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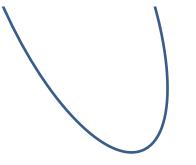
WASHINGTON, DC - NEW YORK - LONDON



#### **Three Perspectives on Oil Data**









#### The Glass is Half Full....

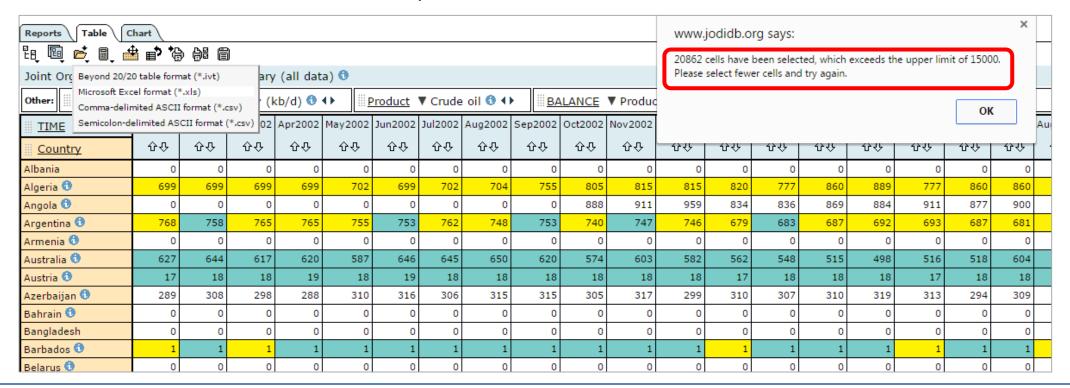
- Breadth and depth of data are improving
  - JODI (and other IEF efforts) 0
  - Tanker tracking 0
  - Stocks at sea estimates 0
  - China stock changes 0
- G20 paying more attention
- EIA's Drilling Productivity Report
- Outstanding EIA web site
- OPEC Secretariat coverage of macro and broader commodity flows





#### JODI - Great step forward, but many more steps needed

- JODI has limited analytical value with no internal function for analysis, and limits on downloading to another program (i.e. Excel)
  - Strict download limitations on number of cells does not allow for downloading even one product (i.e. crude oil) for one flow (i.e. production) for all available countries over the time series available
- Incomplete datasets for individual countries (i.e. missing values) and between countries (some countries have no data whatsoever)

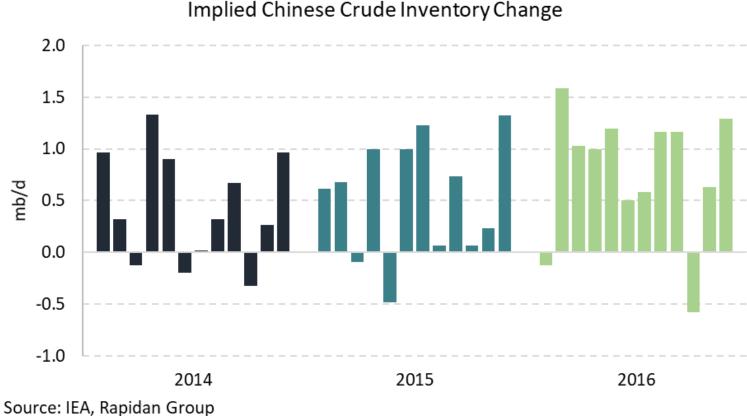




#### **Opaque Non-OECD Demand and Inventory Estimates**

- Many non-OECD countries do not measure commercial and/or government inventories for security reasons (i.e. China and Russia)
- With new waves of SPR filling in China, India, and Malaysia, differentiating between flows being consumed or stored is becoming increasingly vital (even if the flows going into storage will never be "properly" consumed)
- If SPR or other commercial inventory (i.e. teapot refinery) fill is built into base year consumption estimates, future demand rates built on the base will be overstated when the SPR surge slows

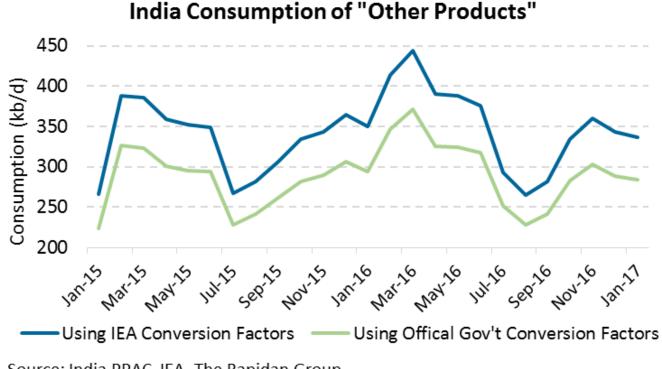






#### **Inconsistent Conversion Factors**

- Conversion factors between different units reported by different countries are not standardized.
  - Some countries report in tonnes, others in barrels/day
  - Example: For "other products", a loose category of odds and ends from the refining process including petroleum coke, asphalt, bitumen, etc., the IEA uses a conversion factor of 8.00 while the Indian government official conversion factor is 7.01. The difference in b/d terms can be almost 100 kb/d



Source: India PPAC, IEA, The Rapidan Group

- Relevant for crude oil (API gravity), as well as for petroleum product (LPG, diesel, etc.)
- Volume (in metric tons) as reported by major countries like China and India is different in barrel/day terms (the standard used by global oil markets) depending on even a slight difference in the conversion factor

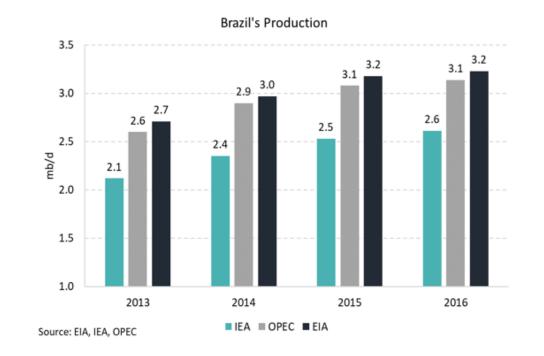


#### **Inconsistent Definitions Among Agencies**

- Agencies treat biofuels and processing gains differently in country-level supply figures making it difficult to compare individual country output levels and growth across agencies
- IEA and OPEC aggregate biofuels and/or processing gains and report them as a separate global line item
- This alone can create +0.6 mb/d difference in supply estimates (see Brazil below)

Country-Level Supply Figures		
	Biofuels	Processing Gains
éia	1	1
iea	$\mathbf{X}^*$	<b>X</b> *
	1	<b>X</b> *

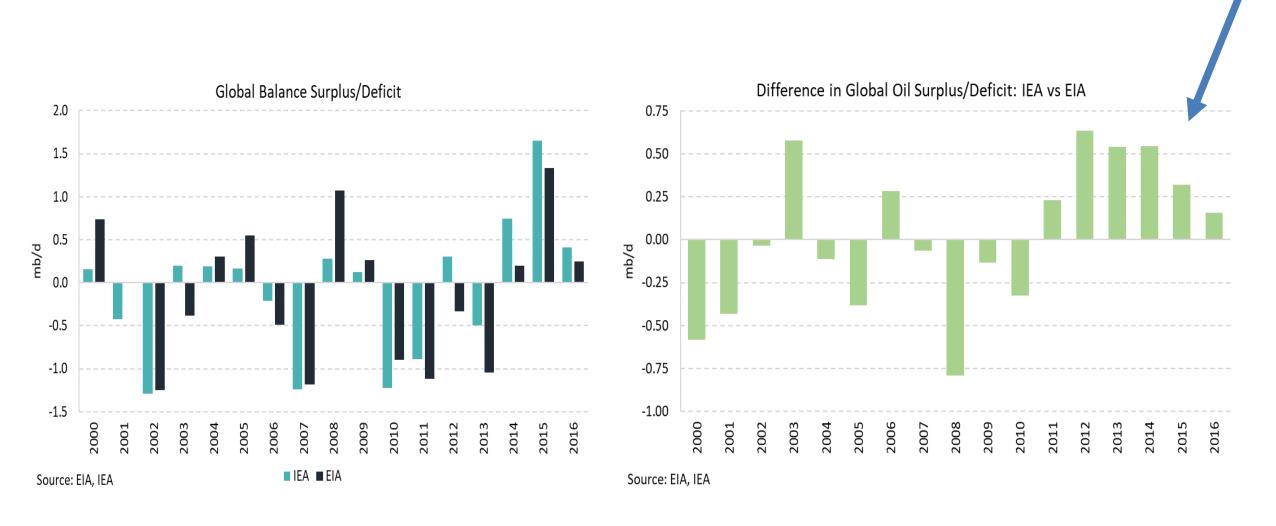
<sup>\*</sup> Aggregated and reported as a global figure





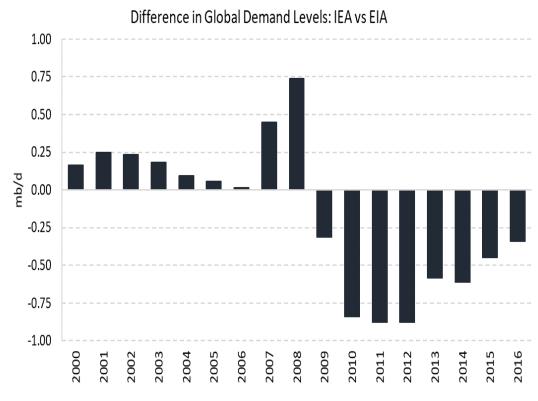
#### Large Differences Between Agencies

• IEA and EIA Global Surplus' Differ by >0.5 mb/d for 3 of Past 5 Years

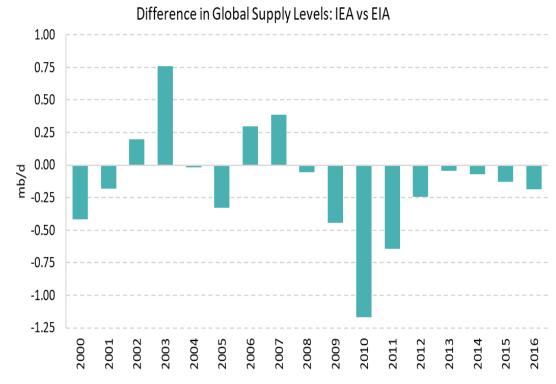




#### **Erratic Historical Divergences in Direction and Magnitude**



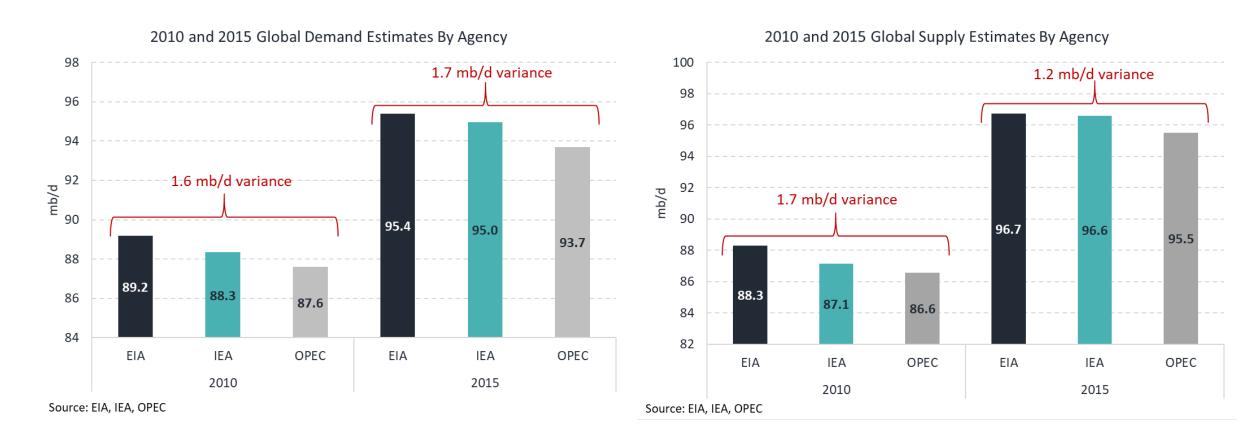






#### **Erratic Historical Divergences in Direction and Magnitude**

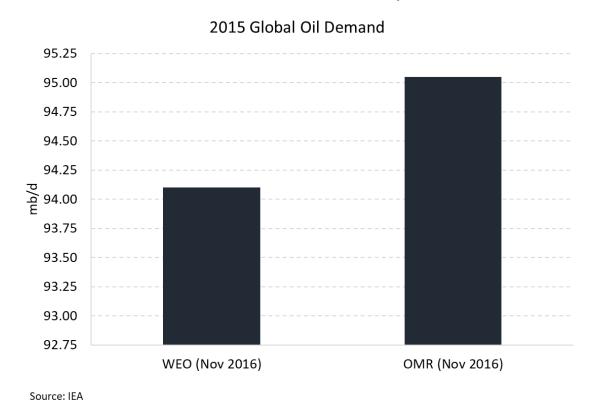
- Historical global supply and demand annual averages and y/y growths vary between agencies and are not resolved after time
- Even if agencies agree on y/y growth, having a different baseline can lead to very different global surplus/deficit outlook

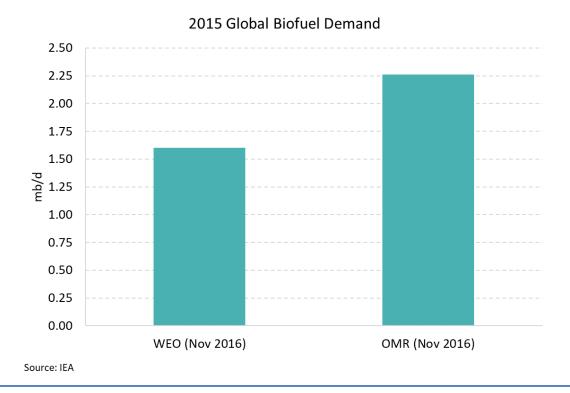




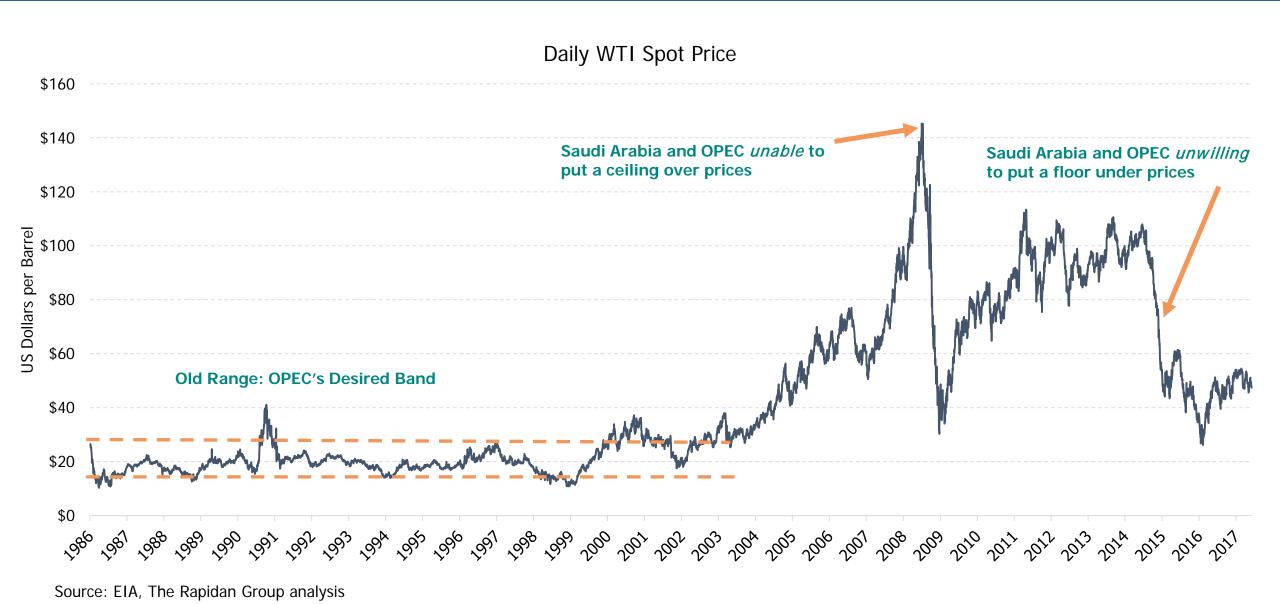
# Inconsistent Definitions Across Reports Within the Same Agency (!)

- Biofuel demand is measured differently in IEA's OMR vs WEO
- IEA's OMR estimates measure biofuel by their physical volume, but the agency's WEO uses the gasoline and diesel equivalent volume for biofuels
- The OMR published in November 2016 shows 2.3 mb/d of biofuels in 2015 while the WEO, also published in November 2016, only estimates 1.6 mb/d





#### Return of Boom Bust Oil Prices Makes Better Data Imperative





### **Unbalanced Market + No Swing Producer = Boom and Bust Price Cycles**

Standard Oil, Texas Railroad Commission, Seven Sisters & OPEC regulated wellhead supply to stabilize prices

### FINANCIAL TIMES

MARKETS INSIGHT

Opec

Boom and bust returns as oil market loses its swing

For the first time in years, the global oil market is lacking a swing producer

## THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

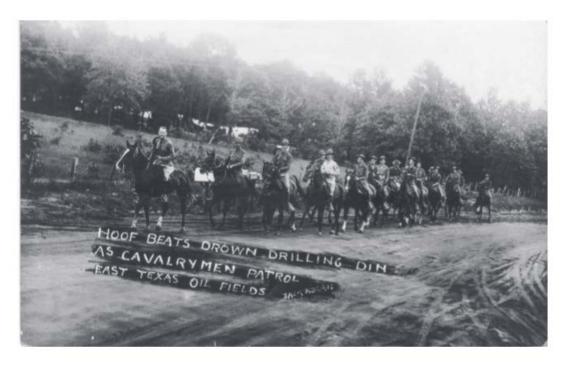
**BOOKSHELF** 

#### Wanted: Swing Producer

Volatility in the price of the world's most essential commodity—oil—is perilous. Buckle up for our new boom and bust era. R. Tyler Priest reviews "Crude Volatility" by Robert McNally.

By R. TYLER PRIEST

Updated Jan. 27, 2017 5:20 p.m. ET

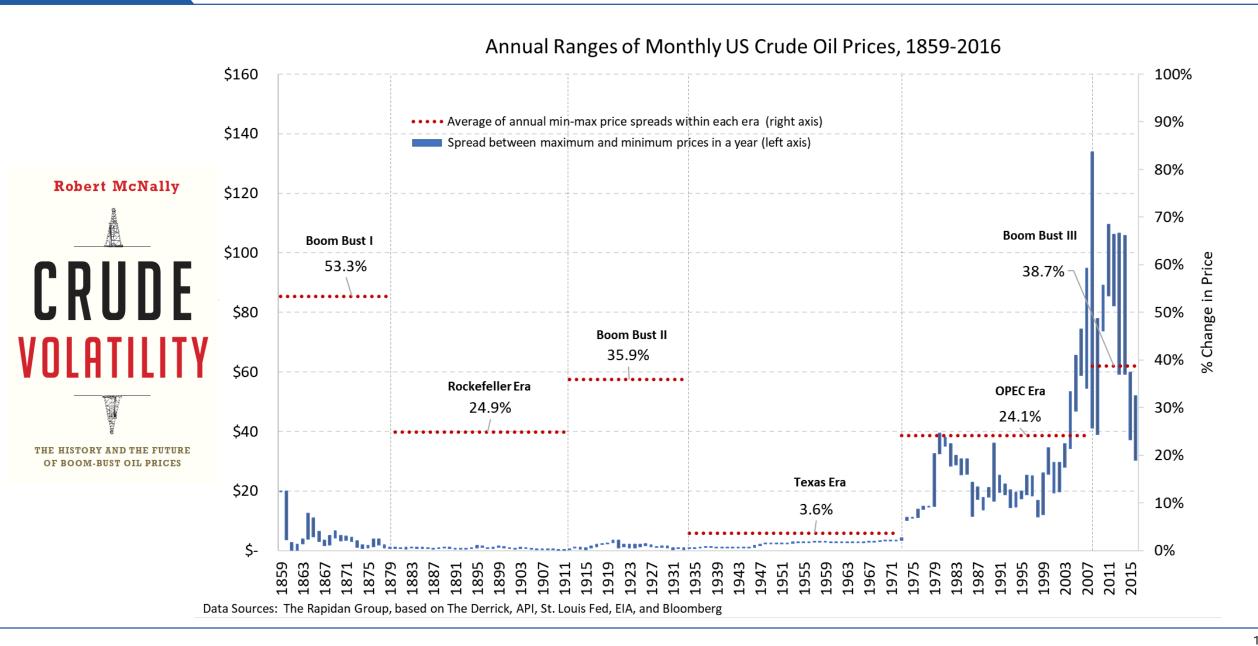


#### FIGURE 4.2

Martial law. Militia are deployed to shut wells in East Texas oil fields. The postcard reads "Hoof Beats Drown Drilling Din as Cavalry Men Patrol East Texas OIL FIELDS."

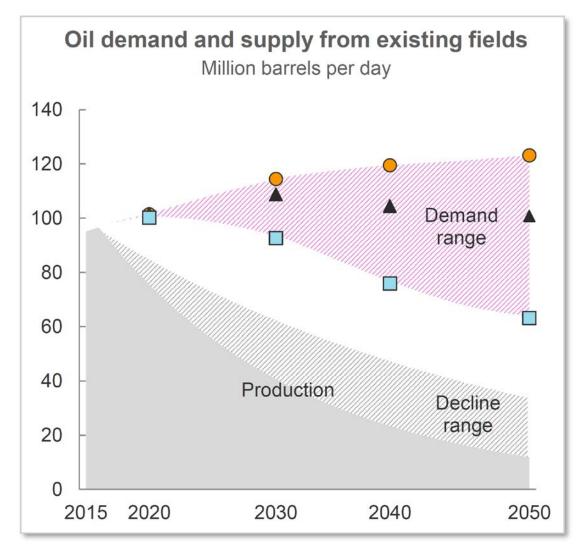
Source: From the postcard collection of Jeff Spencer; original postcard photo by Jack Nolan.

#### History's Third Boom-Bust Era Features Unusual Price Swings





#### **Longer Term Uncertainty Abounds Too**



Source: Statoil **Energy Perspectives 2017** 

#### Conclusion



- It's getting weird out there.
- The stakes are still high.
- Industry and governments should keep up and speed up the good work.
- Please improve oil data!

Thank you.

**Robert McNally** 

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