Oil markets -- a view from EIA















for

State of the Oil Markets Panel Discussion Center for Strategic and International Studies

February 17, 2016 | Washington DC

by

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Global supply has consistently exceeded demand since the start of 2014; EIA forecasts a return to market balance in the second half of 2017

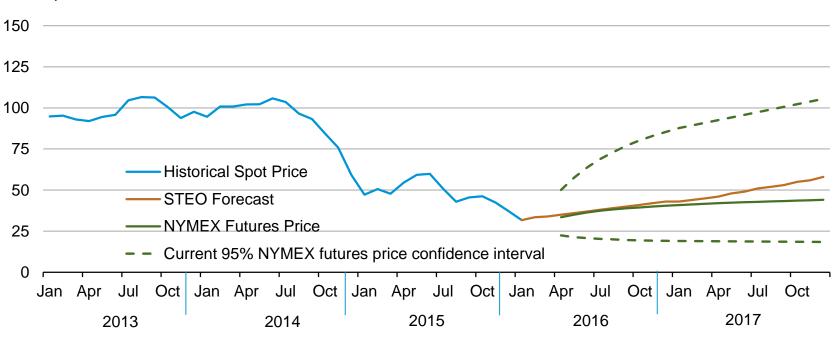
implied stock change World supply and demand million barrels per day million barrels per day 100 **Forecast** Implied stock change and balance (right axis) 98 World production (left axis) 96 ·World consumption (left axis) 94 92 90 88 86 84 2011-Q1 2012-Q1 2013-Q1 2014-Q1 2015-Q1 2016-Q1 2017-Q1





EIA expects WTI oil prices to remain low compared to recent history, but the market-implied confidence band is very wide

WTI price dollars per barrel



Source: EIA, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2016



Long lead times and past investment are contributing to growth from the Gulf of Mexico as Lower 48 production declines

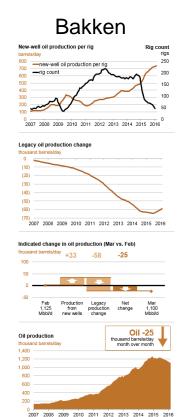
U.S. crude oil production growth by area change from fourth quarter, 2014 (million barrels per day)

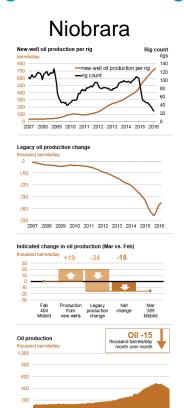


Source: EIA, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2016

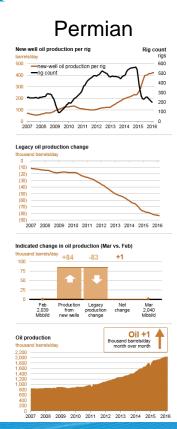


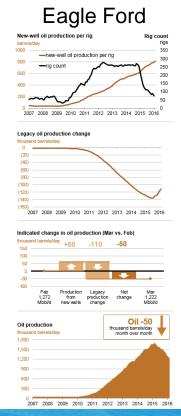
Continued rise in drilling productivity has slowed decline in new-well production despite reduced drilling; declines in legacy production also beginning to slow





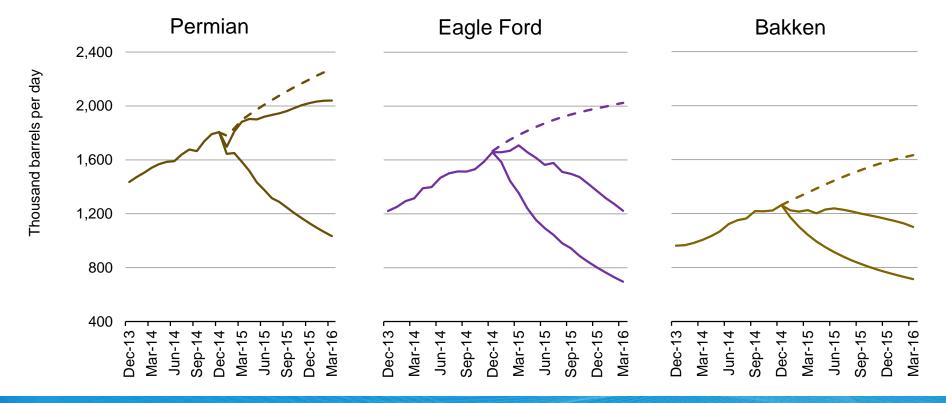
2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016





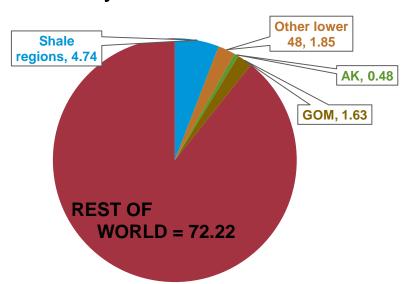
Relationship among actual, no rig decline, and no drilling output trajectories vary across 3 key tight oil regions



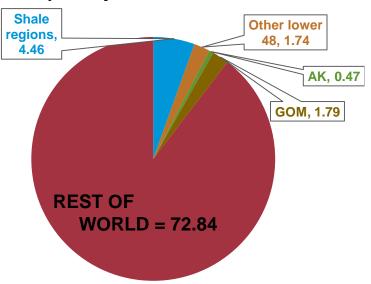


Crude supply trends <u>outside</u> the United States (red areas below) are key to future oil market balance: geopolitical developments, exporter decisions, and the timing and magnitude of supply effects stemming from reduced investment all matter

2016 oil production, million barrels per day -- EIA Feb STEO



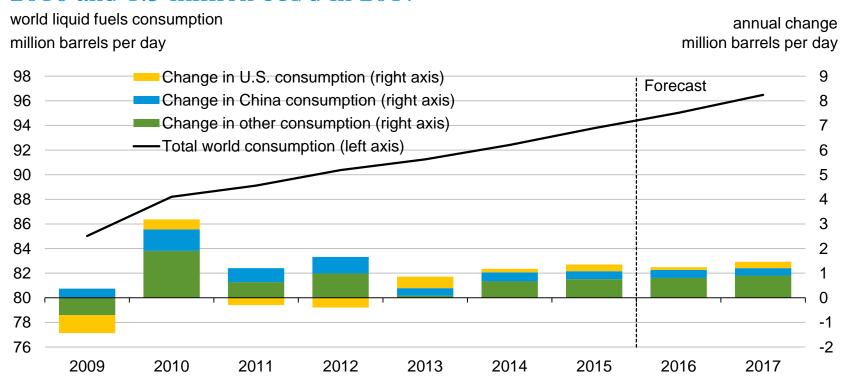
2017 oil production, million barrels per day – EIA Feb STEO



Source: EIA, Short-Term Energy Outlook and Drilling Productivity Report, February 2016; International Energy Agency



EIA forecasts global liquids consumption growth at 1.3 million bbl/d in 2016 and 1.5 million bbl/d in 2017

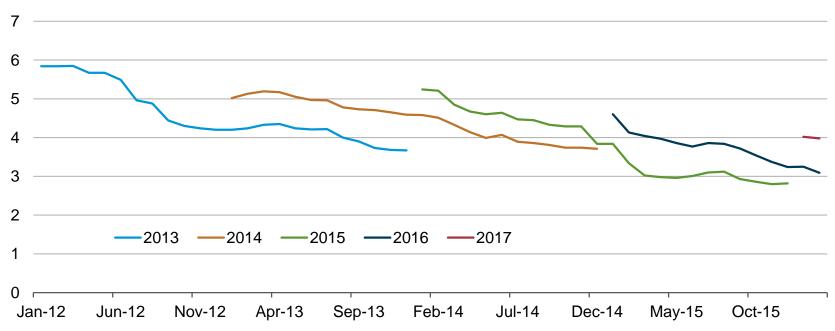


Source: EIA, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2016



Non-OECD economic growth projections, a key driver of oil demand, have been reduced over the course of recent STEO forecasts

GDP growth in non-OECD countries annual expectations by date of forecast



Source: EIA, Short-Term Energy Outlook



LONGER TERM PERSPECTIVE: Can OPEC cohere? – Change in world liquid fuel balances for two 12-year historical periods with EIA projections for 2013-25 from AEO2015 (million barrels per day)

| | Actual | | Projected AEO 2015 Reference & HOGR Cases |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|---|
| | 1973–85 | 2000–12 | 2013–25 |
| World Liquids Demand | +3 | +12 | +12 to +13 |
| OECD | -4 | -2 | +1 |
| Non-OECD | +7 | +15 | +11 |
| | | | |
| World Liquids Supply | 1 | +12 | +11 to +12 |
| Non-OPEC Supply | +13 | + 6 | +10 to +15 |
| OPEC Production | -14 | + 6 | -3 to +2 |

Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2015, April 2015



For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration home page | www.eia.gov

Annual Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/aeo

Short-Term Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/steo

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/ieo

Monthly Energy Review | www.eia.gov/mer

Today in Energy | www.eia.gov/todayinenergy

State Energy Profiles | www.eia.gov/state

Drilling Productivity Report | www.eia.gov/petroleum/drilling/

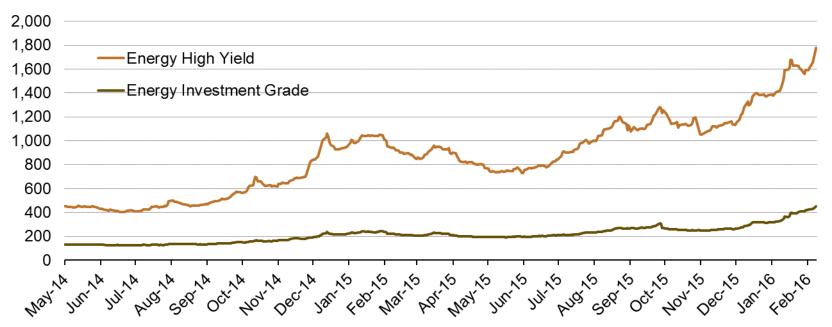
International Energy Portal | www.eia.gov/beta/international/?src=home-b1



Low oil prices put non-OPEC producers at financial risk as borrowing costs have increased

Bloomberg Corporate Bond Index

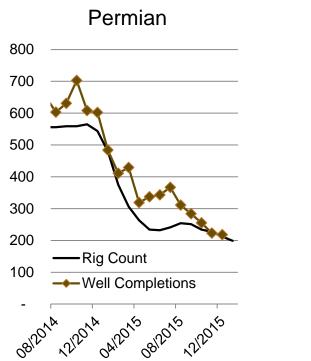
Option adjusted spread (basis points)

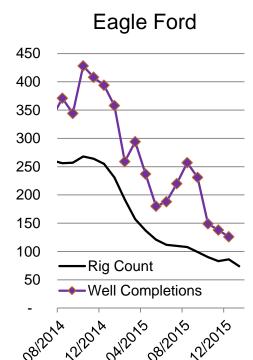


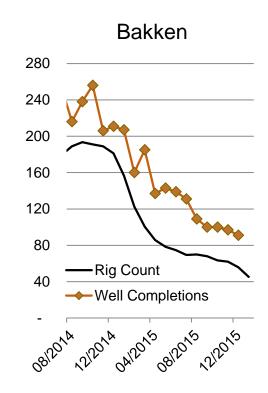
Source: EIA, Bloomberg



Completions have mostly tracked drilling activity







Source: Baker Hughes & FracFocus.org

