

OIL MARKET REPORT – AUGUST 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crude oil market is trading in very narrow range again in anticipation of stocks rebalancing. Long awaited crude oil storage levels drawdown have been finally happening for several weeks in the USA and it stimulated return of hedge funds long positions to crude oil futures and options market. Additionally U.S. gasoline demand looks much stronger comparing to May and June period of worryingly low numbers in EIA weekly data.

Late August crude oil price was additionally impacted by the strongest hurricane in Gulf of Mexico for the last 12 years. Firstly price reaction on disaster was positive leading by surge in gasoline price due to refinery capacities closures. About 4 mln bbl / d of refinery capacities (20% of total U.S. refineries) were taken off and 10% of this amount could not return to work for a while after the hurricane passes. Then expectations of drop in demand in the region overwhelmed production stalling (about 300 thsd bbl / d both offshore in the Gulf and onshore in Eagle Ford, Texas. Goldman Sachs estimates more than 700 thsd bbl / d loss in demand for the month.

In its monthly report, the IEA revised down its global demand estimation for 2016 by 0.4 mln bbl / d. "The impact of carrying this lower demand base into 2017 against unchanged supply numbers is that stock draws later in the year are likely to be lower than first thought," the IEA said. The agency cut projections for the amount of crude required from OPEC this year and next by about 400,000 barrels a day. About 32.6 million barrels a day will be needed from the group this year, less than the 32.84 million it pumped in July. There are also growing doubts that all the countries involved in the accord to reduce supply are fully committed. Stocks remain 219 million barrels above a 5-year average - a level that OPEC is targeting with its output cuts.

Hurricane season brought some huge disturbance to the market, which has finally showed signs of strong rebalancing for several weeks.

- **Firstly, oil products prices surged on refineries shut downs.** High gasoline prices could deteriorate estimated growth of demand in the nearest future.
- **Additionally, lost in demand due to infrastructure damage and logistic inability to deliver oil from Gulf to Latin America,** for an instance, as the USA is a large exporter of oil products (about 4.5 mln bbl / d of oil product exports).
- **Reopening of refineries in Gulf will take some time, while import terminal can be open soon** for about 50 crude oil tankers waiting to unload 20-40 mln bbls. U.S. crude oil storage levels should be quite higher in the weeks ahead.
- **Brent broke through its multi-year resistance, but WTI looks weak still.** The spread between November futures widened to almost \$6 per barrel. It means U.S. crude oil supplies have become much more attractive in Europe and after hurricane is ended Brent will likely see a correction.

The first EIA weekly petroleum report after hurricane Harvey announced surprisingly high crude oil imports (7083 thsd bbl / d) on the week ended September 1. It is strange, because exports were almost zero and more than 20 mln bbls of crude oil in tankers in Gulf are yet to be unloaded. Crude net imports were 6930 thsd bbl / d, lower by just 73 thsd bbl / d than a week ago. Imports from OPEC top 7 nations increased by 168

thsd bbl / d to 2427 thsd bbl / d due to Nigeria enhanced supplies. Particularly, imports from Saudi Arabia declined by 66 thsd bbl / d to 719 thsd bbl / d (-9.1%), Venezuela also lowered imports to 510 thsd bbl / d (-62 thsd bbl / d or -10.8%), Iraq imports plunged to 240 thsd bbl / d (458k -218 thsd bbl / d or -47.6%) and Nigeria raised its supplies by 397 thsd bbl / d to 469 thsd bbl / d.

U.S. production marked huge drop by 749 thsd bbl / d on the week ended September 1 (the same numbers that exports plunged).

China's crude oil imports rose 3.4% in August from the same month a year earlier but slid to their lowest monthly level since January, data from the Chinese General Administration of Customs showed, as some independent refiners closed for longer-than-expected maintenance amid a wave of government environmental inspections. According to Reuter's Shandong-based refinery sources, a string of independent refiners, known as 'teapots', in eastern Shandong province carried out planned repair work in the July-August period before the peak demand season in September-October, said. Some were shut longer than planned because of safety problems detected in checks by central government environmental authorities. However, imports for the first eight months combined rose 12.2% from the same period a year ago to 281.05 mln tones, or 8.44 mln bbl / d.

Meanwhile data showed China's refined fuel exports expanded 24% to 4.6 mln tones in August from a year earlier. Exports were up from 4.55 mln tones in July, supported by firm export margins. Refined fuel imports gained 35.1% in August versus a year ago at 2.73 mln tones.

The next ordinary OPEC meeting is planned on November 30. There will be a lot of speculations around it as usual. Whether extension of the deal for another 3-6 months will be discussed or not there is no any certainty now. For an instance, Russian Energy Minister Alexander Novak said that it is too premature to decide on extending the global deal to reduce oil production as the oil market had been rebalancing.

1. MARKET PERFORMANCE

Crude oil market is again trading in very narrow range in anticipation of stocks rebalancing. Long awaited crude oil storage levels drawdown are finally happening in the USA and it stimulated return of hedge funds long positions to crude oil futures and options. Additionally U.S. gasoline demand looks much stronger comparing to May and June period of worryingly low demand volumes in EIA weekly data.

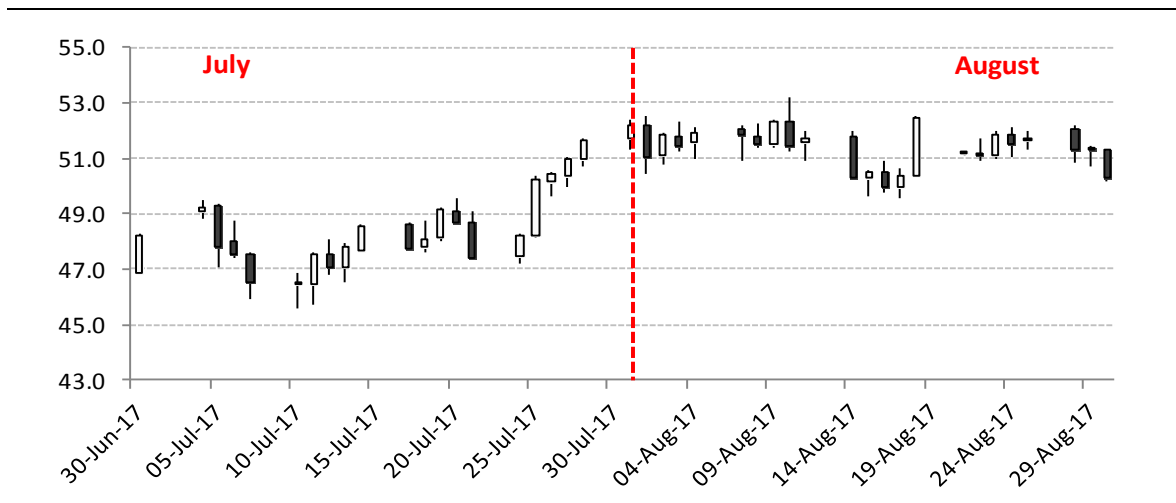
In August effective monthly trade range of Brent spot price returned to \$2.5 per bbl (11.6% to average price of \$48.53). In July it was about \$5.6 per bbl 11.6% to average price of \$48.53), In June it was also \$2.5 per bbl (5.4% to average price of \$46.89), in May - \$5.9 per bbl (11.6% to average price of \$50.87), in April - \$5.7 per bbl (11.0% to average price of \$52.0), in March - \$4.55 per bbl (8.5% to average price of \$52.96).

The crude oil futures curve is still in significant contango, but Brent futures curve was in short-term backwardation for a while. Storage levels are lowering and expectations about oversupply elimination have partly returned to the market. However, OPEC high compliance level is still anticipated to fall dramatically later in the year.

By the end of the month, 12-months futures to spot spread in Brent crude oil decreased by \$0.2 per bbl to \$1.2 per bbl. 1-month Brent futures to spot spread declined \$0.5 per bbl to \$0.0 per bbl, 3-month futures to spot spread narrowed \$0.3 per bbl to \$0.4 per bbl.

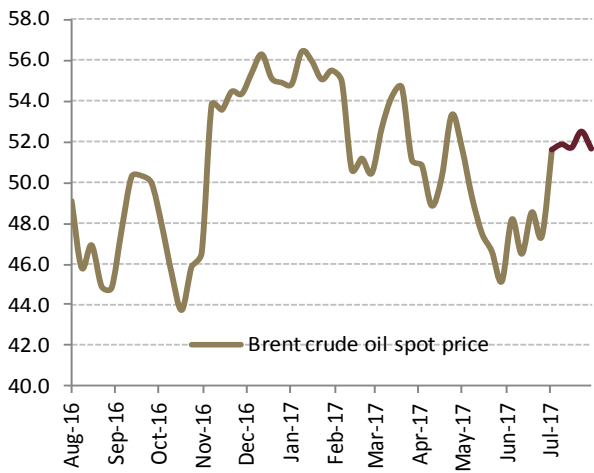
WTI 3-2-1 crack spreads increased in August to \$27.0 per bbl, 34% above end-July level. Brent 3-2-1 crack spread also raised by 60.6% to \$18.9 per bbl. Tapis 3-2-1 crack spread rose by 44.2% to \$16.1 per bbl. Hurricane Harvey landed in Texas in late August, but impacted refineries margins all over the world.

Chart 1.1. Brent crude oil price performance over last 2 months, \$ per bbl



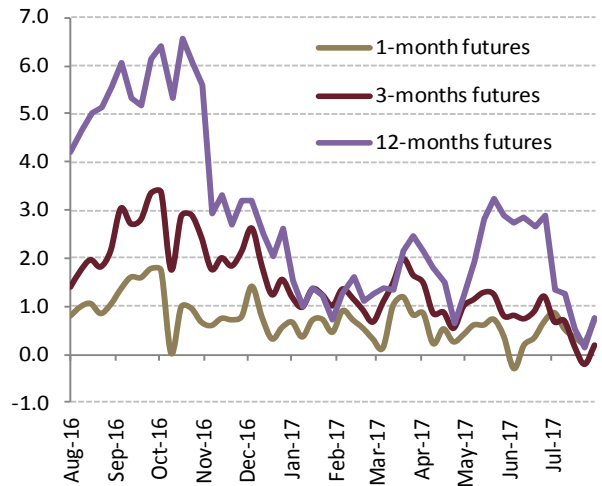
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 1.2. Brent crude oil price performance over last 12 months, \$ per bbl



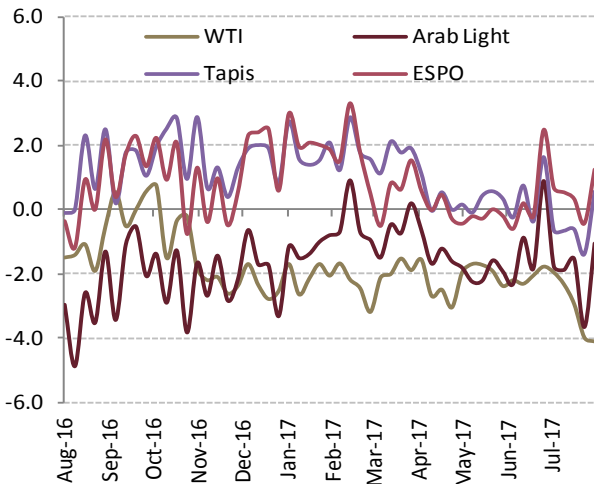
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 1.3. Contango (+) / backwardation (-) in Brent crude oil futures, \$ per bbl



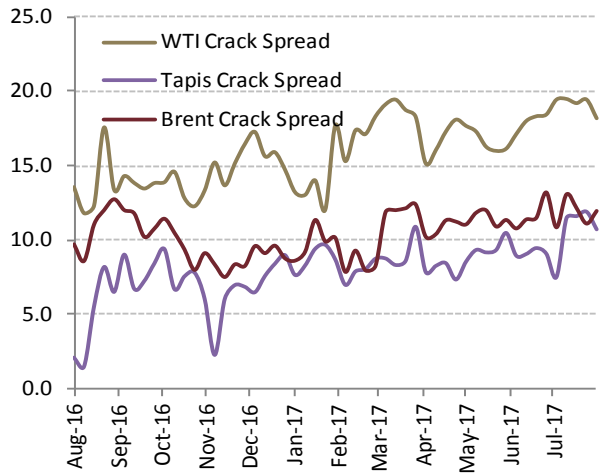
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 1.4. Crude oil benchmarks premium (+) / discount (-) over Brent crude oil, \$ per bbl



Source: Bloomberg

Chart 1.5. Crude oil 321 crack spread, \$ per bbl



Source: Bloomberg

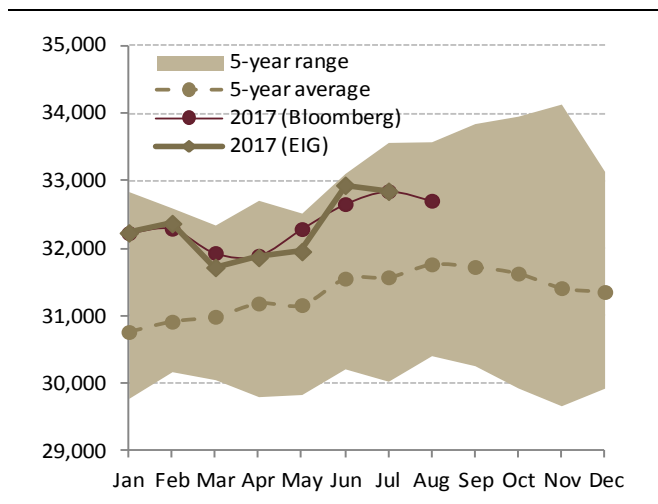
2. OPEC PRODUCTION

According to Bloomberg assessments, total OPEC oil production in August dropped by 0.4% m-o-m or 140 thsd bbl / d to 32.710 mln bbl / d. The largest contribution to the drop in OPEC oil production was made by Libya (-120 thsd bbl / d), Angola (-20 thsd bbl / d) and Saudi Arabia (-30 thsd bbl / d), while only export countries with increasing output were Nigeria (+40 thsd bbl / d) and Kuwait / U.A.E. (each +10 thsd bbl / d).

From a y-o-y basis in August the cartel total output declined by 2.6% (excluding Indonesia and Gabon from calculations). Libya demonstrated the most annual crude oil production growth (+630 thsd bbl / d or 242.0%), followed by Iran (+170 thsd bbl / d or +4.7%) and Nigeria (+360 thsd bbl / d or +25.9%). The most significant annual production decrease was observed in Saudi Arabia (-640 thsd bbl / d or -6.0%) in attempt to support high compliance level. Venezuela (-10.0%), Qatar (-7.6%), Kuwait (-7.5%) and Angola (-6.2%) also produced considerably less crude oil in August than a year ago.

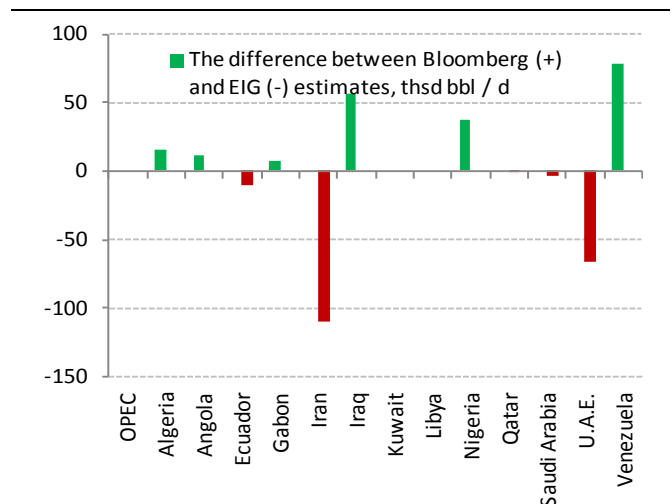
By the same token Energy Intelligence Group (EIG) in August realized its estimates of crude oil production around the world for the previous month (July, 2017). In comparison with earlier July OPEC oil output figures by Bloomberg, EIG evaluated total OPEC production equal to 32.850 mln bbl / d (the same level as Bloomberg). In particular EIG printed significantly higher numbers for Iran (+110 thsd bbl / d) and Venezuela (+67 thsd bbl / d) relative to Bloomberg ones. The only considerable downward assessments were made for Iraq crude oil output (-57 thsd bbl / d versus Bloomberg), Venezuela (-79 thsd bbl / d) and Nigeria (-37 thsd bbl / d).

Chart 2.1. OPEC crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



Source: Bloomberg, EIG

Chart 2.2. Different assessments of OPEC crude oil output in the previous month

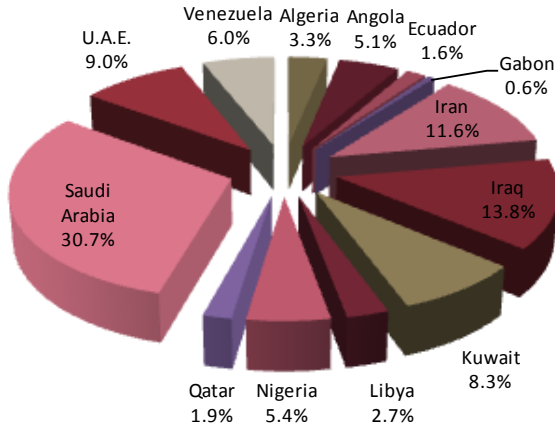


Source: Bloomberg, EIG

In accordance with EIG figures, in July OPEC as a whole decreased its share in a world crude oil output by 41 bps to 39.54%. However, while OPEC in its deal is focusing only on production levels, export volumes from OPEC nations are more important for rebalancing and the export has not declined considerably. Tankers tracking agencies found big boost in shipping movement in July. Exports from OPEC hit record level in July, 26.11 mln bbl / d, according to Reuters estimates. It was 370 thsd bbl / d higher than in June. Saudi Arabia exports fell to 7.1 mln bbl / d, comparing to 7.46 mln bbl / d in June. However higher exports from Iran (+0.11 mln bbl / d on the month-over-month basis), Nigeria (+0.16 mln bbl / d), Iraq (+0.16 mln bbl / d), UAE (+0.14 mln bbl / d) and other countries made rebalancing

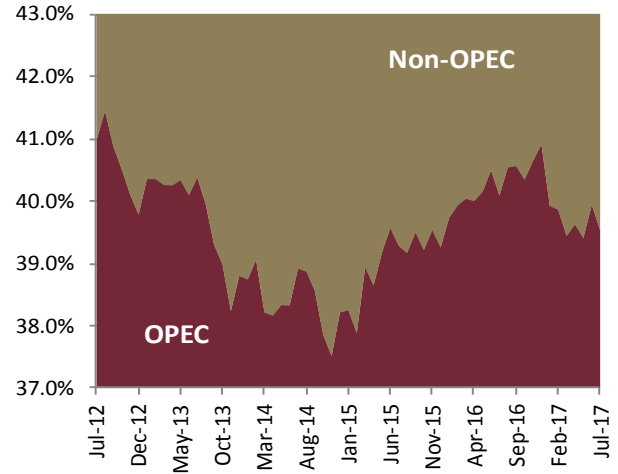
much harder task

Chart 2.3. OPEC crude oil production structure, by country



Source: Bloomberg

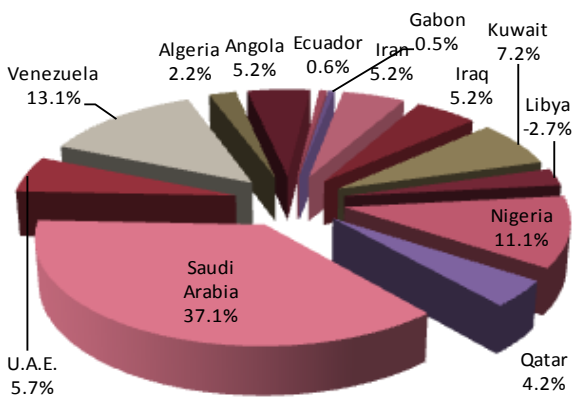
Chart 2.4. OPEC share, as % of world crude oil production



Source: EIG

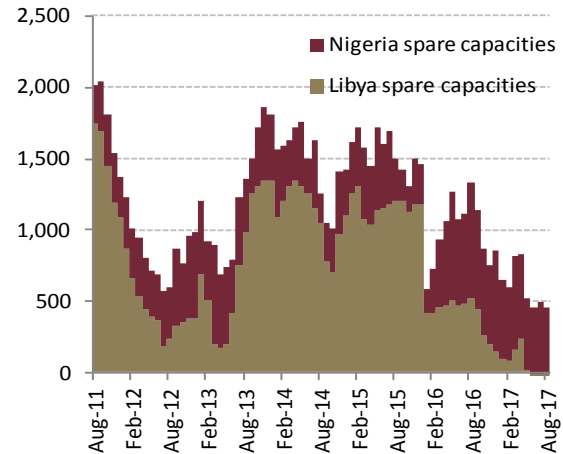
In August the Bloomberg estimated OPEC’s total spare capacities at roughly 3.94 mln bbl / d. About 80% of OPEC’s potential to ramp up crude oil production were located in 6 states, namely Saudi Arabia (1500 thsd bbl / d or 38.0% of total), Nigeria (450 thsd bbl / d or 11.0% of total), Kuwait (290 thsd bbl / d or 7.0% of total), Iran (210 thsd bbl / d or 5.0% of total), Iraq (210 or 5.0%) and Venezuela (530 thsd bbl / d or 13.0% of total).

Chart 2.5. OPEC crude oil spare capacities structure, by country



Source: Bloomberg

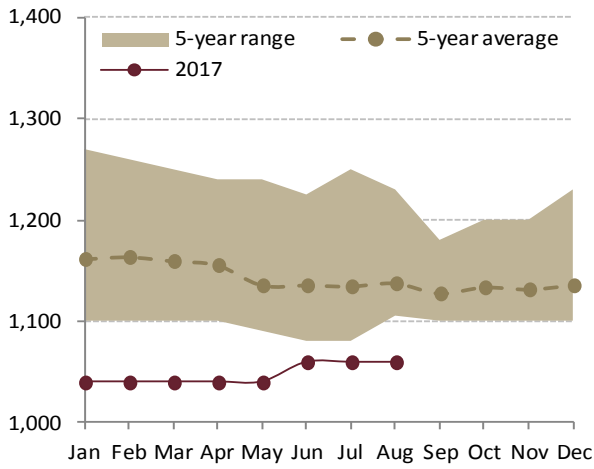
Chart 2.6. Nigeria & Libya oil production disruptions, thsd bbl / d



Source: Bloomberg

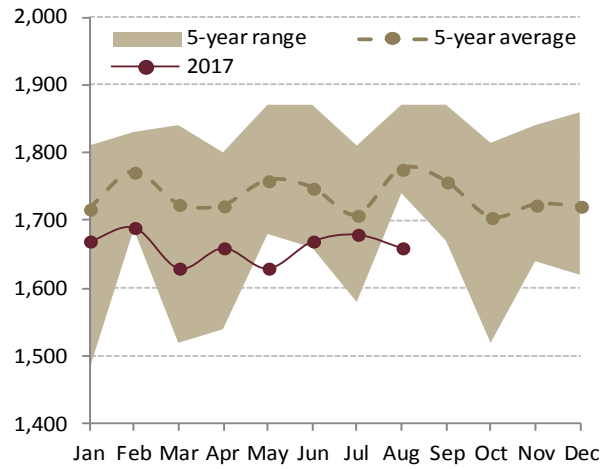
OPEC’s free capacities increased in August by 140 thsd bbl / d due to drop in Libya output, where situation is still highly unstable. Nigeria still has the room to raise its production. According to Bloomberg, its spare capacity is at 450 thsd bbl / d now. Nigeria had been intended to increase its production to its capacity (2.2 mln bbl / d) within months, but promised the monitoring committee to limit output at 1.8 mln bbl / d. Libya is not believed to be capable to increase its production considerably above 1 mln bbl / d due to continuous conflicts among rival fractions. The risks of geopolitical events in the market are seemingly low for now, despite North Korea tensions and Qatar unsolved situation.

Chart 2.7. Algeria crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



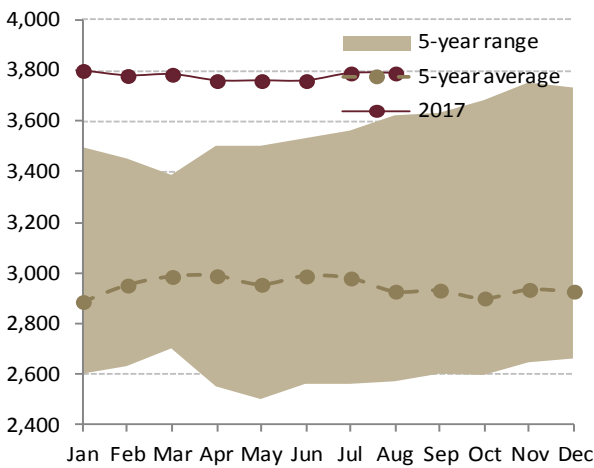
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.8. Angola crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



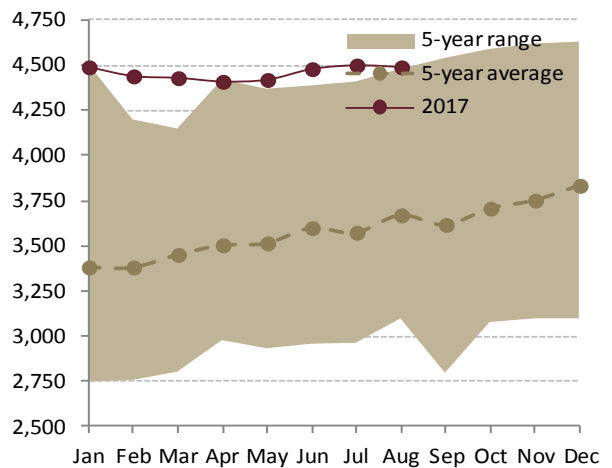
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.9. Iran crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



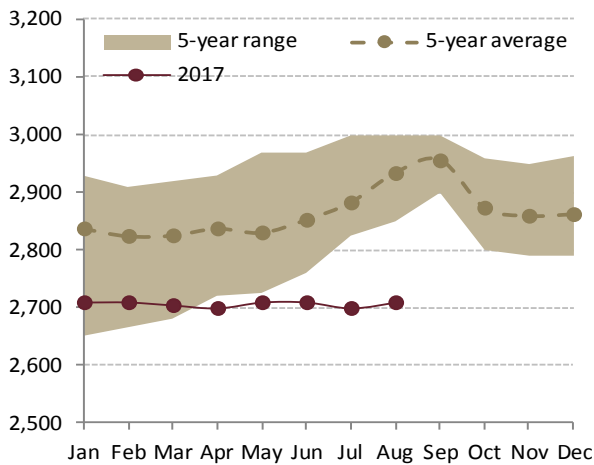
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.10. Iraq crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



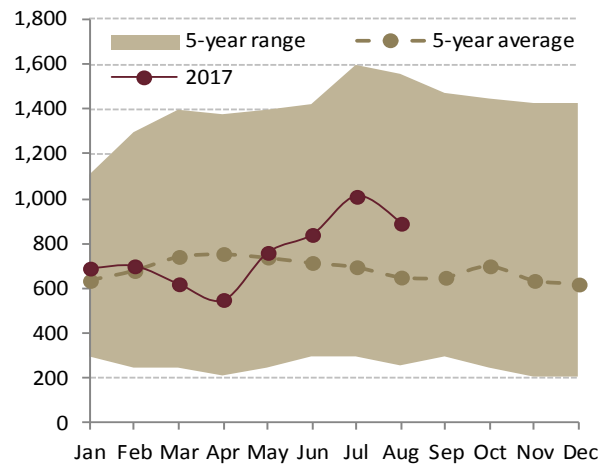
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.11. Kuwait crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



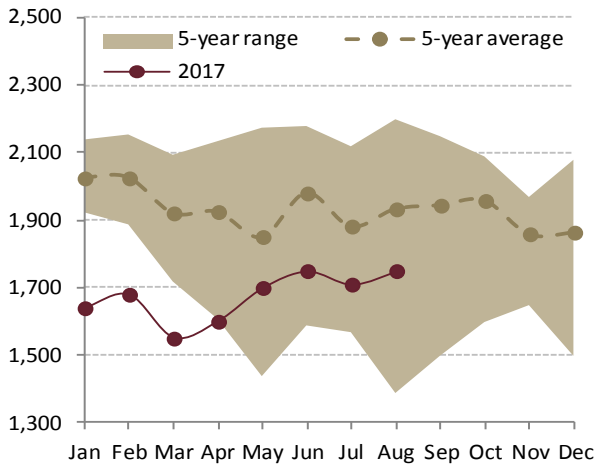
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.12. Libya crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



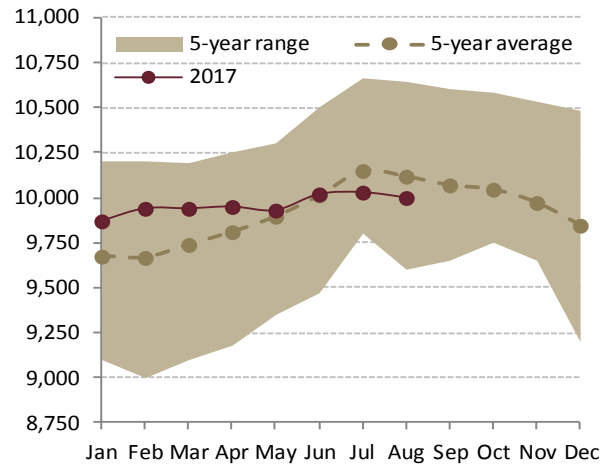
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.13. Nigeria crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



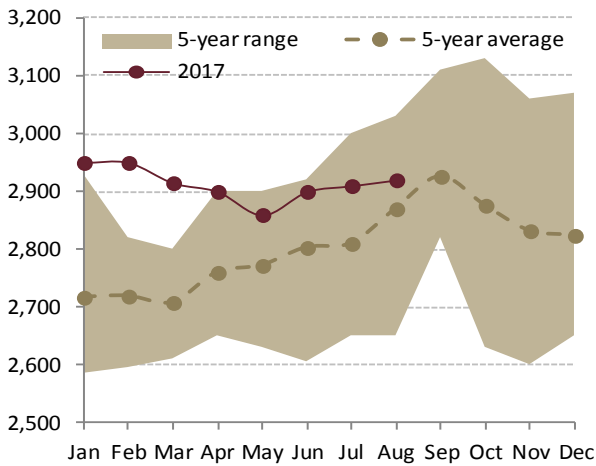
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.14. Saudi Arabia crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



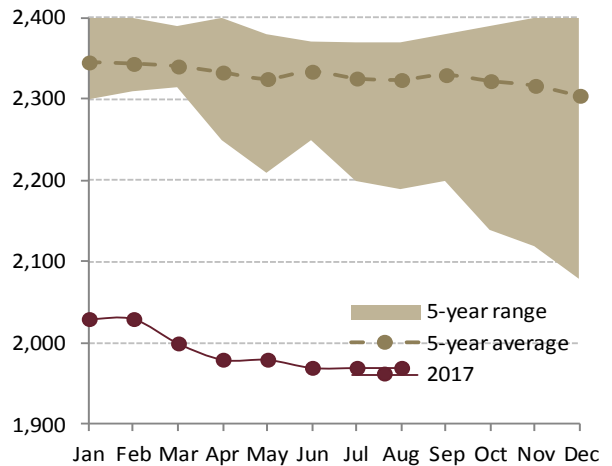
Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.15. U.A.E. crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



Source: Bloomberg

Chart 2.16. Venezuela crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



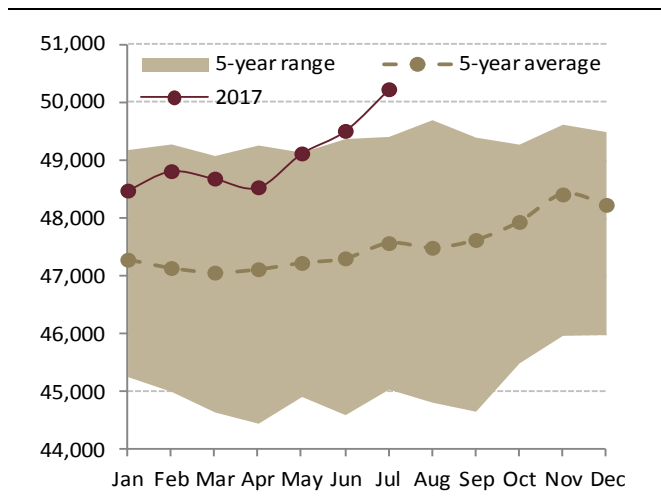
Source: Bloomberg

3. NON-OPEC PRODUCTION

According to the most recent EIG assessments of worldwide crude oil production, total crude oil output in non-OPEC states surged in July by 720 thsd bbl / d or 1.5% to 50.24 mln bbl / d. Comparing to the reference level in October (48.893 mln bbl / d) non-OPEC production was higher by 1.347 thsd bbl / d. The most considerable production growth in July relative to the previous month among the non-OPEC oil producing countries was achieved in Norway (+247 thsd bbl / d), Canada (+81 thsd bbl / d) and the USA (+67 thsd bbl / d), while China and Colombia made a main cutback with oil output reduce of 94 and 49 thsd bbl / d respectively.

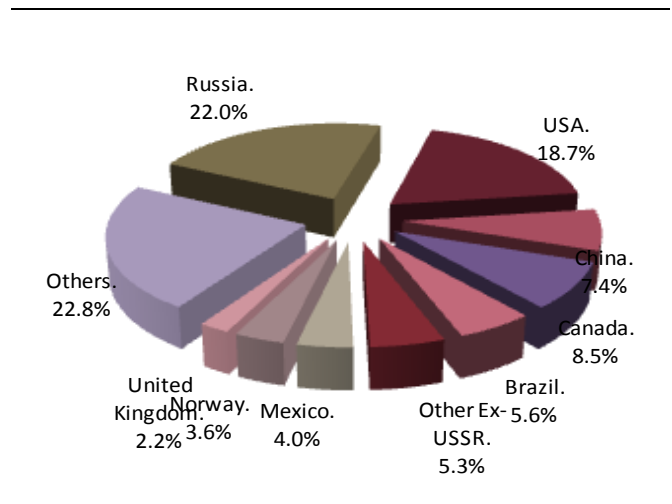
The same time from the longer-term point of view (in terms of y-o-y) non-OPEC crude oil output in July increased by almost 1.5 mln bbl / d or 3.0% with Brazil (+220 thsd bbl / d or +8.5% yoy), Canada (+633 thsd bbl / d or +17.5% yoy) and the USA (+643 thsd bbl / d or +7.4% yoy) being the main drivers of this positive tendency. This output growth was partly offset by annual production decline in China (-240 thsd bbl / d or -6.1%) and Mexico (-147 thsd bbl / d or -6.8%). Other non-OPEC oil-extracting countries with negative annual output change in July were Oman, Egypt and Malaysia which output were reduced by 30-80 thsd bbl / d.

Chart 3.1. Non-OPEC crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



Source: EIG

Chart 3.2. Non-OPEC crude oil production structure, by country

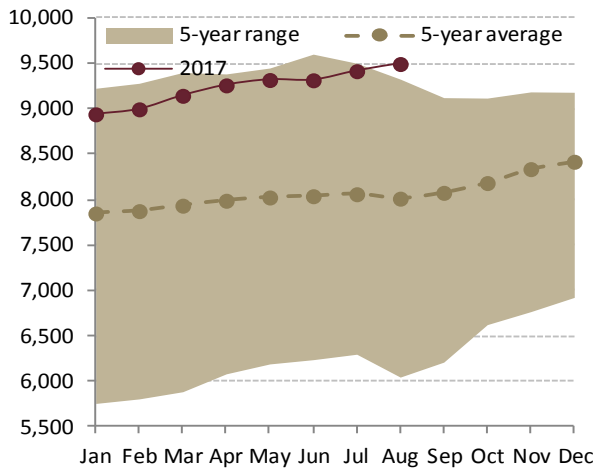


Source: EIG

USA

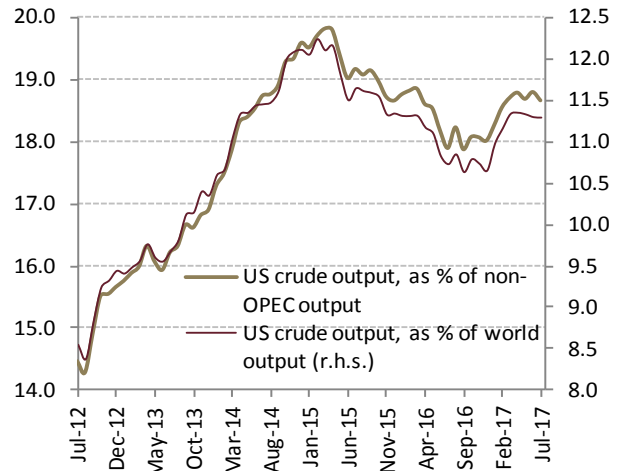
Crude oil production in the USA increased substantially in August (the last data is for August 25), adding 79 thsd bbl / d in comparison with July data and increasing by 976 thsd bbl / d or 11.5% in comparison with August 2016 figures. According to the most recent EIG data, the USA was accounted for 11.3% of global crude oil output in July, that is nearly 90 bps lower relative to the record high of 12.20% printed in February 2015. The same time natural gas liquids (NGL) production in the USA in August rose by 85 thsd bbl / d or 0.8% on the month-to-month basis and increased by 128 thsd bbl / d or 3.6% on the year-on-year basis. Crude oil net imports from the US in August rose by 2.2% mom to less than 7.3 bn bbl / d, while crude oil exports rose to 856 thsd bbl / d comparing to 845 thsd bbl / d in July. Oil products exports from the US in August declined by 137 thsd bbl / d and the net imports of refined oil products rose by 514 thsd bbl / d.

Chart 3.3. USA crude oil production, thsd bbl / d



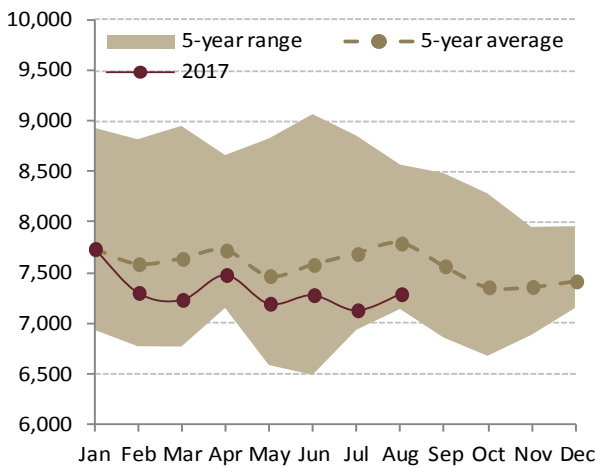
Source: DOE

Chart 3.4. The share of the USA in oil production, %



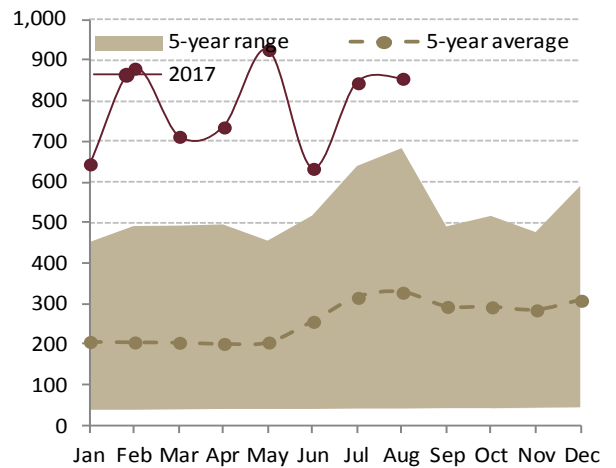
Source: EIG

Chart 3.5. USA crude oil net import, thsd bbl / d



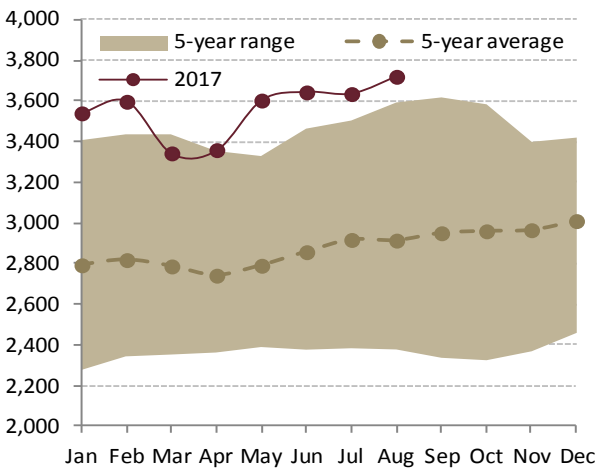
Source: DOE

Chart 3.6. USA crude oil export, thsd bbl / d



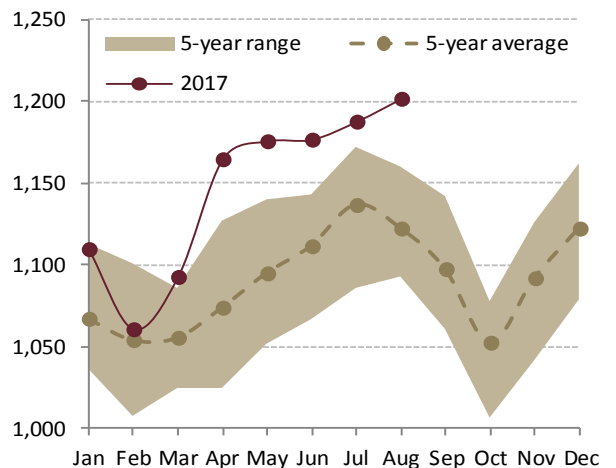
Source: DOE

Chart 3.7. USA NGL production, thsd bbl / day



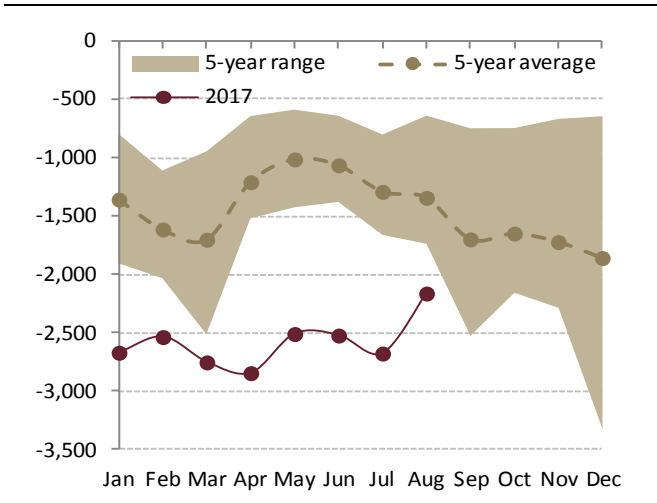
Source: DOE

Chart 3.8. USA oil processing gain, thsd bbl / day



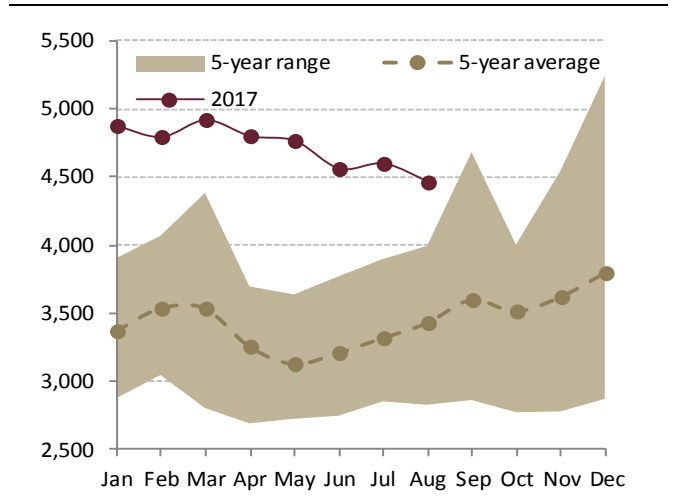
Source: DOE

Chart 3.9. USA oil product net import, thsd bbl / d



Source: DOE

Chart 3.10. USA oil product export, thsd bbl / d



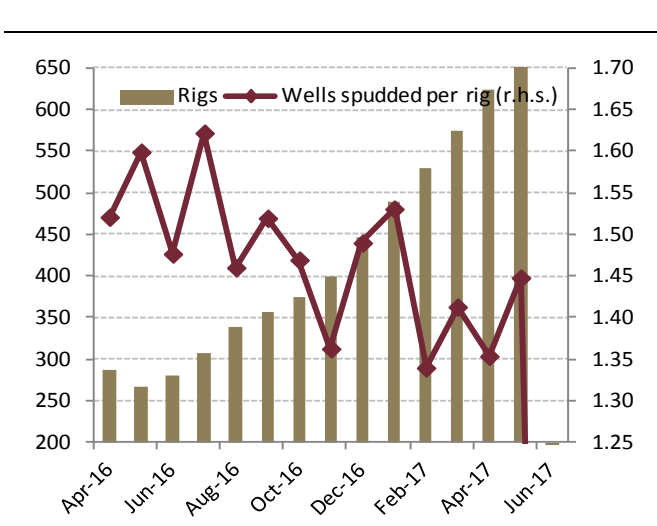
Source: DOE

Total production of shale oil in the US is still on its way to recovery and added 53 thsd bbl / d in August and on the year-on-year basis it was higher by 11.8% or 718 thsd bbl / d.

All the major shale oil plays in the USA marked growth in August. Eagle Ford crude oil production in August increased both on month-to-month and year-on-year basis by 0.8% and 3.0% respectively. Bakken deposit in August marked growth by 9 thsd bbl / d and crude oil extraction in August 2017 was 4.0% higher than a year ago.

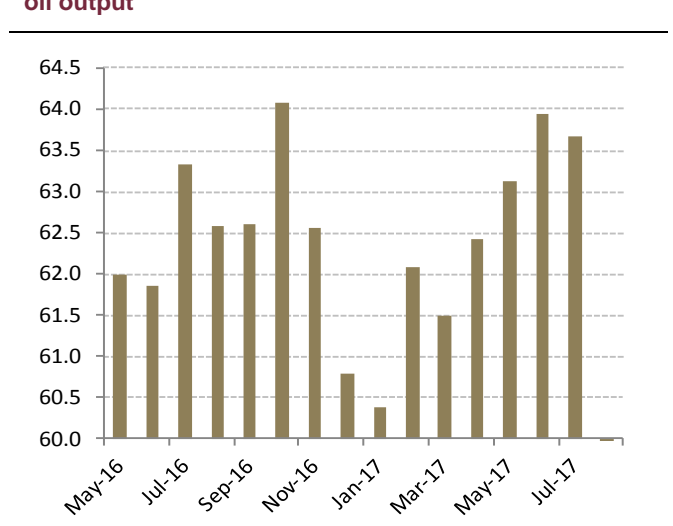
The most output addition was observed on the Permian deposit, where crude oil production in August increased both on month-to-month and year-on-year basis by 2.0% and 25.3% respectively.

Chart 3.11. USA rigs and wells spudded



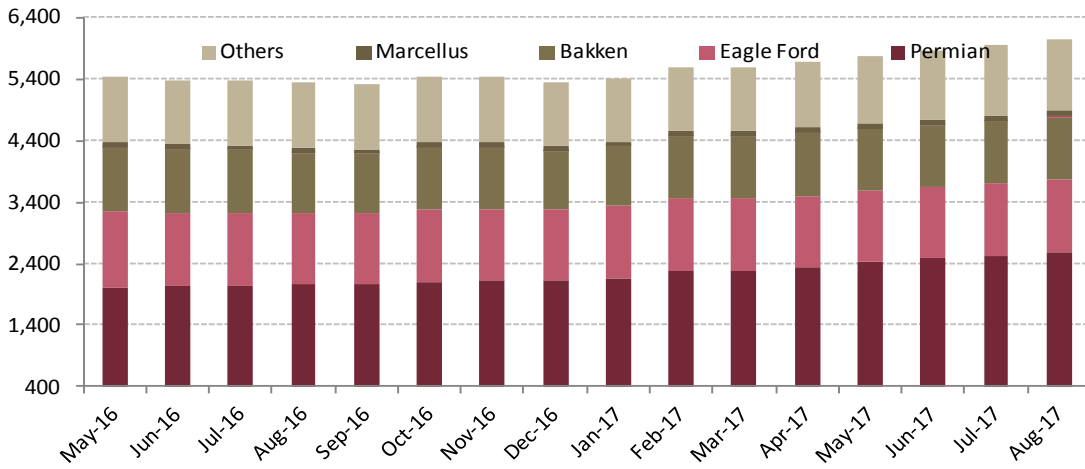
Source: DOE

Chart 3.12. Shale oil production, as % of total US crude oil output



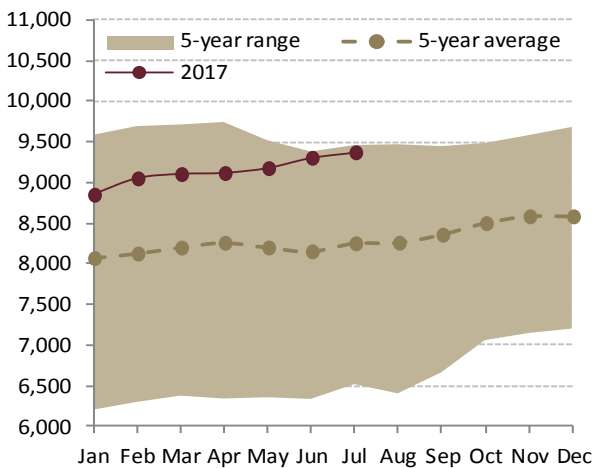
Source: Rystad Energy, Bloomberg

Chart 3.13. USA shale oil production by regions, thsd bbl / d



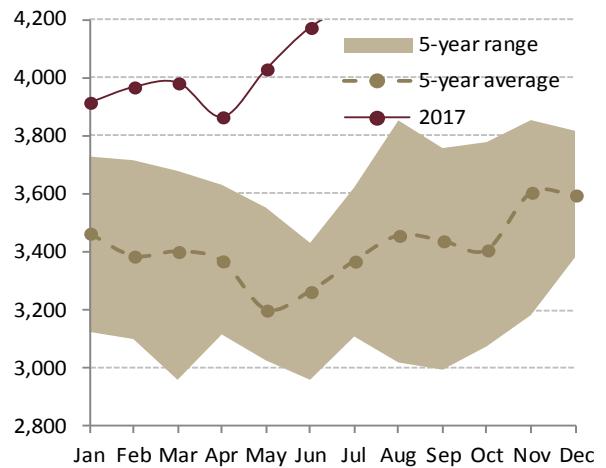
Source: Rystad Energy, Bloomberg

Chart 3.14. USA crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



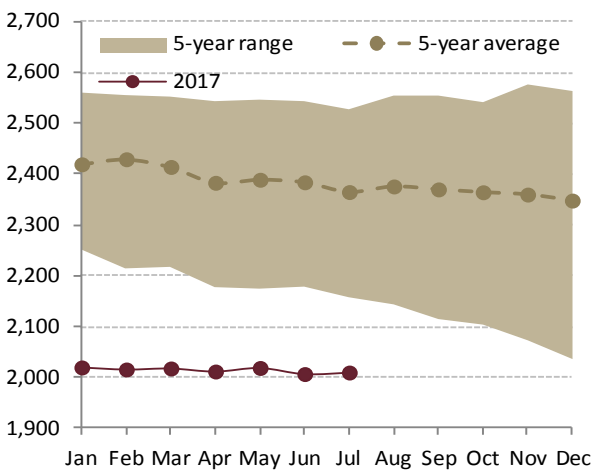
Source: EIG

Chart 3.15. Canada crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



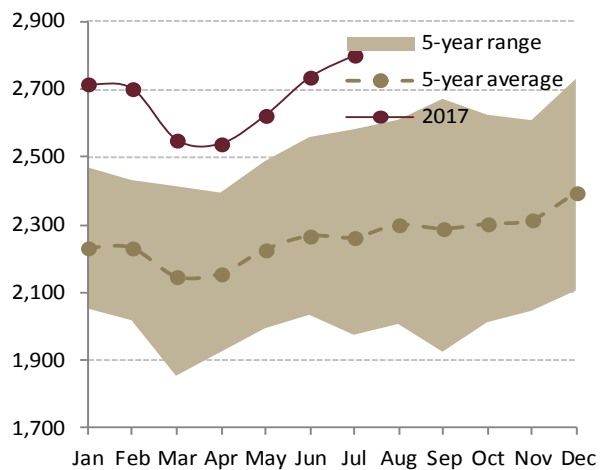
Source: EIG

Chart 3.16. Mexico crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



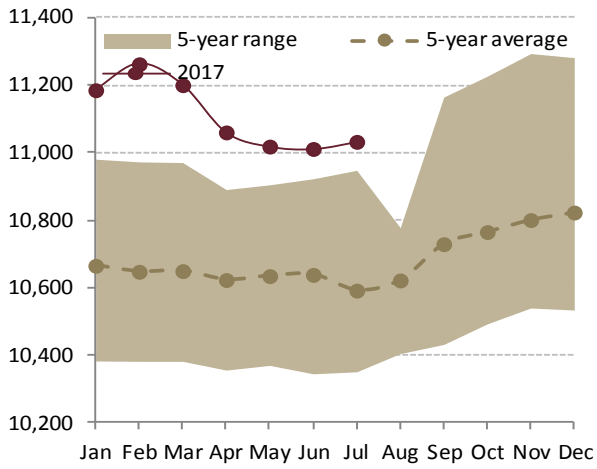
Source: EIG

Chart 3.17. Brazil crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



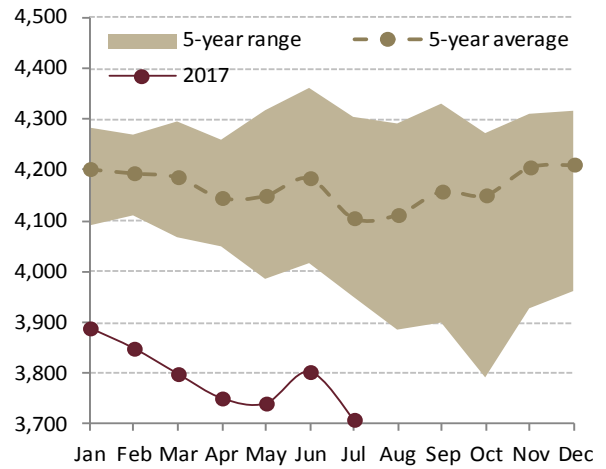
Source: EIG

Chart 3.18. Russia crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



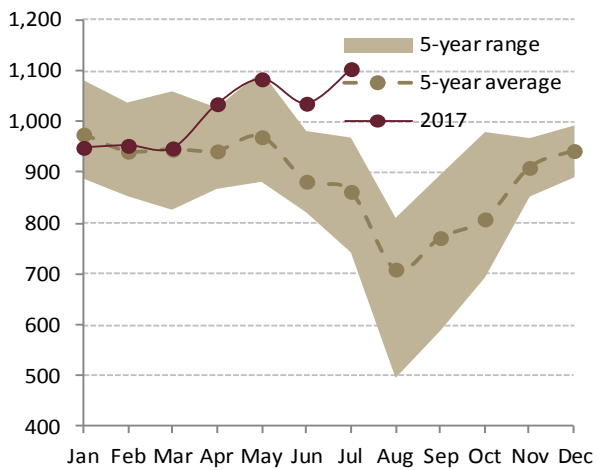
Source: EIG

Chart 3.19. China crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



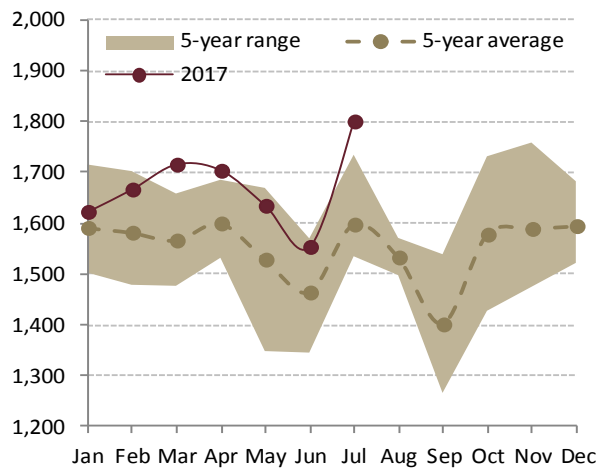
Source: EIG

Chart 3.20. UK crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



Source: EIG

Chart 3.21. Norway crude oil output, thsd bbl / d



Source: EIG

4. DEMAND

Global

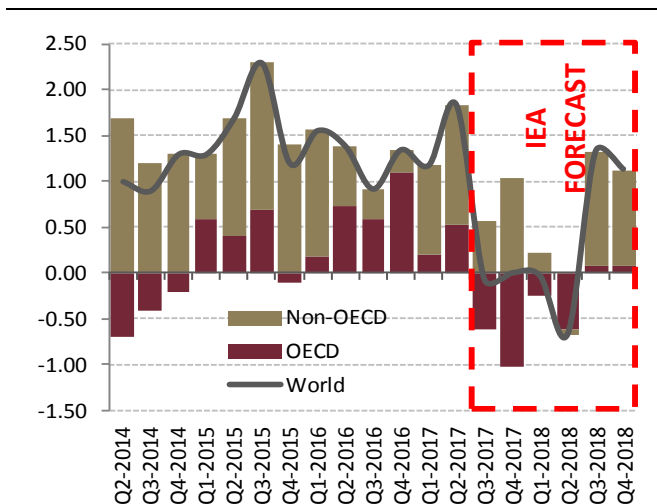
There was a little new information regarding global oil demand in July as IEA refreshes its world oil demand estimations on quarterly basis. So the most up-to-date EIA's data on global oil demand is figures for the 2nd quarter of 2017.

According to these EIA's numbers total world demand for oil in the 2nd quarter plunged by 890 thsd bbl / d or 0.9% over against the 1st quarter of 2017. Comparing to the 2nd quarter of 2016 global demand for oil grew by 1.84 mln bbl / d or 1.9%. The main source of global oil demand growth in the latest EIA reported quarter was non-OECD countries whose aggregate demand raised by 1310 thsd bbl / d (+2.6% yoy), while the demand from OECD states increased by 530 thsd bbl / d (1.2% yoy). Interestingly on the quarter-over-quarter basis OECD countries in the 2nd quarter of 2017 showed decline of 0.7%.

As for demand from single states and regions, the most significant demand shrinkage in the 2nd quarter was observed in Japan, where demand for oil dropped by 740 thsd bbl / d (-17.1% qoq), and declined on the year-over-year basis by 110 thsd bbl / d (-3.0%). Also negative demand tendencies had a place in Korea (-130 thsd bbl / d or -4.8% qoq) and in Canada (-20 thsd bbl / d or -0.9% qoq). The same time among the non-OECD states in the 2nd quarter of 2017 demand for crude oil increased in China by 170 thsd bbl / d (+1.4% qoq / +5.0% yoy), in India by 160 thsd bbl / d (+3.5% qoq and +3.5% yoy) and other Asia by 140 thsd bbl / d (+1.6% qoq, +4.0% yoy).

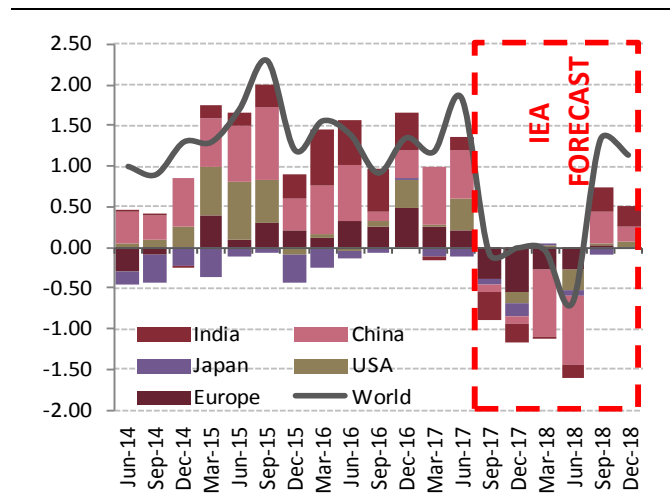
In its monthly report, the IEA revised down its global demand estimation for 2016 by 0.4 mln bbl / d. "The impact of carrying this lower demand base into 2017 against unchanged supply numbers is that stock draws later in the year are likely to be lower than first thought," the IEA said. The agency cut projections for the amount of crude required from OPEC this year and next by about 400,000 barrels a day. About 32.6 million barrels a day will be needed from the group this year, less than the 32.84 million it pumped in July.

Chart 4.1. World oil demand yoy change, mln bbl / d



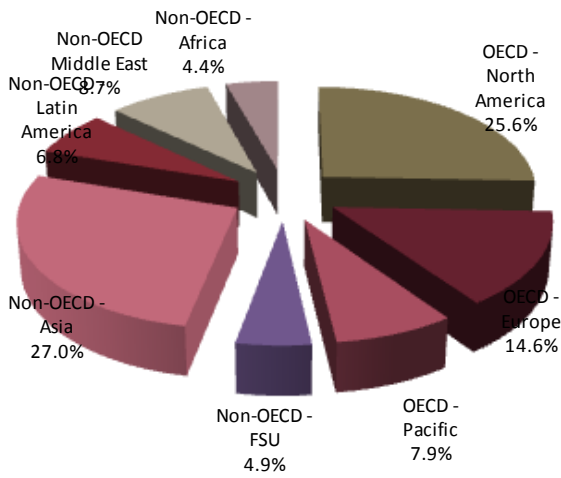
Source: IEA

Chart 4.2. Regional oil demand yoy change, mln bbl / d



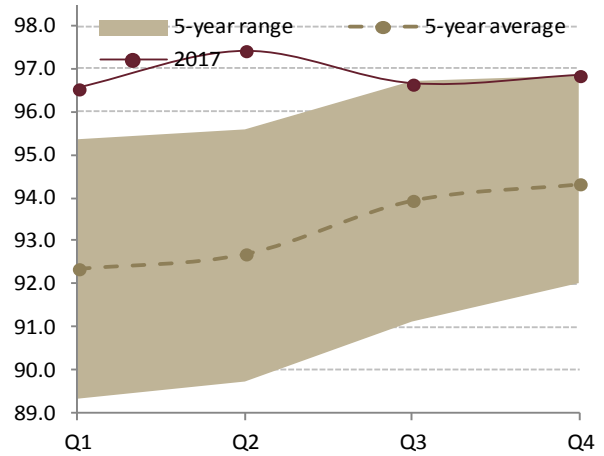
Source: IEA

Chart 4.3. World oil demand structure, by region



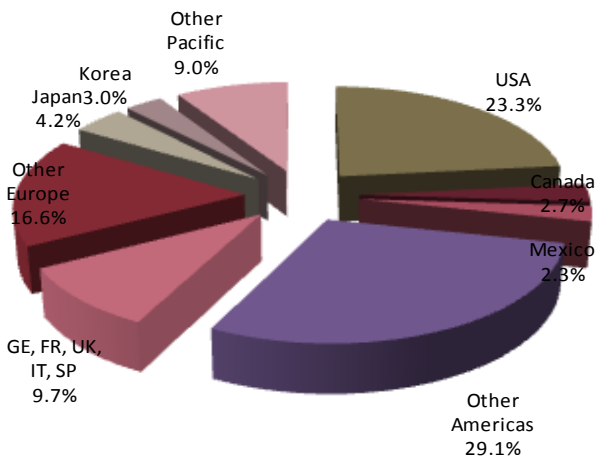
Source: IEA

Chart 4.4 World crude oil demand, mln bbl / d



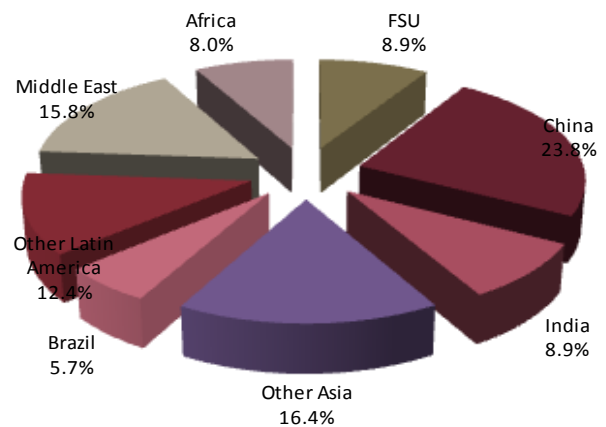
Source: IEA

Chart 4.5. OECD oil demand structure, by country



Source: IEA

Chart 4.6. Non-OECD oil demand structure, by country



Source: IEA

China

Last data for China demand in Bloomberg is for July. Total apparent demand for oil in China in July plunged on m-o-m basis by about 569 thsd bbl / d or 5.3%. Demand comparing to last year in July is higher by 108 thsd bbl / d or +1.1%.

The import of crude oil to China in July fell to 34.74 mln metric tons (equals to 8.5 mln bbl / d) according to China's General Administration of Customs. The data includes imports from small independent refineries (teapots). The demand from these teapot refineries is expected to fall between June 2017 and August 2017 due to strict import quotas and tax policies. Independent refiners, mainly based in Shandong, are under pressure to cut run rates as profit margins have been squeezed by Beijing's tighter scrutiny over taxes and shifting quota policies, while some have begun seasonal maintenance, according to Reuters.

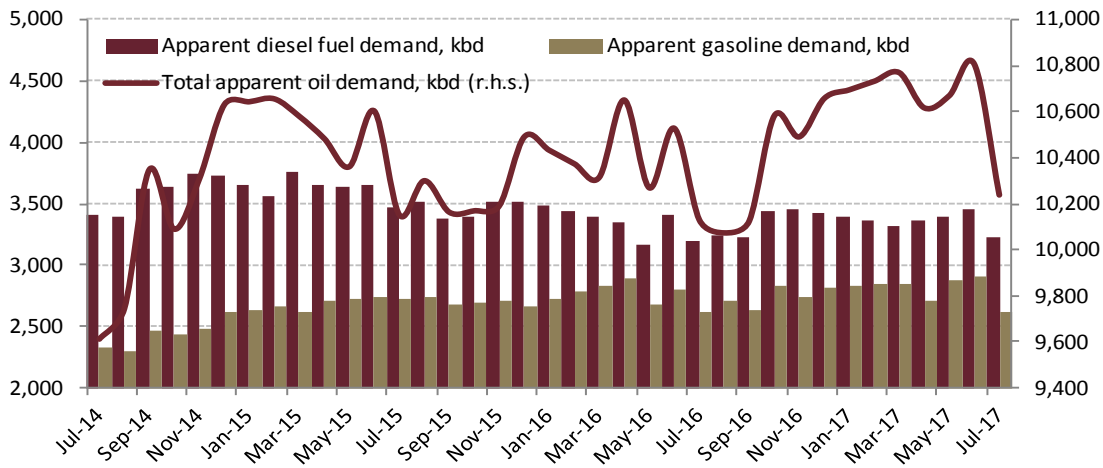
According to Platt's calculations, China's apparent oil demand, excluding output from independent refineries, slipped into the negative territory in 2016, a sharp reversal from the

near 7% growth witnessed a year earlier, as the country's slowest GDP growth in 26 years slashed appetite for industrial and transportation fuels in Asia's biggest oil consuming nation. However, if output from the independent sector is taken into account, apparent demand last year is estimated to be around 11.34 million b/d, representing 1.3% year-on-year growth. Platts forecasts China's apparent demand will reach 11.57 million b/d in 2017, a 2% increase against the adjusted numbers for 2016.

Chinese interest to SUV vehicles was encouraged by retail gasoline price fall in 2015 and still has been standing at the rather high levels. Chinese citizens bought more than 1000 thsd of new SUVs each month in December and November last year. Up to date this year this number has stayed above 600 vehicles. The pace of growth of these gas-guzzlers in China looks strong, comparing to prior years.

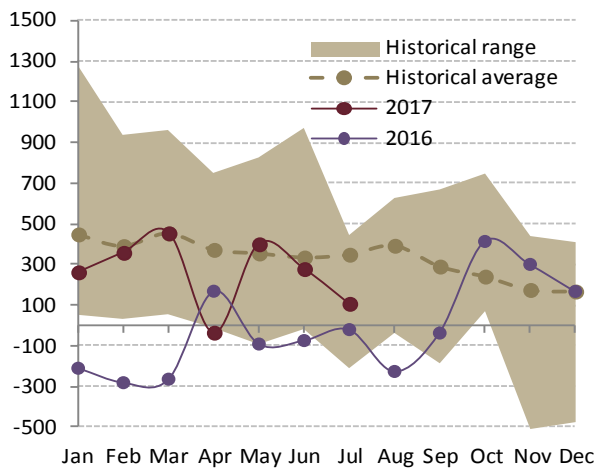
The same time Chinese refineries in July increased export of oil products by 0.035 mln metric tons comparing to last year numbers. China exported in this July roughly 0.4% less volumes of oil products than in July 2016.

Chart 4.7. Chinese apparent oil demand, thsd barrels per day



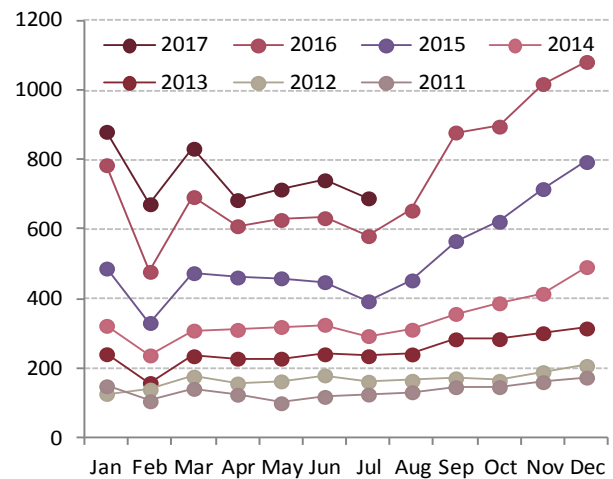
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, Customs General Administration PRC, Bloomberg

Chart 4.8. Annual changes in Chinese apparent oil demand, thsd bbl / d



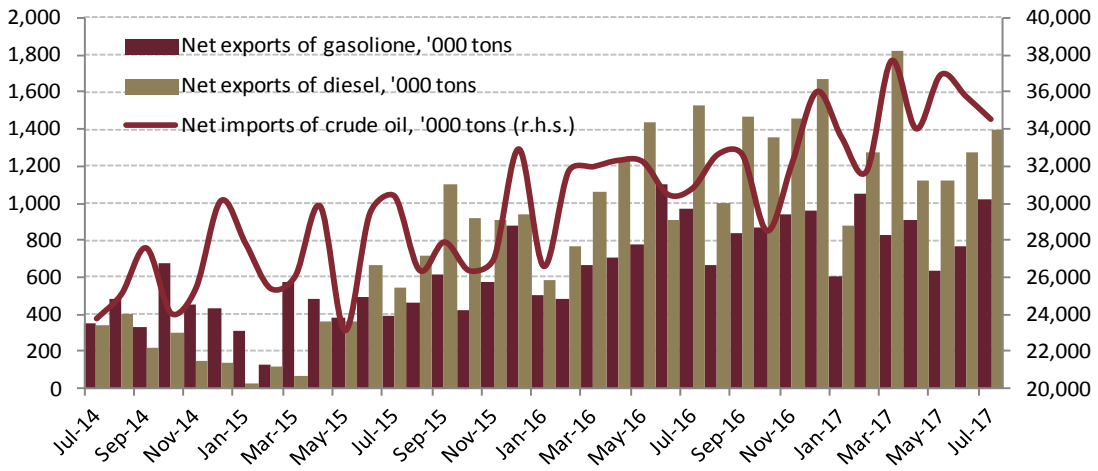
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, Customs General Administration PRC, Bloomberg

Chart 4.9. Chinese SUVs sales, thsd vehicles



Source: China Passenger Car Association, Bloomberg

Chart 4.10. China crude oil net imports Vs net exports of gasoline & diesel



Source: Customs General Administration PRC, Bloomberg

5. INVENTORIES

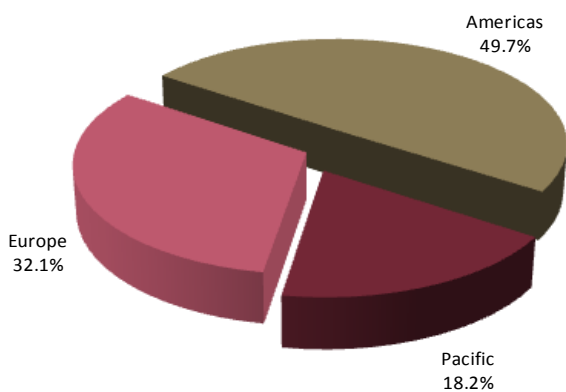
Pursuant to the most recent IEA monthly report, total OECD commercial oil stocks decline in June 2017 (the last reported month on oil stocks) by 19.2 mln bbl (-0.6%). The most part of the decrease was the result of crude oil inventories plunged by 15.6 mln bbl (-1.3% mom), while total OECD products stocks rose by 6.2 mln bbl (0.4% mom). The same time in comparison with a year ago figures total OECD commercial oil stocks in June 2017 were lower by 35.6 mln bbl or 1.2% with crude oil stocks dropped 14.0 mln bbl (1.2% yoy) and oil products stocks decreased by 22.5 mln bbl (-1.5% yoy).

From the standpoint of the regional structure of oil inventories the weakest situation in June was observed in Europe, where crude inventories raised 2.8 mln bbl (+0.8%) mom and 4.2 mln bbl (+1.2%) yoy. In Americas crude oil stocks fell m-o-m by 15.6 mln bbl or 1.3% and rose y-o-y by 3.3 mln bbl or 0.5%, while stocks of refined oil products rose by 11.8 mln bbl (1.5%) on m-o-m and 0.5 mln bbl (0.1%) on y-o-y basis. Stocks of crude oil in the Pacific region in June fell by 2.6 mln bbl in m-o-m, refined oil products stocks climbed by 1.8 mln bbl (1.1%) in m-o-m.

As for the by-product inventories structure, the largest drop in OECD inventories in June was noticed in Distillates that stocks fell by 10.8 mln bbl (-1.8% mom). The smallest stocks decrease took place in Heavy Fuel that OECD inventories were lower by 2.3 mln bbl (-1.8%) on month-to-month basis. Gasoline OECD stocks also declined by 7.3 mln bbl (-1.8%).

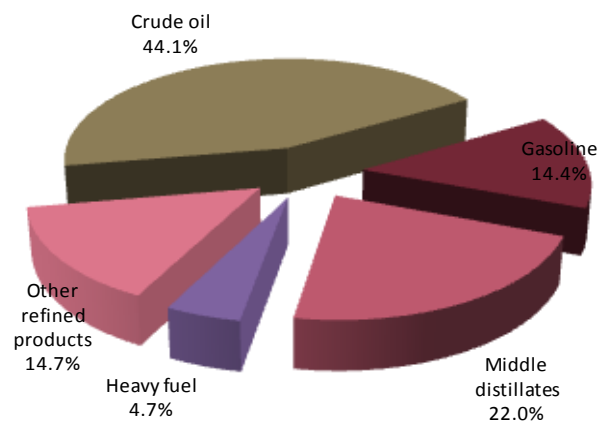
To sum these all up we should conclude that global oil inventories in highly developed states (OECD) are still on very elevated levels although oil stocks have finally showed draw downing.

Chart 5.1. OECD oil stocks structure, by country



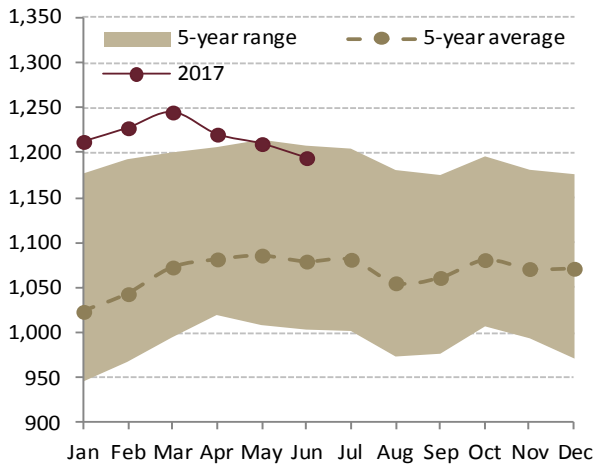
Source: IEA

Chart 5.2. OECD oil stocks structure, by product



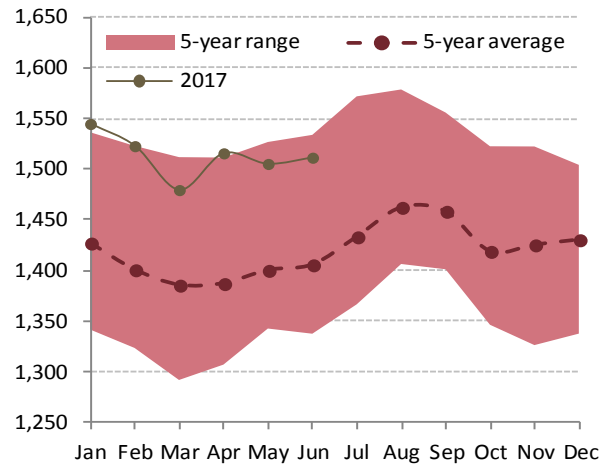
Source: IEA

Chart 5.3. OECD crude oil stocks, mln bbl



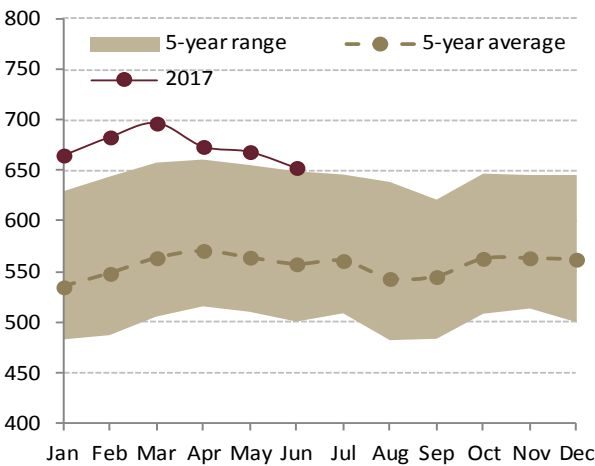
Source: IEA

Chart 5.4. OECD oil products stocks, mln bbl



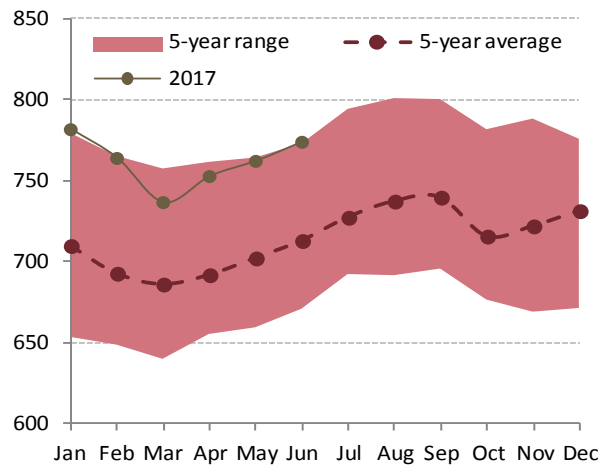
Source: IEA

Chart 5.5. Americas (OECD) crude oil stocks, mln bbl



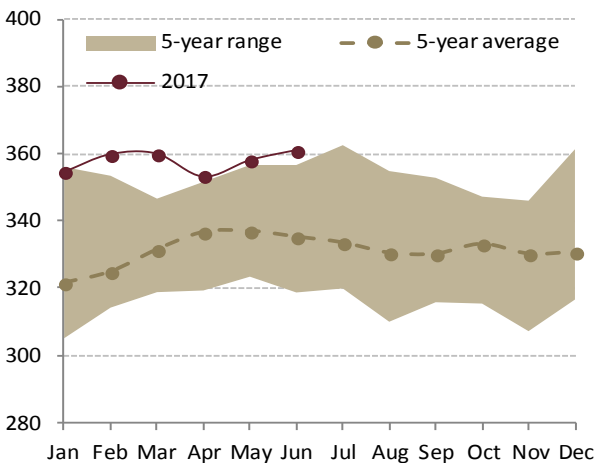
Source: IEA

Chart 5.6. Americas (OECD) oil products stocks, mln bbl



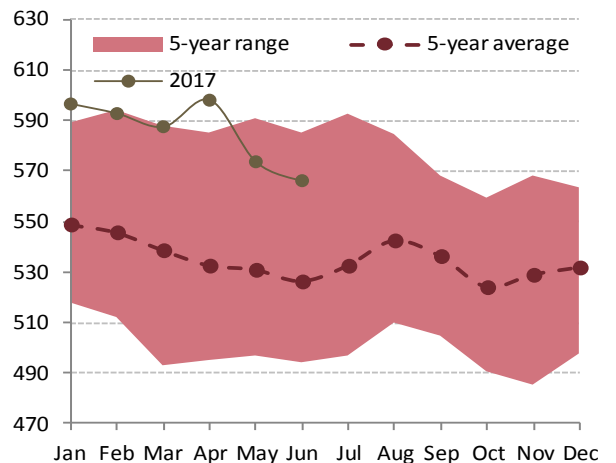
Source: IEA

Chart 5.7. Europe (OECD) crude oil stocks, mln bbl



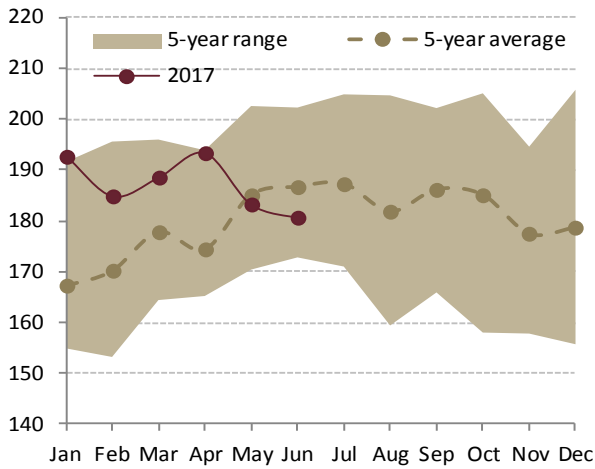
Source: IEA

Chart 5.8. Europe (OECD) oil products stocks, mln bbl



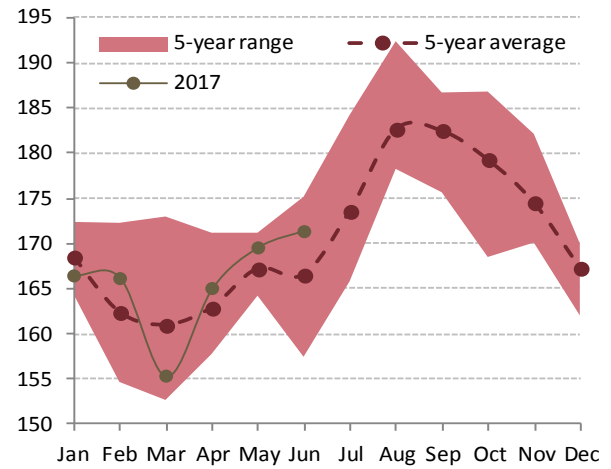
Source: IEA

Chart 5.9. Pacific (OECD) crude oil stocks, mln bbl



Source: IEA

Chart 5.10. Pacific (OECD) oil products stocks, mln bbl



Source: IEA

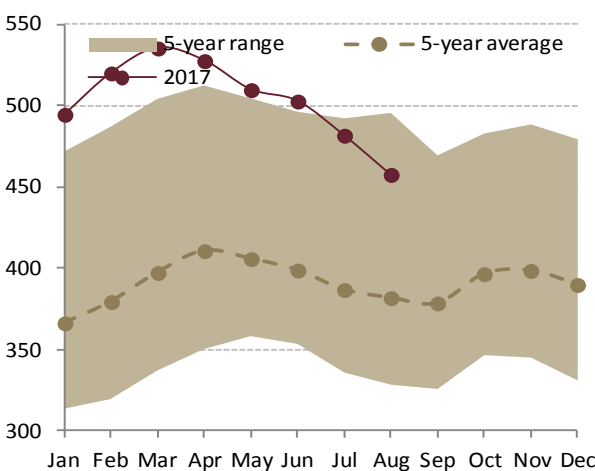
USA

According to DOE's weekly data total commercial crude oil stocks in the USA in August (up to date) fell by 24.1 mln bbl or 5.0% comparing to the previous month. Crude oil inventories are 21.2 mln bbl lower than 479 mln bbl printed in December 2016.

Crude oil stocks in August were 37.5 mln bbl (or -7.6%) lower than they were a year ago. As for crude oil inventories in Cushing oil storage in Oklahoma, they were 1.4 mln bbl or 2.6% higher in August than prior month and 6.6 mln bbl or 10.4% lower than a year ago.

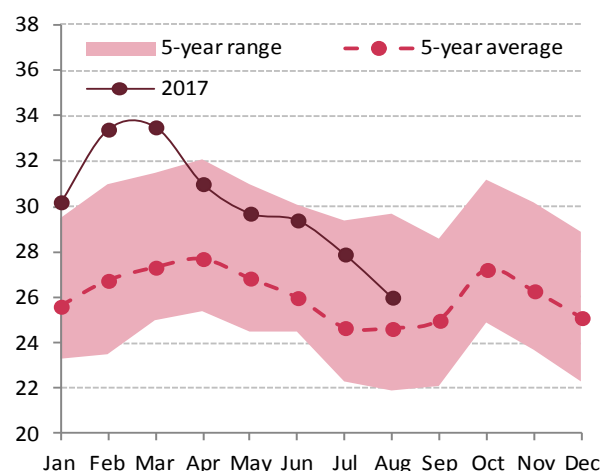
US gasoline inventories in August increased by 2.3 mln bbl or 1.0% mom and inventories of distillates decreased by 0.3 mln bbl or -0.2% mom. In comparison with the figures a year ago gasoline and distillates stocks both declined by 2.1 mln bbl (-0.9%) and 5.6 mln bbl (-3.6%) respectively.

Chart 5.11. US commercial crude oil stocks, mln bbl



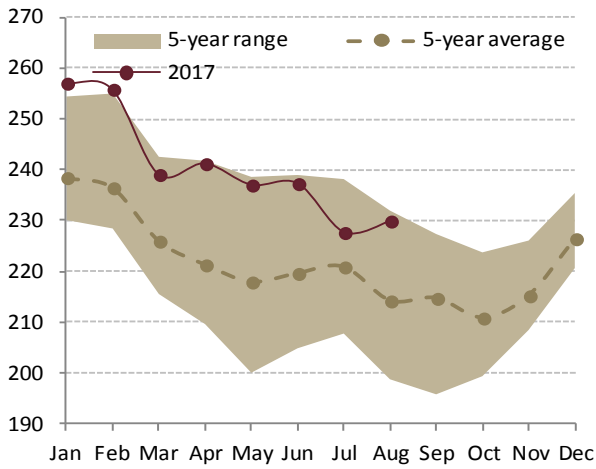
Source: DOE

Chart 5.12. US commercial crude oil stocks, days of supply



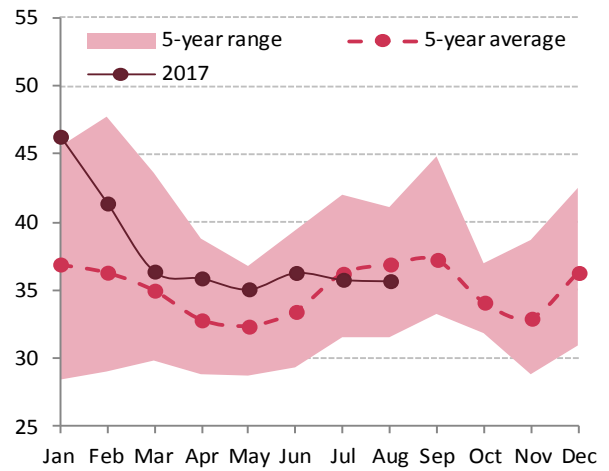
Source: DOE

Chart 5.13. US gasoline stocks, mln bbl



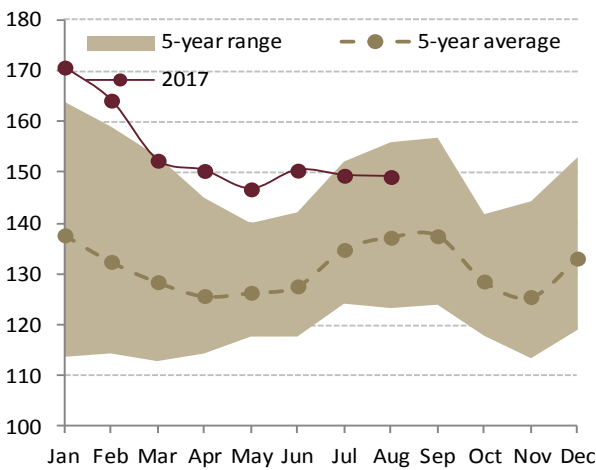
Source: DOE

Chart 5.14. US gasoline stocks, days of supply



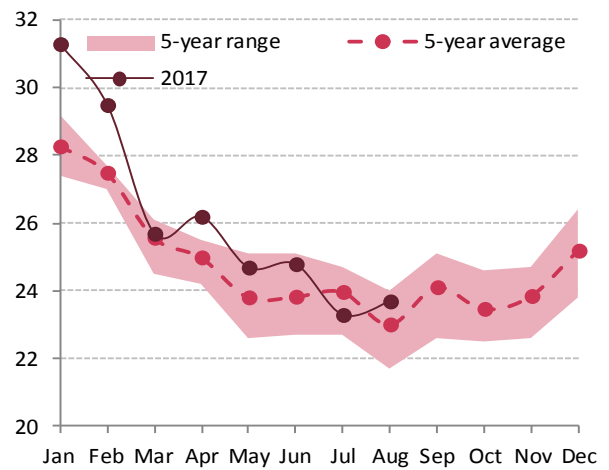
Source: DOE

Chart 5.15. US distillate fuel stocks, mln bbl



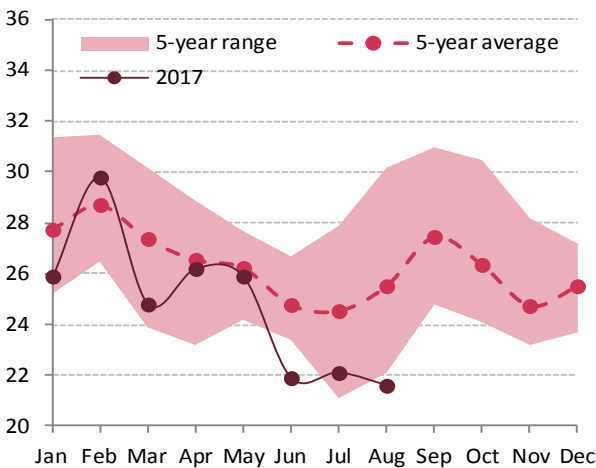
Source: DOE

Chart 5.16. US distillate fuel stocks, days of supply



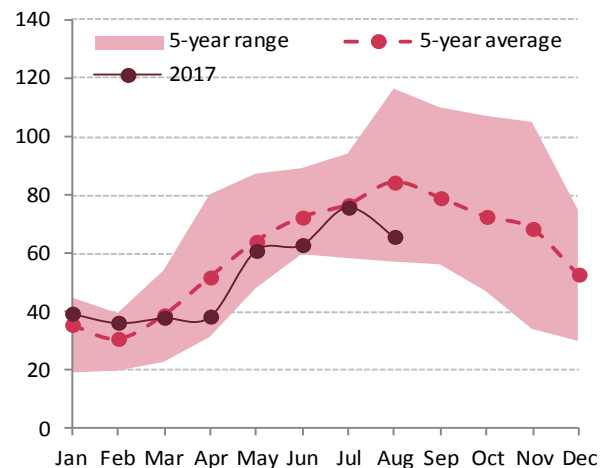
Source: DOE

Chart 5.17. US kerosene stocks, days of supply



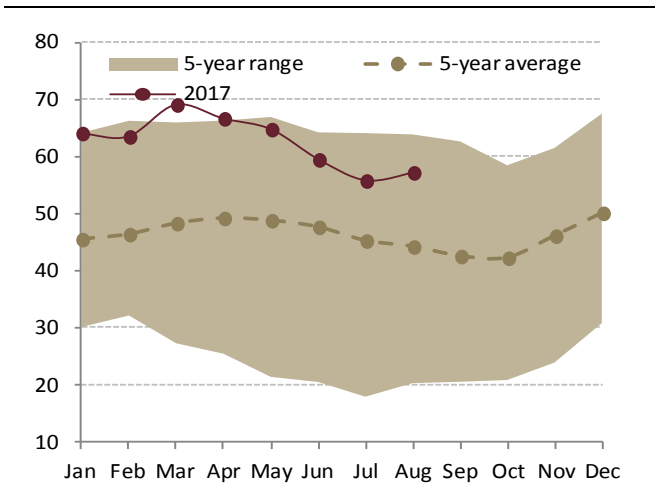
Source: DOE

Chart 5.18. US propane stocks, days of supply



Source: DOE

Chart 5.19. Cushing Oklahoma crude oil stocks, mln bbl

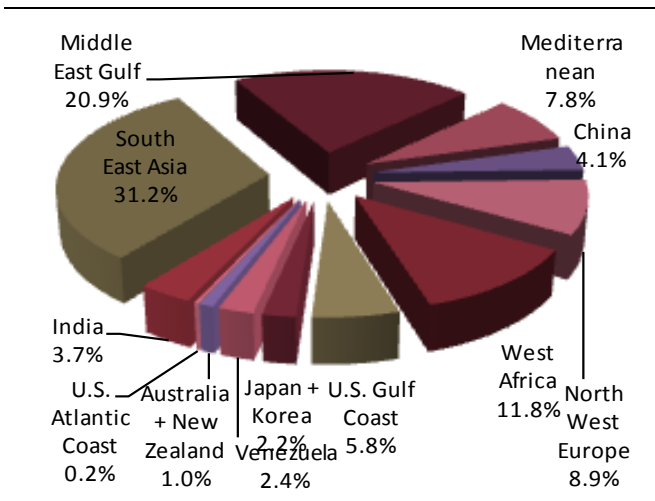


Source: DOE

FLOATING STORAGE

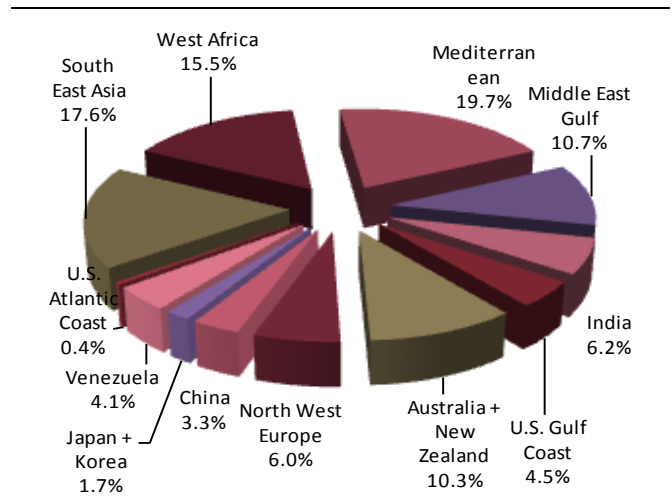
According to Bloomberg Energy assessments in August 2017 total crude oil stocks stored on floating storages (including oil in transportation) was equal to 162.0 mln bbl, 15.2 mln bbl lower than in July 2017 (-8.6% mom) and 7.7 mln bbl lower than a year ago (-4.5% yoy). The most significant decline on the month-to-month basis again took place in South East Asia (-8.7 mln bbl or -14.7%). From the year-on-year basis the most dramatic drop was observed in Middle East Gulf (-19.8 mln bbl or -36.9%) and Mediterranean (-3.7 mln bbl or -22.6%), while floating storages inventories in West Africa increased by 5.7 mln bbl (+42.7%), in U.S. Gulf Coast rose by 5.2 mln bbl (+121.4%) and India also added 4.7 mln bbl (+369.1%). The same time total stocks of refined oil products stored on floating storages (including oil products in transportation) in August declined to 75.4 mln bbl, 1.0 mln bbl lower than in the previous month (-1.4% mom) and increased by 4.8 mln bbl comparing to August 2016 (+6.8%). Australia (+4.0 mln bbl) and South East Asia with West Africa (-1.8 mln bbl) were the regions where refined oil stocks grew and dropped the most relative to July figures.

Chart 5.20. Crude oil stocks held on floating storages structure, by country



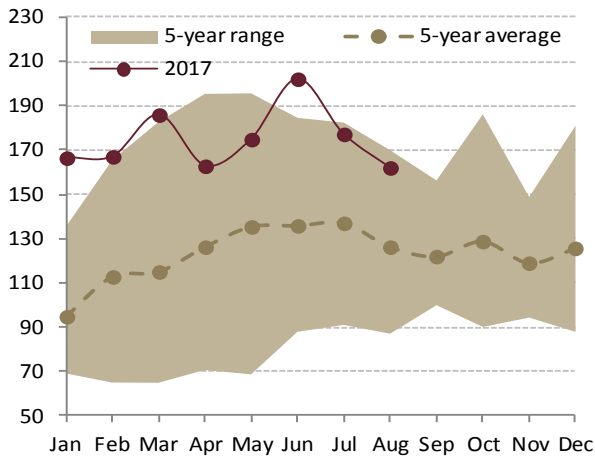
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.21. Refined oil products stocks held on floating storages structure, by country



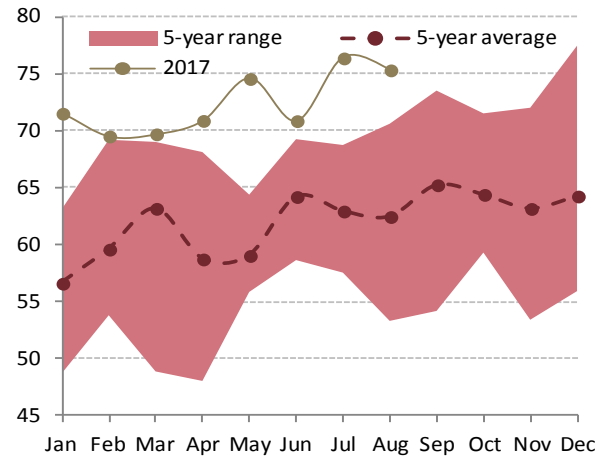
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.22. Global crude oil floating storage, mln bbl



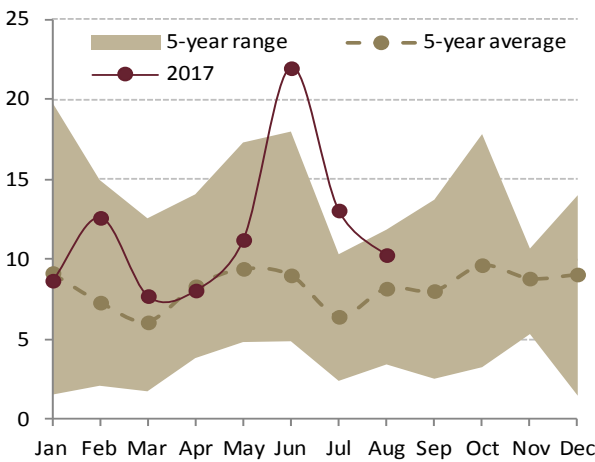
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.23. Global refined oil floating storage, mln bbl



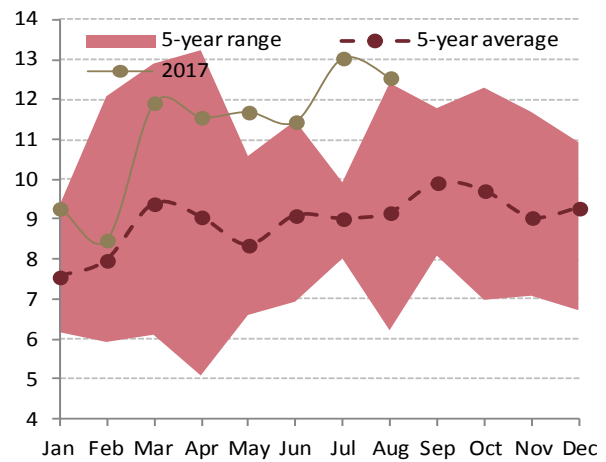
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.24. China + Japan + Korea crude oil floating storage, mln bbl



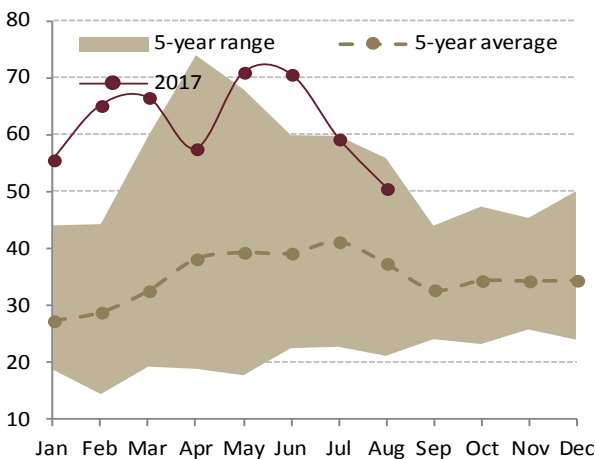
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.25. China + Japan + Korea refined oil floating storage, mln bbl



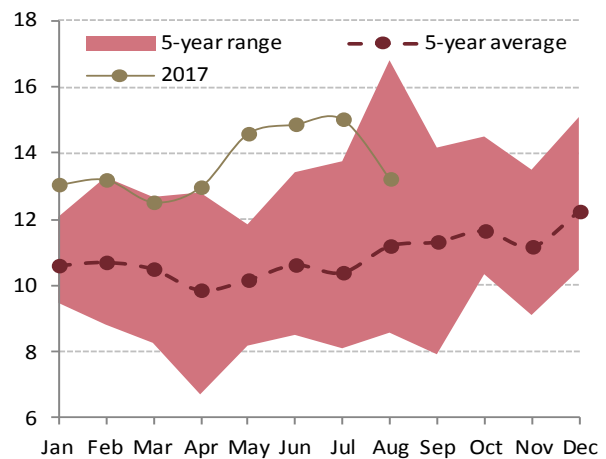
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.26. South East Asia crude oil floating storage, mln bbl



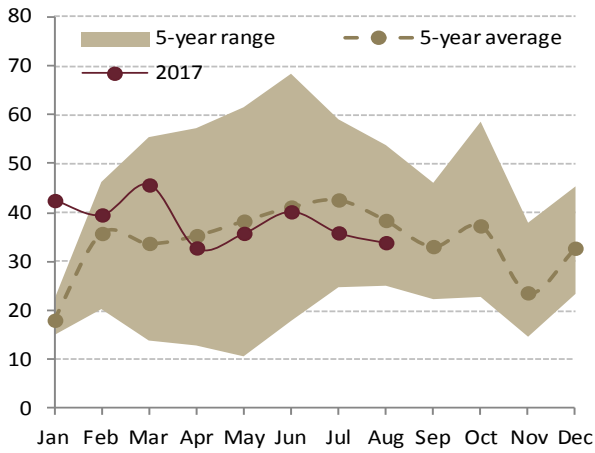
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.27. South East Asia refined oil floating storage, mln bbl



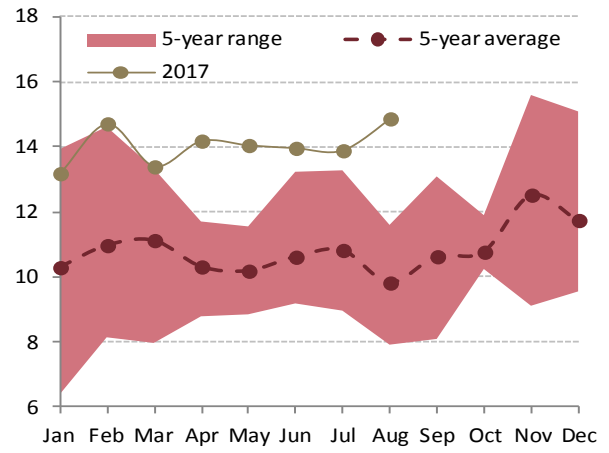
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.28. Middle East crude oil floating storage, mln bbl



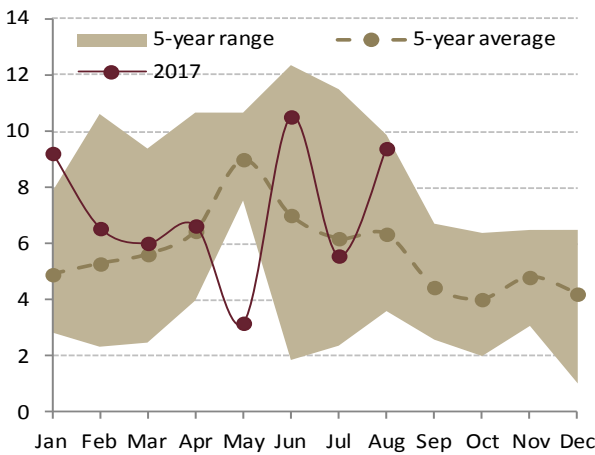
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.29. Middle East refined oil floating storage, mln bbl



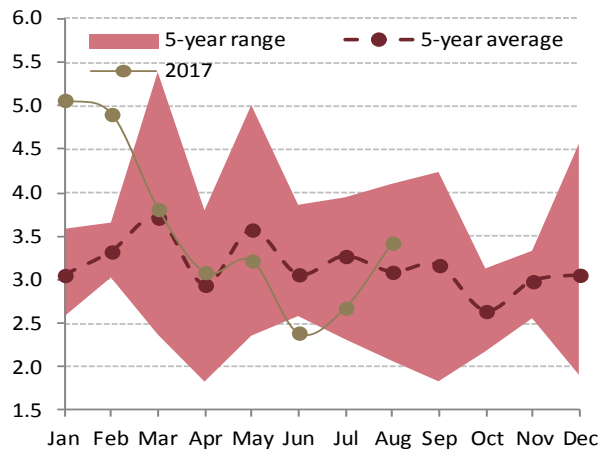
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.30. US Gulf Coast crude oil floating storage, mln bbl



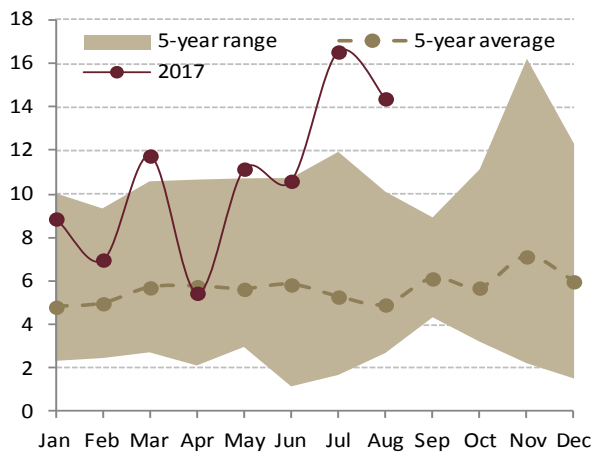
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.31. US Gulf Coast refined oil floating storage, mln bbl



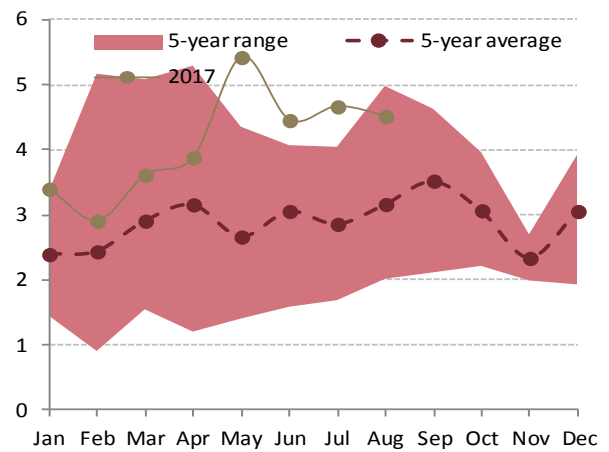
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.32. North West Europe crude oil floating storage, mln bbl



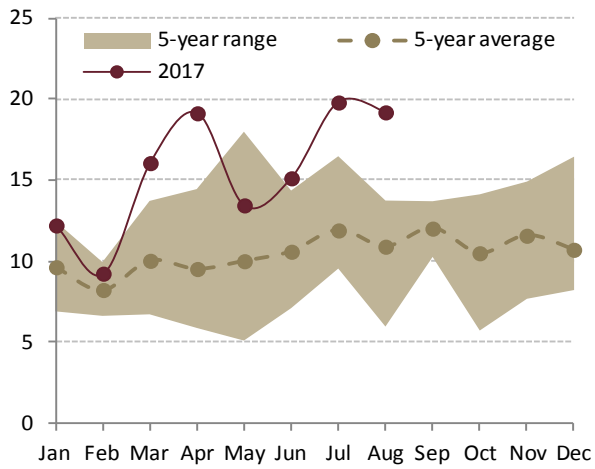
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.33. North West Europe refined oil floating storage, mln bbl



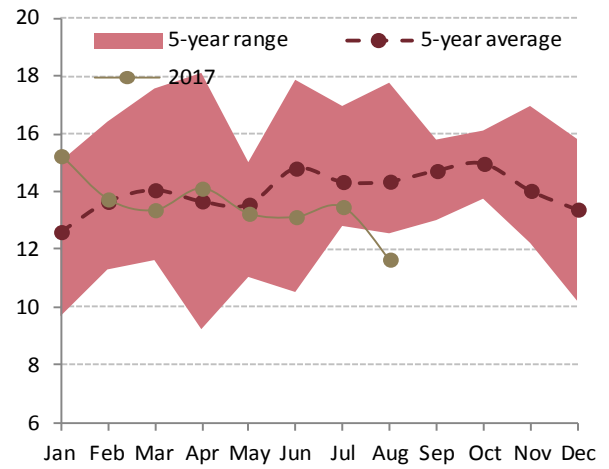
Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.34. West Africa crude oil floating storage, mln bbl



Source: Bloomberg Energy

Chart 5.35. West Africa refined oil floating storage, mln bbl



Source: Bloomberg Energy

APPENDIX

Table 1. Global oil demand, mln bbl / d (quarterly data)

	Q1-2016	Q2-2016	Q3-2016	Q4-2016	Q1-2017	Q2-2017	Q3-2017	Q4-2017	Q1-2018	Q2-2018	Q3-2018	Q4-2018	2016	2017	2018	Δ 2016	Δ 2017	Δ 2018
USA	19.45	19.43	19.90	19.75	19.49	19.83	19.90	19.61	19.52	19.59	19.92	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.69	0.33	-0.14	0.08
Canada	2.33	2.32	2.46	2.40	2.35	2.33	2.43	2.37	2.37	2.31	2.43	2.34	2.40	2.37	2.34	0.00	-0.03	-0.03
Mexico	2.05	2.02	2.01	2.03	1.96	1.98	1.94	1.98	1.95	1.97	1.94	1.98	2.03	1.98	1.98	-0.02	-0.05	0.00
North America	24.50	24.40	25.02	24.83	24.47	24.77	24.91	24.62	24.52	24.51	24.94	24.67	24.83	24.62	24.67	0.33	-0.21	0.05
Brazil	3.02	3.07	3.13	3.07	3.01	3.05	3.14	3.17	3.02	3.05	3.14	3.18	3.07	3.17	3.18	-0.13	0.10	0.01
Other LatAm ex. Mexico	3.48	3.55	3.59	3.54	3.46	3.56	3.69	3.63	3.47	3.62	3.67	3.62	3.54	3.63	3.62	-0.06	0.09	-0.01
LatAm ex. Mexico	6.50	6.62	6.72	6.61	6.47	6.61	6.83	6.80	6.49	6.67	6.81	6.80	6.61	6.80	6.80	-0.19	0.19	0.00
Total Europe	13.62	13.93	14.45	14.19	13.87	14.13	14.07	13.65	13.59	13.85	14.10	13.65	14.19	13.65	13.65	0.49	-0.54	0.00
Japan	4.44	3.70	3.79	4.18	4.33	3.59	3.71	4.02	4.34	3.52	3.63	3.99	4.18	4.02	3.99	0.04	-0.16	-0.03
Korea	2.66	2.55	2.60	2.72	2.69	2.56	2.48	2.59	2.68	2.56	2.56	2.63	2.72	2.59	2.63	0.20	-0.13	0.04
Australia, New Zealand, Israel	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.48	1.54	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.53	1.51	1.51	1.52	1.48	1.51	1.52	-0.06	0.03	0.01
OECD Asia Pacific	8.57	7.70	7.84	8.38	8.56	7.66	7.71	8.12	8.55	7.59	7.70	8.14	8.38	8.12	8.14	0.18	-0.26	0.02
China	11.81	12.08	11.62	11.94	12.51	12.68	11.52	11.84	11.70	11.82	11.90	12.01	11.94	11.84	12.01	0.34	-0.10	0.17
India	4.65	4.60	4.39	4.55	4.60	4.76	4.06	4.33	4.57	4.60	4.38	4.60	4.55	4.33	4.60	0.45	-0.22	0.27
Other non-OECD Asia	8.35	8.40	8.31	8.45	8.60	8.74	8.74	9.07	9.03	9.10	9.02	9.30	8.45	9.07	9.30	-0.25	0.62	0.23
Total Asia	24.81	25.08	24.32	24.94	25.71	26.18	24.32	25.24	25.30	25.52	25.30	25.91	24.94	25.24	25.91	0.54	0.30	0.67
FSU	4.59	4.56	4.92	4.93	4.58	4.76	5.21	5.11	4.95	5.07	5.24	5.18	4.93	5.11	5.18	-0.07	0.18	0.07
Total Middle East	7.86	8.39	8.69	8.09	7.86	8.41	8.76	8.36	8.07	8.47	8.87	8.49	8.09	8.36	8.49	-0.21	0.27	0.13
Total Africa	4.19	4.17	4.02	4.14	4.34	4.28	4.16	4.31	4.34	4.40	4.28	4.43	4.14	4.31	4.43	0.04	0.17	0.12
OECD demand	46.69	46.03	47.30	47.41	46.90	46.56	46.68	46.39	46.66	45.95	46.75	46.46	47.41	46.39	46.46	1.11	-1.02	0.07
Non-OECD demand	48.67	49.56	49.41	49.43	49.64	50.87	49.97	50.47	49.86	50.81	51.23	51.53	49.43	50.47	51.53	0.23	1.04	1.06
World demand	95.36	95.59	96.72	96.85	96.54	97.43	96.65	96.85	96.51	96.76	97.98	97.99	96.85	96.85	97.99	1.35	0.00	1.14

Source: IEA, Bloomberg

Table 2. Global oil production, mln bbl / d (quarterly data)

	Q1-2016	Q2-2016	Q3-2016	Q4-2016	Q1-2017	Q2-2017	Q3-2017	Q4-2017	Q1-2018	Q2-2018	Q3-2018	Q4-2018	2015	2016	2017	Δ 2015	Δ 2016	Δ 2017
OPEC Crude*	32.30	32.50	32.90	33.40	32.10	32.30	33.10	32.80	32.90	32.80	33.60	33.60	33.40	32.80	33.60	0.80	-0.60	0.80
OPEC NGLs	6.70	6.80	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.10	7.10	6.90	7.10	7.10	0.10	0.20	0.00
OPEC production	38.90	39.30	39.80	40.30	38.90	39.20	40.00	39.90	39.90	39.80	40.70	40.70	40.30	39.90	40.70	0.80	-0.40	0.80
Americas	19.90	18.90	19.30	19.70	20.00	19.80	19.10	19.30	19.40	19.30	19.40	19.50	19.70	19.30	19.50	-0.40	-0.40	0.20
Europe	3.60	3.40	3.30	3.60	3.70	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.50	3.40	0.00	-0.10	-0.10
Pacific	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50	-0.10	0.00	0.10
OECD	23.90	22.80	23.10	23.70	24.00	23.60	22.90	23.30	23.30	23.20	23.10	23.30	23.70	23.30	23.30	-0.50	-0.40	0.00
FSU	14.30	14.10	14.00	14.50	14.40	14.30	13.90	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.40	14.50	14.10	14.40	0.40	-0.40	0.30
Europe	3.60	3.40	3.30	3.60	3.70	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.50	3.40	0.00	-0.10	-0.10
China	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	4.00	3.90	-0.40	0.10	-0.10
Other Asia	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.70	2.70	2.60	2.60	2.70	2.60	3.50	2.70	2.60	0.70	-0.80	-0.10
Latin America	4.30	4.40	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.80	4.80	4.60	4.70	4.80	0.00	0.10	0.10
Middle East	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10
Africa	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.70	2.10	2.10	-0.30	0.40	0.00
Non-OECD	29.60	29.20	29.20	29.70	29.50	29.30	28.70	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.20	29.70	29.00	29.20	0.50	-0.70	0.20
Non-OPEC Crude	53.50	52.00	52.30	53.40	53.50	52.90	51.60	52.30	52.30	52.20	52.10	52.50	53.40	52.30	52.50	0.00	-1.10	0.20
Processing Gains	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	0.10	0.00	0.00
Global Biofuels	1.90	2.50	2.70	2.30	2.00	2.50	2.80	2.40	2.00	2.50	2.90	2.50	2.30	2.40	2.50	0.00	0.10	0.10
Non-OPEC production	57.70	56.70	57.20	58.00	57.80	57.70	56.60	57.00	56.60	57.00	57.30	57.30	58.00	57.00	57.30	0.10	-1.00	0.30
World production	96.60	96.00	97.00	98.30	96.70	96.90	96.60	96.90	96.50	96.80	98.00	98.00	98.30	96.90	98.00	0.90	-1.40	1.10

* IEA Call on OPEC as OPEC Crude forecast

Source: IEA, Bloomberg

APPENDIX

Table 3. Global crude oil production, mln bbl / d (monthly data)

	Jul-2016	Aug-2016	Sep-2016	Oct-2016	Nov-2016	Dec-2016	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	2015	2016	2017 (YTD)	Δ 2015	Δ 2016	Δ 2017 (YTD)
Algeria	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.17	1.12	1.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.08
Angola	1.76	1.78	1.78	1.48	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.66	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.67	1.67	1.61	1.81	1.67	-0.20	0.20	-0.14
Ecuador	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.01	-0.03	0.01
Gabon	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.00	-0.04	-0.01
Indonesia	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.79	-0.05	0.04	0.00
Iran	3.65	3.68	3.71	3.58	3.59	4.01	3.92	4.00	3.80	3.84	3.67	3.88	3.90	2.58	2.94	3.90	0.17	0.36	0.96
Iraq	4.33	4.41	4.48	4.51	4.63	4.77	4.54	4.47	4.42	4.40	4.42	4.58	4.44	3.76	4.44	4.44	0.61	0.67	0.01
Kuwait	2.95	2.99	2.97	3.00	2.90	2.84	2.71	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.93	2.70	0.02	0.22	-0.23
Libya	0.35	0.29	0.45	0.55	0.59	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.62	0.58	0.70	0.95	1.01	0.53	0.43	1.01	0.30	-0.10	0.59
Nigeria	1.06	1.20	1.19	1.37	1.50	1.34	1.37	1.45	1.32	1.31	1.64	1.66	1.67	1.81	1.56	1.67	0.09	-0.25	0.11
Qatar	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.55	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.68	0.63	0.61	-0.05	-0.05	-0.02
Saudi Arabia	10.67	10.63	10.65	10.63	10.72	10.47	9.75	10.01	9.90	9.95	9.88	10.07	10.03	9.54	10.14	10.03	-0.03	0.60	-0.11
U.A.E.	3.18	3.15	3.19	3.19	3.20	3.22	3.06	3.00	2.97	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.16	2.99	2.98	0.18	-0.16	-0.02
Venezuela	2.00	1.97	1.91	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.86	1.90	1.89	2.08	1.99	1.89	-0.41	-0.09	-0.10
OPEC Crude	32.66	32.78	32.89	32.94	33.60	33.70	32.23	32.37	31.72	31.87	31.96	32.94	32.85	30.61	31.92	32.85	0.36	1.31	0.93
OPEC NGLs	6.72	6.75	6.90	6.94	6.97	6.96	6.96	6.89	6.91	6.85	6.86	6.94	6.93	6.55	6.74	6.93	0.23	0.19	0.19
OPEC production	39.37	39.53	39.79	39.88	40.57	40.66	39.19	39.27	38.63	38.72	38.81	39.88	39.78	37.16	38.66	39.78	0.59	1.50	1.12
USA	8.73	8.76	8.61	8.80	8.87	8.77	8.86	9.06	9.11	9.12	9.18	9.31	9.38	9.69	9.22	9.38	1.63	-0.48	0.16
Canada	3.62	3.85	3.76	3.78	3.86	3.82	3.92	3.97	3.98	3.87	4.03	4.17	4.26	3.54	3.72	4.26	0.01	0.18	0.54
Mexico	2.16	2.14	2.11	2.10	2.07	2.04	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.35	2.27	2.01	-0.16	-0.08	-0.26
North America	14.51	14.76	14.49	14.68	14.79	14.62	14.79	15.04	15.11	15.00	15.23	15.49	15.64	15.59	15.21	15.64	1.48	-0.38	0.44
Brazil	2.58	2.61	2.67	2.62	2.61	2.73	2.72	2.70	2.55	2.54	2.62	2.74	2.80	2.50	2.53	2.80	0.39	0.04	0.27
Argentina	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.50	0.49	0.45	-0.02	0.00	-0.05
Colombia	0.84	0.83	0.86	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.89	1.01	1.00	0.89	0.01	-0.01	-0.11
Other Latin America	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.29	0.24	0.21	0.01	-0.05	-0.04
Non-OPEC Latin America ex. Mexico	4.08	4.09	4.18	4.26	4.22	4.35	4.37	4.32	4.16	4.14	4.24	4.32	4.34	4.29	4.27	4.34	0.39	-0.02	0.08
United Kingdom	0.97	0.81	0.83	0.75	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.04	1.08	1.04	1.10	0.93	0.99	1.10	0.03	0.07	0.11
Norway	1.73	1.57	1.40	1.73	1.76	1.68	1.62	1.67	1.72	1.70	1.64	1.55	1.80	1.57	1.64	1.80	0.00	0.06	0.17
Other Europe	0.51	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.64	0.59	0.55	0.01	-0.06	-0.03
Europe	3.21	2.94	2.79	3.06	3.30	3.19	3.14	3.20	3.23	3.31	3.27	3.15	3.46	3.14	3.22	3.46	0.05	0.08	0.24
Russia	10.95	10.78	11.17	11.23	11.29	11.28	11.19	11.26	11.20	11.06	11.02	11.01	11.03	10.73	10.88	11.03	0.04	0.15	0.16
Other Ex-USSR	2.56	2.22	2.39	2.60	2.57	2.62	2.61	2.64	2.62	2.60	2.58	2.62	2.68	2.36	2.60	2.68	-0.07	0.24	0.08
FSU	13.51	13.00	13.56	13.82	13.87	13.90	13.80	13.90	13.82	13.66	13.60	13.63	13.71	13.09	13.47	13.71	-0.04	0.38	0.24
China	3.95	3.88	3.90	3.79	3.93	3.96	3.89	3.85	3.80	3.75	3.74	3.80	3.71	4.32	4.29	3.71	0.05	-0.03	-0.58
India	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.74	0.76	-0.01	-0.03	0.02
Malaysia	0.64	0.60	0.65	0.56	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.60	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.57	0.10	0.02	-0.05
Australia	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.36	0.34	0.31	0.01	-0.01	-0.03
Other Non-OPEC Asia Pacific	1.87	1.75	1.80	1.76	1.73	1.65	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.75	1.60	1.80	1.75	-0.02	0.20	-0.06
Non-OPEC Asia Pacific	7.51	7.27	7.36	7.13	7.25	7.24	7.25	7.23	7.17	7.09	7.12	7.16	7.10	7.65	7.79	7.10	0.13	0.15	-0.69
Egypt	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.57	0.01	0.02	-0.04
Oman	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.02	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.93	1.01	0.97	-0.01	0.07	-0.04
Non-OPEC Africa/Mid East	2.51	2.58	2.43	2.61	2.56	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.50	2.50	2.53	2.52	2.52	2.90	2.57	2.52	-0.10	-0.33	-0.05
Non-OPEC Crude	48.80	48.06	48.17	48.69	49.05	48.66	48.48	48.82	48.69	48.54	49.13	49.52	50.24	49.48	49.38	50.24	1.78	-0.10	0.86
Non-OPEC NGLs	7.07	6.89	6.77	7.14	7.36	7.15	7.12	7.39	7.34	7.26	7.26	7.36	7.42	7.22	6.97	7.42	0.75	-0.25	0.46
Non-OPEC production	55.87	54.95	54.94	55.83	56.41	55.81	55.61	56.21	56.03	55.80	56.39	56.88	57.66	56.70	56.34	57.66	2.54	-0.35	1.32
World production	95.24	94.48	94.73	95.72	96.98	96.46	94.80	95.47	94.67	94.52	95.20	96.75	97.44	93.86	95.01	97.44	3.13	1.15	2.43

Source: IEG

APPENDIX

Table 4. OECD commercial oil inventories, mln bbl (monthly data)

	Jun-2016	Jul-2016	Aug-2016	Sep-2016	Oct-2016	Nov-2016	Dec-2016	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	2015	2016	2017 (YTD)	Δ 2015	Δ 2016	Δ 2017 (YTD)
Americas	1,609	1,636	1,635	1,617	1,624	1,623	1,600	1,623	1,619	1,608	1,605	1,617	1,606	1,561	1,600	1,606	115	39	7
Crude	650	646	639	621	647	646	646	665	683	697	674	669	653	609	646	653	57	37	7
Products	773	795	801	801	782	789	776	781	764	736	752	762	774	775	776	774	44	1	-2
Europe	1,010	1,024	1,009	992	977	975	971	1,022	1,026	1,019	1,026	1,006	998	990	971	998	104	-20	27
Crude	357	363	355	353	347	341	339	355	360	360	353	358	361	361	339	361	42	-22	22
Products	585	593	585	568	559	562	562	597	593	588	598	574	566	564	562	566	62	-2	5
Asia Pacific	438	442	442	450	447	430	415	421	412	404	420	417	417	435	415	417	30	-20	2
Crude	202	196	188	202	202	195	192	193	185	189	193	183	181	206	192	181	33	-14	-11
Products	175	184	193	187	181	172	162	166	166	155	165	170	171	166	162	171	-3	-4	9
OECD	3,056	3,101	3,086	3,060	3,048	3,028	2,985	3,067	3,058	3,030	3,051	3,040	3,021	2,986	2,985	3,021	248	-1	36
Crude	1,208	1,205	1,181	1,176	1,196	1,182	1,177	1,212	1,228	1,245	1,220	1,210	1,194	1,176	1,177	1,194	131	1	18
Products	1,534	1,572	1,578	1,556	1,522	1,522	1,500	1,544	1,523	1,479	1,515	1,505	1,511	1,504	1,500	1,511	104	-4	11

Source: IEA

Table 5. OECD oil inventories, mln bbl (quarterly data)

	Q2-2014	Q3-2014	Q4-2014	Q1-2015	Q2-2015	Q3-2015	Q4-2015	Q1-2016	Q2-2016	Q3-2016	Q4-2016	Q1-2017	Q2-2017	2015	2016	2017 (YTD)	Δ 2015	Δ 2016	Δ 2017 (YTD)
Canada	179	186	193	183	176	183	188	184	175	185	183	185	N/A	188	183	N/A	-5	-5	N/A
Mexico	47	49	53	50	50	50	50	46	49	46	47	48	N/A	50	47	N/A	-3	-2	N/A
USA	1,820	1,841	1,862	1,910	1,943	1,973	1,987	2,024	2,049	2,050	2,033	2,035	N/A	1,987	2,033	N/A	125	46	N/A
Americas	2,079	2,108	2,139	2,176	2,203	2,240	2,258	2,286	2,306	2,314	2,297	2,301	2,287	2,258	2,297	2,287	119	39	-10
Australia	36	39	36	34	36	36	34	37	38	37	34	33	N/A	34	34	N/A	-3	0	N/A
Japan	589	608	581	568	578	590	582	560	574	587	563	546	N/A	582	563	N/A	1	-20	N/A
Korea	188	197	197	201	225	226	228	236	238	239	230	238	N/A	228	230	N/A	31	2	N/A
New Zealand	10	9	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	8	N/A	8	9	N/A	-1	1	N/A
Pacific	823	853	822	812	848	860	851	841	859	871	836	825	840	851	836	840	29	-15	4
Germany	290	283	284	284	286	281	285	289	288	285	285	281	N/A	285	285	N/A	1	0	N/A
France	168	171	168	173	170	167	168	166	168	167	162	168	N/A	168	162	N/A	0	-5	N/A
Italy	122	123	119	121	117	117	117	120	121	127	124	134	N/A	117	124	N/A	-2	7	N/A
Spain	118	123	121	132	133	140	131	142	5	4	5	137	N/A	131	5	N/A	10	-126	N/A
UK	75	75	78	76	77	79	81	77	78	77	79	81	N/A	81	79	N/A	3	-2	N/A
Turkey	62	63	62	65	66	71	75	76	36	37	35	81	N/A	75	35	N/A	12	-39	N/A
Sweden	27	28	29	32	31	33	35	35	136	139	129	52	N/A	35	129	N/A	6	94	N/A
Other Europe	496	501	494	525	531	546	571	576	661	635	631	567	N/A	571	631	N/A	77	60	N/A
Europe	1,358	1,366	1,356	1,409	1,411	1,434	1,463	1,481	1,492	1,471	1,451	1,500	1,477	1,463	1,451	1,477	107	-12	26
OECD	4,260	4,327	4,318	4,397	4,462	4,533	4,573	4,608	4,657	4,657	4,583	4,627	4,604	4,573	4,583	4,604	255	11	21

Source: IEA

APPENDIX

Table 6. Global oil stocks on floating storages, mln bbl

	Aug-2016	Sep-2016	Oct-2016	Nov-2016	Dec-2016	Jan-2017	Feb-2017	Mar-2017	Apr-2017	May-2017	Jun-2017	Jul-2017	Aug-2017	2015	2016	2017 (YTD)	Δ 2015	Δ 2016	Δ 2017 (YTD)
South East Asia	65.4	51.5	61.6	51.3	64.5	68.7	78.4	79.1	70.6	85.6	85.5	74.3	63.8	52.0	64.5	63.8	4.1	12.5	-0.7
Crude	48.6	37.3	47.1	37.8	50.0	55.6	65.2	66.6	57.6	71.0	70.6	59.3	50.6	41.5	50.0	50.6	8.7	8.5	0.6
Products	16.8	14.2	14.5	13.5	14.5	13.1	13.2	12.5	13.0	14.6	14.9	15.0	13.2	10.5	14.5	13.2	-4.6	4.1	-1.3
Middle East	61.2	54.0	66.9	46.0	44.5	48.4	45.2	54.0	40.5	42.1	47.2	44.3	42.0	52.3	44.5	42.0	15.7	-7.8	-2.5
Crude	53.7	46.1	58.5	37.9	37.9	42.5	39.6	45.7	32.9	35.8	40.2	35.9	33.9	45.3	37.9	33.9	13.5	-7.4	-4.0
Products	7.4	8.0	8.3	8.1	6.6	5.9	5.6	8.3	7.7	6.3	7.0	8.4	8.0	7.0	6.6	8.0	2.2	-0.4	1.4
Mediterranean	27.9	31.4	30.5	32.8	36.1	30.8	32.5	35.8	36.1	31.3	33.5	31.5	27.4	32.3	36.1	27.4	3.4	3.8	-8.7
Crude	16.2	18.7	18.6	17.2	21.0	17.6	17.8	22.4	21.9	17.2	19.6	17.6	12.6	20.9	21.0	12.6	3.0	0.1	-8.5
Products	11.6	12.7	11.9	15.6	15.1	13.2	14.7	13.4	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.9	11.4	15.1	14.9	0.4	3.7	-0.2
North West Europe	15.1	12.7	15.1	18.7	15.6	12.3	9.9	15.4	9.3	16.6	15.1	21.2	18.9	12.8	15.6	18.9	8.6	2.9	3.3
Crude	10.1	8.9	11.1	16.2	12.3	8.9	7.0	11.8	5.4	11.2	10.6	16.5	14.4	8.8	12.3	14.4	6.7	3.5	2.1
Products	5.0	3.8	4.0	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.9	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.5	2.0	-0.6	1.2
West Africa	26.0	26.0	30.0	27.4	32.0	27.5	23.0	29.4	33.3	26.7	28.3	33.3	30.9	25.9	32.0	30.9	0.9	6.1	-1.1
Crude	13.5	11.2	14.1	12.9	16.4	12.2	9.2	16.1	19.1	13.5	15.1	19.8	19.2	11.2	16.4	19.2	2.0	5.2	2.8
Products	12.6	14.8	15.9	14.5	15.5	15.2	13.7	13.4	14.1	13.2	13.1	13.5	11.7	14.7	15.5	11.7	-1.1	0.8	-3.9
China + Korea + Japan	23.6	18.5	28.7	20.6	27.9	17.3	25.2	15.4	16.1	22.4	44.0	26.1	20.6	22.8	27.9	20.6	8.6	5.1	-7.4
Crude	11.8	9.2	14.4	10.3	14.0	8.7	12.6	7.7	8.1	11.2	22.0	13.1	10.3	11.4	14.0	10.3	4.3	2.6	-3.7
Products	11.8	9.2	14.4	10.3	14.0	8.7	12.6	7.7	8.1	11.2	22.0	13.1	10.3	11.4	14.0	10.3	4.3	2.6	-3.7
US Gulf Coast	6.3	7.1	7.5	7.2	13.1	14.3	11.5	9.8	9.7	6.4	12.9	8.2	12.8	9.4	13.1	12.8	0.8	3.7	-0.3
Crude	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.1	8.5	9.2	6.5	6.0	6.6	3.2	10.5	5.6	9.4	6.5	8.5	9.4	0.4	2.1	0.9
Products	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.1	4.6	5.1	4.9	3.8	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.0	4.6	3.4	0.3	1.6	-1.1
India	5.5	8.7	4.3	4.3	12.1	5.5	5.2	4.3	8.8	7.2	8.7	7.3	10.6	4.5	12.1	10.6	0.2	7.6	-1.5
Crude	1.3	3.7	1.0	2.0	8.7	2.4	2.2	0.8	4.2	2.5	3.8	2.1	5.9	0.2	8.7	5.9	-0.4	8.6	-2.8
Products	4.2	4.9	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.6	0.6	-1.0	1.3
World	240.2	221.4	257.3	220.5	258.1	238.0	236.6	255.7	233.7	249.5	273.0	253.6	237.4	223.5	258.1	237.4	46.5	34.7	-20.7
Crude	169.7	147.9	185.9	148.6	180.8	166.5	167.0	185.9	162.8	174.9	202.1	177.2	162.0	157.5	180.8	162.0	45.3	23.3	-18.7
Products	70.5	73.5	71.5	71.9	77.4	71.6	69.6	69.7	70.9	74.6	70.9	76.4	75.4	66.0	77.4	75.4	1.2	11.4	-2.0

Source: Bloomberg Energy

ARBAT CAPITAL

EQUITY RESEARCH

Sergey Fundobny

Head of Research, Strategy
(495) 780 01 11 (ext. 90-23)

Fundobny@arbatcapital.com

Mikhail Zavaraev, CFA

Senior Analyst, Finance
(495) 780 01 11 (ext. 90-54)

Zavaraev@arbatcapital.com

Vitaly Gromadin, CFA

Senior Analyst, Oil & Gas
(495) 780 01 11 (ext. 90-50)

Gromadin@arbatcapital.com

CONTACTS

ARBAT INVESTMENT SERVICES LTD

123001, Moscow
Sadovaya-Kudrinskaya Str. 32 bldg.1

Tel.: (499) 702 30 04

Fax: (499) 702 30 34

e-mail: research@arbatcapital.com

Internet

www.arbatcapital.com

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