210	1,211
North America	592	566	563	571	567	569	569	572	543	544	545
Western Europe	307	330	329	362	346	349	349	353	354	351	351
OECD Pacific	299	303	315	315	315	315	315	312	313	314	314
OECD total	**3,733**	**3,714**	**3,823**	**3,947**	**3,675**	**3,650**	**3,740**	**3,778**	**3,737**	**3,725**	**3,803**
Other onland	998	993	1,022	1,056	983	976	1,000	1,010	999	996	1,017
Oil-on-water	784	798	812	859	808	829	852	835	864	907	866 e)
Total stock	**5,516**	**5,505**	**5,658**	**5,861**	**5,466**	**5,455**	**5,593**	**5,624**	**5,600**	**5,629**	**5,686**
Days of forward consumption in OECD											
OECD onland commercial	55	54	56	57	51	52	52	52	52	54	54
North America	53	50	52	54	47	46	48	48	47	48	50
Western Europe	63	60	60	63	58	61	59	59	61	62	61
OECD Pacific	49	53	59	52	51	51	53	51	48	55	54
OECD SPR	26	26	26	26	26	27	26	25	25	26	25
North America	27	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	22	23	22
Western Europe	21	22	22	24	23	24	23	23	23	24	23
OECD Pacific	34	34	37	36	36	39	38	35	33	39	38
OECD total	**81**	**80**	**82**	**83**	**77**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**77**	**80**	**80**
Days of global forward consumption	**88**	**85**	**87**	**89**	**82**	**84**	**84**	**84**	**83**	**86**	**85**

e = Estimated.

Table 20
Non-OPEC supply and OPEC natural gas liquids
mb/d

	1998	1999	2000	1Q01	2Q01	3Q01	4Q01	2001	Change 01/00	1Q02	2Q02	3Q02	4Q02	2002	Change 02/01
USA	8.39	8.11	8.11	7.83	8.03	7.94	7.96	7.94	-0.17	7.88	8.08	7.99	8.01	7.99	0.05
Canada	2.61	2.60	2.72	2.79	2.72	2.80	2.86	2.79	0.07	2.86	2.79	2.87	2.93	2.86	0.07
Mexico	3.51	3.35	3.45	3.56	3.49	3.55	3.57	3.54	0.09	3.66	3.58	3.64	3.66	3.63	0.09
North America	**14.51**	**14.05**	**14.29**	**14.19**	**14.24**	**14.28**	**14.39**	**14.28**	**-0.01**	**14.40**	**14.45**	**14.49**	**14.60**	**14.49**	**0.21**
Norway	3.08	3.06	3.32	3.47	3.31	3.39	3.48	3.41	0.09	3.47	3.31	3.39	3.48	3.41	0.00
UK	2.77	2.84	2.64	2.53	2.45	2.50	2.49	2.49	-0.14	2.58	2.50	2.55	2.54	2.54	0.05
Denmark	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.34	-0.02	0.34	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.32	-0.02
Other Western Europe	0.48	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
Western Europe	**6.56**	**6.63**	**6.74**	**6.78**	**6.49**	**6.63**	**6.73**	**6.66**	**-0.08**	**6.80**	**6.52**	**6.66**	**6.76**	**6.69**	**0.03**
Australia	0.61	0.59	0.77	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.72	-0.05	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	-0.02
Other Pacific	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
OECD Pacific	**0.69**	**0.66**	**0.83**	**0.80**	**0.77**	**0.78**	**0.79**	**0.78**	**-0.05**	**0.78**	**0.75**	**0.76**	**0.77**	**0.76**	**-0.02**
Total OECD*	**21.75**	**21.34**	**21.86**	**21.77**	**21.50**	**21.69**	**21.91**	**21.72**	**-0.14**	**21.99**	**21.72**	**21.91**	**22.13**	**21.94**	**0.22**
Brunei	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.19	-0.01	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.00
India	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.00	0.73	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.73	-0.01
Malaysia	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.01	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.00
Papua New Guinea	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.00
Vietnam	0.23	0.26	0.31	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.04	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.00
Asia others	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.01	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.00
Other Asia	**2.14**	**2.18**	**2.23**	**2.30**	**2.25**	**2.29**	**2.30**	**2.28**	**0.05**	**2.29**	**2.24**	**2.28**	**2.29**	**2.27**	**-0.01**
Argentina	0.88	0.84	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.79	-0.01	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.01
Brazil	1.23	1.36	1.49	1.57	1.50	1.57	1.60	1.56	0.07	1.60	1.53	1.61	1.63	1.59	0.03
Colombia	0.75	0.82	0.70	0.64	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.61	-0.08	0.66	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.02
Ecuador	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.03	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.01
Peru	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	-0.01	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00
L. America others	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.00
Latin America	**3.62**	**3.76**	**3.74**	**3.78**	**3.67**	**3.75**	**3.77**	**3.74**	**0.00**	**3.85**	**3.74**	**3.83**	**3.85**	**3.82**	**0.07**
Bahrain	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.00
Oman	0.90	0.91	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.04	0.96	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.00
Syria	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.00
Yemen	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.02	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.00
Middle East	**2.05**	**2.06**	**2.14**	**2.16**	**2.19**	**2.20**	**2.23**	**2.19**	**0.06**	**2.16**	**2.19**	**2.20**	**2.23**	**2.19**	**0.00**
Angola	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.72	0.71	-0.03	0.79	0.75	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.07
Cameroon	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	-0.02	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00
Congo	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.03
Egypt	0.86	0.83	0.80	0.78	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.76	-0.04	0.78	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.00
Gabon	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.32	-0.02	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.00
South Africa	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00
Africa other	0.22	0.28	0.41	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.09	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.03
Africa	**2.72**	**2.78**	**2.85**	**2.82**	**2.78**	**2.84**	**2.87**	**2.83**	**-0.02**	**2.95**	**2.91**	**2.97**	**3.00**	**2.96**	**0.13**
Total DCs	**10.54**	**10.78**	**10.96**	**11.06**	**10.89**	**11.07**	**11.17**	**11.05**	**0.09**	**11.25**	**11.08**	**11.26**	**11.36**	**11.24**	**0.19**
FSU	**7.29**	**7.47**	**7.91**	**8.25**	**8.39**	**8.41**	**8.40**	**8.36**	**0.45**	**8.70**	**8.85**	**8.87**	**8.85**	**8.82**	**0.45**
Other Europe	**0.19**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.19**	**0.19**	**0.18**	**0.00**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.19**	**0.19**	**0.18**	**0.00**
China	**3.15**	**3.21**	**3.23**	**3.29**	**3.25**	**3.28**	**3.29**	**3.28**	**0.05**	**3.29**	**3.25**	**3.28**	**3.29**	**3.28**	**0.00**
Non-OPEC production	**42.93**	**42.98**	**44.13**	**44.55**	**44.21**	**44.65**	**44.95**	**44.59**	**0.46**	**45.41**	**45.07**	**45.51**	**45.82**	**45.46**	**0.86**
Processing gains	1.55	1.58	1.65	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	0.04	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	0.03
Non-OPEC supply	**44.48**	**44.56**	**45.78**	**46.24**	**45.90**	**46.34**	**46.64**	**46.28**	**0.50**	**47.13**	**46.79**	**47.23**	**47.54**	**47.18**	**0.89**
OPEC NGLs	**2.78**	**2.86**	**2.98**	**3.01**	**3.01**	**3.01**	**3.01**	**3.01**	**0.03**	**3.04**	**3.04**	**3.04**	**3.04**	**3.04**	**0.03**

Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

** Former East Germany is included in the OECD.*