

EIA Workshop: Economic Activity & Oil Prices, OPEC Policies, Production and Price Responses September 19, 2017

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^{*} Disclaimer: The opinions / views expressed are my own and do not necessarily reflect those of my employer

Factors affecting crude oil prices

- Prices are set by individual agreements among willing buyers and sellers
- Each buyer and seller makes its own assessment of market value based on many factors

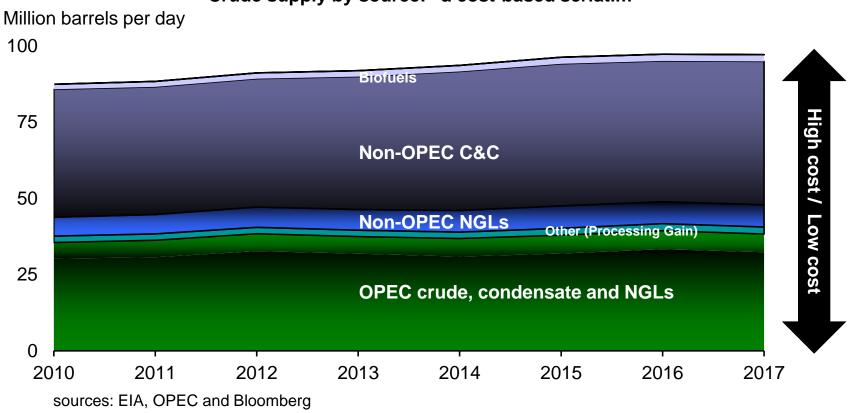


^{*} Graphic based on Foreman (2009)

Global oil supply dynamics



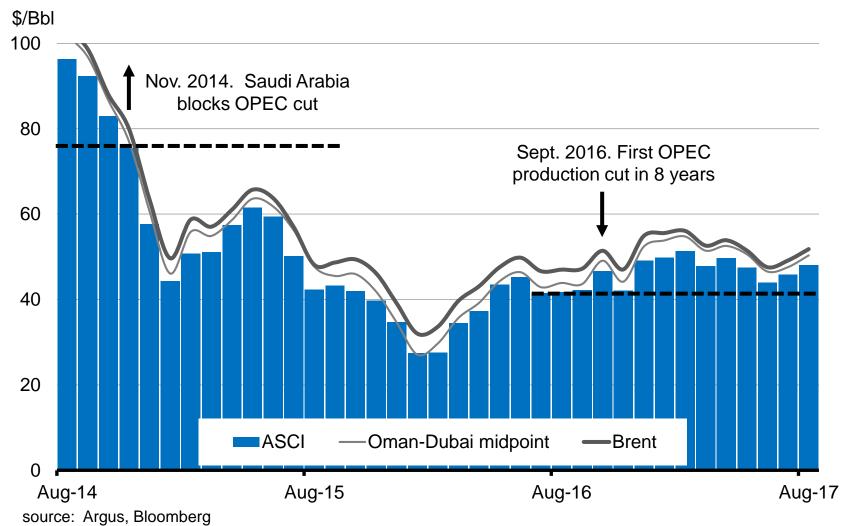
Crude supply by source: a cost-based seriatim



- OPEC volumes remain the most cost-competitive globally
- Tight oil, pre-sanction high-cost conventional and VHO developments should remain the marginal supplies

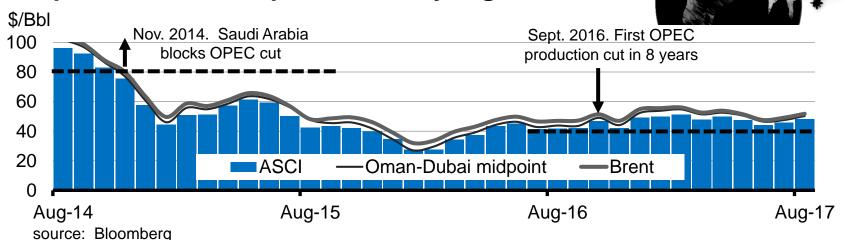
Recent oil prices and OPEC announcements



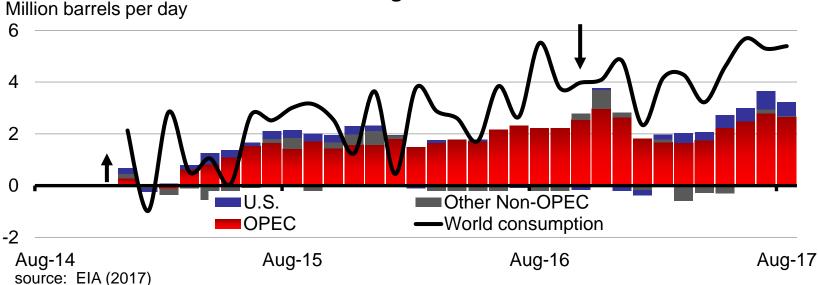


OPEC announcements have corresponded with the desired directional price impact

Comparisons with oil production by region



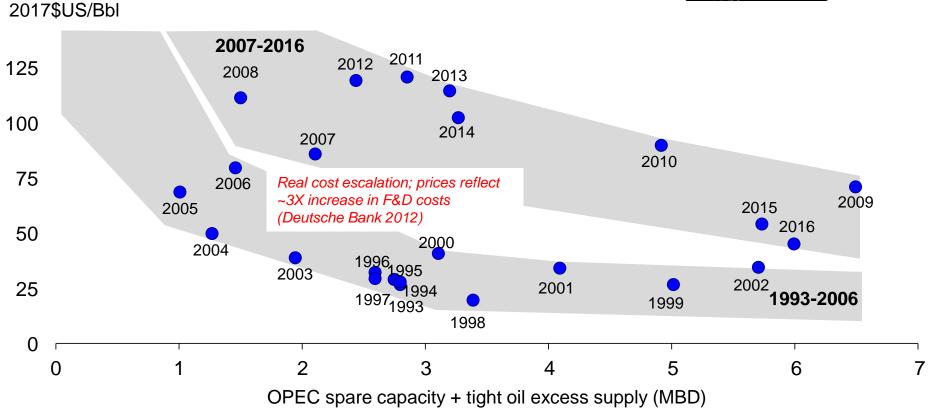
Cumulative changes since November 2014



OPEC announcements also appear to have influenced effective production and market capture

Brent crude oil prices & spare productive capacity





* Graphic based on Foreman (2009)

Although the OPEC swing producer model is outdated, excess productive capacity continues to correspond with prices

Current issues



- Credible commitments
- Uncertainties in reporting and discrepancies among reported data sources
- Inventory measurement (Non-OECD)

Key points



- Myriad factors affect crude oil prices
- OPEC volumes remain the most cost-competitive, and tight oil, pre-sanction high-cost conventional & VHO developments remain marginal supplies
- OPEC announcements have influenced prices, production and market capture
- Although the OPEC swing producer model is outdated, excess productive capacity continues to correspond with prices
- Issues: credible commitments, reporting discrepancies and Non-OECD inventory measurement