Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

14 April 2025

Feature article:
Global oil demand for summer 2025

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Oil Market Highlights

Crude Oil Price Movements

In March, the OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value declined by $2.81, or 3.7%, m-o-m, to average $74.00/b. The ICE Brent front-month contract fell by $3.48, or 4.6%, m-o-m, to average $71.47/b, and the NYMEX WTI front-month contract fell by $3.27, or 4.6%, m-o-m, to average $67.94/b. The GME Oman front-month contract fell by $4.78, or 6.2%, m-o-m, to average $72.50/b. The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI first-month spread narrowed by 21¢, m-o-m, to average $3.53/b. The forward curve of ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI strengthened in March, m-o-m, and the nearest-month time spreads moved into stronger backwardation. This reflects traders' optimism about the supply/demand balance outlook. However, the GME Oman and Dubai price structures flattened compared to January and February levels, but the nearest time spreads remained in firm backwardation. Speculative selling in the oil futures market eased in March, as hedge funds and other money managers rebuilt part of their bullish positions in ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI, after major selloffs seen in the previous month.

World Economy

The global economy showed a steady growth trend at the beginning of the year, however, the near-term trajectory is now subject to higher uncertainty given the recent tariff-related dynamics. Consequently, the global economic growth forecasts are revised down slightly to 3.0% for 2025, and to 3.1% for 2026. US economic growth forecasts are revised down to 2.1% for 2025 and 2.2% for 2026. Japan's economic growth forecasts are revised down slightly to 1% for 2025 and to 0.9% for 2026. The Eurozone's economic growth forecast for 2025 is lowered marginally to 0.8% but remains at 1.1% for 2026. China's economic growth forecasts for 2025 and 2026 are revised down slightly to 4.6% and 4.5%, respectively. India's economic growth forecast for 2025 is lowered slightly to 6.3% for 2025 but remains at 6.5% for 2026. Brazil's economic growth forecasts remain at 2.3% in 2025 and 2.5% in 2026. Russia's economic growth forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remain unchanged at 1.9% and 1.5%, respectively.

World Oil Demand

The global oil demand growth forecast for 2025 is revised down slightly to 1.3 mb/d, y-o-y. This minor adjustment is mainly due to received data for 1Q25 and the expected impact on oil demand given recently announced US tariffs. In the OECD, oil demand is expected to grow by 0.04 mb/d, while non-OECD demand is forecast to expand by almost 1.25 mb/d in 2025. The forecast for global oil demand growth in 2026 is revised down slightly to about 1.3 mb/d. The OECD is expected to grow by around 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2026, while demand in the non-OECD is forecast to increase by 1.2 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2026.

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e., liquids supply from countries not participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) is forecast to grow by about 0.9 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2025. The main growth drivers are expected to be the US, Canada, Brazil and Argentina. Non-DoC liquids supply growth in 2026 also revised down slightly to about 0.9 mb/d, with the US, Brazil, Canada and Argentina as the key drivers. Meanwhile, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and non-conventional liquids from countries participating in the DoC are forecast to grow by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2025, to average 8.4 mb/d, followed by an increase of about 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2026, to average 8.5 mb/d. Crude oil production by the countries participating in the DoC dropped by 37 tb/d in March, m-o-m, averaging about 41.02 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Product Markets and Refining Operations

In March, refinery margins dropped in all reported trading hubs. In the US Gulf Coast (USGC), all product crack spreads declined except for gasoline as some refining capacities returned online from maintenance, leading to higher product availability. In Rotterdam, product markets weakened across the board despite a decline in total product ARA inventories. This downturn was the most pronounced in the gasoil margin performance amid weaker fundamentals. In Singapore, higher product arrivals from the Middle East along with ample regional product supplies, lower-than-expected regional gasoline demand and firm jet fuel exports from China weighed on Asian margins.

Tanker Market

Developments regarding sanctions and tariffs have kept spot freight rates trading close to the five-year average, although below the robust levels seen in 2022 and 2023. VLCC rates softened in March after sanction-related uncertainties hiked the long-haul demand in the month before. VLCC spot freight rates on the Middle East-to-East route fell by 3%, while rates on the Middle East-to-West route dropped 6%, m-o-m. Meanwhile, spot freight rates in the Suezmax market edged higher, rising 5%, m-o-m, on the West Africa-to-USGC route. In the Aframax market, cross-Med spot freight rates rose 4%, m-o-m. In the clean tanker market, spot freight rates rose with East of Suez rates up 15% ahead of holidays in the region. West of Suez rates were up 8%, amid a recovery in flows out of the US Gulf Coast.

Crude and Refined Product Trade

In March, US crude imports remained below 6 mb/d for the second month in a row, averaging 5.9 mb/d. US crude exports were above 4 mb/d for the second month in a row, averaging 4.1 mb/d. US product imports were up 2%, m-o-m, at 1.8 mb/d, while US product exports were stable at the top of their five-year range, averaging 6.4 mb/d. With full data available for the year, OECD Europe crude imports were stable in 2024, averaging 8.5 mb/d in annual terms. Product imports into the region rose by 7%, y-o-y, to average 2.8 mb/d, supported by higher outflows of diesel and jet fuel. OECD Europe product exports were down by 6%, y-o-y, in 2024, amid a sharp decline in gasoline exports. Japan's crude imports fell in February, down by 10%, m-o-m, with the winding down of winter demand. Japan’s product flows also declined, m-o-m, with imports down 7% and exports slipping 4%. China’s crude imports averaged 11.2 mb/d in February, broadly in line with last year’s levels. Product imports into China were up by 8%, m-o-m, in February, supported primarily by LPG. India’s crude imports averaged just under 5.0 mb/d in February, representing a negligible m-o-m decline, but were up by almost 10% y-o-y. India’s products imports slipped by almost 6%, m-o-m, amid declines in fuel oil and LPG, while product exports jumped by 15%, m-o-m, to reach a five-month high of 1.6 mb/d.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary February 2025 data shows that OECD commercial inventories stood at 2,746 mb, around 16.1 mb lower, m-o-m. At this level, OECD commercial stocks were 173.5 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Within the components, crude stocks went up by 11.1 mb, m-o-m, while products stocks fell by 27.3 mb, m-o-m. OECD commercial crude stood at 1,322 mb, which is 125.9 mb less than the 2015–2019 average. OECD total product stocks stood at 1,425 mb, some 47.6 mb below the 2015–2019 average. In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks fell by 0.3 days, m-o-m, in February to stand at 60.9 days, which is 1.7 days lower than the 2015–2019 average.

Balance of Supply and Demand

Demand for DoC crude (i.e., crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) remains unchanged from the previous month’s assessment to stand at 42.6 mb/d in 2025. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the estimate for 2024. Demand for DoC crude in 2026 is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous month’s assessment to stand at 42.8 mb/d. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2025 forecast.

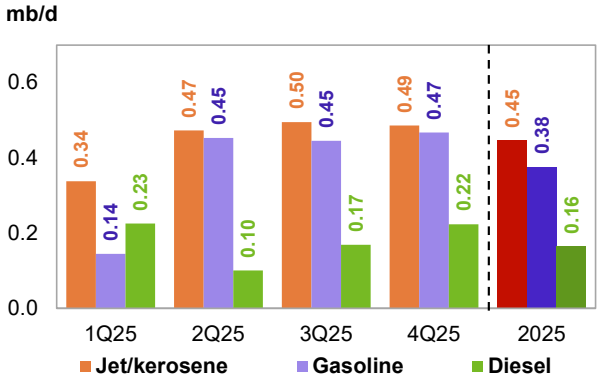
Feature Article

Global oil demand for summer 2025

In 2025, global oil demand is expected to grow by 1.3 mb/d year-on-year (y-o-y), driven by demand from non-OECD regions, mainly China, India and Other Asia. On a quarterly basis, global oil demand is set to expand, y-o-y, by around 1.3 mb/d in 1Q25, 1.1 mb/d in 2Q25, about 1.5 mb/d in 3Q25 and 1.3 mb/d in 4Q25.

Looking at transportation fuels, global jet/kerosene demand is forecast to grow by about 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, each in 2Q25, 3Q25 and 4Q25. Similarly, gasoline demand is projected to grow by about 0.5 mb/d, y-o-y, each in 2Q25, 3Q25 and 4Q25. Diesel is expected to increase by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2Q25 and by about 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, each in 3Q25 and 4Q25 (***Graph 1***).

Graph 1: Global demand growth for jet/kerosene, gasoline and diesel



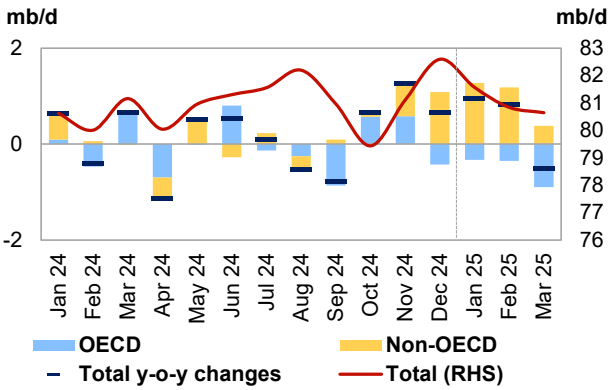
Source: OPEC.

In the OECD, oil demand is expected to be pressured by the likely impact of the new US tariffs on imports. Accordingly, oil demand in 2Q25 in OECD Americas is forecast to contract by around 70 tb/d, y-o-y, OECD Europe is projected to soften by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, while OECD Asia Pacific is expected to remain flat, y-o-y. In 3Q25, oil demand in OECD Americas is forecast to increase by 54 tb/d, y-o-y, while OECD Europe and Asia Pacific are forecast to grow by 13 tb/d, and 8 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. In 4Q25, oil demand in OECD Americas is forecast to increase by 56 tb/d, y-o-y, while OECD Europe and Asia Pacific are forecast to grow marginally by 6 tb/d, and 5 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively.

In the non-OECD, despite having been burdened with considerable tariffs by the US, China is expected to drive oil demand, supported by strong mobility and industrial activity, growing by about 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, in 2Q25 and by 0.3 mb/d in 3Q25 and 0.3 mb/d in 4Q25. Similarly, Other Asia is forecast to expand by around 0.3 mb/d, y-o-y, each in 2Q25, 3Q25 and 4Q25. India's oil demand is forecast to grow by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, each in 2Q25, 3Q25 and 4Q25. The Middle East and Latin America are also expected to see healthy growth, in the range of 0.1 mb/d to 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, each in 2Q25, 3Q25 and 4Q25.

On the refining side, global refinery processing rates fell for the third consecutive month in March, down by nearly 200 tb/d, m-o-m, and 500 tb/d, y-o-y (***Graph 2***), due to weather-related refinery outages and rising refinery maintenance. The strength of the gasoline market across regions, with declined gasoline stocks and boosted crack spreads, was offset by general weakness in other markets for the month of March.

Graph 2: Global refinery crude intake by region, y-o-y changes



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Looking ahead and as per the latest weekly data, gasoline crack spreads in the US have seen additional support from anticipated driving season and ongoing specification switch to summer-grade gasoline. Europe's jet fuel markets firmed up on stronger buying interest ahead of the summer season, while gasoil margins have jumped in recent weeks due to stronger demand for exports to Africa amid limited prompt European gasoil supply. The more stringent 0.1% bunker fuel sulphur limit for the Mediterranean Sea Emission Control Area, to be implemented on 1 May 2025, is already weighing on regional low sulphur fuel oil (LSFO) markets, as shipowners resort to very-low sulphur fuels or other more economically viable fuel options. In Asia, the market for LSFO has strengthened. However, China's second round of oil product exports released on 28 March offered limited optimism for East-to-West product exports, while domestic product fundamentals remain soft. Chinese independent refiners still face challenges related to the impact of US sanctions on international oil and product trade, and the effective value-added tax (VAT) on clean product exports.

In summary, recent declines in global refinery intakes have provided firm support for product markets. While intakes are expected to recover in May, product restocking efforts and the upside potential for transport fuels, amid the coming summer season, as well as ongoing ramp-ups at newer refineries, should keep intakes relatively elevated over the summer months.

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Crude Oil Price Movements

In March, the OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value declined by $2.81, or 3.7%, m-o-m, to average $74.00/b, as all ORB component values decreased alongside their respective crude oil benchmarks.

The ICE Brent front-month contract fell by $3.48, or 4.6%, in March m-o-m, to average $71.47/b, and the NYMEX WTI front-month contract fell by $3.27, or 4.6%, m-o-m, to average $67.94/b. The GME Oman front-month contract fell in March by $4.78, or 6.2%, m-o-m, to settle at $72.50/b.

In the first week of April, crude oil futures prices dropped following the announcements of new US tariffs on 2 April and retaliatory measures from major economies, which triggered heavy selling in oil futures and broader financial markets.

The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI first-month spread narrowed by 21¢ in March compared with the February monthly average to stand at $3.53/b.

The speculative activity witnessed mixed movements in March, in the two major futures and options contracts ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI, amid uncertainty about geopolitical developments and US trade policy. Hedge funds and other money managers' net long positions dropped in the first half of the month by nearly 7%, fuelling oil price volatility. However, net long positions rebounded in the second half of the month. Between the weeks of 25 February and 25 March, speculators raised net long positions in the two major futures contracts ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI by nearly 23% and were net buyers of about 66 mb.

The forward curve of ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI strengthened in March m-o-m, and the nearest-month time spreads moved into stronger backwardation. This reflects traders' optimism about the supply/demand balance outlook. However, the GME Oman and Dubai price structures flattened compared to January and February levels, with the nearest time spreads staying in firm backwardation.

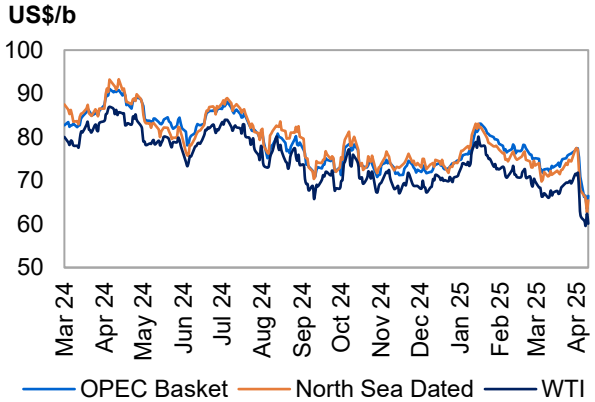
In March, the spread of light sweet crude over medium sour crudes widened across all major trading hubs, recovering from low levels registered in the previous month. This increase was primarily driven by lower supply risk premiums related to the sour crude market, as worries about supply disruptions eased. However, the premium of light sweet crude over medium sour crudes remained relatively tight as light sweet crude values remained under pressure due to ample supply availability of light sweet crude.

Crude spot prices

Crude oil spot prices fell for a second consecutive month in March, driven by the decline in oil futures markets and further easing of oil supply risk premiums. Spot prices also came under pressure from lower refining margins in all major markets, as well as lower global refinery intake amid refinery maintenance season. Higher crude stocks in the US and signs of a well-supplied crude market in the Atlantic Basin also weighed on the spot market.

The drop in spot prices was particularly pronounced in sour crude benchmark Dubai as worries about supply disruptions of sour crude eased. The Dubai benchmark also faced downward pressure due to slow demand from Asia Pacific refiners and more favourable west-to-east arbitrage economics.

Graph 1 - 1: Crude oil price movements



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Spot prices declined less than futures prices, with the North Sea Dated-ICE Brent spread moving into a stronger premium, mirroring the supportive physical market fundamentals. On a monthly average, the North Sea Dated-ICE Brent spread increased by 92¢ in March to stand at a premium of $1.07/b compared to a premium of 15¢/b in February.

In March, North Sea Dated and WTI's first month fell respectively by $2.57 and $3.22, or 3.4% and 4.5%, m-o-m, to settle at $72.54/b and $68.00/b, while Dubai's first-month contract declined the most m-o-m, by $5.16, or 6.6%, to settle at an average of $72.61/b.

Table 1 - 1: OPEC Reference Basket and selected crudes, US$/b

			Change		Year-to-date	
OPEC Reference Basket (ORB)	Feb 25	Mar 25	Mar 25/Feb 25	%	2024	2025
ORB	**76.81**	**74.00**	***-2.81***	***-3.7***	**81.77**	**76.77**
Arab Light	78.59	76.07	*-2.52*	*-3.2*	83.29	78.52
Basrah Medium	75.73	73.82	*-1.91*	*-2.5*	79.83	75.88
Bonny Light	75.85	73.59	*-2.26*	*-3.0*	84.67	76.59
Djeno	67.66	65.03	*-2.63*	*-3.9*	75.70	68.23
Es Sider	73.96	71.19	*-2.77*	*-3.7*	82.89	74.29
Iran Heavy	77.41	74.76	*-2.65*	*-3.4*	81.27	77.31
Kuwait Export	78.16	75.36	*-2.80*	*-3.6*	82.06	78.01
Merey	64.96	61.10	*-3.86*	*-5.9*	68.18	64.33
Murban	77.62	72.63	*-4.99*	*-6.4*	81.44	76.93
Rabi Light	74.65	72.02	*-2.63*	*-3.5*	82.69	75.22
Sahara Blend	76.06	72.84	*-3.22*	*-4.2*	84.87	76.45
Zafiro	77.61	75.04	*-2.57*	*-3.3*	84.52	78.01
Other Crudes						
North Sea Dated	75.11	72.54	*-2.57*	*-3.4*	83.12	75.70
Dubai	77.77	72.61	*-5.16*	*-6.6*	81.16	77.02
Isthmus	70.60	68.11	*-2.49*	*-3.5*	75.51	70.72
LLS	74.53	71.12	*-3.41*	*-4.6*	79.68	74.44
Mars	72.84	69.30	*-3.54*	*-4.9*	76.88	72.66
Minas	78.17	75.45	*-2.72*	*-3.5*	83.95	78.63
Urals	60.76	58.29	*-2.47*	*-4.1*	65.59	61.94
WTI	71.22	68.00	*-3.22*	*-4.5*	76.98	71.56
Differentials						
North Sea Dated/WTI	3.89	4.54	*0.65*	-	6.14	4.14
North Sea Dated/LLS	0.58	1.42	*0.84*	-	3.44	1.26
North Sea Dated/Dubai	-2.66	-0.07	*2.59*	-	1.95	-1.32

Sources: Argus, Direct Communication, and OPEC.

Crude differentials showed mixed movements among regions. In the North Sea, crude differentials of light sweet grades largely strengthened m-o-m on renewed demand in Northwest Europe and as the Brent-WTI spread narrowed, limiting the competitiveness of WTI-related grades in Europe. However, sour crude weakened on slow demand and easing concerns about supply. Forties and Ekofisk crude differentials rose on a monthly average in March by 84¢ and 99¢, respectively, to settle at premiums of 77¢/b and $1.83/b. However, Johan Sverdrup crude differentials to North Sea Dated fell by 24¢ m-o-m to stand at a discount of $1.20/b.

In the Mediterranean and Caspian regions, crude differentials were under pressure from ample availability of similar crude in the Atlantic Basin and weaker margins. Saharan Blend and CPC Blend crude differentials declined respectively by 28¢ and 13¢ m-o-m, to average at a premium of 2¢/b and a discount of $3.29/b to North Sea Dated. However, Azeri Light rose by 42¢ to a premium of $2.56/b to North Sea Dated.

The value of light and medium sweet crude differentials largely weakened in the West African market. Demand from Europe and improving west-to-east arbitrage economics amid a narrow Brent-Dubai spread were partly offset by ample supply availability. Bonny Light, Forcados and Qua Iboe crude differentials to North Sea Dated decreased by 31¢, 21¢ and 43¢, m-o-m, respectively, to stand at premiums of 49¢/b, $1.76/b, and 81¢/b. However, the crude differential of Cabinda remained unchanged m-o-m at a premium of $1.15/b.

In the USGC, crude differentials fell m-o-m but remained strong. Differentials softened on higher crude stocks in US PADD3 and a narrowed Brent-WTI spread that made WTI-related crudes less attractive. Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) fell by 15¢, m-o-m, last month on a monthly basis to stand at a premium of $3.13/b to the WTI benchmark, and Mars sour crude differentials decreased by 29¢ on average m-o-m, to stand at a premium of $1.31/b.

In the Middle East, the value of Oman crude was under pressure due to softer demand from Asia Pacific refiners and easing worries about supply, with the crude differentials to Dubai dropping by $1.75, m-o-m, to a premium of $1.30/b.

OPEC Reference Basket (ORB) value

In March, the ORB value declined by $2.81, or 3.7%, m-o-m, to stand at $74.00/b, as all ORB component values decreased alongside their respective crude oil benchmarks. This largely offset higher official selling prices for all three markets, the US, Europe, and Asia. Year-to-date, the ORB value was lower by $5.00, or 6.1%, compared to the previous year, at $76.77/b.

West and North African Basket components – Bonny Light, Djeno, Es Sider, Rabi Light, Sahara Blend and Zafiro – fell by an average of $2.68, or 3.6%, m-o-m, to $71.62/b, and multiple-region destination grades – Arab Light, Basrah Medium, Iran Heavy and Kuwait Export – decreased on average by $2.47, or 3.2%, m-o-m, to settle at $75.00/b. Murban crude fell by $4.99, or 6.4%, m-o-m, on average to settle at $72.63/b. The Merey component decreased by $3.86, or 5.9%, m-o-m, to settle at $61.10/b.

The oil futures market

Crude oil futures prices extended their decline in March for a second consecutive month, dropping nearly 5% compared to the February monthly average. Market sentiment continued to be influenced by geopolitical developments, trade-related policies, and the potential impact on the global economy, reducing risk appetite among traders.

The downward trend of oil prices accelerated in the first half of March following the US decision to impose new tariffs on imports from Mexico, Canada, and China. These tariffs heightened fears of a broader trade war, raising concerns about its potential repercussions on global economic growth and energy demand. The subsequent announcement of the delay in imposing tariffs on some imports from Canada and Mexico, including energy, alleviated concerns about an oil supply disruption, further reducing the supply risk premium. Additionally, a large build in US crude stocks contributed to the price decline. However, a weaker US dollar provided some support to oil futures prices, as a depreciating dollar typically makes oil cheaper for holders of other currencies, potentially boosting demand. Furthermore, data from the EIA showed a decline in US gasoline and middle distillate stocks despite increased refinery throughputs, which improved the demand outlook.

Crude oil futures rebounded in the second half of the month, driven by escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and new US sanctions on shipping entities and a Chinese refinery, which raised supply concerns. Traders also reacted to US tariff threats that could impact oil supply in Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Market sentiment improved further, supported by stronger-than-expected economic data and positive signals from China, including a rise in the country's manufacturing PMI in February and March. Additionally, EIA data showed US crude production hit an 11-month low in January, providing additional support to oil futures. Speculative buying, particularly in ICE Brent, further fuelled the rally.

However, gains were limited as traders remained cautious about ongoing trade policy uncertainties and the risk of retaliatory measures that could hinder global economic growth and intensify trade tensions.

In the first week of April, crude oil futures prices dropped following the announcements of new US tariffs on 2 April and retaliatory measures from major economies, which triggered heavy selling in oil futures and broader financial markets.

The ICE Brent front-month contract fell by $3.48, or 4.6%, in March, m-o-m, to average $71.47/b, and the NYMEX WTI front-month contract decreased by $3.27, or 4.6%, m-o-m, to average $67.94/b.

Table 1 - 2: Crude oil futures, US$/b

			Change		Year-to-date	
Crude oil futures	Feb 25	Mar 25	Mar 25/Feb 25	%	2024	2025
NYMEX WTI	71.21	67.94	-3.27	-4.6	76.91	71.42
ICE Brent	74.95	71.47	-3.48	-4.6	81.76	74.98
GME Oman	77.28	72.50	-4.78	-6.2	81.34	76.64
Spread						
ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI	*3.74*	*3.53*	*-0.21*	*-5.6*	*4.85*	*3.56*

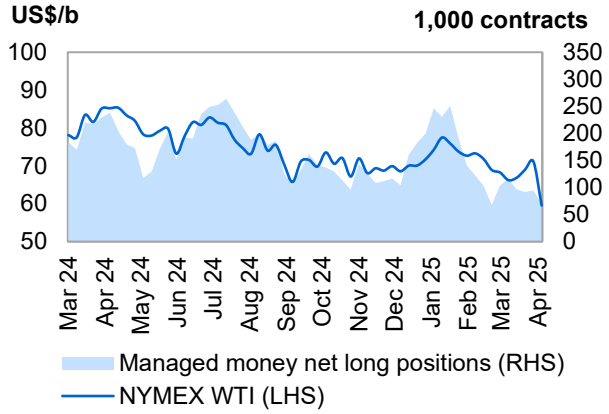
Note: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.
Sources: CME, ICE, GME and OPEC.

Y-t-d, ICE Brent was $6.78, or 8.3%, lower at $74.98/b, and NYMEX WTI was lower by $5.49, or 7.1%, at $71.42/b, compared with the same period a year earlier. GME Oman's front-month contract declined in March by $4.78, or 6.2%, m-o-m, to settle at $72.50/b. Y-t-d, GME Oman was lower by $4.70, or 5.8%, at $76.64/b.

The spread between the ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI first-month premium narrowed in March, as the value of international benchmark Brent futures weakened compared with WTI futures. The decline of NYMEX WTI was limited by lower crude stocks at Cushing in the first three weeks of March and firm demand from US refiners amid worries of supply disruptions due to import tariffs. Meanwhile, a well-supplied light sweet crude market in the Atlantic Basin weighed on the value of Brent. The ICE Brent-NYMEX WTI first-month spread narrowed by 21¢ in March compared with the February monthly average to stand at $3.53/b. However, the spread between North Sea Dated and WTI Houston widened last month, rising by 81¢ to a premium of $3.16/b, as the high supply availability of light sweet crude in the Atlantic Basin limited the value of WTI Houston.

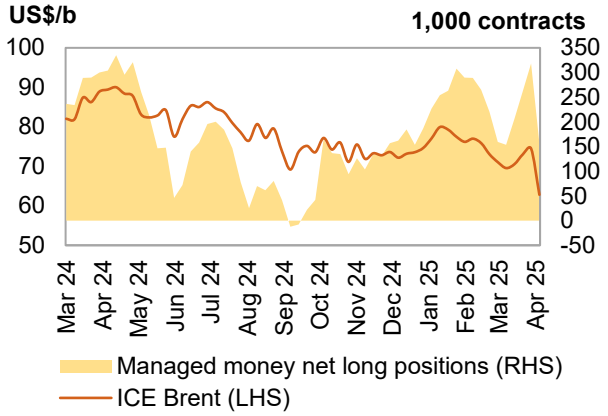
Speculative activity witnessed mixed movements in March in the two major futures and options contracts ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI amid uncertainty about geopolitical developments and US trade policy. Hedge funds and other money managers' net long positions dropped in the first half of the month by nearly 7%, fuelling oil price volatility. However, the net long position rebounded in the second half of the month, as the price rose amid increasing supply risk. Between the weeks of 25 February and 25 March, speculators raised net long positions by 65,790 lots in the two major futures contracts ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI, an increase of nearly 23%, and were net buyers of about 66 mb. The rise in money managers' net long positions was more pronounced in futures and options related to ICE Brent, driven by the rise of long positions.

Graph 1 - 2: NYMEX WTI vs. Managed Money net long positions



Sources: CFTC, CME and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 3: ICE Brent vs. Managed Money net long positions



Sources: ICE and OPEC.

In the first two weeks of March, money managers cut combined futures and options net long positions in ICE Brent to their lowest level since November 2024. However, in the second half of the month, speculators sharply raised their net long position by 71.0%. Consequently, between the week of 25 February and 25 March, money managers raised their futures and options net long positions in ICE Brent by 41,524 contracts, or 18.8%, to reach 262,070 lots, according to the ICE Exchange. During the same period, gross long positions rose by 30,520 lots, or 9.8%, to 342,402 contracts, while gross short positions fell by 11,004 lots, or 12.0%, to 80,332 contracts.

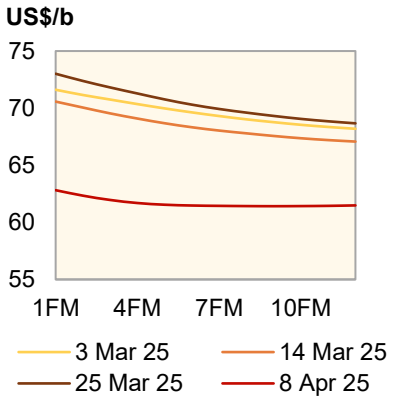
Hedge funds and other money managers raised their NYMEX WTI net long positions in March, adding 24,266 lots, or 35.9%, to stand at 91,844 lots in the week of 25 March. This is due to a decline in short positions by 19,595 lots, or 18.3%, to 87,669 contracts, and an increase of 4,671 lots, or 2.7%, in long positions to 179,513 contracts, according to the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

The long-to-short ratio of speculative positions in the ICE Brent contract rose slightly to 4:1 in the week of 25 March, up from about 3:1 in late February. However, the NYMEX WTI long-to-short ratio was as low as 2:1 in March, the same level as in February. Total futures and options open interest volumes on the two exchanges increased in March, rising by 4.9%, or 257,539 contracts, to stand at 5.5 million contracts in the week ending 25 March.

The futures market structure

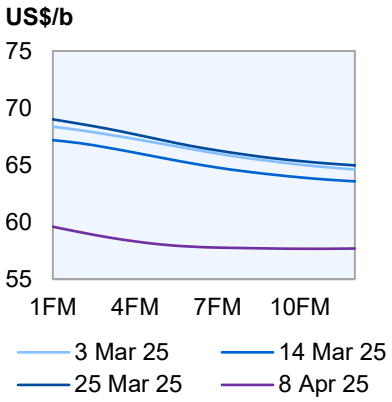
The forward curve of ICE Brent and NYMEX WTI strengthened in March compared with the previous month, and the nearest-month time spreads moved into stronger backwardation despite a decline in flat prices. This reflects traders' optimism about the supply/demand balance outlook, and as selling pressure from speculators that weighed on front-month prices eased in March. Moreover, uncertainty about oil supply due to geopolitical developments, uncertain trade policies and the prospect of higher demand as the spring maintenance season ends in Europe. However, the GME Oman and Dubai price structures flattened compared to January and February levels, with the nearest time spreads staying in firm backwardation. Easing worries about the tightening crude sour market in the East of Suez market along with softening demand from some Asia Pacific refiners for prompt loading of medium sour crudes and favourable west-to-east arbitrage weighed on front-month prices.

Graph 1 - 4: ICE Brent forward curves



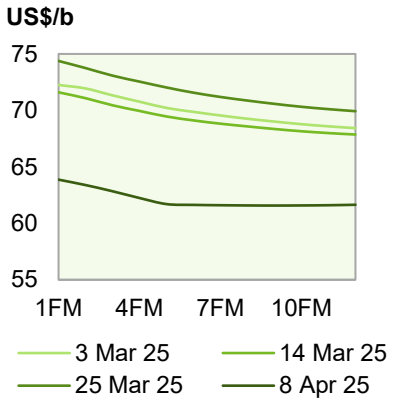
Sources: ICE and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 5: NYMEX WTI forward curves



Sources: CME and OPEC.

Graph 1 - 6: GME Oman forward curves



Sources: GME and OPEC.

The ICE Brent first-month premium to the third month increased by 12¢, m-o-m, to a backwardation of $1.02/b from a backwardation of 90¢/b in February. The ICE Brent M1-M6 moved into wider backwardation last month to settle at $2.32/b on average, compared with a backwardation of $2.24/b the previous month.

The NYMEX WTI price structure also strengthened, with the nearest time spread widening, as worries about import tariffs from Canada and Mexico that raised demand for US domestic grades and low crude stock levels at Cushing buoyed the value of the first-month contract. The NYMEX WTI first-to-third month backwardation widened by 18¢ to stand at 77¢/b on average in March, compared with a backwardation of 59¢/b in February.

However, the backwardation structure of GME Oman flattened, as prompt-month prices faced downward pressure due to easing concerns about the supply of sour crude and soft demand for medium sour crude in the spot market from Asia Pacific buyers. This is in addition to the availability of competing grades in the Atlantic Basin amid more favourable west-to-east arbitrage economics. Brent-Dubai EFS dropped to a discount in March. The GME Oman's first-to-third month backwardation narrowed by 76¢ to stand at $1.03/b on average in March.

Regarding the M1/M3 structure, the North Sea Dated and WTI M1/M3 spreads rose in March on a monthly average by 6¢ and 20¢, respectively, to a backwardation of $1.13/b and 76¢/b. Meanwhile, the Dubai M1/M3 backwardation contracted in March by $1.80 to $1.39/b, compared with a backwardation of $3.19/b in February.

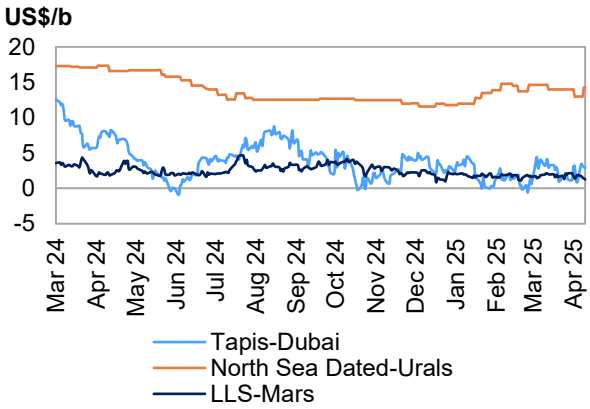
Crude spreads

In March, the spread of light sweet crude over medium sour crudes widened across all major trading hubs, recovering from low levels registered in the previous month. This increase was primarily driven by lower supply risk premiums related to the sour crude market, as worries about supply disruptions eased. However, the premium of light sweet crude over medium sour crudes remained relatively tight as the value of light sweet crude remained under pressure due to ample supply availability and better performance of high sulphur fuel oil (HSFO) compared to lighter distillate yields.

In Europe, the decline of the value of light sweet crude was less pronounced compared to sour crude. This was due to renewed demand from European refiners for light sweet grades and improved west-to-east arbitrage economics, while sour crude came under pressure from softer demand and easing concerns about crude supply disruptions. However, the value of sour crude remained strong as reflected in the value of Johan Sverdrup crude differentials that stood at a premium of $1.20/b against North Sea Dated. The sweet-sour crude spread, represented by the Ekofisk-Johan Sverdrup differential, rose by $1.23, m-o-m, to a premium of 67¢/b, compared to a discount of 57¢ in the previous month. The Urals crude differentials to North Sea Dated rose by 9¢ in the Black Sea to stand at a discount of $14.25/b, while the Urals crude differentials to North Sea Dated fell by 15¢ in Northwest Europe, to stand at a discount of $15.37/b.

In Asia, the Tapis premium over Dubai widened as the value of sour crude fell more than that of light sweet crude. The value of sour crude retreated from levels registered in the previous month on easing worries about the supply of sour crude and slow demand from Asia Pacific buyers ahead of planned refinery maintenance. Dubai-linked grades also came under pressure due to improved west-to-east arbitrage economics. The Brent-Dubai exchange of futures for swaps contract (EFS) narrowed last month by 34¢ m-o-m to stand at a 29¢/b premium. Although the Brent-Dubai spread rose, m-o-m, it remained priced at a discount. The Brent-Dubai differential rose by $2.59 on a monthly average to stand at a discount of 7¢/b. At the same time, strong naphtha cracks in Singapore gave some support to light sweet grades. The Tapis-Dubai spread widened by $1.51, m-o-m, in March to an average of $2.71/b.

Graph 1 - 7: Differentials in Asia, Europe and USGC



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

In the USGC, the LLS premium over medium sour Mars rose in March compared to February, but it remained relatively narrow, as uncertainties about US tariffs on imports from Mexico supported the sour market. The LLS premium over medium sour Mars widened by 13¢, m-o-m, to $1.82/b.

Commodity Markets

Commodity price indices were mixed for a second consecutive month in March. The energy price index experienced a consecutive monthly decline, while many non-energy price indices continued to advance.

In the futures markets, sentiment was mostly bearish in March amid investor concerns regarding the implications of US trade policies. Combined money managers' net length decreased for a second consecutive month in March, driven by higher short coverage. Meanwhile, open interest rose over the same period.

Uncertainties regarding US trade policy elevated commodity price volatility in March, and the decline in the US dollar during this period added support to buyers' frontloading of some commodities ahead of the implementation of US tariffs.

Trends in select energy commodity markets

The energy price index declined for a second consecutive month in March, falling by 4.1%, m-o-m. Losses across all energy prices dragged down the index, led by a sharp decline in natural gas prices in the EU. The index was down by 8.8%, y-o-y, pressured by declines in coal and average crude oil prices, though these were partially offset by higher natural gas prices in both the US and the EU during the same period.

Table 2 - 1: Select energy prices

Commodity	Unit	Monthly average			% Change		Year-to-date	
		Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Mar 25/ Feb 25	Mar 25/ Mar 24	2024	2025
Energy*	*Index*	**103.5**	**99.2**	**95.1**	**-4.1**	**-8.8**	**102.5**	**99.3**
Coal, Australia	*US$/boe*	11.3	10.2	9.9	-2.8	-20.9	12.1	10.5
Crude oil, average	*US$/b*	78.2	73.8	70.7	-4.2	-15.4	80.6	74.2
Natural gas, US	*US$/boe*	22.2	22.8	22.3	-2.2	175.2	11.5	22.4
Natural gas, Europe	*US$/boe*	79.3	83.0	71.6	-13.7	54.7	47.4	78.0

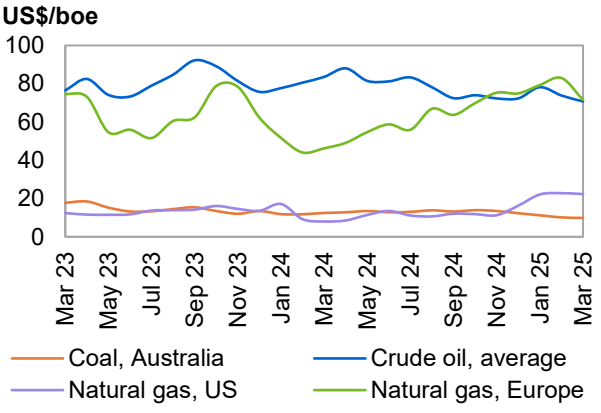
*Note: * World Bank commodity price index (2010 = 100).*
Sources: World Bank and OPEC.

Australian thermal coal prices declined for a fifth consecutive month in March, falling by 2.8%, m-o-m. Prices remained under pressure from muted demand in major consumer nations in Asia amid high inventories. Elsewhere, the combination of lower natural gas prices and higher power generation from renewables continued to put downward pressure on prices in the Eurozone, which were down by 20.9%, y-o-y.

Average crude oil prices experienced a consecutive monthly decline in March, falling by 4.2%, m-o-m. Concerns over the implications of US trade policy on market fundamentals remained a drag on sentiment. Compared with the same period last year, prices were down by 15.4%, y-o-y.

Henry Hub's natural gas prices receded in March after trending upwards for three consecutive months. Earlier in the month, prices were supported by reports of a decline in storage levels amid residential heating demand. However, they closed the month down by 2.2%, m-o-m, pressured by softer US LNG exports amid maintenance activities at key export hubs. However, they were still up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 1: Select energy prices



Sources: World Bank, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

The average Title Transfer Facility (TTF) declined in March after two consecutive months of gains, falling by 13.7%, m-o-m. TTF prices fell sharply amid a retraction in the geopolitical risk premium. Moreover, expectations of additional LNG capacity in the US eased market concerns about supply risk ahead of the beginning of the injection season. According to data from Gas Infrastructure Europe, EU storage levels were at 33.8% of capacity as of 31 March. Prices were down by 54.7%, y-o-y.

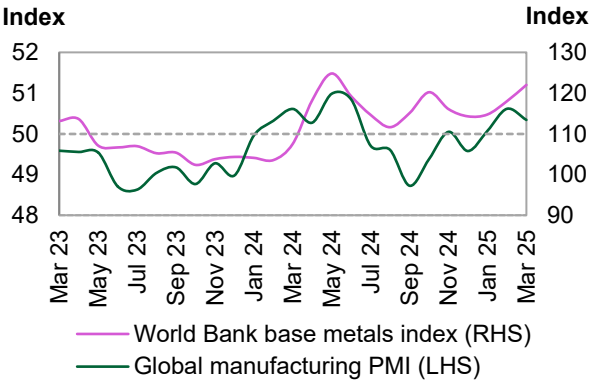
Trends in select non-energy commodity markets

The non-energy price index receded in March after five consecutive months of increases, falling by 2.1%, m-o-m. It was dragged down by a decline in the agricultural price index, but losses were partially offset by an increase in the base metal index. The non-energy and agricultural price indices were up by 5.3% and 2.8%, y-o-y, respectively.

Base metals

The base metal index rose for a third consecutive month in March, increasing by 3.0%, m-o-m. Most metal prices continued their upward trajectory in March, against a backdrop of weaker global industrial activity. Metal prices advanced on the back of higher frontloading as buyers rushed to secure supplies ahead of the implementation of US tariffs. However, gains were capped by softer market fundamentals. The global manufacturing PMI fell to 50.3 in March, down from 50.6 in February. Nonetheless, compared with the same period last year, the base metal index was up by 13.3%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 2: Global manufacturing PMI and World Bank base metals index



Sources: JP Morgan, IHS Markit, Haver Analytics, World Bank and OPEC.

At the London Metal Exchange (LME) warehouses, combined stocks of base metals declined for a third consecutive month in March, falling by 5.7%, m-o-m, but were up by 4.4%, y-o-y. Combined cancelled warrants rebounded in March, after three consecutive months of decreases, increasing by 15.3%, m-o-m, and were up by 63.4%, y-o-y. Combined on-warrants decreased in March by 15.4%, m-o-m, and were down by 15.0%, y-o-y.

Table 2 - 2: Base metal prices

Commodity	Unit	Monthly average			% changes		Year-to-date	
		Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Mar 25/ Feb 25	Mar 25/ Mar 24	2024	2025
Non-energy*	*Index*	**117.2**	**118.2**	**115.7**	**-2.1**	**5.3**	**108.2**	**117.1**
Base metal*	*Index*	**114.8**	**118.4**	**121.9**	**3.0**	**13.3**	**105.1**	**118.3**
Copper	*US$/mt*	9,019	9,350	9,754	4.3	12.0	8,467	9,374
Aluminium	*US$/mt*	2,585	2,656	2,650	-0.2	18.5	2,210	2,630
Nickel	*US$/mt*	15,439	15,323	16,086	5.0	-7.9	16,664	15,616
Lead	*US$/mt*	1,932	1,964	2,038	3.7	-1.3	2,086	1,978
Zinc	*US$/mt*	2,831	2,806	2,893	3.1	17.1	2,455	2,843
Iron Ore	*US$/mt*	102	107	103	-3.7	-5.2	123	104

*Note: * World Bank commodity price indices (2010 = 100).*

Sources: LME, Haver Analytics, World Bank and OPEC.

Copper prices rose in March, increasing by 4.3%, m-o-m, and up by 12.0%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks fell in March by 8.4%, m-o-m, but were up by more than 100%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants rose by more than 100% in the period as well as y-o-y. On-warrants fell by 39.9%, m-o-m, in the period but were up by 32.7%, y-o-y.

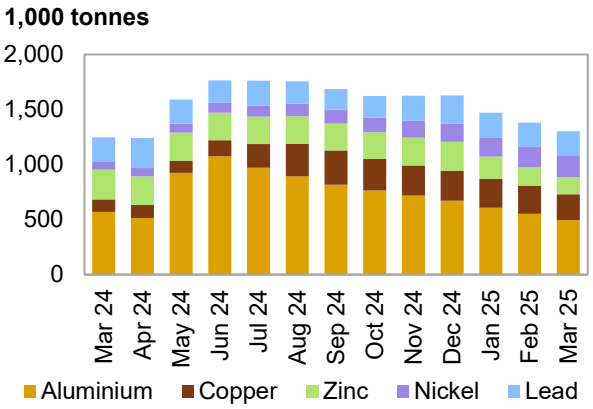
Aluminium prices fell marginally by 0.2%, m-o-m, in March, but were up by 18.5%, y-o-y. LME warehouse stocks declined over the month by 10.8%, m-o-m, and were down by 13.5%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants decreased in March by 11.7%, m-o-m, but were up by 26.2%, y-o-y. On-warrants declined by 9.5%, m-o-m, in the same month and were down by 38.8%, y-o-y.

Nickel prices advanced in March by 5.0%, m-o-m, but were down by 7.9%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks rose by 8.5%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants rose in March by 34.1%, m-o-m, and were higher by more than 100%, y-o-y. On-warrants rose in March by 6.8%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Lead prices increased in March by 3.7%, m-o-m, though they were down by 1.3%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks declined by 1.4%, m-o-m, in March, though they were up slightly by 0.1%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants rose in March by 4.2%, m-o-m, and were up by more than 100%, y-o-y. On-warrants fell by 2.5%, m-o-m, and were down by 14.3%, y-o-y.

Zinc prices rose by 3.1%, m-o-m, in March, and were up by 17.1%, y-o-y. At LME warehouses, stocks decreased by 5.9%, m-o-m, in March, but were down by 42.4%, y-o-y. Cancelled warrants increased by more than 100%, m-o-m, in March, and were up by 11.1%, y-o-y. On-warrants declined by 32.7%, m-o-m, over the same period and were down by 56.7%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 3: Inventories at the LME



Sources: LME, Thomson Reuters and OPEC.

Iron ore prices fell by 3.7%, m-o-m, in March, and were down by 5.2%, y-o-y. Meanwhile, China's steel industry PMI continued to show signs of improvement, increasing to 46.0 in the month, up from 45.1 in February, a 2.0% increase, m-o-m. However, it remained below expansionary territory.

Precious metals

The precious metals index rose for a third consecutive month in March, increasing by 3.1%, m-o-m. All precious metal prices advanced in the period, with gold, silver and platinum rising by 3.1%, 3.2% and 0.2%, m-o-m, respectively.

Table 2 - 3: Precious metal prices

Commodity	Unit	Monthly average			% changes		Year-to-date	
		Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Mar 25/ Feb 25	Mar 25/ Mar 24	2024	2025
Precious metals*	*Index*	**202.6**	**216.1**	**222.7**	**3.1**	**37.5**	**155.4**	**213.8**
Gold	*US$/Oz*	2,710	2,895	2,983	3.1	38.2	2,072	2,863
Silver	*US$/Oz*	30.4	32.2	33.2	3.2	35.4	23.4	31.9
Platinum	*US$/Oz*	949	978	980	0.2	7.8	910	969

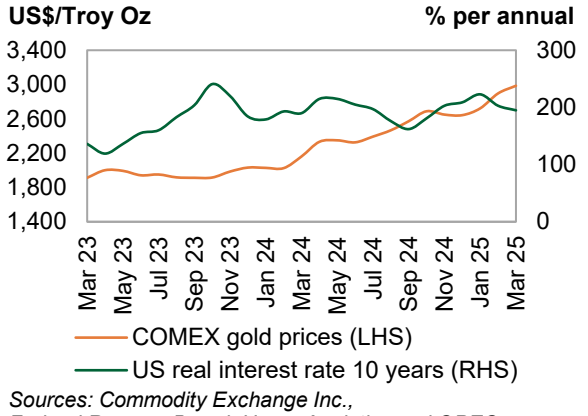
*Note: * World Bank commodity price index (2010 = 100).*

Sources: World Bank and OPEC.

Gold prices trended upwards for much of the month, reaching a record price of $3,000/oz. Support came mostly from investors' flight to safety against the backdrop of a lower US dollar. Gold prices also benefited from geopolitical developments and greater central bank buying in both developed and emerging markets amid uncertainties regarding US trade policy. Silver and platinum benefited from bullish sentiment regarding safe haven assets, although softer global industrial activity in the period capped gains for both metals.

The precious metals index was up by 37.5%, y-o-y; gold, silver and platinum prices were also up by 38.2%, 35.4% and 7.8%, y-o-y, respectively.

Graph 2 - 4: US real interest rate and gold price



Sources: Commodity Exchange Inc., Federal Reserve Board, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

Select other minerals

The other minerals price index rebounded in March, after trending downwards earlier in the year and for much of 2024. The index rose sharply by 30.8%, m-o-m, on the back of strong performance by cobalt prices. Gains were partially offset by a decline in lithium prices, while graphite prices were essentially flat over the same period.

Table 2 - 4: Select other minerals prices

Commodity	Unit	Monthly average			% changes		Year-to-date	
		Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Mar 25/ Feb 25	Mar 25/ Mar 24	2024	2025
Other minerals*	*Index*	**33.1**	**31.2**	**40.8**	**30.8**	**-0.3**	**40.3**	**35.0**
Cobalt	*US$/mt*	23,756	21,721	31,535	45.2	11.2	28,485	25,671
Graphite	*US$/mt*	435	435	435	0.0	-18.4	541	435
Lithium	*US$/mt*	9,465	9,588	9,542	-0.5	-27.3	12,056	9,532

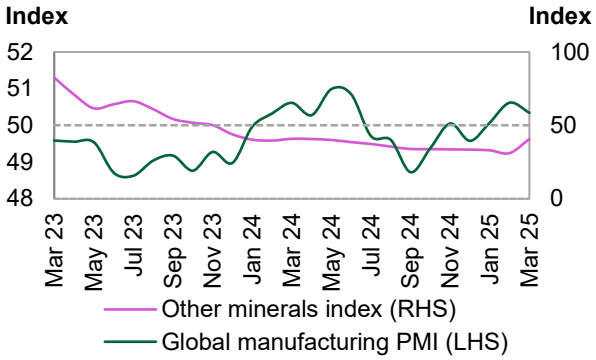
*Note: * OPEC price index (2022 = 100).*

Sources: LME, Haver Analytics and OPEC.

The performance of other mineral prices was mixed in March. Prices found support from greater frontloading ahead of the implementation of US tariffs, particularly cobalt prices, which rose sharply by 45.2%, m-o-m, in the period. However, lingering market fundamental uncertainties remained a drag. Lithium prices experienced a marginal decline, falling by 0.5%, m-o-m, in March, while graphite prices remained unchanged, m-o-m, over the same period.

The other minerals' price index was down by 0.3%, y-o-y. Cobalt prices were up by 11.2%, y-o-y, while graphite and lithium prices were down by 18.4% and 27.3%, y-o-y, respectively.

Graph 2 - 5: Global manufacturing PMI and other minerals index*



*Note: * OPEC price index (2022 = 100).*
Sources: JP Morgan, Haver Analytics, IHS Markit, LME and OPEC.

Investment flows into commodities

Combined money managers' net length decreased for a second consecutive month in March, falling by 6.1%, m-o-m. Net length decline in the period was driven by decreases in natural gas and gold, though these were partially offset by increases in crude oil and copper. The combined net length was up by 46.3%, y-o-y.

Combined OI rebounded in March, recovering losses from the previous month. OI rose by 1.4%, m-o-m, supported by OI increases across all select commodities, except gold. Combined OI was up by 2.8%, y-o-y.

Table 2 - 5: CFTC data on non-commercial positions, 1,000 contracts

Selected commodity	Open interest			Long		Short		Net length				
	Feb 25	Mar 25	Mar 25/ Feb 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Feb 25	% OI	Mar 25	% OI	Mar 25/ Feb 25
Crude oil	2,201	2,250	***2.2%***	201	204	78	63	123	6	140	6	***14.1%***
Natural gas	1,603	1,656	***3.3%***	219	214	136	148	83	5	66	4	***-20.6%***
Gold	837	817	***-2.4%***	238	222	28	35	211	25	187	23	***-11.3%***
Copper	272	274	***1.0%***	73	70	52	48	21	8	22	8	***4.9%***
Total	**4,913**	**4,997**	***1.7%***	**732**	**710**	**294**	**295**	**438**	**44**	**415**	**41**	***-5.1%***

Note: Data on this table is based on a monthly average.

Data on this table is based on commitments of traders futures and options.

Open interest includes both commercial and non-commercial positions.

Sources: CFTC and OPEC.

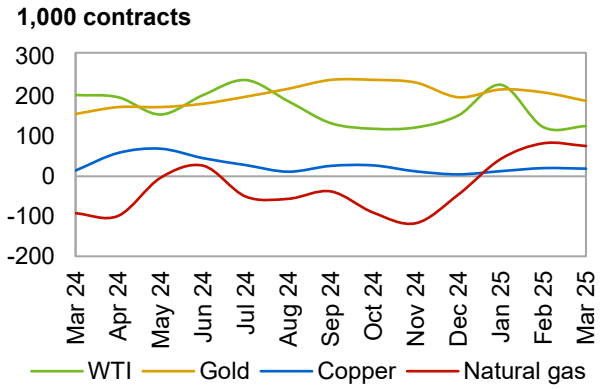
The crude oil (WTI) OI increased in March by 2.2%, m-o-m. Money managers increased net length over the same period by 14.1%, m-o-m. OI was up by 1.3%, y-o-y, while the net length was down by 31.2%, y-o-y.

The natural gas (Henry Hub) rose in March, increasing by 3.3%, m-o-m. At the same time, managers decreased net length by 20.6%, m-o-m. OI was up by 4.4%, y-o-y, and net length was down by more than 100%, y-o-y.

Gold's OI decreased in March by 2.4%, m-o-m. Money managers cut net length over the same period; it was down by 11.3%, m-o-m. Gold's OI was up by 7.7%, y-o-y, and its net length was up by 19.1%, y-o-y.

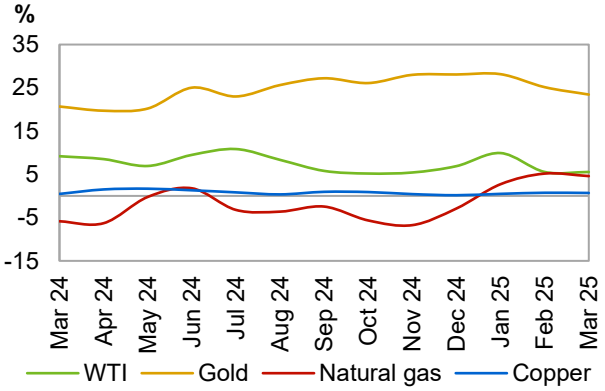
Copper's OI increased by 1.0%, m-o-m, in March. Money managers increased net length over the same period was up by 4.9%, m-o-m. OI was down by 6.6%, y-o-y, while the net length was up by 46.5%, y-o-y.

Graph 2 - 6: Money managers' activity in key commodities, net length



Note: Data on this graph is based on a monthly average.
Sources: CFTC and OPEC.

Graph 2 - 7: Money managers' activity in key commodities, as % of open interest



Note: Data on this graph is based on a monthly average.
Sources: CFTC and OPEC.

World Economy

The global economy showed a steady growth trend at the beginning of the year, however, recent trade-related dynamics have introduced higher uncertainty to the short-term global economic growth outlook. Consequently, global economic growth is revised down slightly to 3% in 2025 and 3.1% in 2026.

Economic growth in the US has likely softened in 1Q25 and is forecast to decelerate further in 2Q25. However, a recovery is expected in 2H25, driven by expectations on trade agreements with most of its trading partners. The Eurozone, which is already facing a low-growth trend, may counter-balance some tariff-related impacts via fiscal and monetary stimulus; hence, its growth forecast for 2025 is revised down only slightly. Similarly, Japan may be able to counterbalance some of the negative effects from US tariffs via domestic stimulus measures, among other actions. Elsewhere, while China may be impacted by trade disputes to a larger extent, the economy has means to limit the impact, such as domestic stimulus measures or further diversifying its export markets, among other measures. India's high growth dynamic may be only marginally impacted too, since its trade with the US, though significant, is relatively limited compared to the size of its economy. Furthermore, India's economic development offers possibilities to compensate for the shortfall domestically. While it remains to be seen, Brazil and Russia are both forecast to be relatively unaffected by US tariffs.

With this, US economic growth forecasts are revised down to 2.1% for 2025 and 2.2% for 2026. Japan's economic growth forecasts are revised down slightly to 1% for 2025 and to 0.9% for 2026. The Eurozone's economic growth forecast for 2025 is lowered marginally to 0.8% but remains at 1.1% for 2026. China's economic growth forecasts for 2025 and 2026 are revised down slightly to 4.6% and 4.5%, respectively. India's economic growth forecast for 2025 is lowered slightly to 6.3% for 2025 but remains at 6.5% for 2026. Brazil's economic growth forecasts remain at 2.3% in 2025 and 2.5% in 2026. Russia's economic growth forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remain unchanged at 1.9% and 1.5%, respectively.

Table 3 - 1: Economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	World	US	Eurozone	Japan	China	India	Brazil	Russia
2025	**3.0**	**2.1**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**4.6**	**6.3**	**2.3**	**1.9**
Change from previous month	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
2026	**3.1**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**4.5**	**6.5**	**2.5**	**1.5**
Change from previous month	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast. The GDP numbers are based on 2021 ppp.*

Source: OPEC.

Update on the latest global developments

Global economic growth began in 2025 with strong fundamentals and resilience across major economies. However, recent developments in global trade relations have shifted the outlook and introduced new uncertainties amid a rising escalation in tariffs between the US and China. Following US tariff announcements in February and March, a broad global reciprocal tariff was introduced in early April. Under this framework, the US imposed a blanket 10% tariff on all imports effective as of 5 April, alongside reciprocal tariffs of up to 50% on countries with significant trade surpluses, including China (34%), Japan (24%), Vietnam (46%), India (27%), South Korea (26%), and the European Union (20%), effective as of 9 April. On 9 April, the US announced a 90-day pause on all reciprocal tariffs, except on China, with the 10% tariffs implemented on 5 April remaining in place. China responded with retaliatory tariffs of 34% on US goods, prompting the US to implement an additional 50% reciprocal tariff, on top of the 34% and two earlier rounds of 10% in February and March. The cumulative additional tariff rate applied to Chinese imports stood at 104% since January. China responded equivalently to US escalation injecting additional uncertainty into the global outlook. With the announcement of the 90-day pause, the US also announced that the tariff rate on China will rise to a total of 145% effective immediately to which China responded continuing the escalatory cycle. Aluminium and steel tariffs of 25%, which were announced earlier in the year, came into effect on 3 April, along with a 25% tariff on imported automobiles and auto parts. These measures eliminated prior exemptions, extended to downstream products, and included direct-to-consumer imports through the removal of the *de minimis* rule.

Canada and Mexico were not subject to the new reciprocal tariffs, but the existing 25% tariffs on non-USMCA goods and 10% on selected commodities remain in place. Early bilateral negotiations have commenced between the US and Japan, signalling the possibility of potential agreements to lower tariffs, though overall trade uncertainty remains elevated.

Before the implementation of tariffs, economic growth in the US in 4Q24 stood at 2.4%, q-o-q, SAAR, in the third estimate from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), slightly above earlier estimates. This followed expansions of 3.1% in 3Q24 and 3.0% in 2Q24. The Eurozone recorded growth of 0.9%, q-o-q, SAAR, based on revised Eurostat data, after 1.7% in 3Q24, amid continued industrial sector weakness. Japan's growth rate in 4Q24 came in at 2.2%, q-o-q, SAAR, up from 1.4% in 3Q24, supported by both private and public expenditure, as reported by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry.

In non-OECD economies, China's 4Q24 growth reached 5.4%, y-o-y, meeting the government's 5% annual target, amid improvements in industrial production (IP), retail sales, and trade. The recovery was largely supported by fiscal and monetary measures, with further signs of stabilization in the property sector. India's economy grew at 6.2%, y-o-y, in 4Q24, up from 5.6% in 3Q24, driven by strong private and public consumption and a recovery in industrial activity. Russia's economy decelerated, seeing growth of 3.0%, y-o-y, in 4Q24, down from 3.1% in 3Q24 and 4.1% in 2Q24, though consumer demand remained robust. Brazil maintained solid momentum, recording growth of 3.6%, y-o-y, in 4Q24, following 4.0% in 3Q24 and 3.3% in 2Q24.

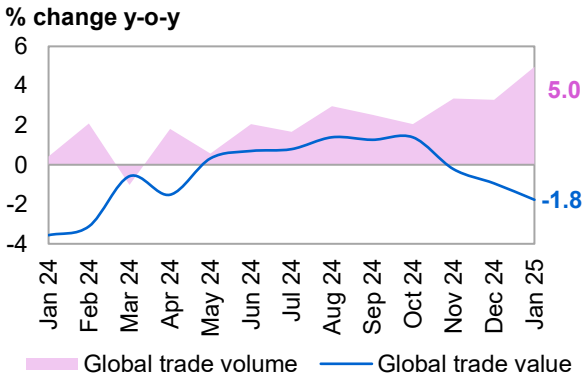
Inflation trends diverged across major OECD economies in early 2025. In the US, inflation eased to 2.4%, y-o-y, in March, down from 2.8% in February and 3.0% in January. In the Eurozone, inflation slowed to 2.2% in March, down from 2.3% in February and 2.5% in both January and December. Japan's inflation rate stood at 3.6% in February, easing from 4.0% in January and 3.7% in December. In the UK, in January, inflation was at 3.0%, up from 2.5% in December and 2.6% in November. The ECB continued its easing cycle, cutting its deposit rate by 25 basis points (bp) to 2.5% at its March meeting. The Fed, Bank of England, and Bank of Japan (BoJ) all kept interest rates unchanged at their March meetings, reflecting growing uncertainty.

In non-OECD countries, China's consumer prices declined by 0.1%, y-o-y, in March, up from a steeper decline of 0.7% in February and after rising by 0.5% in January. In India, inflation declined to 3.6% in February, down from 4.3% in January and 5.2% in December. Brazil's inflation rose to 5.1%, y-o-y, in February, up from 4.6% in January and 4.8% in December. Russia's inflation continued to rise, reaching 10.1%, y-o-y, in February, up from 9.9% in January and 9.5% in December.

Regarding monetary policy decisions, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) kept the key loan prime rates unchanged in March, with the one-year rate at 3.1% and the five-year rate at 3.6%. The Reserve Bank of India lowered its key rate by 25 bp to 6.0% in April. The Central Bank of Russia (CBR) kept rates unchanged at 21% in March, while the Banco Central do Brasil (BCB) raised rates by 100 bp to 14.25% in March.

Global trade expanded further in volume but contracted in value for the third consecutive month. In January 2025, global trade volume increased by 5.0%, y-o-y, up from 3.3% in December and 3.4% in November. However, trade value fell by 1.8%, y-o-y, in January, following declines of 0.9% in December and 0.2% in November, based on CPB World Trade Monitor data. The divergence reflects ongoing price effects, including exchange rate volatility, shipping costs, and the rising impact of tariffs.

Graph 3 - 1: Global trade



Sources: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis and Haver Analytics.

Near-term global expectations

The global economy remains poised for growth in 2025, though shifts in US trade policy have introduced significant uncertainty into the outlook. Near-term inflationary pressures are likely to resume, while at the same time, slower economic growth is expected. This presents a challenge for policymakers in terms of how to address the uncertain economic headwinds. The escalating US-China trade dispute is expected to have a negative impact on both economies.

At the same time, shifts in the global economy are likely to accelerate and prompt further government support measures, counterbalancing some of the negative impacts. This includes an increase in fiscal spending across Europe – particularly in Germany – an expansion of consumer support measures in China, and the potential for additional fiscal support in Japan. The US has also signalled its willingness to engage with key trading partners in the 90-day pause window, including Japan and South Korea, to reach negotiated settlements on trade. The US trade dynamic with Canada and Mexico suggests the potential for a partial reduction in tariffs, as observed over the past two months. A key assumption in this forecast is that several trading partners, potentially including China, will receive some level of lower rates from the reciprocal tariffs announced on 2 April by the end of the 90-day pause.

The easing of trade tensions in North America, with Canada and Mexico exempted from reciprocal tariffs and USMCA-compliant goods shielded from additional duties, will support the integrated North American economy. However, tariffs on auto parts, steel, and aluminium continue to weigh on the industrial sector in the region. While the exemptions under USMCA offer some relief, the remaining tariffs are still expected to have a negative effect on regional growth.

Inflationary pressures are expected to resume after months of moderation, reflecting rising input costs due to tariffs and anticipatory price increases by retailers and producers. However, with monetary easing on pause across major economies, inflation is expected to remain manageable in 2025. Major central banks are holding interest rates steady, citing tariff-related concerns and expected price increases. The Fed continues to project two rate cuts by the end of 2025, while further tightening is expected in Japan. The ECB will likely resume supportive monetary easing into 2H25. However, the scale and impact of the recently announced tariffs could alter this outlook.

In the non-OECD, further monetary easing is expected to continue in India as inflation moderates. In China, rate cuts are also likely to resume, providing support amid a potential economic slowdown and additional trade-related headwinds. Brazil and Russia, by contrast, were facing rising inflation ahead of the tariff impact, and tight monetary policies are expected to remain in place, with easing cycles likely to begin in 2026.

On fiscal policy, additional tariff revenues in the US have been announced as being focused on infrastructure investment, debt reduction, and tax relief. The extension of the 2017 tax cuts is expected to be adopted in the coming months. In the Eurozone, increased infrastructure investment in Germany – outside the formal debt brake – along with expanded defence spending in Germany and other EU countries, is expected to support growth. Japan is set to continue fiscal support measures adopted in late 2024.

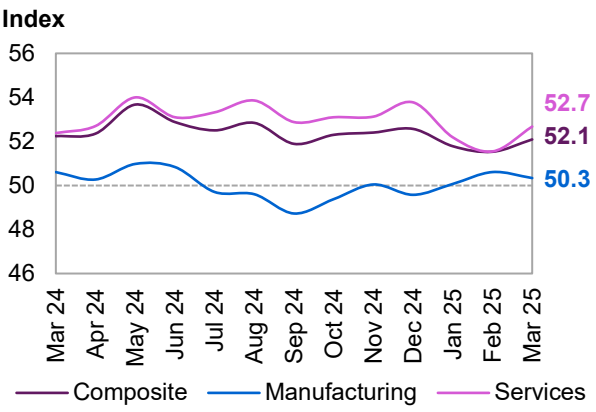
In the non-OECD, China has shown early signs of boosting domestic consumption through support measures, and these measures will likely accelerate in response to trade-related export losses. A stabilizing property sector is expected to further support household budgets and sustain consumption. In India, the latest union budget continues growth initiatives for the industrial sector and addresses labour market imbalances. Brazil remains fiscally constrained in 2025, with the upcoming tax reforms expected to support growth into 2026. Russia's additional fiscal measures, adopted in the latest budget, are expected to sustain growth, though at a potentially slower pace.

In March, global purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) showed continued expansion in services and a softer outlook for manufacturing, with both remaining in expansionary territory.

The global manufacturing PMI stood at 50.3 in March, down slightly from 50.6 in February but above January's 50.1.

The global services PMI rose to 52.7 in March, up from 51.6 in February and 52.2 in January.

Graph 3 - 2: Global PMI



Sources: JP Morgan, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

With rising trade tensions partially offset by expectations of trade agreements with key partners and the acceleration of support measures counterbalancing trade-related headwinds, the global economic growth rate for 2025 is projected at 3.0%, a slight downward revision from the previous month's outlook.

For 2026, trade-related disruptions are expected to ease but not be entirely resolved, and the global economy is projected to grow by 3.1%, also a slight downward revision from the previous month's outlook.

Table 3 - 2: World economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	World
2025	**3.0**
Change from previous month	-0.1
2026	**3.1**
Change from previous month	-0.1

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

OECD

US

Update on the latest developments

Economic growth in the US registered 2.4%, q-o-q, at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate (SAAR) in 4Q24, according to the third estimate from the BEA, slightly above the second and advance estimates. Although the expansion continued, it was at a slower pace than 2Q24 and 3Q24, which saw growth of 3.0% and 3.1%, q-o-q, SAAR, respectively. The revision reflected lower imports, while growth was led by consumer and government spending. However, recent policy announcements have introduced high levels of uncertainty into the US economic outlook.

On 2 April 2025, the US introduced a large package of global tariffs, building on earlier rounds implemented in February and March. Using the authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), the administration imposed a blanket 10% tariff on all imports, effective 5 April, and significantly higher reciprocal tariffs of up to 50% on countries with large trade surpluses, effective 9 April. On the same day of the reciprocal tariffs implementation, the US announced a 90-day pause on reciprocal tariffs to allow for negotiations except for China which saw the total tariff increase to 145%. The initial reciprocal tariffs were calculated to recover each country's annual surplus with the US and disproportionately affected major trading partners like China (34%), Japan (24%), Vietnam (46%), India (27%), South Korea (26%) and the EU (20%). The previous US announcement of 25% tariffs on steel and aluminium imports, now expanded to cover downstream products and excluding officials means to secure exemptions or an exclusion process, came into effect on 3 April 2025. The 25% tariff on imported automobiles and auto parts also came into effect on 3 April. Additionally, the administration announced the elimination of the *de minimis* exemption for direct-to-consumer imports under $800, scheduled to take effect on May 2. This measure affects over $50 billion worth of imports from China annually. The same measure was attempted in February but was reversed due to logistical challenges in implementation.

Canada and Mexico were excluded from the 2 April measures, as North American trade remains subject to a 25% tariff on non-USMCA goods and 10% on selected commodities. However, given the volume of USMCA-compliant trade, the effective tariff rate on Canada and Mexico remains relatively low compared to that facing other trading partners. Japan became the first country to secure trade talks with the US. However, tensions with China escalated after Beijing imposed a 34% retaliatory tariff on all US goods on 4 April, prompting the US to impose an additional 50% tariff going into effect on 9 April. China retaliated with an additional 50% tariff on US imports on the same day the tariffs went into effect. The US then escalated the reciprocal tariffs on China to 125% on 9 April which are in addition to the 20% tariffs announced in February and March.

Inflation eased to 2.4%, y-o-y, in March, down from 2.8% in February and 3.0% in January. Food inflation rose to 3.0%, y-o-y, in March from 2.6% in February, and 2.5% in January with egg and poultry prices continuing to rise. Core inflation declined to 2.8%, y-o-y, in March, down from 3.1% in February and 3.3% in January. The Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index, the Fed's preferred inflation measure, remained unchanged at 2.5%, y-o-y, in February. The Fed held interest rates steady at its March meeting, citing elevated inflation and increased policy uncertainty.

Consumer spending growth slowed to 3.1%, y-o-y, in February, down from 3.9% in January and 4.4% in December. Consumer confidence also declined for a fourth consecutive month in March, with the Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index falling by 7.2 points to 92.9, down from 100.1 in February and 112 in November, thus reaching its lowest level since late 2022. The decline in confidence was driven by a rise in inflation expectations and growing concerns over tariffs, both of which added to overall uncertainty.

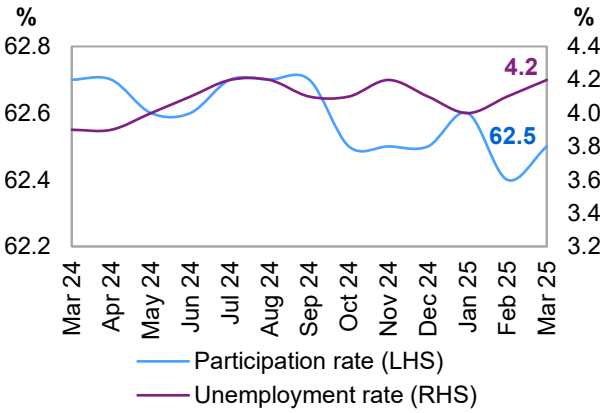
The US trade deficit remained elevated in February at $123 billion, having sharply widened in January to $131 billion. While slightly lower than in January, the deficit remains significantly above the $98 billion recorded in December. Imports rose 20%, y-o-y, in February, down slightly from a 23% increase in January. They reached $401 billion in both January and February, up from $365 billion in December, reflecting front-loading ahead of anticipated tariffs. Exports grew 4.8%, y-o-y, in February, up from 4.4% in January, increasing in value from $270 billion to $278 billion over the month.

In March, non-farm payroll employment increased by 228,000, following a downwardly revised February figure of 117,000 and January's revised 111,000.

However, the unemployment rate rose slightly to 4.2% in March, up from 4.1% in February and 4.0% in January. The labour force participation rate edged up to 62.5% from 62.4% in February.

Annual earnings growth eased slightly to 3.8% in March, down from 4.0% in February and 4.1% in January.

Graph 3 - 3: US monthly labour market



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

The US economy showed underlying strength in late 2024. However, the outlook has shifted amid rising uncertainty, particularly related to trade dynamics. The recent downward movements in financial markets are likely to have a negative impact on consumer spending in the near term. That said, an immediate positive impact may be seen as consumers front-load major purchases in anticipation of higher prices; these responses are typically short-lived and tend to normalize later in the year.

Inflationary pressures are expected to rise despite the anticipated moderation in consumer activity. The near-term inflation outlook is driven both by the actual increase in costs resulting from the implementation of tariffs, and by the anticipation of price increases, which could lead to rising prices even before the cost is passed through to consumers. The US administration began bilateral tariff talks with major trading partners during the 90-day pause, starting with Japan. A positive outcome from these talks would likely push more countries to adopt a softer stance and seek negotiated agreements to reduce tariffs with the US. This forecast assumes that major trading partners will be successful in achieving lower tariff rates, as demonstrated in the trade negotiations over the past two months between the US and Canada and Mexico.

However, the risk of a protracted trade conflict with China remains elevated. The administration has followed through on its intent to further increase tariffs on Chinese goods and close existing re-exporting and *de minimis* exemptions. China's response of retaliatory tariffs indicates the dispute may deepen before a resolution is reached.

The quarterly growth outlook shifted to a slower 1H25, particularly in 2Q25. Economic growth is expected to expand by 1.2%, q-o-q, SAAR, in 1Q25 and slightly accelerate to 1.3% in 2Q25. The 1H25 weakness is also partially driven by the front-loading effects of large imports, pushing down the quarterly growth rates. Growth is forecast to accelerate to 2.6%, q-o-q, SAAR, in 3Q25 and 2.7% in 4Q25, assuming that major trading partners are able to reach some agreements on lowering reciprocal tariffs by 2H25. The normalization of trade patterns after the front-loading effects clear will also contribute to more positive quarterly dynamics.

On the monetary policy side, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) maintained a cautious stance at its March meeting, acknowledging both the upward risks to inflation and the potential dampening effect on growth from current trade tensions. The FOMC continues to project two 25 bp cuts in 2025, bringing the policy rate to 3.9% by year-end, followed by an additional two cuts in 2026, lowering rates to 3.4%. However, sentiment within the FOMC has shifted to become more hawkish since December. Four members now expect no rate cuts this year, up from only one previously, while the number of officials expecting only one cut has increased from three to four. At the same time, only two officials continue to forecast three or more cuts, down

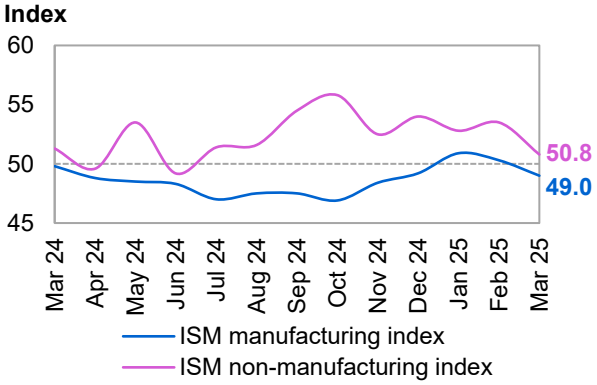
from five in December. The majority view remains for two cuts in 2025, though the distribution of expectations has shifted to reflect the new stance.

On the fiscal side, the US administration indicated the potential use of new tariff revenue for infrastructure investments, reducing debt, and lowering taxes. The proposed budget resolution includes $1.7 trillion in spending reductions over the next decade, with $170 billion in planned cuts for 2025, representing approximately 2.4% of federal spending. The 2017 tax cuts, originally set to expire this year, are expected to be made permanent, providing some potential positive impact on the fiscal side.

According to the Institute for Supply Management (ISM), the manufacturing PMI contracted to 49.0 in March from 50.3 in February, as new orders and production slowed. Notably, the new orders index fell further to 45.2 in March from 48.6 in February. Input costs also rose, potentially reflecting tariff-related anticipatory price increases.

In the services sector, the PMI moderated to 50.8 in March from 53.5 in February, driven by softer demand amid higher policy uncertainty and business investment caution.

Graph 3 - 4: US-ISM manufacturing and non-manufacturing indices



Sources: Institute for Supply Management and Haver Analytics.

With rising uncertainties amid trade policy shifts impacting financial markets, consumer sentiment, and the inflationary outlook, the economic growth forecast for the US in 2025 stands at 2.1%, a downward revision from the previous month's report.

For 2026, assuming some normalization of trade patterns alongside lingering impacts from this year, the economic growth forecast stands at 2.2%, a slight downward revision from the previous month's report.

Table 3 - 3: US economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	US
2025	**2.1**
Change from previous month	-0.3
2026	**2.2**
Change from previous month	-0.1

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Eurozone

Update on the latest developments

Eurozone economic growth in 4Q24 was revised up slightly to 0.9%, q-o-q, SAAR, from the initial estimate of 0.8%. This brought the annual growth rate for 2024 to 0.7%, y-o-y.

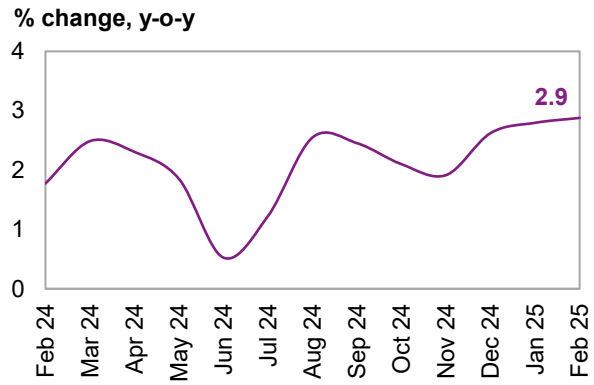
The US announced a 20% reciprocal tariff on most EU goods, effective as of 9 April. On the day of implementation, the reciprocal tariffs were paused for 90 days to allow trade negotiations to take place, but the global blanket 10% tariffs remained in effect. This measure does not apply to automobiles, auto parts, steel, or aluminium, as these sectors were already subject to separate 25% tariffs announced earlier and implemented on 3 April. The EU signalled its willingness to retaliate but also sent clear messages indicating that a negotiated agreement is the preferred outcome, including a proposal for eliminating industrial tariffs on both sides. While a countermeasure list covering $28 billion worth of US goods was released, implementation was suspended after the US paused reciprocal tariffs.

The Eurostat IP index showed a contraction of 0.1%, y-o-y, in January, a notable improvement from the 1.8% decline in December. In Germany, IP fell by 4.0%, y-o-y, in February, following a 1.5% decline in January.

Retail sales rose by 2.9%, y-o-y, in February, up from 2.8% in January and 2.4% in December. Consumer confidence declined after two months of improvement, contracting to 95.2 in March from 96.3 in February. The unemployment rate declined to 6.1% in February after holding steady at 6.2% for four consecutive months.

Inflation slowed to 2.2%, y-o-y, in March, down from 2.3% in February and 2.5% in January and December. Core inflation edged down to 2.4%, y-o-y, in March from 2.6% in February. Services inflation moderated to an estimated 3.4%, y-o-y, in March, down from 3.7% in February.

Graph 3 - 5: Eurozone retail sales



Sources: Statistical Office of the European Communities and Haver Analytics.

At its March meeting, the ECB cut the deposit facility rate by 25 bp to 2.5%, citing further easing in inflation but cautioning about emerging inflationary pressures linked to fiscal policy and trade-related uncertainty. March minutes reflected a more balanced tone, with members noting slower improvement in core inflation and the potential adverse impact of tariffs on medium-term growth and price dynamics.

The incoming German coalition government has moved to relax the debt brake in order to enable additional fiscal support. Two key changes are planned: defence spending above 1% of GDP will be excluded from the cap, and a €500 billion special vehicle will be created to finance infrastructure investments.

Near-term expectations

The ongoing trade disruptions introduce significant uncertainty to the near-term outlook. On a quarterly basis, the Eurozone is projected to grow at 0.4%, q-o-q, SAAR, in both 1Q25 and 2Q25, before picking up to 0.8% in 3Q25 and 1.2% in 4Q25. In 2026, quarterly growth is expected to remain at 1.2%, q-o-q, SAAR, through the first three quarters, before accelerating to 1.6% in 4Q26. While continued disinflation and monetary easing are expected to support real wages and consumption over the medium term, the near-term impact of newly imposed US tariffs introduces downside risks to the outlook in 1H25.

The 25% tariffs on EU automobiles, auto parts, steel, and aluminium, in effect since 3 April, alongside the 10% reciprocal tariff on most other goods effective as of 5 April, will likely weigh on export volumes. However, the EU's measured response and ongoing efforts suggest the possibility of negotiated adjustments. The exemptions secured by Canada and Mexico under the USMCA could serve as a model for a potential exit strategy involving further negotiations and concessions. The uncertainty surrounding tariffs and US relations has also accelerated European plans for increased domestic spending. Germany's fiscal expansion is expected to have a positive impact on infrastructure and boost defence spending, which will likely help to offset the reduction in exports.

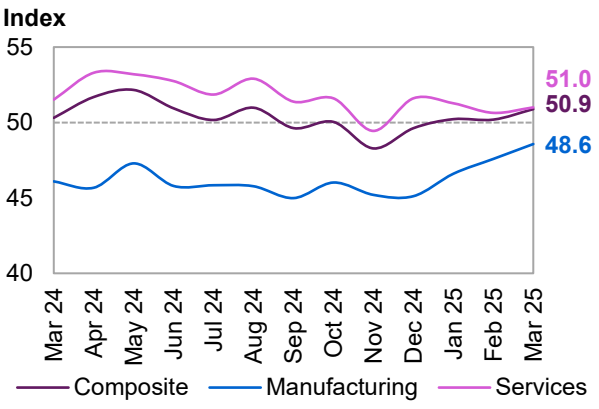
The ECB is expected to continue its easing cycle into 2H25, supported by moderating inflation and softening economic activity. However, minutes from the March meeting showed that some members remained cautious, given trade-related risks from the then-anticipated US tariff measures, as well as potential second-round effects from fiscal policy changes. Concerns remained that heightened uncertainty could delay investment and slow the pass-through of monetary policy.

Eurozone PMIs for March point to further stabilization.

The manufacturing PMI rose to 48.6, up from 47.6 in February and 46.6 in January, indicating a slower pace of contraction. New export orders are showing some signs of improvement.

The services PMI increased to 51.0 in March from 50.6 in February and 51.3 in January, remaining in expansionary territory.

Graph 3 - 6: Eurozone PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

With the impact of tariffs and related uncertainty likely weighing on 1H25 growth, the Eurozone's 2025 growth forecast stands at 0.8%, a slight downward revision from the previous month's report.

For 2026, growth is still expected to accelerate to 1.1% amid the possibility of a wider trade deal with the US being put in place, consistent with the previous month's report.

Table 3 - 4: Eurozone economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	Eurozone
2025	**0.8**
Change from previous month	-0.1
2026	**1.1**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Japan

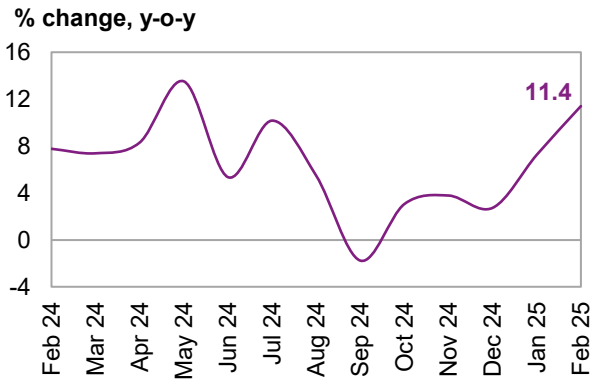
Update on latest developments

Japan's economy rebounded in 4Q24, growing 2.2%, q-o-q, SAAR, up from a revised 1.4% in 3Q24. Growth was supported by both private and public expenditure, with private consumption increasing 1.1%, y-o-y, in 4Q24, up from 0.9% in 3Q24, and public expenditure rising to 1.7%, y-o-y, in 4Q24, up from 1.3%, y-o-y, in the previous quarter.

On 2 April, the US administration announced a 24% reciprocal tariff on Japanese imports, with implementation scheduled for 9 April as part of the global tariffs implemented by the US. However, implementation was paused for 90 days with the 10% tariff remaining in effect. Japanese exports of cars, steel, and aluminium are excluded, as they are already subject to existing tariff measures. Pharmaceuticals and semiconductors are also currently exempt, though further announcements may broaden coverage to include these products.

Partially driven by anticipation of these changes, exports surged in the first two months of 2025. Exports rose 11.4%, y-o-y, in February and 7.3% in January, driven in part by front-loading of shipments. Imports, meanwhile, contracted 0.7%, y-o-y, in February, following a 16.3% increase in January. These dynamics contributed to a goods trade surplus of ¥182 billion (US$3.9 billion) in February, compared with a ¥601 billion (US$4.1 billion) deficit in January. A weaker yen, combined with strong demand from the US and other key markets, and continued strength in food and machinery shipments, also supported export performance.

Graph 3 - 7: Japan's exports



Sources: Ministry of Finance, Japan Tariff Association and Haver Analytics.

Inflation eased in February, with headline CPI at 3.6%, y-o-y, down from 4.0% in January and 3.7% in December. Core inflation remained relatively stable at 1.5%, y-o-y, unchanged from January and slightly down from 1.6% in December. Retail sales declined 5.8%, y-o-y, in February, following a 3.0% contraction in January. The Consumer Confidence Index fell slightly, registering 34.0 in March, down from 34.1 in February and 34.4 in January. The labour market showed continued strength, with the unemployment rate declining slightly to 2.4% in February, after remaining steady at 2.5% for four consecutive months. IP rebounded further in February, growing 4.4%, y-o-y, following a 2.1% increase in January. Durable consumer goods led the improvement, after seeing sharp declines in late 2024.

The BoJ left its policy rate unchanged at 0.5% at its March meeting. Policymaker opinion differed, with some members noting persistent inflationary pressures stemming from food prices and wages as factors driving further rate hikes, while others expressed concern over the impact of US trade measures and the uncertain external environment as arguments for a more cautious approach.

Near-term expectations

Japan has adopted a measured tone in response to the new tariffs, emphasizing dialogue and bilateral engagement while refraining from announcing retaliatory measures. Officials have stated that all options remain under consideration but have signalled that the focus is to secure negotiated exemptions or adjustments. Recent statements from both governments indicate that bilateral discussions on the tariffs are scheduled to begin. Expectations remain that Japan will be able to obtain some concessions from the US, particularly in non-sensitive sectors, although the automotive sector is expected to remain a core target of US

trade policy. However, while discussions on tariff exemptions and negotiations continue, 2Q25 is expected to be relatively weak, with a partial recovery possible in 2H25. At the same time, the broad scope of the US tariffs reduces substitution risks, as many global exporters now face similar barriers. However, Japan remains highly exposed due to the scale and composition of its exports to the US.

The BoJ is expected to delay further tightening given the scale and uncertainty of the recent tariff announcements. While an additional rate hike remains possible in 1H25, the expectation has shifted to 2H25, considering the external conditions. The yen's earlier depreciation had improved export competitiveness, but its recent appreciation, driven by safe-haven demand amid global economic uncertainty, could ease import costs while weighing on export momentum.

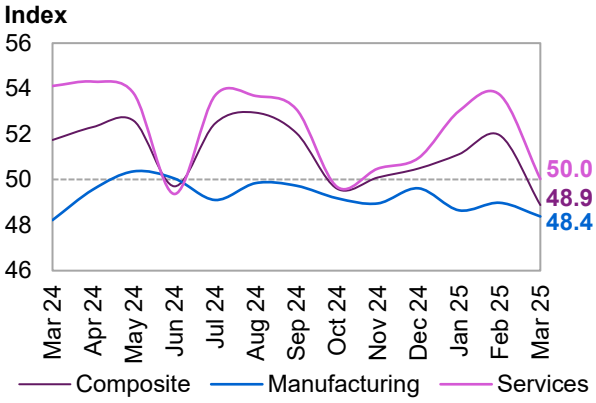
Fiscal policy may play a supporting role. Following the ¥21 trillion (US$140 billion) package announced in November 2024, the government is considering a supplementary budget for this fiscal year to support impacted exporters and households. However, the scope for further stimulus remains constrained by high public debt levels, particularly as interest rates are increasing.

March PMI data pointed to a slowdown in both the manufacturing and services sectors.

The manufacturing PMI fell further into contractionary territory in March, dropping to 48.4 from 49.0 in February, amid a slowdown in input buying and inventories.

The services PMI fell to 50.0 in March from 53.2 in February, amid slower increases in new work orders and export-related activities.

Graph 3 - 8: Japan's PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Considering the high levels of uncertainty, and the risks facing Japan's export sector, particularly automobiles, the growth forecast for Japan for 2025 stands at 1.0%, revised down from the previous month's report.

In 2026, amid continued uncertainty regarding trade and inflation, the economic growth forecast stands at 0.9%, also slightly revised downward from the previous month's report.

Table 3 - 5: Japan's economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	Japan
2025	**1.0**
Change from previous month	-0.2
2026	**0.9**
Change from previous month	-0.1

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Non-OECD

China

Update on the latest developments

China's economy appears to have enjoyed a sound growth dynamic in 1Q25, supported by existing stimulus measures and exports, and to a lesser extent, domestic consumption. Nevertheless, US tariffs of 20% on Chinese exports were introduced in February, while additional tariffs of 34% and 50% were announced by the US in April. In the meantime, the US announced that the tariff rate on China will rise to a total of 145%. This has introduced some uncertainty to the economy's ability to achieve its growth target this year. In March, the 2025 National People's Congress (NPC) delivered the Government Work Report (GWR), outlining key economic and fiscal targets, including a GDP growth target of around 5%. In response to the considerable US tariff levels, China countered with retaliatory tariffs of around the same magnitude on all US exports to China. This came in addition to export controls on rare earth minerals and related products, as well as import bans for select US companies, among other measures. Moreover, it added several US firms to its export control list and effectively banned several US companies from trading with China or making new investments by placing them on its unreliable entity list. As a result, the additional tariffs will raise China's effective tariff rate on US goods to more than 125%. Since imports from the US account for around 6% of China's total goods imports, the impact of these tariffs may be limited. China may also be able to source some of its imports from

other economies. At present, China also appears to be well shielded from an inflationary impact from tariffs on imported US goods, given the generally low level of inflation and the recent softness in commodity markets. Among other measures, China may also have the ability to absorb some of the tariff impact through currency depreciation, particularly via adjustments to the USD-CNY fix. Accordingly, China has already set the renminbi's midpoint at its weakest level in 18 months, following the introduction of the additional US tariffs in April. This suggests a possible willingness to allow limited currency depreciation in response to rising trade tensions with the US. While a more pronounced depreciation could heighten global trade tensions by pressuring other countries to devalue their own currencies, it seems that sharp moves in the yuan will be avoided to prevent capital outflows and preserve domestic financial stability. The timing of the adjustment was also noteworthy, as it came despite a general weakening of the US dollar against major currencies in recent weeks.

On the domestic front, fiscal policy easing may remain a key lever to help offset growth pressures stemming from the latest US tariffs. Currency depreciation, by contrast, is often viewed as a less effective and more costly response to such external shocks. Given the most recent trade-related dynamics, the country's ambitious growth target and the government's general commitment to incremental policy measures, there is potential for additional extra-budgetary funding later in the year if economic challenges intensify. Moreover, with inflation turning negative in February, there is flexibility not only for fiscal stimulus measures, but also for additional monetary easing by the central bank.

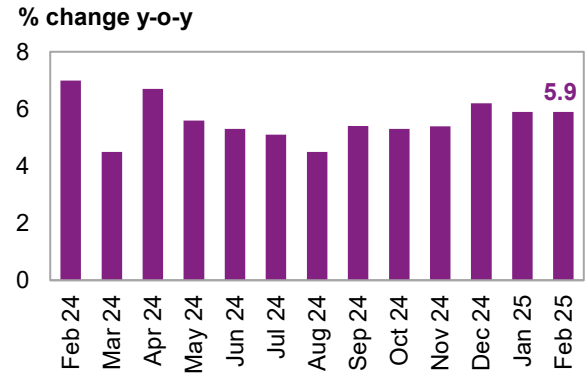
Importantly, housing prices continued to stabilize through February, according to the 70-city price index provided by Haver Analytics, with a slowing decline of 6.6%, y-o-y, in February, compared with a decline of 7%, y-o-y in January and 7.6%, y-o-y, in December. Household consumption also rebounded, expanding by 3.7%, y-o-y, in December, up from the 3%, y-o-y, recorded in November.

Headline inflation remained slightly in deflationary territory, after it was impacted by seasonal distortions in the yearly comparisons in January and February due to this year's earlier Lunar New Year. China's consumer prices declined by 0.1%, y-o-y, in March, following a decline of 0.7%, y-o-y, in February and a rise of 0.5%, y-o-y, in January. Meanwhile, core inflation rebounded sharply in March, standing at 0.5%, following a decline of 0.1%, y-o-y, in February and a rise of 0.6% in January.

The urban unemployment rate edged up slightly to stand at 5.4% in February, following 5.2% in January and 5.1% in December. Urban youth unemployment rose as well, reaching 16.9% in February, following a level of 16.1% in January and 15.7% in December.

IP rose substantially again in January and February combined, increasing by 5.9%, y-o-y, across these two months. This follows growth of 6.2%, y-o-y, in December and 5.4%, y-o-y, in November.

Graph 3 - 9: China's industrial production

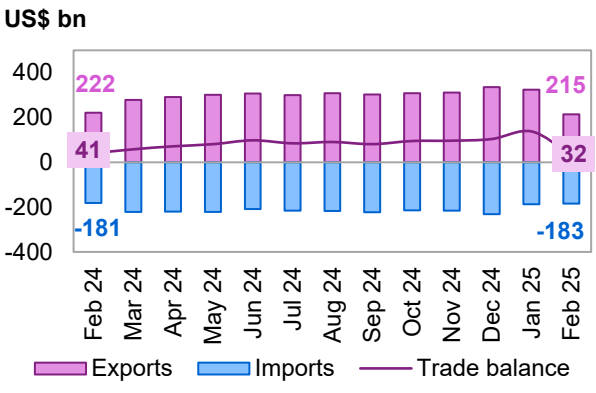


Sources: China National Bureau of Statistics and Haver Analytics.

The latest trade-related data shows that China's trade surplus retracted sharply in February, after widening considerably in December and January. In December, the trade balance reached a record $104.6 billion, which was subsequently surpassed in January, upon reaching $138.8 billion. This was mostly in anticipation of US trade tariffs and was also partially impacted by this year's Lunar New Year dynamics. Consequently, in February, the trade balance came down to a level of $31.7 billion.

Exports contracted by around 3%, y-o-y, in February, compared with a rise of around 6%, y-o-y, in January and a rise of 10.7%, y-o-y, in December, reaching $215.2 billion in February, following $324.8 billion in January.

Graph 3 - 10: China's trade balance



Sources: General Administration of Customs of China and Haver Analytics.

Imports rose by 1.5%, y-o-y, in February, following an exceptional decline of 16.5%, y-o-y, in January, reaching $183.5 billion in February and $186 billion in January.

Near-term expectations

While the positive economic growth momentum from late 2024 seems to have continued into 1Q25, the near-term dynamic from 2Q25 onwards may be impacted by US-China trade relations, but also by the economy's ability to counterbalance and neutralize negative impacts from the rise in US tariffs, if needed. In general, fiscal measures are anticipated to gain traction, and monetary easing is likely to continue as well. Meanwhile, the property market has continued to adjust, with ongoing policy efforts focused on stabilizing the sector. These fiscal and monetary support policies, along with support for lifting consumer demand, could help offset external headwinds. Any positive adjustments to the current US trade barriers remain to be seen, but if these relatively high US tariffs remain in place, in combination with shifts in China's retaliatory approach, China's economic growth may be impacted at a higher level than currently anticipated.

In light of potential headwinds from additional reciprocal tariffs, monetary policy easing could also create space for additional fiscal measures. Facilitating fiscal expansion, and in line with its policy guidance, the PBoC is expected to extend its rate-cutting cycle reduction in the benchmark seven-day reverse repo rate. A further reduction in the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) is likely as well. Monetary policies may include a further cut of up to 50 bp to the reserve requirement ratio and an around 20bp reduction in policy rates in 2Q25.

However, in addition to fiscal and monetary policy support, it is assumed that tariff-related impacts may be mitigated via various other strategies as well, such as currency adjustments – albeit currently limited – cost-cutting by exporters and importers, reduced profit margins, and redirecting US-bound exports to other markets. Over the past several years, China has increasingly diversified its export markets, expanding into regions such as Latin America, the Middle East, and Russia, which are expected to potentially absorb additional volumes. Thus, China is likely to sustain robust export volumes, even amid escalating trade tensions with the US.

Consequently, China's economic growth dynamic is anticipated to be only marginally impacted by the additional US tariffs, with growth forecast at just below 5% on a quarterly average in the near term. However, this outlook assumes that in addition negotiations between the two trading partners will lead to a more limited rise in tariffs. The level of current US tariffs of 145% compares to an effective tariff rate of just over 10% in 2024.

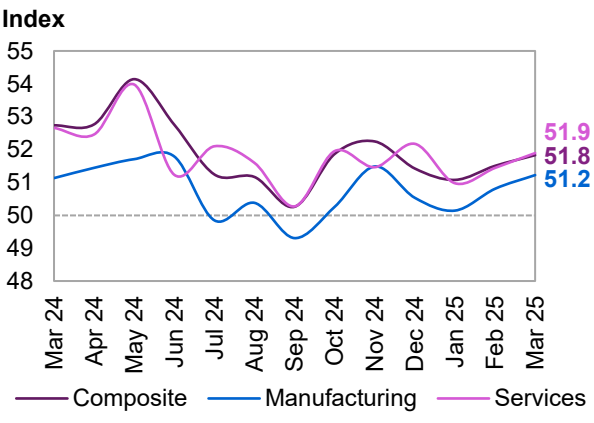
Importantly, government support for the housing sector is expected to continue boosting household budgets, consequently resulting in increased consumer spending. Support measures aimed at stimulating domestic demand – either already in place or due to be introduced later in 2025 – will be critical in mitigating the effects of heightened trade tensions. Given that domestic consumption still accounts for less than 40% of China's economy, compared to more than 60% in the US, there remains significant scope to support the domestic economy.

The latest PMI data for March indicates continued economic improvement, with gains in the manufacturing sector and the services sector.

The Manufacturing PMI improved in March, rising to 51.2, compared with 50.8 in February and 50.1 in January, highlighting the relative strength of this important sector.

The Services PMI also improved, standing at 51.9 in March, compared with 51.4 in February and 51 in January.

Graph 3 - 11: China's PMI



Sources: Caixin, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Considering China's ongoing sound economic expansion at the beginning of the year and taking into consideration the ability of the economy to counterbalance US tariffs to some extent, changes to the 2025 economic growth forecast are limited. Consequently, the economic growth forecast is revised down by 0.1 pp to stand at 4.6%. However, trade-related issues must be closely monitored, as they could dampen the growth dynamic in the near term beyond the current anticipation.

Table 3 - 6: China's economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	China
2025	**4.6**
Change from previous month	-0.1
2026	**4.5**
Change from previous month	-0.1

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

For 2026 economic growth is anticipated to remain well supported and to decelerate only slightly. The forecast for China's economic growth stands at 4.5%, seen to be marginally impacted from trade-related dynamics. This compares with the previous month's forecast of 4.6%.

India

Update on the latest developments

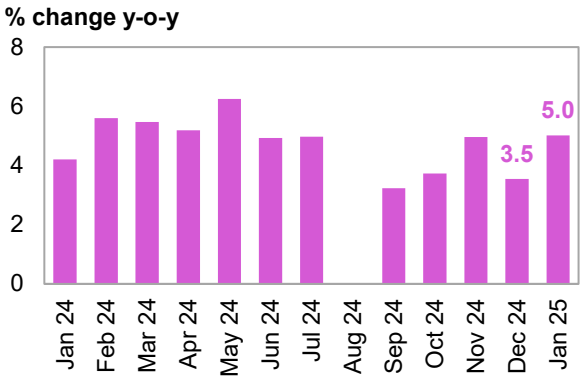
India seems to have continued to see sound growth in 1Q25, a dynamic that may start to see a limited dampening factor from the introduction of US-centred tariffs on Indian imports. On 9 April, the US announced a 90-day pause on all reciprocal tariffs, while a global blanket 10% baseline tariff will remain in place to affect Indian exports to the US. This comes in addition to the 25% already announced on aluminium and steel, and automobile and auto parts. This compares with an average tariff rate of below 3% in 2024. Although this may be partially impactful, the effective tariff rate may be lower, due to a variety of exceptions, including pharmaceutical imports, energy imports etc. Moreover, US imports from India total less than $90 billion, slightly more than 2% of India's GDP. Thus, while India's trade with the US is significant, it is at a relatively limited scale in relation to the size of its economy. Furthermore, India's economic development offers possibilities to compensate the shortfall domestically. Moreover, India is carrying out important trade negotiations with the EU and UK, aiming to expand and diversify its export markets further. The President of the European Commission visited India at the beginning of the year to discuss a potential free trade deal, with talks still in their early stages. Meanwhile, India and the UK have resumed trade talks, addressing a variety of areas. Also, government officials began negotiations with the US to discuss a bilateral trade deal, the announced tariffs could be negotiated lower in the near term. India also agreed to increase its imports of energy from the US.

Since the near-term developments are guided by the assumption that the fallout from US tariffs will be limited for India's economy, the near-term growth dynamic in 1H25 stands at around the 2H24 economic growth dynamic. India's economy continued to see sound economic growth in 4Q24 of 6.2%, y-o-y. India's 3Q24 economic growth stood at 5.6%, y-o-y, down from 6.5%, y-o-y, in 2Q24, and growth of 8.4%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. Importantly, business sentiment indicators, including the March PMI, point to continued robust growth. Additionally, inflation fell further in February and has now moved below the midpoint of the central bank's inflation expectations of 4%.

Signs of recovery in the industrial sphere continued in 1Q25. IP expanded further in January, rising by 5%, y-o-y, following a rise of 3.5%, y-o-y, in December, and growth of 5%, y-o-y, in November.

The unemployment rate retracted, standing at 7.7% in March, down from 8.4% in February and 7.9% in January. This was mainly driven by a decrease in rural unemployment, likely due to seasonal factors, with the rural unemployment rate declining to stand at 7.2% in March from 8.8% in February.

Graph 3 - 12: India's industrial production



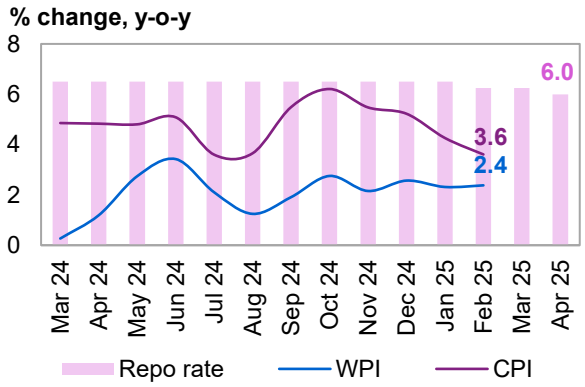
Sources: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation of India and Haver Analytics.

Headline inflation eased considerably again to stand at 3.6%, y-o-y, in February, following 4.3%, y-o-y, in January and 5.2%, y-o-y, in December. The recent decline in vegetable prices has contributed to driving prices down. Contrary to the slowing price trend in headline inflation, core inflation rose to 4.1%, y-o-y, up from 3.6%,

y-o-y, in both January and December. This was mainly driven by higher prices for precious metals, particularly gold and silver.

Given the somewhat slowing growth dynamic, and the retraction in headline inflation, the RBI consequently lowered the key policy rate by 25 bp to 6.0% at its most recent April meeting. Given recent trends, the Committee voted to alter its previous "neutral" stance, shifting to an "accommodative" one. Moreover, it lowered its 2025-26 fiscal year GDP growth forecast slightly to 6.5% from 6.7% and reduced its inflation forecast to 4% from 4.2%.

Graph 3 - 13: Repo rate and inflation in India



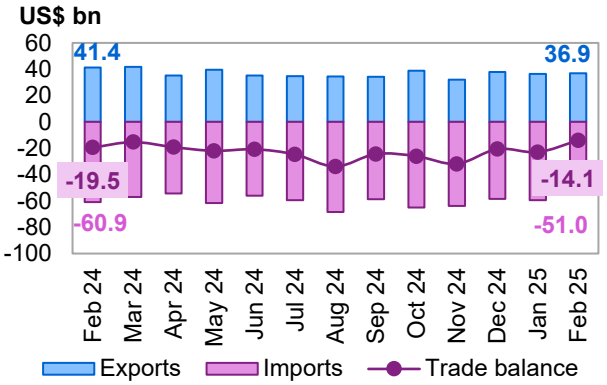
Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Reserve Bank of India and Haver Analytics.

India's trade deficit narrowed to stand at $14.1 billion in February, compared with $23.1 billion in January and $20.7 billion in December.

Imports retracted to stand at $51.0 billion in February, down from $59.4 billion in January and $58.5 in December level.

At the same time, exports remained stable, standing at $36.9 billion in February, following $36.4 billion in January and $37.8 billion in December.

Graph 3 - 14: India's trade balance



Sources: Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Haver Analytics.

Near-term expectations

Although India's economy continued to expand steadily at the beginning of the year, the most recently introduced US tariffs may lower the Indian GDP growth level somewhat. Following an estimated growth level of around 6.4% in 1Q25, the Indian economy is forecast to maintain an average quarterly growth level of around 6.3% for the remainder of 2025. This momentum is expected to accelerate in 2026, reaching an average of 6.5%, y-o-y, on a quarterly average, with a slight appreciation from 1H26 to 2H26. This anticipates that the current US tariffs will be lowered in the near term, only marginally impacting India's growth dynamic. At the same time, gradual monetary easing in 2025 and 2026 – combined with a growth-friendly budget and other government support measures – is expected to cushion some of the negative tariff-related impact.

Following the US administration's introduction of a 10% global baseline tariff the growth drag from these tariffs is estimated to be limited, at around 20 bp for 2025. An additional 20 to 30 bp impact may materialize due to a slowdown in services exports, following the anticipation of slowing US GDP growth, but this remains to be seen. However, some of this impact will be compensated via fiscal and monetary stimulus measures. The Indian central bank is expected to further ease its key policy rate in 2025, likely reducing the interest rate level from 6% in April to around 5.25% to 5.5% by the end of the year. This is supported by inflation projected to remain below 4%. However, the most recent weakening of the Indian rupee will need further monitoring, as it may influence upcoming monetary policy decisions.

In addition, fiscal policy will also support the growth dynamic, although the government will keep its focus on fiscal consolidation. The most recently published budget underscores ongoing growth-related initiatives by the government. India's latest budget focuses on economic growth, including measures to improve the business environment and tax breaks for middle-class earners, all while keeping fiscal discipline. It was also announced that fiscal consolidation will continue, targeting a reduction in the fiscal deficit to 4.4% of GDP in FY26, down from the revised 4.8% in FY25. Meanwhile, central government capital expenditure is projected to remain

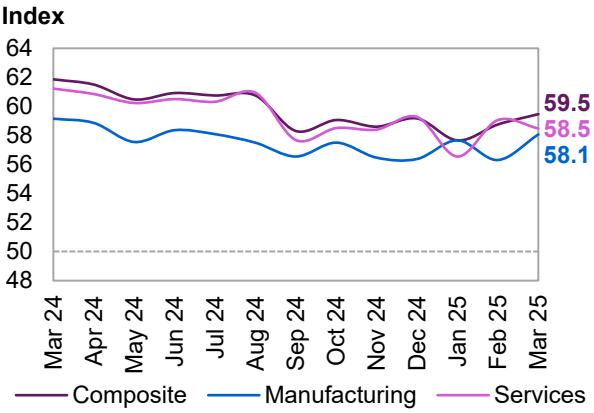
steady, with continued investment in infrastructure and development. The counterbalancing fiscal and monetary measures will lead to a net effect from the rise in US tariffs of around 20 bp.

PMI figures for March support the ongoing steady growth trend, with robust expectations in the manufacturing sector, while the important services sector dynamic has remained almost stable and at a high level.

The manufacturing PMI rose to a level of 58.1 in March, following a level of 56.3 in February and 57.7 in January.

The services sector PMI declined only marginally in March, but maintained a strong index level of 58.5, compared with 59 in February and 56.5 in January.

Graph 3 - 15: India's PMIs



Sources: S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Given the above-mentioned situation, economic growth in 2025 is expected to remain robust, but was lowered slightly by 0.2 pp, mainly impacted by US tariff-related dynamics and compensated to some extent by monetary and fiscal policy measures.

By assuming that ongoing trade-related negotiations will lower the currently announced tariffs limiting the trade impact for 2026, the Indian economy is expected to continue expanding, with policy continuity and inflation easing. Economic growth is forecast at an unchanged 6.5%.

Table 3 - 7: India's economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	India
2025	**6.3**
Change from previous month	-0.2
2026	**6.5**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Brazil

Update on latest developments

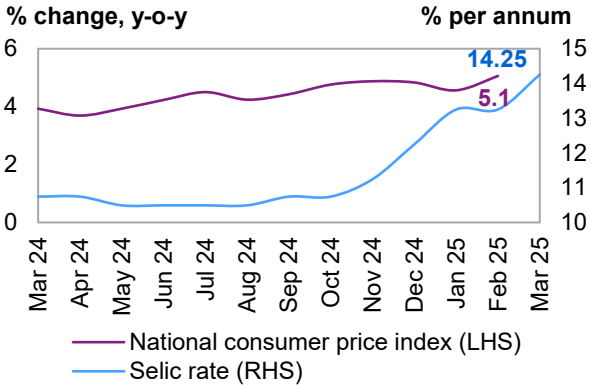
After exceptionally strong growth in the 2H24, Brazil's economy appears to have entered 2025 on solid footing, with growth rates gradually decelerating. The increasingly tight monetary policy and the somewhat weakening labour market have led to a likely normalization of growth in 1Q25. This comes after economic growth was reported at 3.6%, y-o-y, in 4Q24, following 4.0%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, supported by investment and services activity, after growth of 3.3%, y-o-y, in 2Q24 and growth of 2.6%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. The composite business confidence indicator ticked up slightly in March, standing at 49.2, following 49.1 in February, as provided by the Confederaçâo Nacional da Indústria. Similarly, the consumer confidence index rose slightly on a seasonally adjusted base, rising by 0.7 index points in March, bringing the headline index to 84.3, following 83.6 in February. Hence, it seems that the economic slowdown may have stabilized, which was also reflected in the latest PMI index levels, among other measures.

The US tariffs introduced at the beginning of April on exports from Brazil to the US are expected to see Brazil remaining relatively unaffected. Brazilian exports to the US will face a 10% global blanket baseline tariff. The US accounted for more than $40bn, more than 10% of Brazil's exports in 2024, but this amounts to just under 2% of Brazil's GDP. Also, exemptions on fuels, minerals, and certain intermediate goods like chemicals and wood products will help dampen the impact. However, the steel, aluminium, automobile, and machinery sectors will face sharply higher tariffs.

Moreover, a stabilization in decelerating IP expansion led to growth rates of 1.3%, y-o-y, in February and 1.7%, y-o-y in January, following growth of 0.3%, y-o-y, in December, on a seasonally adjusted basis. This translates to almost stable growth rates on a monthly basis in January and February.

Core inflation rose in February to stand at 4.5%, y-o-y, following a rise of 3.7%, y-o-y, in January and 3.9%, y-o-y, in December. Headline inflation rose too, standing at 5.1%, y-o-y in February, after a level of 4.6%, y-o-y, in January and 4.8%, y-o-y, in December. Hence, inflation was relatively persistent in February. Numerous temporary effects lifted inflation in February as price levels were negatively impacted by the reversal of government credits on electricity bills, the seasonal increase in school tuition fees, and rising gasoline/ethanol prices, driven by the reintroduction of taxes on these products.

Graph 3 - 16: Brazil's inflation vs. interest rate



Sources: Banco Central do Brasil, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística and Haver Analytics.

In response to rising inflationary pressures, the BCB raised the Selic rate, its monetary policy rate, at its latest policy meeting in March by 1 percentage point (pp), bringing it to 14.25%. The minutes released from the meeting confirmed that the inflation outlook remains challenging across several dimensions, and highlighted that the labour market remains heated, the credit market remains strong, but in line with a backdrop of tightening financial conditions and rising risk premiums, and pointed to likely continued monetary tightening.

Near-term expectations

After strong growth of 4%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, Brazil's economy maintained solid momentum in 4Q24, expanding by 3.6%. Looking ahead, growth is expected to ease somewhat, with GDP growth projected at 2.5% in 1Q25, followed by a gradual slowdown to around 2.2% in the second half of the year. This deceleration reflects the effects of continued monetary tightening by the BCB and expected fiscal consolidation measures. These developments signal a normalization of growth following the robust performance in 2024. However, the outlook brightens again in 2026, with growth forecast to pick up modestly, rising to around 2.3% in the first half of the year and further to approximately 2.6% in 2H26.

Some dampening effect may come from the most recently introduced US tariffs, but it is currently estimated that the impact will be negligible or even positive, as Brazil may benefit competitively from the current dynamics. Although Brazilian exports to the US will face a new 10% baseline tariff, the total effect may account for a negative impact of possibly only around 10 bp on GDP growth, which is expected to be compensated via government-led counterbalancing measures. Moreover, Brazil is relatively well positioned and may even benefit from the current situation. For example, trade tensions between the US and China may increase Chinese demand for Brazilian agricultural exports.

Inflation in Brazil is expected to remain elevated at around 5% through the first half of 2025, driven by rising food prices due to drought, a weaker real, and strong services inflation linked to a tight labour market. Services inflation could approach 6% amid real wage gains, prompting an upward revision of the year-end inflation forecast to above 5%. In response, the BCB is possibly set to raise the policy rate further, aiming to bring inflation back within its 1.5 to 4.5% target range, even if it risks undershooting later.

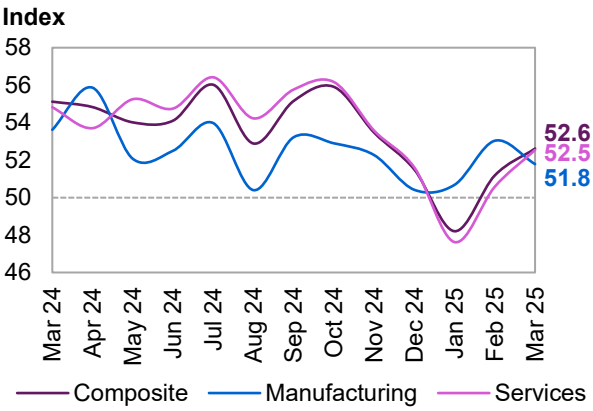
Monetary easing is expected to begin in 2026 to avoid inflation consistently undershooting the lower bound of the target range. This should help support economic growth in the coming year as well. Growth is projected to pick up, additionally supported by anticipated tax reforms that could improve investment sentiment. However, risks remain. Slow fiscal adjustment amid high real interest rates could weigh on near-term growth. Managing rising debt under these conditions will be more costly, potentially threatening fiscal sustainability. Brazil's rising public debt, now at above 76% of GDP, poses a growing risk to near-term economic growth. Despite stronger-than-expected growth and inflation, the country is running a fiscal deficit of almost 8% of GDP, and the primary balance is expected to deteriorate further. A pro-cyclical fiscal stance and weak fiscal credibility have driven up risk premiums, inflation expectations, and pressured the real, prompting further monetary tightening. Debt may continue rising, possibly undermining growth prospects and increasing vulnerability to external shocks, if no further fiscal consolidation materializes.

The February PMIs point to a sound rebound, following the softening in Brazil's growth dynamic reflected at the beginning of the year.

The Services PMI rose to 52.5 in March, compared with a level of 50.6 in February and after the index fell considerably to 47.6 in January.

The Manufacturing PMI remained well above the growth-indicating level of 50, albeit declining, standing at 51.8 in March, after reaching a level of 53.0 in February, up from 50.7 in January.

Graph 3 - 17: Brazil's PMIs



Sources: HSBC, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

Reflecting the ongoing decelerating dynamic in the Brazilian economy, the 2025 economic growth forecast stands at 2.3%, unchanged from the previous month's report. At present, US tariffs are anticipated to have only a marginal impact.

For 2026, the economic growth forecast stands at 2.5%, unchanged from the previous month. This reflects an anticipated acceleration driven by monetary easing, a positive impact from the reformed tax code and a consequent pickup in domestic consumption and investments.

Table 3 - 8: Brazil's economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	Brazil
2025	**2.3**
Change from previous month	0.0
2026	**2.5**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Russia

Update on the latest developments

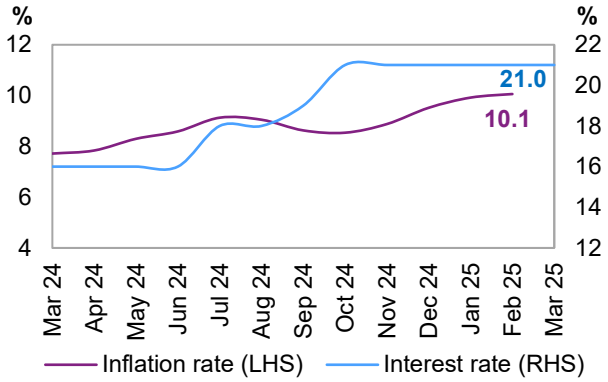
The Russian economy continued to moderate, as anticipated, at the beginning of the year from its exceptionally high growth levels in 2024. Moreover, inflation increased further in February, prompting the CBR to keep the key policy rate at an elevated level. In 3Q24, economic growth stood at 3.1%, y-o-y, following 2Q24 growth of 4.1%, y-o-y, and 5.4%, y-o-y, in 1Q24. 4Q24 growth is estimated to have stood at 3.3%, y-o-y, based on growth estimates, which would lead annual growth for 2024 to a level of almost 4%. The Russian economy is estimated to have experienced continuous robust growth in 1Q25, although the latest indicators confirm that the economy is moving towards more normalized and hence lower growth rates.

As the moderating growth trend continued into 1Q25, IP was almost stagnant in February, growing by 0.2%, y-o-y, following a January level of 2.1%, y-o-y, and growth of 8.1%, y-o-y, in December. Ongoing, but also decelerating support came from manufacturing, which rose by 3.4%, y-o-y, in February, following 7.4%, y-o-y, in January and 14.1%, y-o-y, in December. Retail sales growth, on a volume basis, slowed down considerably too, expanding slightly in February, rising by 2.1%, y-o-y, after growth of 5.3%, y-o-y, in January and 5.1%, y-o-y, in December.

Amid robust domestic demand, inflation continued to rise and remains a concern. The CPI edged up to 10.1%, y-o-y, in February, up from 9.9%, y-o-y, in January, and 9.5%, y-o-y, in December. The CBR held interest rates steady at 21% at its latest rate-setting meeting for the third consecutive time, continuing to pause the tightening cycle that began in July 2024, a hiking cycle that has raised the key policy rate by 13.5 pp.

In the meantime, the labour market remains tight, with the unemployment rate at 2.4%, y-o-y, in February, almost unchanged from 2.3% in January and 2.2% in December. This tight labour market continues to support accelerating wage growth and consumer spending.

Graph 3 - 18: Russia's inflation vs. interest rate



Sources: Federal State Statistics Service, Central Bank of Russian Federation and Haver Analytics.

Russia's nominal average monthly wages saw record growth in recent months, rising by 18.6%, y-o-y, in January, following a rise of 23.9%, y-o-y, in December and growth of 17.7%, y-o-y, in November, indicating strong underlying local demand that continues to fuel inflationary pressures.

Near-term expectations

Amid the current global uncertainties, the Russian economy is expected to maintain a sound growth momentum in 2025. A normalization in the economy's growth levels is anticipated towards the end of the year. This dynamic is significantly driven by the central bank's continued restrictive monetary policy, gradual fiscal consolidation, and a persistently constrained labour market, which is likely to remain tight in 1H25. However, the most recent decline in commodity prices introduces some downside risk to the current economic growth forecast. At this stage, it is assumed that the government would be able to offset the moderate impact of lower revenues on economic growth by providing supportive measures, if necessary. Government spending and fiscal support have been the main forces driving economic activity in recent years, keeping a positive output gap that has contributed to inflationary pressures.

Following growth of 3.1%, y-o-y, in 3Q24, the quarterly growth forecast foresees a growth rate of 3% in 4Q24, followed by 2.5% and 2% in 1Q25 and 2Q25, respectively. A further decelerating trend is anticipated in 2H25, when the average quarterly growth rate is expected to be around 1.7%. The growth rates are forecast to normalize further into 2026, with quarterly growth rates averaging 1.5%, y-o-y, but accelerating towards the end of 2026.

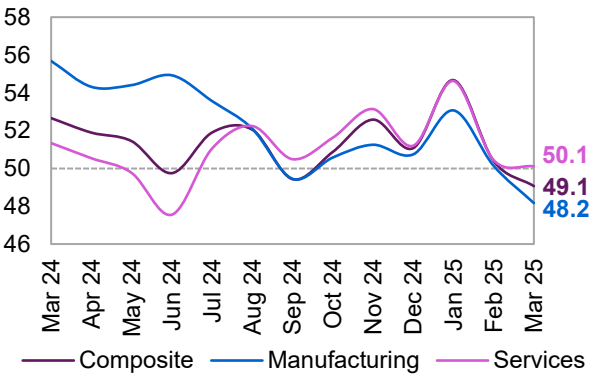
Moreover, there has been some expectation of a gradual removal of the significant external pressures on the Russian economy. This would likely support the economic growth dynamic. The CBR foresees GDP growth rates in 2025 to be between 1.0% and 2.0%, compared to the almost 4% growth rate in 2024. Consumer activity is expected to remain a supportive factor in the CBR's assessment and a more substantial recovery in inventories is anticipated as well. For 2026, economic growth is forecast at a range of between 0.5% and 1.5%. At its latest meeting, the CBR dropped the suggestion of further rate hikes, pointing at a likely reduction in inflationary pressures. Nonetheless, the Bank still views economic activity as exceeding potential. It believes that tight monetary conditions have already curbed lending, which should slow demand enough to bring inflation down to 7–8% by year-end and eventually back to the 4% target by late 2026.

The latest PMI figures from March show a slowdown in both the manufacturing and services outlook.

The manufacturing PMI dropped considerably, standing at 48.2 in March, retracting from 50.2 in February and 53.1 in January.

The services PMI declined further, standing at 50.1 in January, following 50.5 in February and 54.6 in January.

Graph 3 - 19: Russia's PMI



Sources: HSBC, S&P Global and Haver Analytics.

The economic growth forecast for 2025 is unchanged. The growth projection stands at 1.9%, as the economy's dynamic is anticipated to decelerate compared to 2024, with some decelerating carry-over effects from 4Q24 expected in 1H25. However, the Russian economy is still forecast to expand at a steady pace in 2025, mainly supported by government spending and prudent monetary policies.

In 2026, the Russian economy is projected to normalize further, with growth expected to reach 1.5%, unchanged from the previous month's estimate.

Table 3 - 9: Russia's economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	Russia
2025	**1.9**
Change from previous month	0.0
2026	**1.5**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Africa

South Africa

Update on the latest developments

While South Africa's economic environment has improved somewhat in recent months, conditions remain mixed overall. Although South Africa's economy appears to have started the year on a slightly accelerating trend, numerous challenges remain, ranging from political uncertainty over the national budget to the latest introduction of 10% US tariffs. In the meantime, it was reported that South Africa's economic dynamic accelerated in 4Q24 to 0.9%, y-o-y, up from 0.4%, y-o-y, in 3Q24 and 2Q24.

In particular, the budget disagreement within the governing coalition comes at a sensitive time. The government has sought a compromise, proposing a phased VAT increase from 15% to 15.5% in May, and to 16% in 2026, rather than the originally planned one-time jump to 17%. Despite this concession, it was passed by only a narrow margin in parliament. It is clear that government affairs have become more fragile in recent weeks.

In addition to domestic issues, the US administration imposed a 10% global blanket baseline tariff on most trading partners, including South African exports, adding to an earlier 25% tariff on automotive goods. These measures may impact South Africa's export performance and have led the country to potentially pursue a bilateral free-trade agreement. The US trade deficit with South Africa reached almost $9 billion in 2024. South Africa's main exports to the US include precious stones and metals – largely exempt from tariffs – and vehicles. While there may be room to negotiate over access to mineral resources, the 25% automotive tariff, part of broader US efforts to boost domestic production, is unlikely to be lifted. Moreover, South Africa currently enjoys preferential trade access under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which, in light of the latest developments, may also be challenging to keep. South Africa's exports to the US face very little to almost no tariffs currently.

Headline inflation remained almost steady at 3.2%, y-o-y, in February, compared with 3.1%, y-o-y in January. Core inflation eased slightly to 3.4%, y-o-y, from 3.5%. Meanwhile, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) kept its repo rate steady at 7.5%, as widely expected, in a split 4–2 vote, with two members favouring a rate cut. Of note, the SARB cut the repo rate, its key policy rate, by 25 bp from 7.75% to 7.50% in January, while

the key policy rate stood at 8.25% up to August. The latest decision reflected ongoing uncertainty, both globally and domestically.

Near-term expectations

As South Africa's economic situation has become more challenging in the past weeks, the forecast was revised down slightly, although growth expectations for 2025 and 2026 continue to anticipate modest improvements in economic conditions. Given the above-mentioned heightened uncertainty, as well as steady inflationary developments, the central bank will continue its cautious approach and is expected to pause its monetary policy accommodation through the end of 1H25. This may then be followed by data-dependent decisions at alternating meetings until reaching a 6.5% terminal rate. However, risks suggest a slowing pace of easing, particularly if external pressures, including rand volatility, push the central bank to hold rates steady. In the meantime, domestic demand is expected to strengthen further in 2025 as consumer purchasing power is expected to improve gradually throughout 2025, supporting economic activity and boosting manufacturing.

Considering the introduction of US tariffs, it is assumed that negotiations about these tariffs will lead to a lower level and likely lead to a more limited impact. However, the fiscal situation will not allow the government to significantly compensate for the negative effects of US tariffs, other than through structural reforms in combination with central bank policies as the main anchors.

The latest PMI data, released for March, reflects ongoing uncertainties in South Africa's economy. The index remains in contractionary territory below 50, standing at 48.3, following an index level of 49 in February, but higher than the January level of 47.4.

Reflecting the latest round of tariffs and the ongoing domestic challenges, the economic growth forecast was revised down slightly to stand at 1.2%, compared with 1.3% in the previous month's assessment. However, considering the recent budget dispute within the government, combined with the likelihood of challenges in trade negotiations with the US, uncertainties remain.

For 2026, continued structural improvements and the expectation of an agreement on US trade relations, which would stabilize the external relationship, are expected to support the growth rate, reaching 1.5%, unchanged from the previous month.

Table 3 - 10: South Africa's economic growth rate and revision, 2025–2026*, %

	South Africa
2025	**1.2**
Change from previous month	-0.1
2026	**1.5**
Change from previous month	0.0

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Source: OPEC.

Saudi Arabia

The latest economic growth data for 4Q24 confirms that Saudi Arabia's GDP enjoyed considerable growth towards the end of last year, growing by 4.5%, y-o-y, aligning with expectations and marking a significant increase from the 2.8% growth recorded in 3Q24. This brings total growth for 2024 to 1.4%. This positive trend is expected to carry over into 2025. The latest US tariffs are expected to have a limited impact, considering the exemptions for oil and gas and the country's limited exposure to US trading. The fiscal strategy has shifted in the latest budget, with medium-term projections for government spending set to decline to SAR 1.29 trillion in 2025, down from SAR 1.4 trillion in 2024, as the government maintains its commitment to fiscal sustainability and growth. Inflation remained around 2% in February, the same level as in January. Also, the labour market is improving, with the unemployment rate falling to 3.5% in 4Q24, compared with 3.7% in 3Q24, supported by continued progress in labour market policies, including increased female participation. Core inflation remained relatively stable at 2.3% in February, compared with 2.4% in January, having come down from last year's peak levels in October and November of 2.6%. Indicating robust and accelerating growth momentum, the PMI remained strong in March, standing at a high level of 58.1, compared with 58.4 in February and January's decade-high of 60.5. This marks the 54th consecutive month above the neutral 50 threshold, signalling ongoing expansion. This sustained growth highlights the government's continued diversification efforts, strong domestic demand, and rising employment levels.

Nigeria

Nigeria's economy is likely to continue to enjoy healthy growth in the near term due to solid services activity and oil production. The latest US tariffs, particularly on Nigerian oil and gas exports, are expected to have a limited impact on Nigeria's economy, considering the exemptions for oil and gas and the country's limited exposure to US trading. Inflation continues to decline, though a weaker naira could slow the drop in price pressures. Nigeria's public debt has risen, but rising oil production will help its fiscal position, even if lower oil prices may be a concern. Economic growth in 2H24 was strong, as the Nigerian economy recorded healthy growth of 4.6% in 4Q24, y-o-y, following 3Q24 growth of 3.1%, y-o-y. These rising growth rates compare with 3%, y-o-y, in 2Q24 and 2.8%, y-o-y, in 1Q24, demonstrating an improving path. This came despite the impact of tightening monetary policy, with the non-oil sector playing an increasingly important role in driving growth. Inflation eased to 23.2%, y-o-y, in February, down from 24.5% the previous month, as reported by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, rose to 23%, y-o-y, from 22.6% in January. While food price inflation slowed to 23.5% in February, down from 26.1% in January, high food prices continued to be the primary driver of overall price pressures. The non-oil sector remains central to the economy, reflected in the strong reading of the S&P PMI, which rose further in March to stand at 54.3, compared with 53.7 in February and 52 in January.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

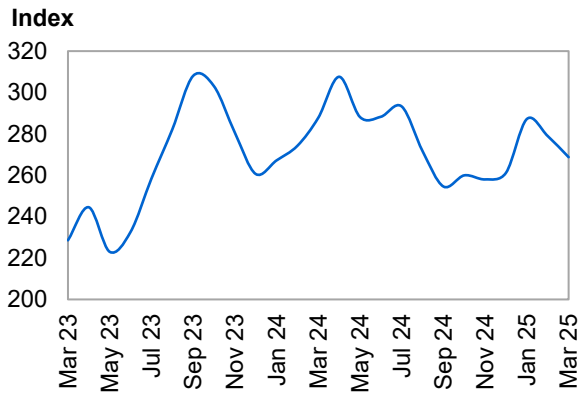
The UAE's non-oil economy continued to exhibit a healthy growth dynamic, with the most recent data and economic indicators highlighting a robust expansion. In late March, the Statistics Centre Abu Dhabi reported that the Emirate's economy grew by 4.4%, y-o-y, in 4Q24, bringing annual growth to a considerable level of 3.8%. The United Arab Emirates-wide data shows a 4% expansion in 3Q24, the latest available data point. This was also driven by Dubai's 2.9% growth. The latest US tariffs are expected to have a limited impact on the UAE, considering the exemptions for oil and gas and the country's limited exposure to US trading will not materially affect the economy. The UAE is pushing ahead with initiatives to diversify the economy, with initiatives such as Operation 300bn, aiming to boost manufacturing, expand export markets, and attract foreign investment. The Abu Dhabi and Dubai governments will continue to provide support to their economies' diversification efforts. The authorities are introducing policies to encourage the development of new sectors, including the digital sector, fintech, creative industries, scientific innovation, new energy sectors, and education. Meanwhile, strong performance in sectors like tourism, finance, and construction continues to support growth. The solid performance is highlighted by the UAE's high PMI, reaching 54 in March, compared with a level of 55 in February and January.

The impact of the USD and inflation on oil prices

The US dollar (USD) index experienced a consecutive monthly decline, falling by 3.0%, m-o-m, in March. A rally of major currencies in developed economies earlier in the month weighed on the USD. Moreover, uncertainties regarding the impact of US trade policies on the economy, persistent inflationary pressures and a consecutive monthly decline in US consumer confidence in March added further downward pressure on the USD. Compared with the same period last year, the index was up by 0.4%, y-o-y.

On developed market currencies, the USD declined against all major currencies in March. It declined against the euro, yen and pound by 3.7%, 1.8%, and 3.0%, m-o-m, respectively. Compared with the same period last year, the USD was up against the euro by 0.6%, y-o-y; however, it was down against the yen and pound by 0.3% and 1.5%, y-o-y, respectively.

Graph 3 - 20: The Modified Geneva I + US$ Basket (base June 2017 = 100)



Sources: IMF and OPEC.

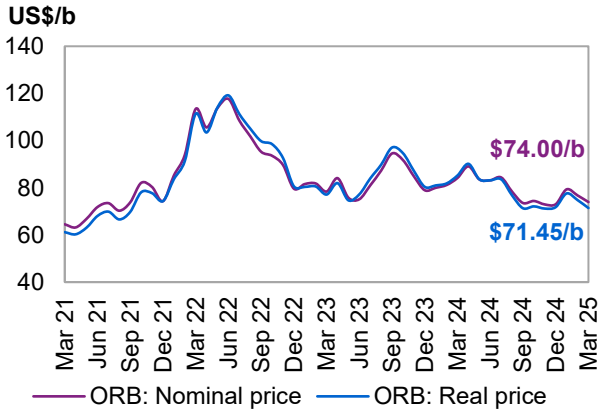
In terms of emerging markets currencies, the USD receded against all major currencies in March after trending upwards for four consecutive months. The USD fell against the rupee, yuan and real by 0.5%, 0.4%, and 0.4% m-o-m, respectively. Compared with the same period last year, the USD was up against all major emerging market currencies. It was up against the rupee, yuan and real by 4.4%, 0.7%, and 15.4%, y-o-y.

The differential between nominal and real ORB prices widened in March. Inflation (nominal price minus real price) increased by 28.1%, m-o-m.

In nominal terms, accounting for inflation, the ORB price declined by 3.7%, m-o-m, in March, and was down by 12.1%, y-o-y.

In real terms (excluding inflation), the ORB price declined by 4.5%, m-o-m, and was down by 16.2%, y-o-y.

Graph 3 - 21: Impact of inflation and currency fluctuations on the spot ORB price (base June 2017 = 100)



Source: OPEC.

World Oil Demand

Global oil demand growth for 2025 is revised down to 1.3 mb/d, y-o-y, to reflect data received for 1Q25, as well as recently announced US tariff. Oil demand in the OECD in 2025 is revised down by around 60 tb/d and now projected to grow by around 0.04 mb/d, with Americas leading oil demand growth, supported by an uptick from Asia Pacific. In the non-OECD, oil demand is revised down by around 90 tb/d from the previous month's assessment and is forecast to grow by close to 1.25 mb/d, y-o-y, driven by China, India and Other Asia, with further support from the Middle East and Latin America. Oil demand is forecast to be supported by strong air travel demand and healthy road mobility, including on-road diesel and trucking, as well as industrial, construction and agricultural activities in non-OECD countries. Similarly, capacity additions and petrochemical margins in non-OECD countries – mostly in China and the Middle East – are expected to contribute to oil demand growth. However, this forecast is subject to uncertainties, surrounding global economic developments amid the new trade tariffs announced by the US.

The forecast for global oil demand growth in 2026 is also revised down to account for the expected impact of new trade tariffs announced by the US. The global oil demand in 2026 is forecast to grow by about 1.3 mb/d, y-o-y. The OECD is expected to grow by 0.08 mb/d, y-o-y, while demand in the non-OECD is forecast to increase by 1.20 mb/d.

Table 4 - 1: World oil demand in 2025*, mb/d

World oil demand	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24 Growth	Change 2025/24 %
Americas	24.94	24.56	24.89	25.32	25.20	24.99	0.05	0.19
of which US	*20.42*	*20.02*	*20.40*	*20.67*	*20.72*	*20.46*	*0.03*	*0.17*
Europe	13.55	12.85	13.62	14.02	13.66	13.54	-0.01	-0.06
Asia Pacific	7.21	7.53	6.98	6.93	7.39	7.21	0.00	0.04
Total OECD	**45.70**	**44.94**	**45.49**	**46.28**	**46.24**	**45.74**	**0.04**	**0.10**
China	16.68	16.94	16.68	17.05	17.11	16.95	0.27	1.62
India	5.55	5.79	5.84	5.50	5.92	5.76	0.21	3.76
Other Asia	9.66	9.96	10.28	9.75	9.75	9.93	0.28	2.87
Latin America	6.78	6.83	6.92	6.99	6.94	6.92	0.14	2.05
Middle East	8.78	8.84	8.66	9.21	9.08	8.95	0.17	1.88
Africa	4.56	4.69	4.40	4.58	4.98	4.66	0.10	2.24
Russia	3.98	4.02	3.85	4.04	4.19	4.03	0.05	1.13
Other Eurasia	1.26	1.37	1.29	1.18	1.32	1.29	0.03	2.51
Other Europe	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.77	0.87	0.82	0.01	1.40
Total Non-OECD	**58.06**	**59.23**	**58.76**	**59.07**	**60.17**	**59.31**	**1.25**	**2.16**
Total World	**103.75**	**104.16**	**104.25**	**105.35**	**106.41**	**105.05**	**1.30**	**1.25**
Previous Estimate	103.75	104.25	104.45	105.33	106.75	105.20	1.45	1.40
Revision	0.00	-0.08	-0.20	0.02	-0.34	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15

*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Table 4 - 2: World oil demand in 2026*, mb/d

World oil demand	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 2026/25 Growth	Change 2026/25 %
Americas	24.99	24.64	24.90	25.44	25.23	25.05	0.06	0.25
of which US	*20.46*	*20.05*	*20.42*	*20.80*	*20.74*	*20.50*	*0.05*	*0.24*
Europe	13.54	12.87	13.62	14.05	13.65	13.55	0.01	0.08
Asia Pacific	7.21	7.55	6.99	6.92	7.39	7.21	0.01	0.07
Total OECD	**45.74**	**45.06**	**45.51**	**46.42**	**46.27**	**45.82**	**0.08**	**0.17**
China	16.95	17.09	16.93	17.31	17.30	17.16	0.21	1.25
India	5.76	5.99	6.11	5.74	6.19	6.01	0.25	4.26
Other Asia	9.93	10.20	10.52	10.05	10.04	10.20	0.27	2.73
Latin America	6.92	6.96	7.05	7.11	7.07	7.05	0.13	1.82
Middle East	8.95	8.98	8.82	9.40	9.17	9.09	0.14	1.60
Africa	4.66	4.80	4.53	4.70	5.06	4.77	0.11	2.32
Russia	4.03	4.07	3.89	4.09	4.23	4.07	0.04	1.12
Other Eurasia	1.29	1.44	1.31	1.20	1.34	1.32	0.03	2.52
Other Europe	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.80	0.90	0.83	0.02	2.18
Total Non-OECD	**59.31**	**60.34**	**59.99**	**60.40**	**61.30**	**60.51**	**1.20**	**2.03**
Total World	**105.05**	**105.40**	**105.50**	**106.83**	**107.57**	**106.33**	**1.28**	**1.22**
Previous Estimate	105.20	105.67	105.83	106.95	108.04	106.63	1.43	1.36
Revision	-0.15	-0.27	-0.33	-0.13	-0.47	-0.30	-0.15	-0.14

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*
Source: OPEC.

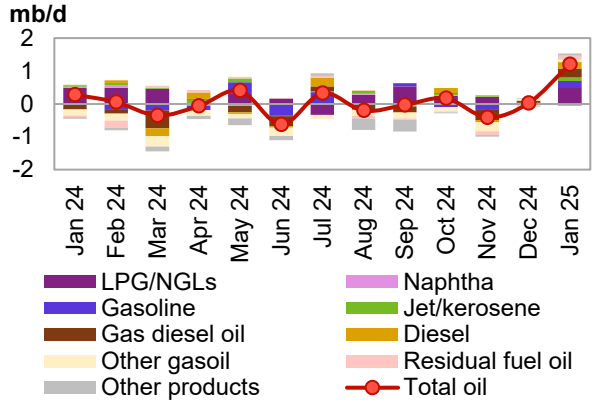
OECD

OECD Americas

Update on the latest developments

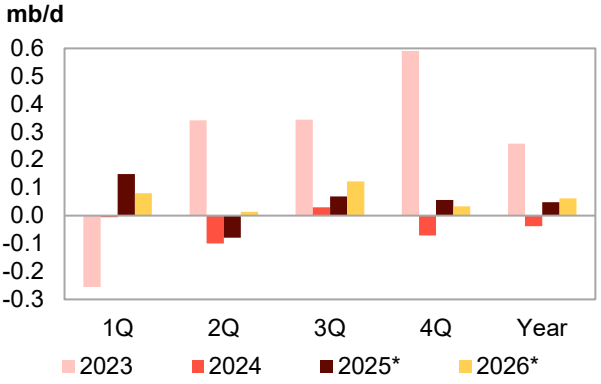
In January, oil demand in OECD Americas surged by 1.2 mb/d, y-o-y, after marginal growth of 25 tb/d, y-o-y, was seen in December. This is the largest y-o-y increase observed since March 2022. Oil demand in the US soared the most by 1.15 mb/d, y-o-y, followed by an increase of 26 tb/d, y-o-y, in Canada, a marginal increase of 15 tb/d, y-o-y, in Mexico and 10 tb/d, y-o-y, in Chile. In terms of petroleum products, LPG led oil demand growth, followed by transportation fuels.

Graph 4 - 1: OECD Americas' oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 2: OECD Americas' oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

US

US oil demand surged by around 1.2 mb/d, y-o-y, up from marginal growth of 37 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in December. In terms of products, LPG recorded the largest increase by about 500 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a growth of 45 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December. The US experienced colder-than-normal temperatures in January and February, which led to more consumption of LPG/NGLs due to increased requirements for propane for the heating and petrochemicals industry. In terms of transportation fuels, gasoline expanded by 245 tb/d, y-o-y, up from no growth, y-o-y, seen in December.

Gasoline was supported by an increase in road mobility, as a report from the US Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) showed that travel on all roads and streets in the US increased by 2.0%, y-o-y, for January 2025. It also represents a 0.3% increase compared with December 2024. Diesel, including transportation diesel, expanded by about 200 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an increase of 84 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December. Diesel was partly supported by trucking activities, despite the challenge of severe winter storms and ongoing softness in manufacturing. The trucking index shows a 0.3% increase, y-o-y, marking the first annual rise since August 2024. Furthermore, heating demand due to colder-than-average temperatures supported diesel demand. Jet/kerosene expanded by 93 tb/d, y-o-y, up from an increase of 27 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Jet/kerosene was supported by an increase in international air travel, with RPKs rising by 3.8%, y-o-y, in January. Residual fuels expanded by 87 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a decline of 9 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December. The 'other products' category, notably petroleum coke, widely used in aluminium and steel manufacturing, grew by 74 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a decline of 85 tb/d, y-o-y, the previous month. However, naphtha contracted by 40 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a decline of 23 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December.

Table 4 - 3: US oil demand, mb/d

US oil demand			*Change*	*Jan 25/Jan 24*
By product	Jan 24	Jan 25	Growth	%
LPG	3.93	4.43	0.50	12.6
Naphtha	0.16	0.12	-0.04	-24.5
Gasoline	8.24	8.48	0.25	3.0
Jet/kerosene	1.55	1.65	0.09	6.0
Diesel	3.87	4.06	0.19	5.0
Fuel oil	0.27	0.36	0.09	32.2
Other products	1.85	1.92	0.07	4.0
Total	**19.88**	**21.03**	**1.15**	**5.8**

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

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, there are indications of gradual improvements regarding some economic indicators in the US. The industrial sector also showed slight improvement, with industrial production (IP) increasing by 0.7% in February after a rise of 0.3% was seen in January. Similarly, PMIs for manufacturing and services showed gradual improvement. However, there are also some uncertainties regarding the likely impact of the new US Administration's tariffs on its trading partners and how this could affect oil product demand in the US. The tariffs may lead to a rise in domestic prices and impact US consumers, particularly low and middle-income earners, which could offset the robust private household expenditure seen in the previous quarter. Accordingly, in 2Q25, oil demand is projected to decline by 70 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a growth of 105 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25. Jet/kerosene and LPG are expected to be the main drivers of product demand growth. However, demand for diesel, the 'other products' category and residual fuels are expected to remain subdued.

Going forward, economic activity in the country could improve, with expectations of some negotiation between the US and its trading partners. Furthermore, consumer sentiment could gradually increase and dampen the likely negative effects of the tariffs. These factors are expected to support the US GDP in 2Q25 and bring it up from 1Q25 growth rates. Furthermore, the upcoming driving season is expected to support air travel and driving mobility, in turn supporting oil demand. In terms of products in 2025, LPG is expected to drive oil demand growth by 90 tb/d, y-o-y, gasoline is expected to increase by 40 tb/d, y-o-y, and jet/kerosene is projected to expand by about 20 tb/d, y-o-y. Furthermore, residual fuel and diesel are anticipated to remain flat, y-o-y. The 'other products' category is projected to contract by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, and naphtha is also anticipated to marginally contract by 10 tb/d, y-o-y. Overall, in 2025, US demand is expected to grow by around 34 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.5 mb/d.

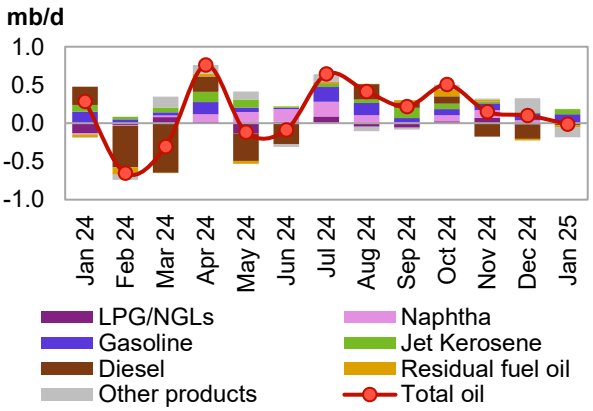
US GDP growth in 2025 is expected to be sustained in 2026. Accordingly, the US is projected to drive oil demand in the OECD, largely in terms of transportation fuels and petrochemical feedstock. While gasoline demand is expected to expand by about 50 tb/d, y-o-y, diesel is forecast to recover by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, and jet/kerosene should see growth of 30 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG/ethane is forecast to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, while naphtha is forecast to decline marginally by 10 tb/d, y-o-y. Residual fuels and the 'other products' category are anticipated to show contractions of 20 tb/d, y-o-y and 60 tb/d, y-o-y. Accordingly, oil product demand in the US is forecast to increase by 49 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 20.5 mb/d in 2026.

OECD Europe

Update on the latest developments

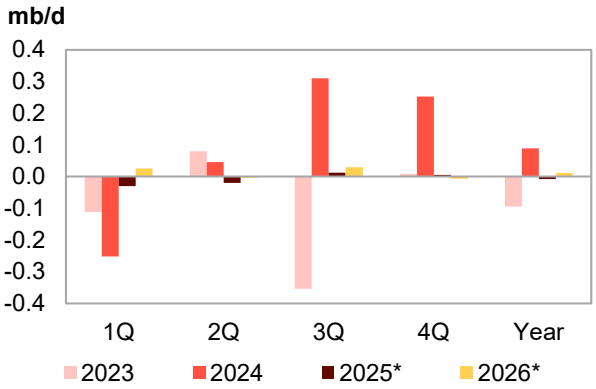
In January, oil demand in OECD Europe dropped marginally by 9 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a growth of 103 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. This monthly regional oil demand decline emanates from four major consuming countries: Germany, France, the UK and Spain. However, demand in Italy and Belgium was in positive territory, y-o-y. Large declines in residual fuel and the 'other products' category offset the increase in gasoline and jet/kerosene.

Graph 4 - 3: OECD Europe's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 4: OECD Europe's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

Regarding product categories, the 'other products' category posted the largest decline of 138 tb/d, y-o-y, in January, down from growth of 187 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Residual fuels fell by 25 tb/d, y-o-y, for the second consecutive month. Diesel softened by 13 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit showing an improvement from a decline of 188 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, while naphtha inched down by 8 tb/d, y-o-y, LPG was broadly flat, y-o-y.

On a positive note, gasoline expanded by 118 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 93 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December. With a reduction in European country subsidies of diesel, gasoline consumption in the EU is now 4% above 2024 figures, while diesel consumption is down by 0.5%. Jet/kerosene increased by 68 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 11 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, economic growth in 2Q25 is projected to slightly improve from 1Q25 growth rates, with the services sector expected to lend support to overall economic activity. The Eurozone's inflation rate stands at 2.3% in February, down by 0.2 percentage points (pp) from January. Although the manufacturing PMI has been gradually improving since December 2024, it remains in contraction, whereas the services PMI is still expanding. Furthermore, the European Central Bank (ECB) cut interest rates by 25 basis points to 2.5%, effective from March, to stimulate economic activity.

Air travel and driving mobility are expected to be the region's main drivers of oil demand in 2025. However, potential tariffs by the new US Administration on European goods could further subdue the currently sluggish manufacturing sector. Nevertheless, European nations are focusing on strengthening their defence infrastructure. Germany's Bundesrat has approved a landmark defence and infrastructure spending bill creating a €500 billion special fund for infrastructure projects over the next 12 years. Accordingly, sectors, including industry, manufacturing and trucking, are expected to see increased activities, which will in turn support oil product demand, particularly for distillates. Nevertheless, the region is expected to see a contraction of around 20 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2Q25, up from a contraction of 30 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25.

The ECB is expected to continue cutting rates to support economic activity. Furthermore, air travel and driving activity in Europe are expected to continue to support transportation fuel demand. Accordingly, jet/kerosene is expected to lead overall oil demand growth by around 70 tb/d, y-o-y, and gasoline is projected to inch up by 30 tb/d, y-o-y. Furthermore, slower electric vehicle (EV) penetration and a decline in the use of diesel-powered vehicles amid the robust use of gasoline-powered ICE vehicles in the region are projected to support gasoline demand. In a related development, European EV deliveries fell by 2.2% y-o-y in 2024. The decline is expected to continue as some European countries are expected to reduce subsidies on EVs, effective from 2025.

In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG/ethane is projected to inch up by around 10 tb/d, y-o-y, while naphtha requirements are expected to marginally contract by 10 tb/d, y-o-y. The residual fuels category is anticipated to increase by 10 tb/d, y-o-y, partly supported by a low baseline effect. However, diesel and the 'other products' category are projected to decline by 30 tb/d and 70 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively.

Downside risks are associated with new Mediterranean European Emission Control Area (ECA) regulations, effective May 2025, which are likely to subdue fuel oil demand, but could support diesel demand, partially offsetting an expected decline in diesel due to weak industrial activity. Additional downside risks for the region include the new US Administration's announced tariffs on imports from Europe. The EU is the largest trading partner of the US for imported goods. The new US tariffs could also create challenges for the EU in certain sectors, particularly manufacturing. For example, about 20% of Germany's exports of goods go to the US. If the tariffs remain in place, they could weigh on the already weak manufacturing sector of the region at large. Moreover, some other affected countries could try to redirect their products to Europe, making it even more difficult for EU companies to compete. This could further aggravate the ongoing challenges facing the manufacturing sector in the region, with negative consequences on distillate demand. OECD Europe oil demand growth is forecast to marginally decline by 8 tb/d, y-o-y, to reach an average of 13.6 mb/d in 2025.

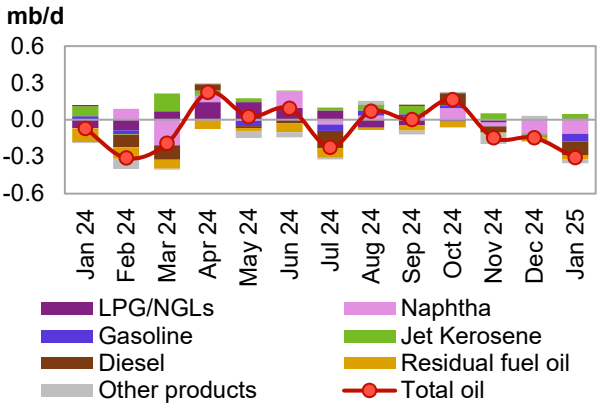
Looking ahead to 2026, economic activity is expected to improve slightly from 2025. Accordingly, the region is projected to see only slight growth of 11 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2026, to average 13.6 mb/d.

OECD Asia Pacific

Update on the latest developments

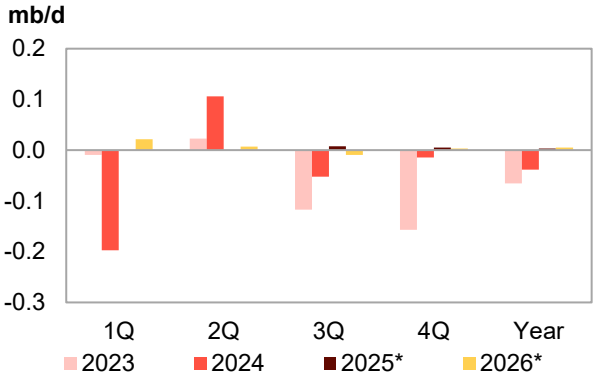
Oil demand in the OECD Asia Pacific in January contracted by 307 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a decline of 145 tb/d, y-o-y, observed the previous month. This was largely due to a large contraction of 260 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in South Korea, a decline of 31 tb/d in Japan and a minor decline of 5 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in Australia. While oil demand in Japan has been on a negative trajectory for more than a year, South Korean consumption has been in contraction for the third consecutive month. The largest contraction of 114 tb/d, y-o-y, was recorded in diesel from South Korea and Australia, which more than offset the growth of 15 tb/d, y-o-y, from Japan.

Graph 4 - 5: OECD Asia Pacific oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: IEA, JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 6: OECD Asia Pacific oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of petroleum products, diesel saw the largest contraction of 114 tb/d, y-o-y, in January, down from a decline of 9 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Naphtha demand fell by 113 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below a decline of 114 tb/d, y-o-y, registered in December. Gasoline fell by 62 tb/d, y-o-y, from a minor decline of 4 tb/d, y-o-y seen in December. Residual fuel and the 'other products' category declined by 32 tb/d, y-o-y, each.

On a positive note, jet/kerosene demand expanded by 37 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a decline of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, in December. LPG expanded by 11 tb/d, y-o-y, up from growth of 9 tb/d, y-o-y, in December.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, South Korea's economy, while robust, is undergoing some challenges, including slowing growth and rising inflation amid weak domestic demand. Japan is showing signs of an economic rebound continuing into 2Q25. The outlook for oil demand in the region sees growth for transportation fuels, jet/kerosene and gasoline, which account for the largest increases.

Furthermore, recovering petrochemical sector requirements for naphtha are expected to support oil demand as operations in petrochemical plants rise further. Accordingly, oil demand is projected to remain flat, y-o-y, in 2Q25, up from a marginal decline of 2 tb/d, y-o-y, in 1Q25.

The Japanese economy is projected to grow gradually in 2025. In addition, Japan has announced commitments to continue its oil product subsidy programme, which is intended to stabilize retail gasoline prices around 185 yen/litre ($1.23/litre). This will lend some support to gasoline consumption in the country. Similarly, Australia is expected to see ongoing improvements in its GDP.

Furthermore, steady air traffic growth, healthy driving activity and robust petrochemical industry operations are all anticipated to support oil demand. However, there are some uncertainties associated with recently announced tariffs on goods exported from some countries in the region. Japan and South Korea are the largest regional trading partners with the US. An average 25% tariff on imports from the countries is expected to impact their exports of goods to the US. New tariffs could have a negative consequence on their manufacturing sector activities and demand for diesel and to a lesser extent, for bunker fuels in the region. Despite that, oil demand in the region is expected to improve from the previous quarter and marginally grow by an average of 6 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2H25, from flat y-o-y figures in 1H25. Overall, oil demand in the region is projected to marginally expand by 3 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2025 to an average of 7.2 mb/d. In terms of the contribution of specific oil products, steady improvements in petrochemical feedstock requirements, particularly from South Korea, are expected to support diesel demand to expand by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, naphtha demand growth of 10 tb/d, y-o-y, while demand for LPG/ethane is projected to remain flat, y-o-y. Jet/kerosene is anticipated to grow by 10 tb/d, y-o-y. However, residual fuels and the 'other products' categories are anticipated to be weak.

In 2026, the region is forecast to see a marginal growth of 5 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.2 mb/d.

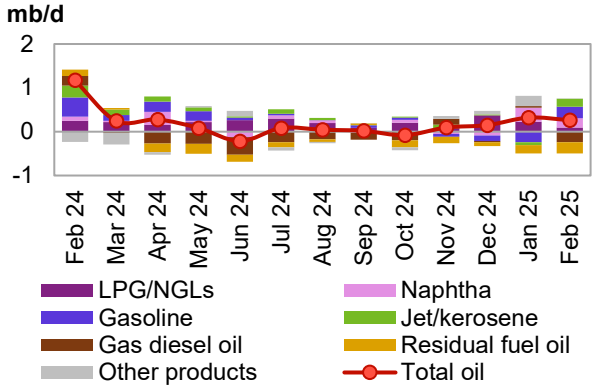
Non-OECD

China

Update on the latest developments

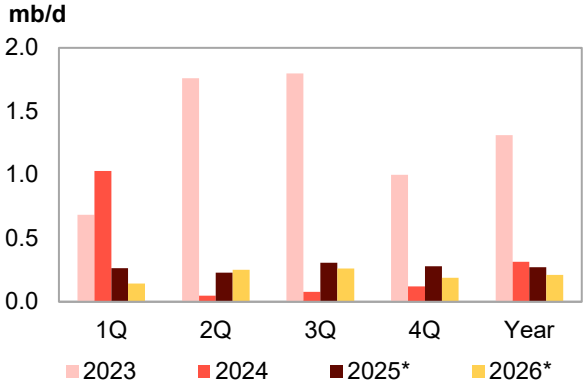
China's oil demand in February increased by 262 tb/d, y-o-y, down from 321 tb/d, y-o-y, growth observed the previous month. The largest increases were seen in gasoline, petrochemical feedstock and jet/kerosene demand, which more than offset a decline in residual fuel and diesel demand.

Graph 4 - 7: China's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: Argus Media, Chinese Customs, Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, JODI and OPEC.

Graph 4 - 8: China's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of product demand, transportation fuels led demand growth as consumer activity saw an uptick, indicated by February's retail sales, which increased by 0.35%. Accordingly, gasoline expanded by 267 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a large decline of 241 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Jet/ kerosene demand increased by 178 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a decline of 70 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in January. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, while naphtha expanded by 209 tb/d, y-o-y, LPG increased by 93 tb/d, y-o-y. The 'other products' category inched up by 13 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit remaining below growth of 237 tb/d, y-o-y, observed in January.

Table 4 - 4: China's oil demand*, mb/d

China's oil demand			Change Feb 25/Feb 24	
By product	Feb 24	Feb 25	Growth	%
LPG	2.69	2.79	0.09	3.5
Naphtha	2.09	2.30	0.21	10.0
Gasoline	3.95	4.22	0.27	6.8
Jet/kerosene	1.17	1.35	0.18	15.2
Diesel	4.33	4.09	-0.24	-5.6
Fuel oil	0.94	0.68	-0.26	-27.5
Other products	1.93	1.95	0.01	0.7
Total	**17.11**	**17.37**	**0.26**	**1.5**

*Note: * Apparent oil demand. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Sources: Argus Media, Chinese Customs, Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, JODI and OPEC.

Residual fuels saw the largest decline of 257 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a contraction of 184 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Diesel contracted by 241, y-o-y, down from growth of 32 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Diesel has been under pressure from weak manufacturing activity amid the ongoing penetration of LNG trucks into the trucking fleet.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, current positive economic dynamics in China are anticipated to continue. The latest PMI data indicates a gradual improvement in both the manufacturing and services sectors. Furthermore, according to the China National Bureau of Statistics, the country's industrial output accelerated at a faster pace in the first two months of 2025, rising by 5.9%, y-o-y, which is 0.1% points more than the full-year growth rate in 2024. Moreover, household consumption showed signs of resilience, with retail sales growth rebounding by 3.7%, amid a rise in the consumer goods trade-in programme, which continues to support demand. Furthermore, diesel demand is expected to inch up as local governments award construction tenders. Ongoing healthy petrochemical feedstock requirements and demand for transportation fuels are expected to offer support. Accordingly, oil demand growth is projected to increase by 230 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2Q25.

Looking ahead, new stimulus measures are expected to boost household incomes and support domestic consumption. Furthermore, revived domestic consumption is expected to continue and lend some additional support to diesel in the manufacturing sector. Accordingly, China is expected to maintain its role as the main driver of global oil demand in the region, with GDP growth expected to remain robust. Improving and expanding air transportation facilities are expected to support China's international air travel. Furthermore, the country represents almost half of global petrochemical demand and is currently the second-largest consumer of petrochemical feedstock in the world. Accordingly, LPG/ethane is expected to grow by 100 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2025, and naphtha is forecast to increase by 110 tb/d, y-o-y. Overall in 2025, oil demand in China is projected to expand by a healthy 271 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 17.0 mb/d.

However, there is a downside risk associated with the penetration of EVs and LNG trucks into the Chinese market and their impact on gasoline and diesel demand. More importantly, the newly announced US tariffs, which so far seem to be leading to a negative spiral of counter-measures by the Chinese government, are causing large uncertainty for the economy and could affect oil demand. These developments will need to be carefully monitored in the weeks to come.

In 2026, economic activity in China is expected to improve further to support oil product demand growth of around 212 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of products, strong petrochemical feedstock requirements are expected to lead demand growth, with LPG/ethane and naphtha projected to grow by 60 tb/d, y-o-y, and 50 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Healthy air travel is expected to support jet/kerosene demand growth, along with the transportation of diesel and gasoline. In 2026, oil demand in China is forecast to average 17.2 mb/d, an increase of around 212 tb/d, y-o-y.

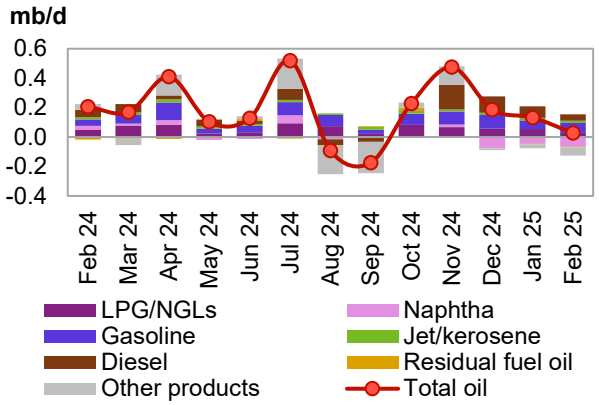
India

Update on the latest developments

In February, India's oil demand inched up by 28 tb/d, y-o-y, down from growth of 132 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. The largest monthly increases in oil product demand were recorded in transportation fuels, including gasoline and diesel.

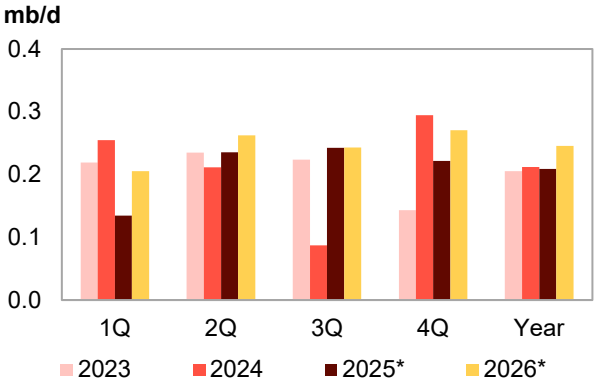
In terms of specific products, gasoline demand posted the largest increase of 67 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a 59 tb/d, y-o-y, increase seen the previous month. Growth in gasoline demand in February was supported by an increase in vehicle sales amid a rise in disposable income and personal mobility during the Hindu pilgrimage festival from 13 January to 26 February 2025. Diesel demand expanded by 45 tb/d, y-o-y, below growth of 79 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. LPG grew by 28 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is below growth of 53 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. LPG consumption during the month came from household requirements, largely driven by higher consumption from a government-launched programme, which accounts for 88.3% of LPG consumption in India. Demand for jet/kerosene inched up by 15 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below 17 tb/d, y-o-y, growth seen the previous month. The y-o-y increase in jet/kerosene demand was consistent with developments in air travel in India. According to data from the Indian Civil Aviation Ministry, India's domestic passenger traffic rose by 11%, y-o-y, but fell by 3%, m-o-m.

Graph 4 – 9: India's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: PPAC, JODI and OPEC.

Graph 4 – 10: India's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

Naphtha saw the largest decline, dropping by 65 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a 46 tb/d, y-o-y, decline seen the previous month. The 'other products' category, including bitumen, petroleum coke and lubricants, fell by 57 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a contraction of 26 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Demand for residual fuels remained broadly flat, y-o-y, as observed the previous month.

Table 4 - 5: India's oil demand, mb/d

India's oil demand			Change	Feb 25/Feb 24
By product	Feb 24	Feb 25	Growth	%
LPG	1.04	1.07	0.03	2.6
Naphtha	0.37	0.30	-0.06	-17.7
Gasoline	0.89	0.95	0.07	7.6
Jet/kerosene	0.20	0.22	0.02	7.5
Diesel	1.93	1.97	0.04	2.3
Fuel oil	0.12	0.11	0.00	-3.6
Other products	1.21	1.15	-0.06	-4.7
Total	**5.75**	**5.78**	**0.03**	**0.5**

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

Sources: JODI, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of India and OPEC.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, the current momentum of robust economic growth is expected to continue, driven by ongoing consumer spending, investment and government support for key sectors. To what extent the US tariffs on India will impact the economy and oil demand remains to be seen. In the meantime, the Indian government announced the biggest tax relief package in at least a decade to boost consumer demand and revive growth in the world's fifth-largest economy, providing huge relief to millions of households grappling with high inflation. Manufacturing and business activities in the country are expected to benefit from the expected rise in household income due to tax relief. Diesel is projected to continue to be the main driver of demand growth, followed by the 'other products' category, bitumen in particular. Additionally, robust growth in transport fuels and growth in LPG and naphtha demand are expected to support overall oil demand expansion in 2Q25 by 235 tb/d, y-o-y.

Overall, the outlook for the near term provides further positive signals for steady economic activity in India in 2025. Furthermore, the forward-looking indicators – the manufacturing and services PMIs – have been well above 50 points for an extended period of more than one year, supporting ongoing steady growth trends, with robust expectations in both the manufacturing and services sectors. In 2025, oil product demand in India is expected to grow by a healthy 209 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.8 mb/d.

In 2026, India's economy is expected to continue expanding amid strong manufacturing and service sector activities, supported by a continuation of current government support in key sectors amid inflation easing. Accordingly, oil demand is projected to grow by 246 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 6.0 mb/d, supported by robust economic growth amid healthy transportation and manufacturing activities.

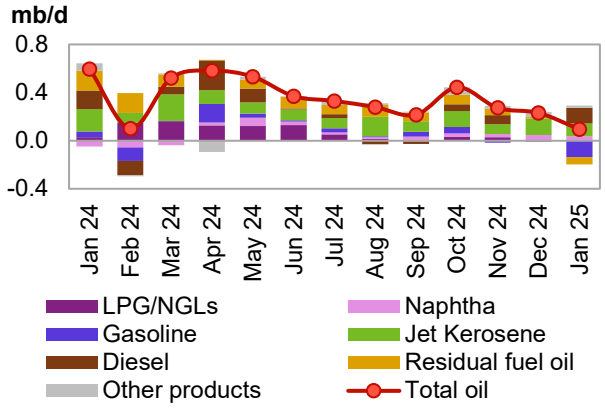
Other Asia

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in Other Asia expanded by 96 tb/d, y-o-y, in January, up from a decline of 14 tb/d, y-o-y, observed the previous month, showing increases in major countries of the region. The increase in oil demand mostly emanates from diesel and jet/kerosene.

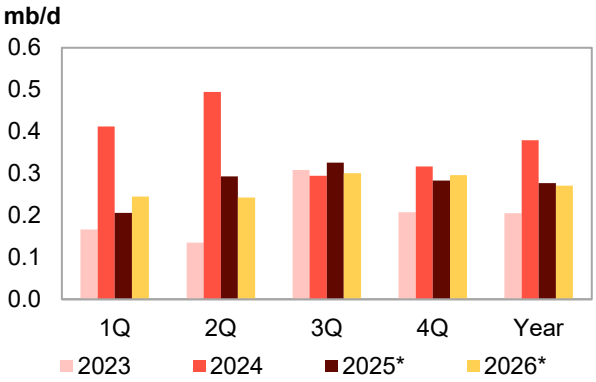
In terms of specific products, diesel saw the largest increase of 130 tb/d, y-o-y, in January, up from a decline of 4 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Jet/kerosene expanded by 105 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit below an increase of 137 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, naphtha demand expanded, y-o-y, by 33 tb/d, slightly below growth 47 tb/d, y-o-y, LPG inched up by 5 tb/d, y-o-y, albeit improving from flat y-o-y growth seen the previous month. The 'other products' category increased by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, down from a growth of 44 tb/d, y-o-y, observed the previous month.

Graph 4 - 11: Other Asia's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: JODI, National sources, and OPEC.

Graph 4 – 12: Other Asia's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

However, while gasoline saw the largest decline of 137 tb/d, y-o-y, residual fuels contracted by 59 tb/d, y-o-y, though this is an improvement from a decline of 233 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, economic activity in major oil-consuming countries in the region is expected to remain supportive, with GDP projected to surpass 2024 growth rates. However, it remains to be seen to what extent announced US trade tariffs will impact countries' exports and whether they will be able to find resolutions in the near term.

Economic activity in the region is expected to be mostly driven by the services sector. Moreover, strong household consumption is expected to be sustained. Ongoing robust air travel recovery, combined with healthy road mobility, is expected to be sustained amid healthy manufacturing and agricultural activities. Accordingly, these factors are expected to bolster oil product demand in the region to grow by an average of 293 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2Q25.

In 2025, projected robust economic activity and festive celebrations amid moderating inflation are expected to bolster oil product demand in the region. Accordingly, the ongoing air travel recovery and steady mobility are expected to support transportation to drive oil demand growth. Overall, oil demand in the region is projected to expand by 277 tb/d, y-o-y, to average about 10 mb/d, mostly driven by requirements from Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Indonesia. However, downside risks are associated with the likely impact of newly announced US tariffs on exports from major oil-consuming countries in the region, including Thailand,

Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, among others. The tariffs could affect the export of manufactured and agricultural goods to the US, likely impacting diesel and marine fuel demand in those countries.

In 2026, economic activity in major oil-consuming countries of the region is expected to continue to be well supported, albeit slightly below 2025 growth rates. Ongoing healthy air travel and strong driving mobility is projected to continue into 2026. Accordingly, oil demand in the region is forecast to increase by 271 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 10.2 mb/d.

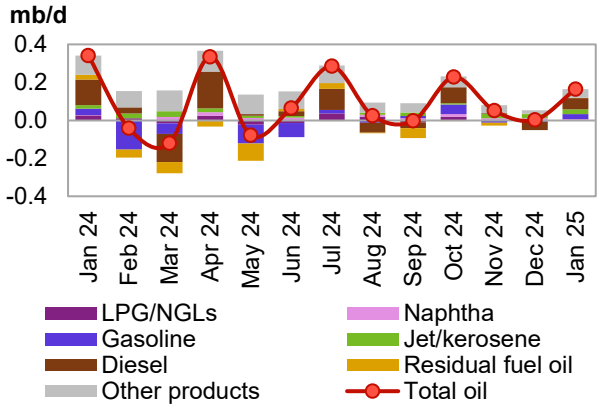
Latin America

Update on the latest developments

Oil demand in Latin America expanded by 164 tb/d, y-o-y, in January, up from flat growth, y-o-y, seen the previous month. The y-o-y oil demand increase in the region came from Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia, and more than offset minor declines from Venezuela.

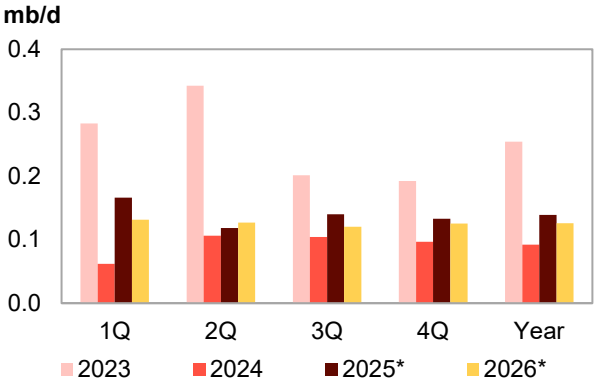
In terms of specific product demand, diesel, including transportation diesel, posted the largest increase by 60 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a decline of 43 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. Diesel was mostly supported by requirements from Brazil. The 'other product' category, which includes ethanol, expanded by 46 tb/d, y-o-y, up from 18 tb/d y-o-y growth seen in December. In terms of transportation fuels, gasoline increased by 27 tb/d, up from an 8 tb/d y-o-y decline observed the previous month, and jet/kerosene expanded by 26 tb/d, y-o-y, compared with growth of 23 tb/d, y-o-y, in December. Residual fuel was flat, y-o-y for the second consecutive month.

Graph 4 - 13: Latin America's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 14: Latin America's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of petrochemical feedstock, while LPG was flat, y-o-y, for the second consecutive month, naphtha inched up by 5 tb/d, y-o-y, from 10 tb/d, y-o-y growth seen the previous month.

Near-term expectations

Looking ahead, the economic outlook for the region in 2025 is expected to surpass 2024. Argentina is projected to lead regional economic growth in 2025. This will be followed by Brazil, the largest economy in the region, which will remain steady, albeit slightly below 2024 growth rates. Relatively lower inflation in Brazil amid a recovery in employment, rising wages and purchasing power is expected to support demand in the country. Furthermore, the agricultural sector is expected to continue to be strong, with the summer harvesting season expected to boost diesel demand. February PMIs point to a sound rebound, moving back to expansionary territory after softening the previous month. Furthermore, Argentina's economy is gradually rebounding and is expected to support oil demand. These factors are anticipated to drive regional oil demand, which is expected to grow by 130 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2Q25, to average 6.94 mb/d.

Overall, in 2025, oil demand in the region is expected to increase by an average of 139 tb/d, y-o-y. Transportation fuels, including gasoline, jet/kerosene and diesel, are thought to drive demand growth, supported by an uptick in demand for LPG and residual fuels. Gasoline is expected to gain additional support due to a shift in the ethanol-gasoline price ratio due to extreme droughts and fires that have subdued ethanol supply and favoured gasoline consumption since November.

However, Brazil's recent proposal for 30% ethanol blending in vehicles, along with the use of hydrous ethanol in flex-fuel cars, is expected to boost ethanol demand and weigh on gasoline consumption. In addition, there are some uncertainties regarding the new tariffs the US government imposed on some major consuming countries in the region, and the knock-on effects on regional oil demand.

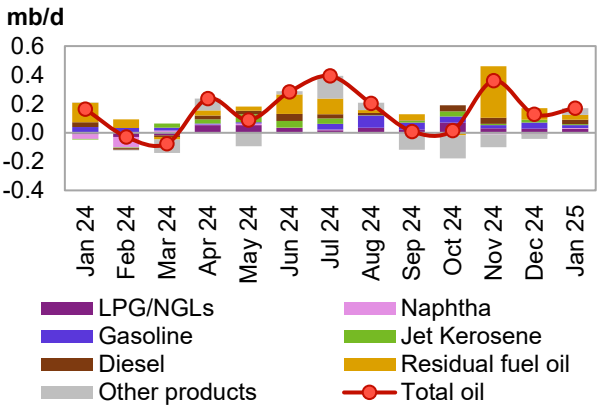
In 2026, the regional economy is projected to maintain strong momentum, building on expected robust performance in 2025. Similarly, ongoing gradual improvements in Argentina's economy are expected to continue. Healthy agricultural and manufacturing activity is expected to bolster oil demand in the region, which is forecast to grow by 126 tb/d, y-o-y, and average 7.1 mb/d. In terms of products, transportation fuels, including gasoline, diesel and jet/kerosene, are expected to lead demand growth. Residual fuels, LPG and the 'other products' category are also projected to provide some support.

Middle East

Update on the latest developments

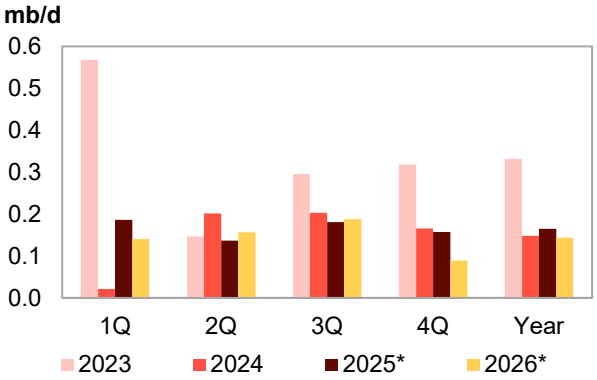
Oil demand in the Middle East in January expanded by 171 tb/d, y-o-y, up from a growth of 68 tb/d, y-o-y, seen in December. The increase in oil demand was largely supported by requirements from Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Graph 4 - 15: Middle East's oil demand by main petroleum product category, y-o-y change



Sources: JODI, OPEC and national sources.

Graph 4 - 16: Middle East's oil demand, y-o-y change



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In terms of products, the 'other products' category, including residual fuels, posted the largest increase of 47 tb/d, y-o-y, an improvement from a decline of 32 tb/d, y-o-y, seen the previous month. In terms of transportation fuels, diesel demand, including transportation diesel, expanded by 31 tb/d, y-o-y, up from flat y-o-y figures seen the previous month. Gasoline increased by 18 tb/d, y-o-y, slightly below growth of 32 tb/d, y-o-y, in the previous month. Jet/kerosene inched up by 7 tb/d, y-o-y. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, while LPG increased by 29 tb/d, y-o-y, naphtha inched up by 5 tb/d, y-o-y.

Near-term expectations

In the near term, regional economic activity continues to accelerate with the non-oil sector remaining one of the key drivers of GDP in Saudi Arabia and the UAE, reflecting ongoing diversification efforts. This positive trend is expected to continue into 2025. In addition, current robust travel and tourism is expected to continue, with gasoline, transportation diesel and jet kerosene projected to lead oil demand growth, which is forecast to reach 137 tb/d, y-o-y, in 2Q25.

In 2025, the non-oil economy is expected to remain robust and continue to be one of the key drivers of economic activity in the largest economies of the region. Non-oil economy PMIs in the large economies of the region, including Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait and Qatar, have been above 50 points for an extended period of more than one year, reflecting ongoing diversification efforts into the non-oil private sector. Furthermore, government spending is expected to remain strong, supported by robust consumer spending.

The petrochemical industry is expected to remain robust, with some new capacity additions, including the petrochemical expansion at the Ras Laffan petrochemical complex in Qatar and Abu Dhabi Borouge's $6.2 billion fourth phase of the Ruwais petrochemicals complex, which will include the world's largest mixed-feed cracker, along with the new propane dehydrogenation (PDH) plant at Jubail Saudi Arabia that is scheduled to start in 2025. It is noteworthy that many countries in the region are turning their attention to petrochemicals, taking advantage of higher margins. These factors are expected to bolster feedstock demand in the region.

Accordingly, LPG/ethane and naphtha are expected to expand by around 45 tb/d and 30 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. Gasoline demand is expected to expand by 50 tb/d, y-o-y, on the back of strong economic activity amid rising non-oil activity in the region.

Furthermore, ongoing strong international air traffic and road transportation are forecast to continue growing. Accordingly, the current air travel recovery is expected to bolster jet/kerosene demand to grow by 35 tb/d, y-o-y. Furthermore, ongoing megaprojects, including the expansion of Saudi Arabia's high-speed rail network expected to commence in 2025 and accelerate in 2026, will continue to drive government spending on construction. Together with manufacturing activity in the region, this is expected to support diesel demand growth of 35 tb/d, y-o-y. While residual fuels, mostly used in the industrial sector and for electricity generation, are forecast to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, the 'other fuels' category is projected to contract by around 60 tb/d, mostly due to a strong baseline effect.

Overall, oil demand in the region in 2025 is projected to grow by 165 tb/d, y-o-y, to average about 9.0 mb/d. The bulk of demand growth is expected to come from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

In 2026, the ongoing contribution of non-oil activity to regional GDP is expected to continue. Furthermore, government spending on infrastructure, especially following the awarding of the 2034 FIFA World Cup to Saudi Arabia, is expected to boost infrastructure spending. These factors, combined with solid petrochemical industry requirements and healthy mobility, are forecast to support product demand in the region, which is forecast to uphold oil demand growth of 143 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 9.1 mb/d. In terms of products, gasoline is expected to drive oil product demand growth of 64 tb/d, y-o-y. Diesel and jet/kerosene demand are expected to increase by 30 tb/d and 20 tb/d, y-o-y, respectively. In terms of petrochemical feedstock, LPG/ethane requirements are projected to increase by 45 tb/d, and naphtha is forecast to inch up by 15 tb/d, y-o-y. However, the 'other products' category is anticipated to remain weak.

World Oil Supply

Non-DoC liquids supply (i.e. liquids supply from countries not participating in the DoC) is expected to expand by about 0.9 mb/d in 2025 to average 54.1 mb/d. Growth is set to be driven by the US, Brazil, Canada and Argentina, with the main decline anticipated in Angola. In 2026, non-DoC liquids supply is forecast to grow by 0.9 mb/d to average 55.0 mb/d (including 30 tb/d in processing gains). The main liquids supply growth drivers are set to be the US, Brazil, Canada and Argentina.

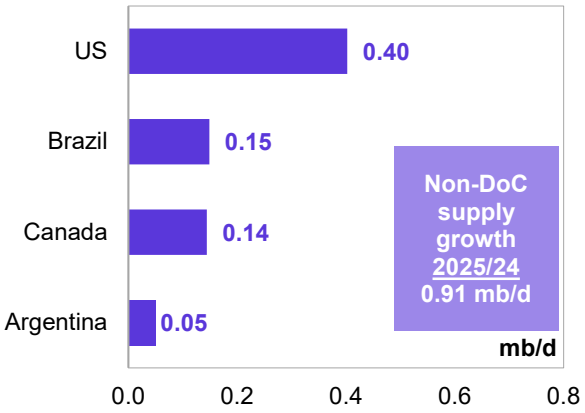
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids in 2025 are expected to expand by 0.1 mb/d to average 8.4 mb/d. In 2026, it is anticipated to increase by around 130 tb/d to average 8.5 mb/d. OPEC NGLs and non-conventional liquids production are set to increase by 0.1 mb/d in 2025 to average 5.6 mb/d. Additional growth of around 150 tb/d is forecast in 2026 for an average of 5.8 mb/d.

DoC crude oil production in March decreased by 37 tb/d, m-o-m, averaging 41.02 mb/d, as reported by available secondary sources.

Key drivers of growth and decline

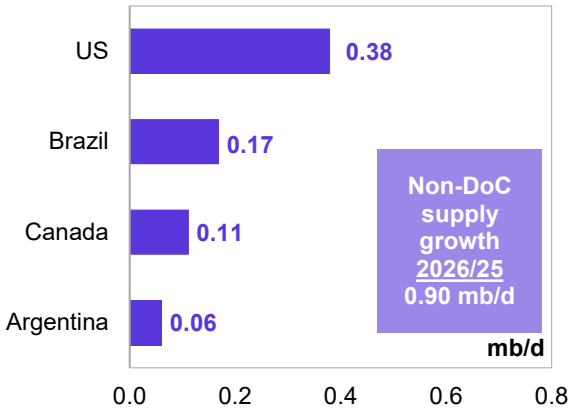
In 2025, non-DoC liquids supply growth is expected at about 0.9 mb/d. Downward revisions in OECD Americas and OECD Europe were partially offset by slight upward changes in a number of countries. Annual growth is set to be driven mainly by the US, Brazil Canada and Argentina.

Graph 5 - 1: Annual liquids production changes, y-o-y, for selected countries in 2025*



*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Graph 5 - 2: Annual liquids production changes, y-o-y, for selected countries in 2026*



*Note: * 2026 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Non-DoC liquids supply in 2026 is forecast to grow by 0.9 mb/d. The main growth drivers are expected to be the US, Brazil, Canada and Argentina.

Non-DoC liquids production in 2025 and 2026

Table 5 - 1: Non-DoC liquids production in 2025*, mb/d

Non-DoC liquids production	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24 Growth	Change 2025/24 %
Americas	27.71	27.97	28.13	28.32	28.60	28.26	0.55	1.97
of which US	*21.76*	*21.73*	*22.22*	*22.30*	*22.41*	*22.17*	*0.40*	*1.85*
Europe	3.53	3.58	3.56	3.57	3.63	3.58	0.05	1.43
Asia Pacific	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	-0.01	-2.30
Total OECD	**31.68**	**31.98**	**32.10**	**32.31**	**32.67**	**32.27**	**0.59**	**1.85**
China	4.56	4.62	4.61	4.52	4.53	4.57	0.01	0.12
India	0.80	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.03	4.05
Other Asia	1.61	1.62	1.59	1.57	1.57	1.59	-0.03	-1.65
Latin America	7.22	7.33	7.37	7.49	7.64	7.46	0.23	3.22
Middle East	1.99	1.99	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.01	0.55
Africa	2.33	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.35	0.01	0.64
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	-0.47
Other Europe	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.04
Total Non-OECD	**19.00**	**19.21**	**19.22**	**19.24**	**19.38**	**19.26**	**0.27**	**1.41**
Total Non-DoC production	50.68	51.18	51.32	51.56	52.06	51.53	0.86	1.69
Processing gains	2.52	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	0.05	1.98
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**53.20**	**53.75**	**53.89**	**54.13**	**54.63**	**54.10**	**0.91**	**1.70**
Previous estimate	53.20	53.85	53.98	54.27	54.73	54.21	1.01	1.89
Revision	-0.01	-0.10	-0.09	-0.14	-0.10	-0.11	-0.10	0.00

*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Table 5 - 2: Non-DoC liquids production in 2026*, mb/d

Non-DoC liquids production	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 2026/25 Growth	Change 2026/25 %
Americas	28.26	28.56	28.51	28.82	29.11	28.75	0.49	1.74
of which US	*22.17*	*22.32*	*22.50*	*22.62*	*22.76*	*22.55*	*0.38*	*1.72*
Europe	3.58	3.60	3.50	3.48	3.58	3.54	-0.04	-1.24
Asia Pacific	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.41	-0.01	-3.37
Total OECD	**32.27**	**32.59**	**32.41**	**32.70**	**33.09**	**32.70**	**0.43**	**1.34**
China	4.57	4.62	4.62	4.52	4.52	4.57	0.00	-0.01
India	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.38
Other Asia	1.59	1.59	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.56	-0.02	-1.42
Latin America	7.46	7.71	7.80	7.94	8.04	7.87	0.42	5.59
Middle East	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.05	2.05	2.04	0.04	1.91
Africa	2.35	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.39	2.34	-0.01	-0.32
Other Eurasia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.91
Other Europe	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	2.01
Total Non-OECD	**19.26**	**19.59**	**19.63**	**19.69**	**19.87**	**19.70**	**0.43**	**2.25**
Total Non-DoC production	51.53	52.19	52.04	52.39	52.96	52.40	0.87	1.68
Processing gains	2.57	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	0.03	1.17
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**54.10**	**54.79**	**54.64**	**54.99**	**55.56**	**55.00**	**0.90**	**1.66**
Previous estimate	54.21	55.00	54.86	55.20	55.77	55.21	1.00	1.84
Revision	-0.11	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.10	-0.19

*Note: * 2025 and 2026 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

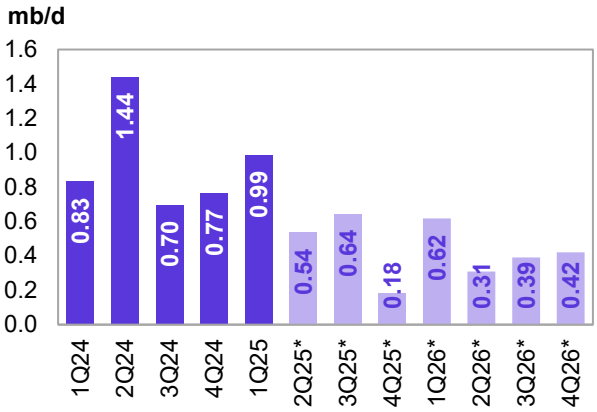
Source: OPEC.

OECD

For 2025, OECD liquids production (excluding DoC participating country Mexico) is expected to expand by about 0.6 mb/d to average 32.3 mb/d. OECD Americas is set to lead the growth, with an expected rise of 0.5 mb/d to average 28.3 mb/d. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is anticipated to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 3.6 mb/d, while OECD Asia Pacific is set to drop by a minor 10 tb/d to average 0.4 mb/d.

In 2026, OECD liquids production is forecast to expand by 0.4 mb/d to average 32.7 mb/d. OECD Americas is set to be the primary growth driver, with an expected increase of 0.5 mb/d to average 28.8 mb/d. Yearly liquids production in OECD Europe is expected to drop by about 44 tb/d to average 3.5 mb/d, while OECD Asia Pacific is anticipated to decline by about 14 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 0.4 mb/d.

Graph 5 - 3: OECD quarterly liquids supply, y-o-y changes



*Note: * 2Q25-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

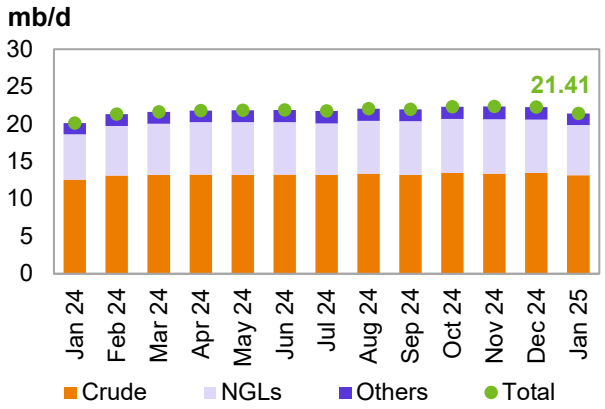
US

US liquids production in January dropped by 0.8 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 21.4 mb/d. However, this was 1.3 mb/d higher than in January 2024.

Crude oil and condensate production fell by 0.3 mb/d from its highest level in December, m-o-m, to average 13.1 mb/d, albeit up by 0.6 mb/d, y-o-y.

In terms of the crude and condensate production breakdown by region (PADDs), production dropped on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) (PADD 3) by 229 tb/d to average 9.8 mb/d. Production on the East and West Coasts (PADD 1 and 5) remained largely unchanged, m-o-m. Output in the Midwest (PADD 2) and Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) regions fell by 35 tb/d and 44 tb/d, respectively, m-o-m.

Graph 5 - 4: US monthly liquids output by key component



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

The m-o-m production decline in the main producing regions can primarily be attributed to lower output in Texas, New Mexico and Colorado-producing wells, as well as the offshore Gulf of Mexico (GoM) platforms. Losses there, however, were marginally offset by gains in Alaskan fields.

NGLs production fell by 0.4 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 6.7 mb/d in January. This was 0.7 mb/d higher, y-o-y. According to the US Department of Energy (DoE), the production of non-conventional liquids (mainly ethanol) fell by 0.1 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d. Preliminary estimates show non-conventional liquids averaged about 1.6 mb/d in February, a jump of about 0.1 mb/d, m-o-m.

GoM production dropped by 59 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.8 mb/d in January, falling from its highest level observed in December last year. In the coming months, output is expected to be supported by project ramp-ups and several new projects. In the onshore Lower 48, crude and condensate production fell by 0.3 mb/d, m-o-m, to average 10.9 mb/d in January.

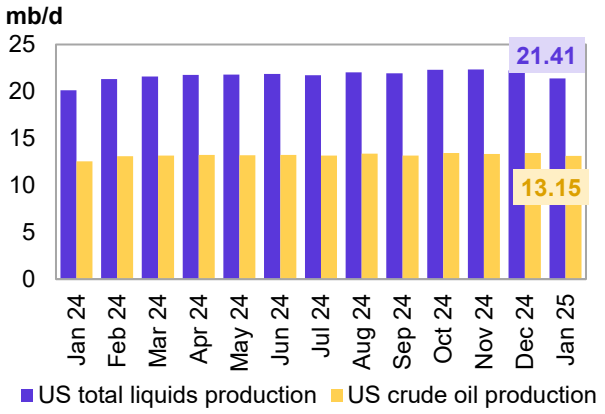
Table 5 - 3: US crude oil production by selected state and region, tb/d

State	Jan 24	Dec 24	Jan 25	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
Texas	5,373	5,689	5,584	*-105*	*211*
New Mexico	1,862	2,113	2,060	*-53*	*198*
Gulf of Mexico (GoM)	1,743	1,851	1,792	*-59*	*49*
North Dakota	1,102	1,181	1,172	*-9*	*70*
Colorado	446	511	479	*-32*	*33*
Alaska	427	434	441	*7*	*14*
Oklahoma	388	418	401	*-17*	*13*
Total	**12,554**	**13,451**	**13,146**	***-305***	***592***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

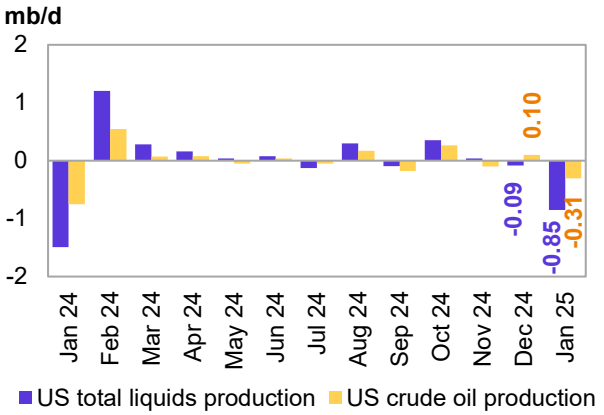
In terms of individual US states, New Mexico's oil production dropped by 53 tb/d to average 2.1 mb/d, which is 198 tb/d higher than a year ago. Production in Texas was down by 105 tb/d to average 5.6 mb/d, which is 211 tb/d higher than a year ago. In the Midwest, North Dakota's production fell by just 9 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d, which is up by 70 tb/d, y-o-y. Oklahoma's production dropped by 17 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.4 mb/d. Production in Colorado dropped by 32 tb/d, m-o-m, while output in Alaska rose by a minor 7 tb/d, m-o-m.

Graph 5 - 5: US monthly crude oil and total liquids supply



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Graph 5 - 6: US monthly crude oil and total liquids supply, m-o-m changes



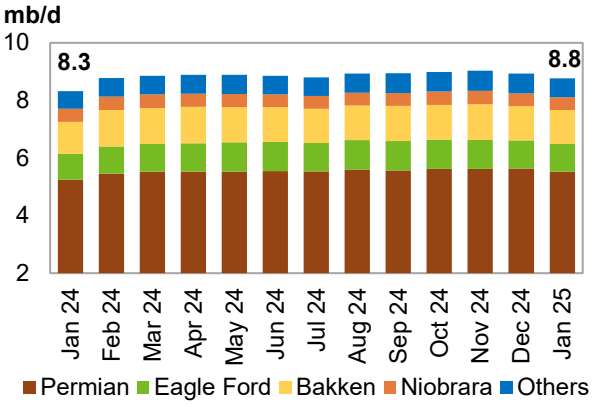
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US tight crude output in January is estimated to have dropped by 162 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 8.8 mb/d, according to the latest estimates from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA). This was 442 tb/d higher than in the same month last year.

The m-o-m production drop from shale and tight formations using horizontal wells came mostly from the Permian shale in Texas and New Mexico, where output dropped by 113 tb/d to average 5.5 mb/d. Y-oy, however, this was an increase of 277 tb/d.

In the Williston Basin, Bakken shale oil output dropped by 10 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d. This was about 62 tb/d higher, y-o-y. Tight crude output at Eagle Ford in Texas fell by a minor 5 tb/d to average 1.0 mb/d. This was up by 68 tb/d, y-o-y. Production at Niobrara-Codell in Colorado and Wyoming was largely unchanged, m-o-m, at about 441 tb/d.

Graph 5 - 7: US tight crude output breakdown

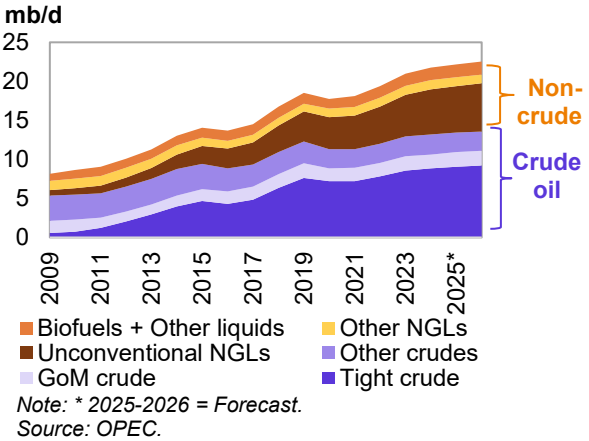


Sources: EIA and OPEC.

In 2025, US liquids production, excluding processing gains, is expected to expand by about 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 22.2 mb/d. This anticipates a modest increase in drilling activities and continuous improvements in well productivity and operational efficiency across the major shale basins.

Crude oil and condensate output is set to jump by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.4 mb/d. At the same time, NGLs production is projected to increase by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 7.1 mb/d and non-conventional liquids, particularly ethanol, is set to increase by 20 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 1.6 mb/d. Tight crude output in 2025 is expected to average 9.1 mb/d, up by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y.

Graph 5 - 8: US liquids supply developments by component



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Source: OPEC.

In 2026, US liquids production, excluding processing gains, is expected to grow by around 0.4 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 22.5 mb/d. Crude oil and condensate output is set to rise by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 13.5 mb/d. At the same time, NGLs production is projected to increase by 0.2 mb/d to average 7.3 mb/d and non-conventional liquids are set to increase by 50 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 1.7 mb/d. Average tight crude output in 2026 is set to reach 9.2 mb/d, up by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y. The 2026 forecast assumes sustained capital discipline, further gains in drilling and completion efficiencies, weaker momentum in drilling activities combined with increased associated gas production in key shale oil regions.

Table 5 - 4: US liquids production breakdown, mb/d

US liquids	2024	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24	2026*	Change 2026/25
Tight crude	8.85	0.30	9.07	0.22	9.21	0.14
GoM crude	1.77	-0.10	1.86	0.09	1.90	0.04
Conventional crude oil	2.59	0.07	2.50	-0.09	2.44	-0.06
Total crude	**13.21**	**0.27**	**13.43**	**0.22**	**13.55**	**0.12**
Unconventional NGLs	5.78	0.41	5.96	0.18	6.19	0.23
Conventional NGLs	1.16	0.03	1.14	-0.02	1.12	-0.02
Total NGLs	**6.94**	**0.44**	**7.10**	**0.16**	**7.31**	**0.21**
Biofuels + Other liquids	1.61	0.07	1.64	0.02	1.69	0.05
US total supply	**21.76**	**0.79**	**22.17**	**0.40**	**22.55**	**0.38**

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

Sources: EIA, OPEC and Rystad Energy.

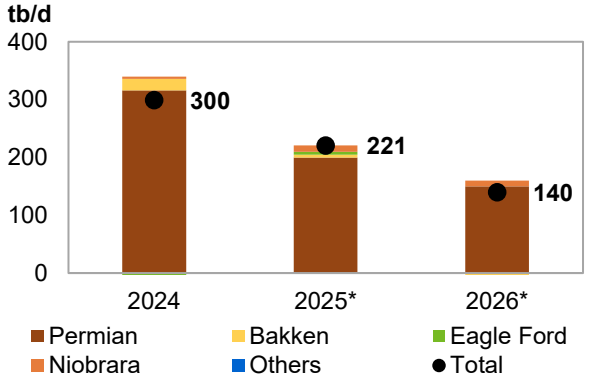
US tight crude production in the Permian Basin during 2025 is expected to increase by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.7 mb/d. In 2026, it is forecast to grow by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 5.9 mb/d.

In North Dakota, Bakken shale production is expected to witness only a slight increase of 5 tb/d to stay around 1.2 mb/d in 2025, still below its pre-pandemic average of 1.4 mb/d. A forecasted drop of approximately 20 tb/d in 2026 could suggest that the basin is entering a mature phase.

Output in the Eagle Ford Basin in Texas is estimated to have averaged 1.0 mb/d in 2024. In 2025, growth of just 5 tb/d is expected, while steady production is forecast for 2026.

Niobrara's production is estimated to have remained almost unchanged, y-o-y, in 2024, at an average of 454 tb/d. With the expected growth of 11 tb/d and 10 tb/d in 2025 and 2026, respectively, output is forecast to remain at around 0.5 mb/d.

Graph 5 - 9: US tight crude output by shale play, y-o-y changes



*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*
Sources: EIA and OPEC.

In the other tight oil plays, production is estimated to have dropped by 35 tb/d in 2024. Due to a lower rate of drilling and completion activities, stabilized output is expected in 2025 and 2026.

Table 5 - 5: US tight oil production growth, mb/d

US tight oil	2024	Change 2024/23	2025*	Change 2025/24	2026*	Change 2026/25
Permian tight	5.53	0.32	5.73	0.20	5.88	0.15
Bakken shale	1.21	0.02	1.22	0.00	1.20	-0.02
Eagle Ford shale	0.99	-0.01	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.00
Niobrara shale	0.45	0.00	0.47	0.01	0.48	0.01
Other tight plays	0.66	-0.04	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.00
Total	**8.85**	**0.30**	**9.07**	**0.22**	**9.21**	**0.14**

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast.*

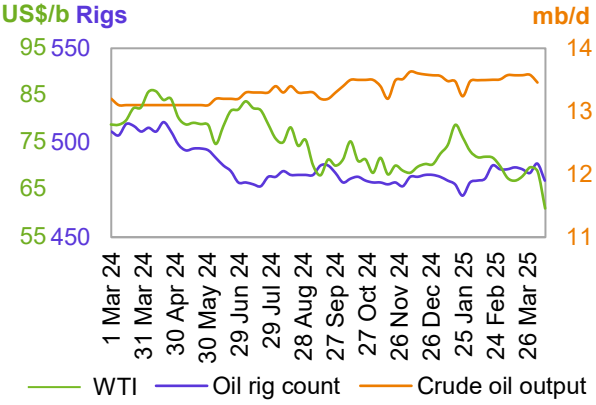
Source: OPEC.

US rig count, spudded, completed, DUC wells and fracking activity

The total number of active US oil and gas drilling rigs in the week ending 11 April 2025 dropped by seven to 583, according to Baker Hughes. This is 34 fewer rigs than a year ago. The number of active offshore rigs dropped by one, w-o-w, to 13. This is six less than in the same month a year earlier. The number of onshore oil and gas rigs fell by six, w-o-w, to 567, with three rigs in inland waters. This is down by 31 rigs, y-o-y.

The US horizontal rig count fell by six, w-o-w, to 523, compared with 554 horizontal rigs a year ago. The number of drilling rigs for oil dropped by nine, w-o-w, to 480, while the number of gas drilling rigs rose by one, w-o-w, to 97.

Graph 5 - 10: US weekly rig count vs. US crude oil output and WTI price



Sources: Baker Hughes, EIA and OPEC.

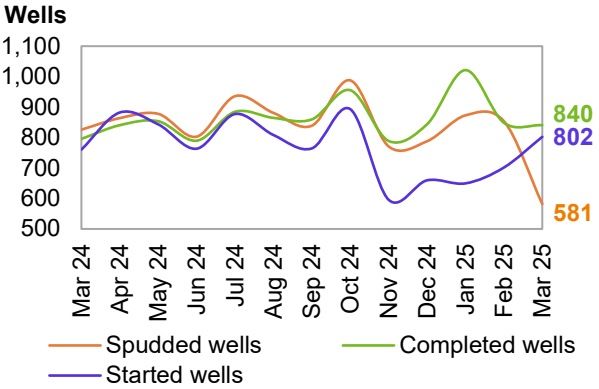
The Permian's rig count decreased by five, w-o-w, to 289. The rig count in the Williston and DJ-Niobrara Basins remained unchanged, w-o-w, at 33 and 6, respectively. The rig count in the Eagle Ford and Cana Woodford Basins dropped by one each, w-o-w, to 47 and 18, respectively.

Drilling and completion activities for oil-producing wells in all US shale plays include 853 horizontal wells spudded in February, as per preliminary data. This is down by 19, m-o-m, and is about 3% higher than in February last year.

Preliminary data for February indicates a lower number of completed wells, m-o-m, at 848, with the number up by about 7%, y-o-y. The number of started wells is estimated at 701, which is about 11% lower than a year earlier.

Preliminary data for March saw 581 spudded, 840 completed and 802 started wells, according to Rystad Energy data.

Graph 5 - 11: Spudded, completed and started wells in US shale plays

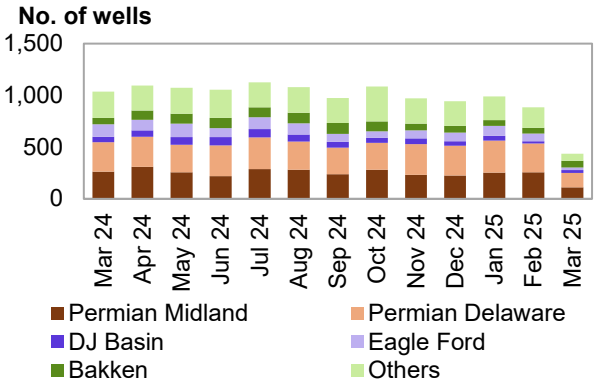


Note: Feb 25-Mar 25 = Preliminary data.
Sources: Rystad Energy and OPEC.

In terms of identifying US oil and gas fracking operations, Rystad Energy reported that 989 wells started fracking in January. In February and March, it stated that 885 and 436 wells had begun fracking, respectively, according to preliminary numbers based on an analysis of high-frequency satellite data.

In regional terms, preliminary data for February 2025 shows that 256 and 278 wells started fracking in the Permian Midland and Permian Delaware regions, respectively. There was a gain of three wells in the Midland region and a decrease of 32 in Delaware, compared with January. Data also indicates that 22 wells began fracking in the DJ Basin, 74 in the Eagle Ford and 56 in the Bakken during February.

Graph 5 - 12: Started fracs per month by region



Note: Feb 25-Mar 25 = Preliminary data.
Sources: Rystad Energy Shale Well Cube and OPEC.

Canada

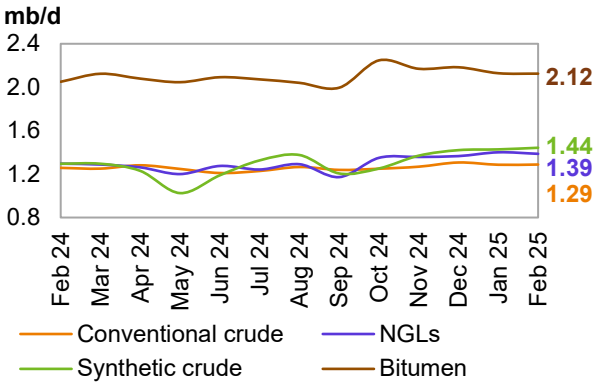
Canada's liquids production in February is estimated to have remained mostly unchanged, m-o-m, at an average of 6.3 mb/d. This is almost similar to the record level set in December last year.

Conventional crude production remained largely stable in February, m-o-m, at an average of 1.3 mb/d. NGLs output was down by 14 tb/d, m-o-m, to an average of 1.4 mb/d.

Crude bitumen production output dropped by a minor 4 tb/d in February, m-o-m, while synthetic crude production increased by 15 tb/d, m-o-m. Taken together, crude bitumen and synthetic crude production averaged 3.6 mb/d in February.

Liquids production in 1Q25 is expected to set a quarterly record to stand at 6.2 mb/d, which is slightly higher than the level of 4Q24.

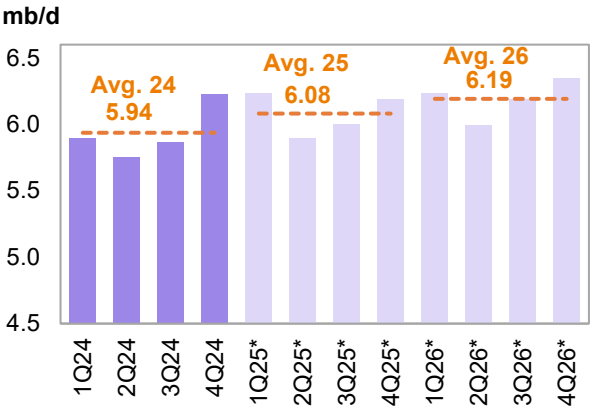
Graph 5 - 13: Canada's monthly liquids production development by type



Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Energy Regulator and OPEC.

In 2025, Canada's liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 6.1 mb/d. Additional production is expected to come from expanding oil sands projects, optimization, and additional well pads coming online at several facilities. Sources of further production are primarily expected from the Athabasca, Kearl, Horizon, Christina Lake, Suncor and Foster Creek oil sands projects. The main start-ups in 2025 are expected to be Syncrude Mildred Lake/Aurora, Narrows Lake, Cold Lake Oil Sands, Mannville Heavy Oil and the Montney Play.

Graph 5 - 14: Canada's quarterly liquids production and forecast



*Note: * 1Q25-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

In 2026, Canada's liquids production is forecast to grow by 0.1 mb/d to average 6.2 mb/d. Oil sands production is anticipated to be largely driven by brownfield growth from various projects, with a focus on asset expansion and the broader use of new drilling technologies. Principal sources of production are expected from the Montney play, Athabasca, Syncrude Mildred Lake, Kearl, Horizon, Christina Lake, Suncor, Foster Creek, Firebag and Fort Hills projects. The main start-ups in 2026 are expected to be Leismer, Foster Creek, White Rose Extension, Horizon Oil Sands Project, Christina Lake Regional Project, Meota SAGD, Lindbergh (Strathcona) and Reford SAGD projects.

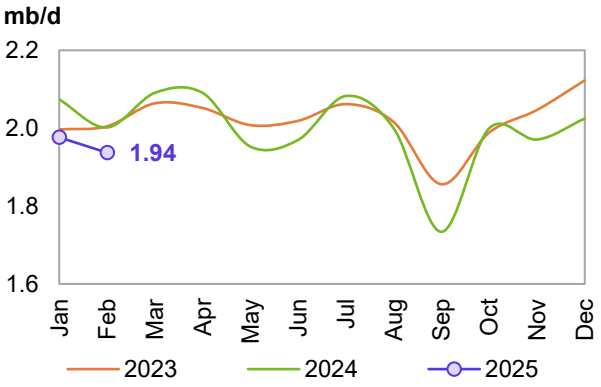
Norway

Norwegian liquids production in February dropped by 40 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.9 mb/d. Norway's crude production fell by 39 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 1.7 mb/d. This was lower by about 42 tb/d, y-o-y. Monthly oil production was 1.3% higher than the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's (NOD) forecast.

NGLs and condensate production remained largely unchanged, m-o-m, to average 0.2 mb/d in February, according to NOD data.

In 2025, Norwegian liquids production is forecast to grow by 40 tb/d to average 2.0 mb/d. This is revised down by 30 tb/d from the previous assessment due to delays in the Johan Castberg project start-up. Equinor brought the project on stream on 31 March, several months later than the initial announcement due to bad weather conditions in the Arctic Barents Sea. Several small-to-large-scale projects are also scheduled to ramp up this year, including Kristin, Eldfisk and Balder/Ringhorne.

Graph 5 - 15: Norway's monthly liquids production development



Sources: The Norwegian Offshore Directorate (NOD) and OPEC.

At the same time, start-ups are expected at the Balder/Ringhome, Norne floating, production, storage and offloading (FPSO) platform, Maria and Kvitebjorn oil field projects. Production from the extensive Var Energi's Balder X redevelopment project is expected to begin by mid-2025, with the Jotun FPSO having left the shipyard.

Norwegian liquids production is forecast to drop by about 40 tb/d to average 2.0 mb/d in 2026. Some projects at different scales are scheduled to ramp up across the year, such as Johan Castberg, Edvard Grieg, Balder/Ringhorne, Heidrun, Grane, Valhall and Ivar Aasen. Simultaneously, start-ups are expected at limited assets, such as the Symra and Edvard Grieg oil field projects.

UK

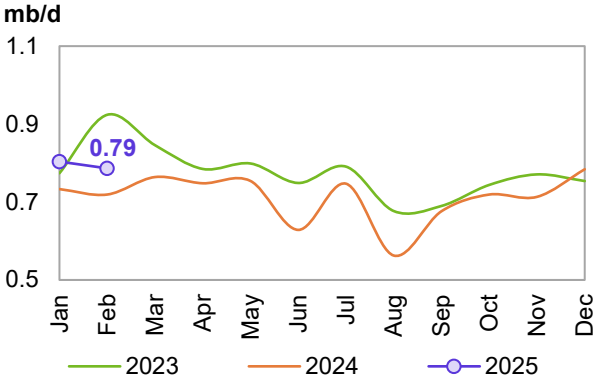
In February, UK liquids production dropped by 18 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.8 mb/d. Crude oil output fell by 23 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 0.6 mb/d. This was higher by 52 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. NGLs output increased by just 5 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 90 tb/d.

In 2025, UK liquids production is forecast to rise by about 10 tb/d to average 0.7 mb/d. Production ramp-ups are expected at the Clair sites, Penguins, Buzzard, ETAP, Magnus and Schiehallion projects. Elsewhere, project start-ups are anticipated at the Victory, Janice and Murlach (Skua redevelopment) assets. Nonetheless, the additional volumes are expected to be largely offset by decline rates from the ageing reservoirs throughout the year.

Furthermore, the Triton FPSO in the UK central North Sea is expected to remain offline until May, following structural damage caused by a storm in January.

In 2026, UK liquids production is forecast to drop by about 10 tb/d, y-o-y, to average 0.7 mb/d. Minor production ramp-ups are forecast at the Clair, Kraken and Schiehallion sites. Elsewhere, project start-ups are seen at Triton, Anasuria and Jackdaw. However, natural decline rates in mature oil fields are again expected to counterbalance the increased production volumes.

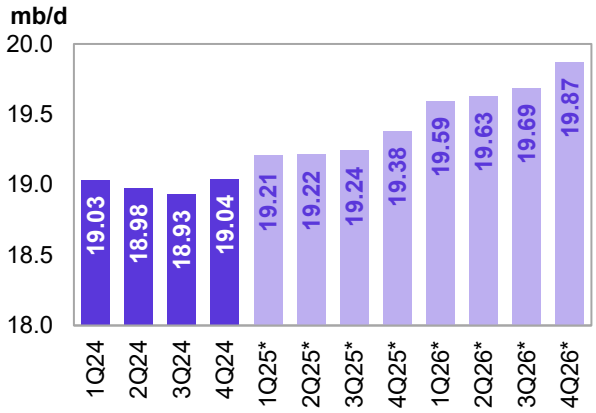
Graph 5 - 16: UK monthly liquids production development



Sources: UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and OPEC.

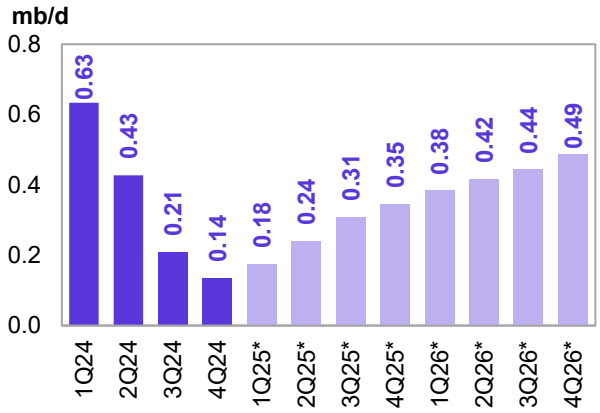
Non-OECD

Graph 5 - 17: Non-OECD quarterly liquids production and forecast



*Note: * 1Q25-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Graph 5 - 18: Non-OECD quarterly liquids supply, y-o-y changes



*Note: * 1Q25-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

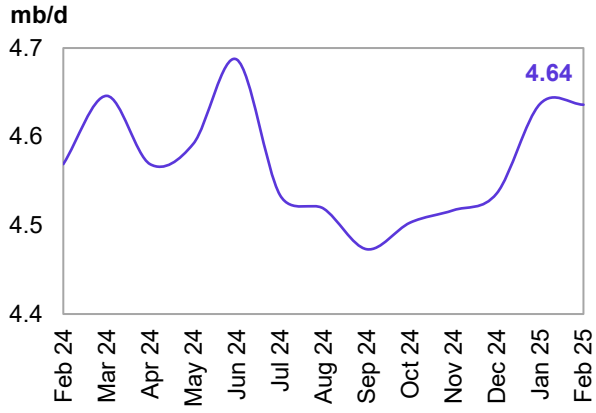
China

China's liquids production remained largely unchanged, m-o-m, to average 4.6 mb/d in February. This is up by 67 tb/d, y-o-y, according to official data. Crude oil output in February averaged 4.3 mb/d, unchanged compared with the previous month. This was higher by 85 tb/d, y-o-y.

NGLs production remained almost unchanged, m-o-m, to average 28 tb/d. This was consistent with the same month last year.

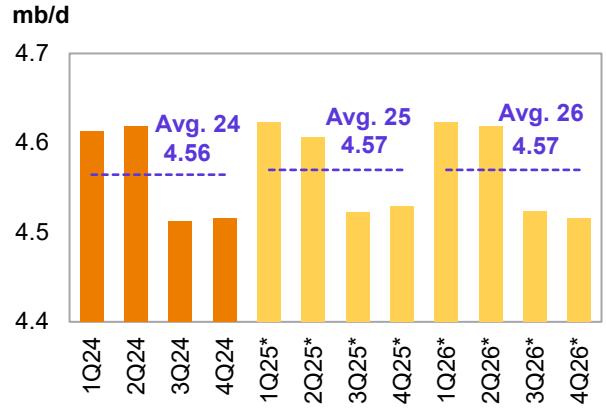
In 2025, Chinese liquids production is expected to remain broadly steady, y-o-y, at an average of 4.6 mb/d. Supply growth is primarily expected to come from the offshore sector following considerable recent exploration investments in Bohai Bay off northern China and the South China Sea. Additional infill wells and EOR projects are expected to mostly offset decline rates at mature fields. For this year, oil and gas condensate projects such as Songliaho, Peng Lai 19-9, Kenli 10-2, Shengli, Liaodong Bay West, Tianjin, Wenchang 9-7 – operated by CNOOC, PetroChina and Sinopec – are expected to come on stream. Additionally, key ramp-ups are planned for Shengli, Xibei, Jilin, Peng Lai 19-3 and Tarim. In March, CNOOC brought onstream two offshore oil field developments: the Caofeidian 6-4, in the western part of the Bohai Sea, and the Wenchang 19-1 phase II, in the western part of the Pearl River Mouth basin.

Graph 5 - 19: China's monthly liquids production development



Sources: CNPC and OPEC.

Graph 5 - 20: China's quarterly liquids production and forecast



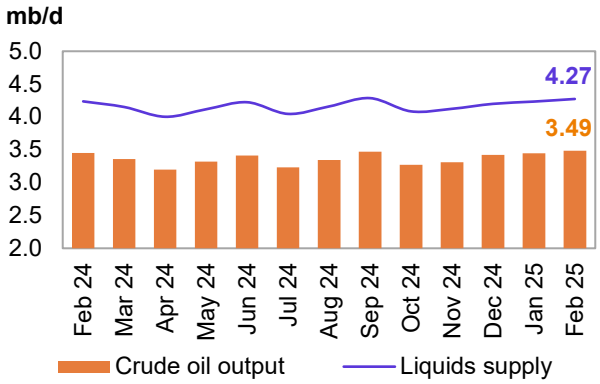
*Note: * 1Q25-4Q26 = Forecast. Sources: CNPC and OPEC.*

In 2026, Chinese liquids production is expected to remain unchanged, y-o-y, and is forecast to average 4.6 mb/d. Several oil and gas condensate projects are set to come on stream, namely Jinzhou 25-1 and 25-3 in Tianjin, Weizhou 11-4 and 11-12 in Zhanjiang, Jinxian JX1-1 in Tianjin, Wenchang 16-2 in Zhanjiang, Liaohe and Jianghan. Most of these are operated by CNOOC, Sinopec or PetroChina. At the same time, key ramp-ups are expected from the Daqing, Shengli, Xinjiang and Dagang projects.

Brazil

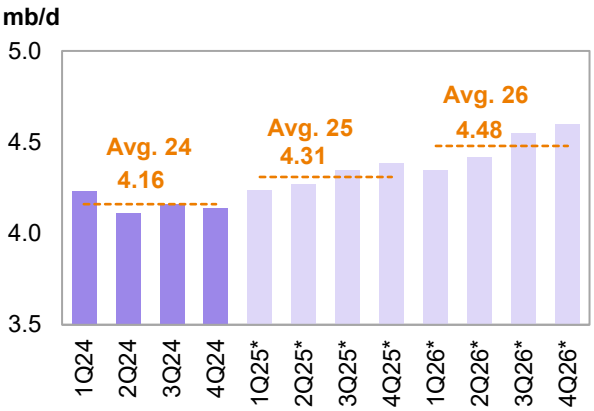
Brazil's crude output in February rose by 39 tb/d, m-o-m, to average 3.5 mb/d, despite a number of operational and safety issues in several offshore platforms having been reported. NGLs production remained unchanged at an average of around 69 tb/d, and this is expected to remain flat in March. Biofuel output (mainly ethanol) is estimated to have been largely unchanged, m-o-m, at an average of 0.7 mb/d, with preliminary data showing a stable trend in March. The country's total liquids production rose by 40 tb/d in February to average 4.3 mb/d, which is higher by about 37 tb/d, y-o-y.

Graph 5 - 21: Brazil's monthly liquids production development by type



Sources: Brazilian National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP) and OPEC.

Graph 5 - 22: Brazil's quarterly liquids production



*Note: * 1Q25-4Q26 = Forecast. Sources: ANP and OPEC.*

In 2025, Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is forecast to increase by 0.1 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.3 mb/d. Crude oil output is expected to expand through production ramp-ups at the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Tupi (Lula), Marlim, Peregrino, Atlanta and Parque das Baleias fields. Oil project start-ups are expected at the Buzios, Bacalhau (x-Carcara), Mero (Libra NW), Wahoo and Lapa (Carioca) fields. Nevertheless, operational issues and unplanned disruptions could potentially delay some scheduled start-ups from the platforms.

In 2026, Brazil's liquids supply, including biofuels, is forecast to increase by 0.2 mb/d, y-o-y, to average 4.5 mb/d. Upstream liquids output is expected to increase through production ramp-ups at the Buzios (Franco), Mero (Libra NW), Marlim and Bacalhau (x-Carcara) projects. Oil project start-ups are expected at the Buzios, Albacora Leste and Pampo-Enchova Cluster. However, rising offshore development costs and inflationary pressures could further delay projects.

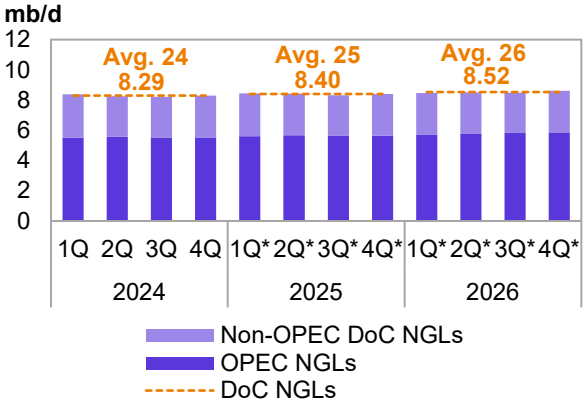
DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids

DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids are expected to expand by 0.1 tb/d in 2025 to average 8.4 mb/d.

Preliminary data shows that NGLs and non-conventional liquids output in 1Q25 averaged 8.4 mb/d. According to preliminary February data, OPEC Member Countries and non-OPEC DoC countries are estimated to have produced 5.6 mb/d and 2.8 mb/d, respectively, of NGLs and non-conventional liquids.

The 2026 forecast points toward a combined increase of about 130 tb/d for an average of 8.5 mb/d. For OPEC Member Countries, NGLs and non-conventional liquids production is projected to grow by 150 tb/d to average 5.8 mb/d. However, a drop of about 20 tb/d is forecast for non-OPEC DoC countries, to an average of 2.7 mb/d.

Graph 5 - 23: DoC NGLs and non-conventional liquids quarterly production and forecast



*Note: * 1Q25-4Q26 = Forecast. Source: OPEC.*

Table 5 - 6: DoC NGLs + non-conventional liquids, mb/d

DoC NGLs and non-coventional liquids	2024	Change 24/23	2025	Change 25/24	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 26/25
OPEC	**5.53**	*0.06*	**5.64**	*0.11*	5.70	5.77	5.82	5.85	**5.79**	*0.15*
Non-OPEC DoC	**2.76**	*0.03*	**2.76**	*0.00*	2.77	2.75	2.67	2.77	**2.74**	*-0.02*
Total	**8.29**	***0.09***	**8.40**	***0.11***	**8.48**	**8.51**	**8.49**	**8.62**	**8.52**	***0.13***

Note: 2025-2026 = Forecast.

Source: OPEC.

DoC crude oil production

Total DoC crude oil production averaged 41.02 mb/d in March 2025, which is 37 tb/d lower, m-o-m.

Table 5 - 7: DoC crude oil production based on *secondary sources*, tb/d

Secondary sources	2023	2024	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar/Feb
Algeria	969	905	903	904	909	904	913	912	*-2*
Congo	261	254	254	255	258	258	258	259	*1*
Equatorial Guinea	57	57	58	59	61	60	60	61	*2*
Gabon	213	224	222	231	226	233	223	222	*-1*
IR Iran	2,884	3,257	3,316	3,290	3,311	3,278	3,323	3,335	*12*
Iraq	4,265	4,163	4,217	4,015	3,994	3,991	4,014	3,981	*-34*
Kuwait	2,595	2,429	2,433	2,422	2,416	2,410	2,414	2,423	*9*
Libya	1,153	1,092	904	1,182	1,272	1,272	1,284	1,262	*-22*
Nigeria	1,337	1,435	1,437	1,485	1,527	1,526	1,540	1,515	*-25*
Saudi Arabia	9,618	8,981	8,981	8,962	8,955	8,941	8,960	8,964	*4*
UAE	2,954	2,950	2,970	2,947	2,938	2,929	2,953	2,933	*-21*
Venezuela	760	867	892	905	912	913	912	911	*-2*
Total OPEC	**27,065**	**26,615**	**26,587**	**26,658**	**26,779**	**26,715**	**26,854**	**26,776**	***-78***
Azerbaijan	504	482	483	487	471	466	475	473	*-2*
Bahrain	185	176	165	183	186	185	184	187	*3*
Brunei	72	80	89	84	86	87	85	86	*2*
Kazakhstan	1,600	1,537	1,556	1,415	1,743	1,569	1,816	1,852	*37*
Malaysia	374	348	323	347	353	342	355	361	*6*
Mexico	1,651	1,579	1,588	1,522	1,462	1,466	1,463	1,459	*-4*
Oman	819	766	765	761	757	758	755	757	*2*
Russia	9,596	9,193	9,058	9,015	8,971	8,977	8,973	8,963	*-10*
Sudan	53	28	27	27	25	24	23	27	*3*
South Sudan	141	71	54	57	70	57	74	80	*5*
Total Non-OPEC DoC	**14,995**	**14,260**	**14,107**	**13,898**	**14,123**	**13,931**	**14,203**	**14,244**	***41***
Total DoC	**42,060**	**40,875**	**40,695**	**40,557**	**40,902**	**40,645**	**41,057**	**41,020**	***-37***

Notes: Totals may not add up due to independent rounding, given available secondary sources to date.

Source: OPEC.

OPEC crude oil production

OPEC crude oil production for March, as reported by OPEC Member Countries, is shown in ***Table 5 - 8*** below.

Table 5 - 8: OPEC crude oil production based on *direct communication*, tb/d

Direct communication	2023	2024	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	*Change* Mar/Feb
Algeria	973	907	909	908	909	907	912	909	*-3*
Congo	271	260	264	265	260	251	266	263	*-3*
Equatorial Guinea	55	57	57	58	56	62	53	53	*0*
Gabon	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IR Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	4,118	3,862	3,897	3,731	3,667	3,687	3,677	3,637	*-40*
Kuwait	2,590	2,411	2,413	2,404	2,406	2,400	2,406	2,413	*7*
Libya	1,189	1,138	936	1,252	..	1,396	1,389	..	..
Nigeria	1,187	1,344	1,344	1,435	1,468	1,539	1,465	1,401	*-64*
Saudi Arabia	9,606	8,955	8,970	8,935	8,941	8,918	8,947	8,958	*10*
UAE	2,944	2,916	2,933	2,884	2,906	2,906	2,909	2,903	*-6*
Venezuela	783	921	933	982	1,035	1,031	1,025	1,048	*24*
Total OPEC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: .. Not available. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Source: OPEC.

Product Markets and Refinery Operations

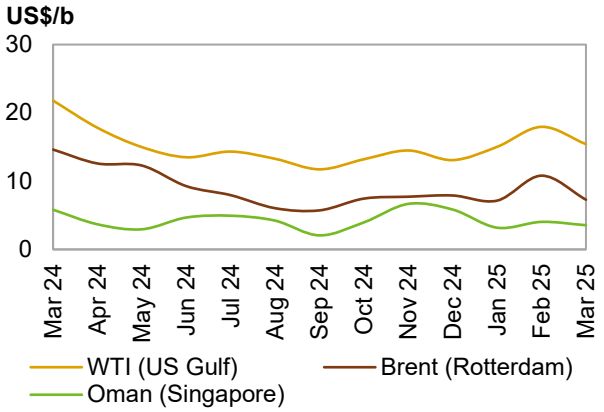
In March, refinery margins dropped in all reported trading hubs. In the US Gulf Coast (USGC) all product crack spreads declined except for gasoline as some refining capacities returned online from maintenance, leading to higher product availability despite signs of tightening gasoline stocks amid improving gasoline demand. In Rotterdam, product markets weakened across the board despite a decline in ARA total product inventories. This downturn was the most pronounced in gasoil margin performance amid weaker fundamentals. In Singapore higher product arrivals from the Middle East along with ample regional product supplies, lower-than-expected regional gasoline demand and firm jet fuel exports from China weighed on Asian margins.

Global refinery intake declined further in March, shedding nearly 200 tb/d, m-o-m. Global intakes reached an average of 80.6 mb/d in March and were 500 tb/d higher, y-o-y.

Refinery margins

USGC refining margins declined from the ten-month high reached in the previous month. This downturn reflected the monthly rise in USGC refinery runs as several refineries returned to full operation following maintenance. In terms of products, middle distillates and naphtha represented the main sources of the weakness amid stock build registered throughout the month and soft domestic demand. On the other hand, similarly to what was witnessed in the previous month, gasoline margins continued to strengthen considerably with implied increasing US domestic demand in line with seasonal trends and a tightening domestic balance. According to preliminary data, refinery intake in the USGC was 270 tb/d higher, m-o-m, averaging 15.98 mb/d in March. USGC margins against WTI averaged $15.41/b in March, down by $2.53, m-o-m, but up 43¢, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 1: Refining margins



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Refinery margins in Rotterdam against Brent reversed trends to exhibit the strongest loss compared to its other regional counterparts, following the robust performance registered in the previous month. Crack spreads for all products across the barrel showed losses with gasoil representing the strongest negative performer in March. The drop in Northwest European (NWE) refining economics emerged despite a significant decline in total product inventories at the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) storage hub, amid a monthly decline in NWE refinery runs due to heavy maintenance and a decline in gasoil imports due to subdued inland requirements. The pressure on total product inventories derived from all product categories with the exception of jet fuel which showed an 18% inventory rise, m-o-m, and naphtha which was 31% higher, m-o-m, according to Platts data from 3 April 2025, with jet fuel having possibly experienced a regional overhang. Refinery runs in March continued to decline, dropping 220 tb/d, m-o-m, and averaging 8.99 mb/d in EU-14 plus Norway and the UK. Refinery margins against Brent in Europe averaged $7.27/b in March, which was $3.53 lower, m-o-m, and $5.01 lower, y-o-y.

Singapore's refining margins against Oman eased amid pressure by higher product arrivals from the Middle East, ample regional product supplies, lower-than-expected regional gasoline demand particularly from Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and Vietnam, and firm jet fuel exports from China. In the East of Suez, crude throughputs are expected to decline further in the coming month, pointing to upside potential in Asian product markets. Meanwhile, China’s second round of oil product export quotas released on 28 March offers limited optimism for East-to-West product exports, while domestic product fundamentals remain soft. Chinese independent refiners still face challenges related to high variable costs, the impact of US sanctions on Russian oil and product-related shipments, and the effective 4% value-added tax (VAT) on clean product exports.

The combined March refinery intake for Japan, China, India, Singapore, and South Korea registered a decrease of 130 tb/d, m-o-m, averaging 27.28 mb/d, according to preliminary data. Refinery margins against Oman in Singapore decreased 49¢, m-o-m, to an average of $3.54/b, which was 59¢ higher, y-o-y.

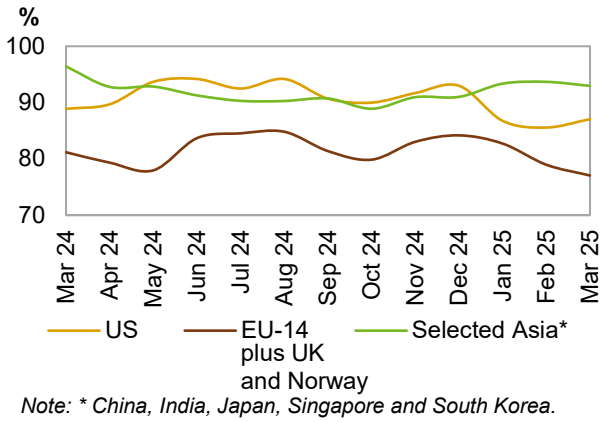
Refinery operations

US refinery utilization rates showed a 1.5 pp rise to an average of 87.06% in March, corresponding to a throughput of 15.98 mb/d. This represents a 270 tb/d rise relative to the level registered in the previous month. Compared with the previous year, the March refinery utilization rate was 1.8 pp lower, with throughput showing a 311 tb/d decrease.

EU-14 plus the UK and Norway refinery utilization averaged 77.02% in March, corresponding to throughput of 8.99 mb/d. This represents a 1.9 pp, or 220 tb/d, decline, m-o-m. On a yearly basis, the utilization rate was down by 4.1 pp, and throughput was 550 tb/d lower.

In Selected Asia – Japan, China, India, Singapore, and South Korea – refinery utilization rates decreased to an average of 92.96% in March, corresponding to throughput of 27.28 mb/d. Compared with the previous month, utilization rates were down 0.7 pp, and throughput was lower by 130 tb/d. Relative to the previous year, utilization rates were 3.4 pp lower, while throughput was 200 tb/d lower.

Graph 6 - 2: Refinery utilization rates



*Note: * China, India, Japan, Singapore and South Korea.*
Sources: Argus, EIA, PAJ and OPEC.

Table 6 - 1: Refinery operations in selected OECD countries

	Refinery throughput, mb/d				*Refinery utilization, %*			
	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar/Feb	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar/Feb
US	**16.01**	**15.71**	**15.98**	**0.27**	**86.76**	**85.58**	**87.06**	**1.5 pp**
Euro-14, plus UK and Norway	**9.65**	**9.21**	**8.99**	**-0.22**	**82.69**	**78.93**	**77.02**	**-1.9 pp**
France	0.98	0.92	0.90	-0.02	84.80	80.37	78.29	-2.1 pp
Germany	1.77	1.61	1.58	-0.03	86.47	78.64	77.14	-1.5 pp
Italy	1.19	1.17	1.15	-0.02	65.69	64.59	63.37	-1.2 pp
UK	1.11	0.95	0.93	-0.02	94.29	80.98	79.36	-1.6 pp
Selected Asia	**27.32**	**27.41**	**27.28**	**-0.13**	**93.35**	**93.67**	**92.96**	**-0.7 pp**
China	14.72	14.77	14.96	0.19	86.72	86.98	88.11	1.1 pp
India	5.60	5.62	5.46	-0.16	112.66	113.04	107.90	-5.1 pp
Japan	2.55	2.59	2.54	-0.06	82.00	83.35	81.55	-1.8 pp
South Korea	2.76	2.72	2.69	-0.03	91.57	90.31	89.33	-1.0 pp

Sources: Argus Media, EIA, NBS, PAJ and OPEC.

Table 6 - 2: Refinery crude throughput, mb/d

Refinery crude throughput	2022	2023	2024	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25
OECD Americas	**18.68**	**18.71**	**19.03**	**18.19**	**19.17**	**19.44**	**19.29**	**18.69**
of which US	*16.48*	*16.50*	*16.63*	*15.78*	*16.96*	*16.95*	*16.81*	*15.90*
OECD Europe	**11.44**	**11.38**	**11.27**	**11.44**	**11.05**	**11.35**	**11.24**	**11.14**
of which:								
France	*0.84*	*0.93*	*0.92*	*0.83*	*0.89*	*0.98*	*1.00*	*0.93*
Germany	*1.83*	*1.62*	*1.75*	*1.76*	*1.79*	*1.74*	*1.71*	*1.66*
Italy	*1.32*	*1.30*	*1.21*	*1.30*	*1.16*	*1.19*	*1.21*	*1.17*
UK	*1.04*	*0.97*	*0.98*	*0.97*	*0.98*	*0.95*	*1.02*	*1.00*
OECD Asia Pacific	**6.08**	**5.83**	**5.62**	**5.90**	**5.61**	**5.47**	**5.52**	**5.37**
of which Japan	*2.71*	*2.56*	*2.37*	*2.55*	*2.27*	*2.19*	*2.47*	*2.56*
Total OECD	**36.21**	**35.92**	**35.92**	**35.54**	**35.83**	**36.27**	**36.06**	**35.21**
Latin America	**3.44**	**3.54**	**3.67**	**3.56**	**3.63**	**3.66**	**3.82**	**3.87**
Middle East	**7.28**	**7.61**	**8.11**	**7.97**	**8.20**	**8.15**	**8.14**	**8.13**
Africa	**1.73**	**1.71**	**1.87**	**1.72**	**1.73**	**1.97**	**2.05**	**2.11**
India	**5.00**	**5.18**	**5.30**	**5.36**	**5.36**	**5.18**	**5.30**	**5.56**
China	**13.49**	**14.78**	**14.25**	**14.64**	**14.25**	**14.04**	**14.08**	**14.82**
Other Asia	**4.94**	**4.98**	**5.02**	**4.88**	**4.89**	**5.14**	**5.19**	**5.23**
Russia	**5.46**	**5.50**	**5.35**	**5.33**	**5.28**	**5.47**	**5.31**	**5.36**
Other Eurasia	**1.15**	**1.14**	**1.15**	**1.19**	**1.12**	**1.16**	**1.14**	**1.13**
Other Europe	**0.50**	**0.47**	**0.53**	**0.42**	**0.47**	**0.55**	**0.67**	**0.48**
Total Non-OECD	**42.98**	**44.90**	**45.25**	**45.06**	**44.94**	**45.31**	**45.70**	**46.68**
Total world	**79.19**	**80.82**	**81.18**	**80.60**	**80.77**	**81.58**	**81.75**	**81.89**

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

Sources: AFREC, APEC, EIA, IEA, PAJ, Ministry data, including Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India, OPEC and JODI.

Product markets

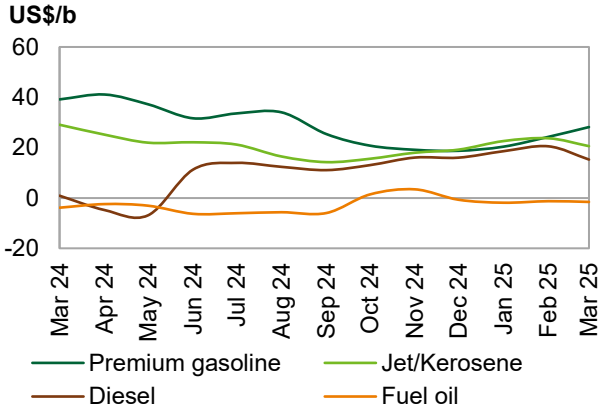
US market

The USGC gasoline crack spread against WTI kept its upward momentum adding notable gain to the robust performance seen in the previous month. Gasoline represented the sole positive performer in the USGC in March as domestic demand improved leading to downward pressure on gasoline inventories. Separately, according to Platts, total US Atlantic Coast gasoline imports rose towards the end of the month ahead of the 2 April implementation date of the 10% tariff on Canadian energy imports.

Further improvement in gasoline consumption levels ahead of the summer season is set to offer added upside potential for gasoline margins in the near term.

The USGC gasoline crack spread gained $3.90, m-o-m, reaching an average of $28.22/b in March, but was $11.00 lower, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 3: US Gulf crack spread vs. WTI



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

The USGC jet/kerosene crack spread against WTI dropped, losing the previous month gain. The solid decline in jet/kerosene margins in March represented the third-most significant negative performance across the barrel in the USGC and was attributed to softer demand -. The USGC jet/kerosene crack spread lost $3.13, m-o-m, to reach an average of $20.65/b in March, and was $8.51 lower, y-o-y.

The USGC gasoil crack spread against WTI decreased to reach a five-month low. Strong gasoil production levels registered in the previous month led to a well-supplied market in March. The impact of the lengthening gasoil balance in the USGC amid soft domestic demand contributed to poor gasoil margin performance.

The US gasoil crack spread against WTI averaged $15.30/b, down by $5.27, m-o-m, but was higher by $14.42, y-o-y.

The USGC fuel oil 3.5% crack spread against WTI registered a loss, which was the slimmest compared to all other key oil products in the USGC. Nonetheless, high sulphur fuel oil cracks managed to retain nearly half of the gain attained in the previous month. This development was attributed to lower fuel oil consumption and weaker bunker demand. In March, the US fuel oil crack spread against WTI lost 29¢, m-o-m, to average negative $1.59/b, and was $2.31 higher, y-o-y.

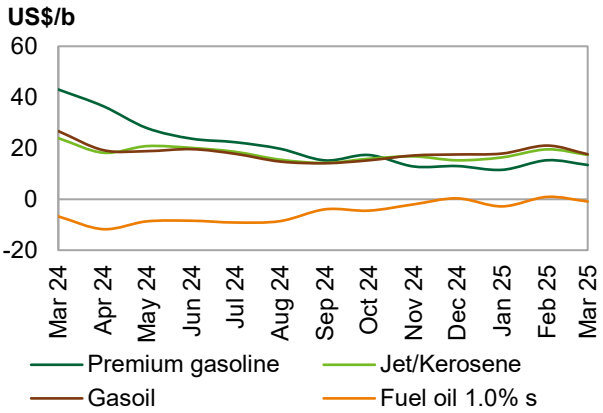
European market

The gasoline crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent stepped down from the five-month high recorded in the previous month, reflecting weaker fundamentals, although motor gasoline ARA inventories posted a 5% decline, m-o-m, according to Platts data from 3 April 2025. The gasoline crack spread against Brent averaged $13.42/b, which was $1.85 lower, m-o-m, but $29.63 lower, y-o-y.

In March, the jet/kerosene crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent decreased but managed to retain some of the previous months' gains. Weak fundamentals and a possible overhang likely weighed on jet/kerosene performance. Another view could be that European product market participants are likely attempting to keep jet/fuel stocks well replenished ahead of the summer season and the subsequent upside potential in demand as air travel activities are expected to pick up over the summer season. The Rotterdam jet/kerosene crack spread against Brent averaged $17.33/b, down by $2.16, m-o-m, and by $6.57, y-o-y.

The gasoil crack spread in Rotterdam against Brent experienced a loss although the product showed a monthly decline in ARA inventory levels. This contraction in gasoil availability was linked to lower gasoil imports, yet gasoil markets in NWE factored in bearish signals as inland gasoil demand remained subdued. The gasoil crack spread against Brent averaged $17.65/b, down $3.38, m-o-m, and $9.03, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 4: Rotterdam crack spreads vs. Brent



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

At the bottom of the barrel, fuel oil 1.0% crack spreads in Rotterdam against Brent receded from the multi-year high recorded in the previous month and re-entered negative territory. This could be a response to the maritime fuel regulatory changes taking effect 1 May 2025 which enforce a 0.1% bunker fuel sulphur limit in the Mediterranean Sea. This likely weighed on LSFO demand as shipowners resorted to VLSFO or other more economically viable fuel options. Fuel oil 1.0% crack spread averaged negative 87¢ in March, which represented a $1.80 decline, m-o-m, but a $5.87 increase, y-o-y.

Asian market

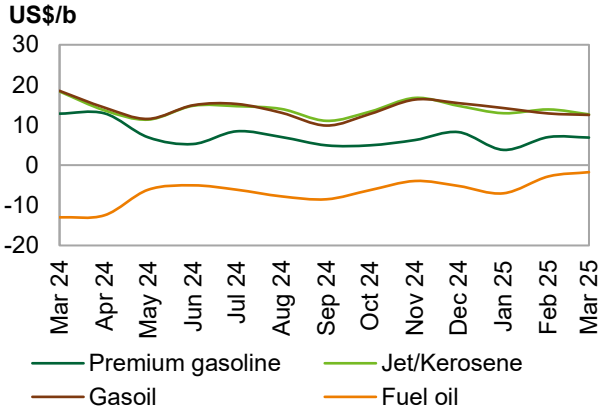
The Southeast Asia gasoline 92 crack spread against Dubai remained volatile as it reversed direction again in March to show a modest loss. Healthy regional gasoline supplies and subdued domestic demand (as Asia typically drops to its seasonal low during April and May), weighed on gasoline markets in Southeast Asia. However, going forward, a potential pick-up in gasoline demand across regions during the upcoming summer season, as well as a projected rise in Asian refinery maintenance activities, should provide some support in the near term. The product's margin averaged $6.92/b in March, down 12¢, m-o-m, and $5.96, y-o-y.

The Asian naphtha crack spread continued to trend upwards as demand from new facilities in the wider region continued to support naphtha markets, although steam cracking margins remained lacklustre. The Singapore naphtha crack spread against Dubai averaged negative $2.95/b, which was $2.35 higher, m-o-m, and $4.81 higher, y-o-y.

In the middle of the barrel, the jet/kerosene crack spread retracted and became the strongest negative performer across the barrel in Southeast Asia for the month of March pressured by a jet fuel surplus in Northeast Asia. Moreover, the well-supplied jet/kerosene markets in the Atlantic Basin likely contributed to restricted East-to-West flows on the back of suppressed export margins. The Singapore jet/kerosene crack spread against Dubai averaged $12.65/b, down $1.22, m-o-m, and $5.68, y-o-y.

The Singapore gasoil crack spread eased representing the second main source of weakness, following jet/kerosene, in the month of March. Despite lower supplies from China to Singapore, the persistently narrow East-to-West spread amid healthy inflows from India and the Middle East continued to weigh on the products' performance. The Singapore gasoil crack spread against Dubai averaged $12.55/b, down 37¢, m-o-m, and $6.00, y-o-y.

Graph 6 - 5: Singapore crack spreads vs. Dubai



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

The Singapore fuel oil 3.5% crack spread added significant ground to the previous month's gains. Fuel oil markets continue to experience tightening supply with lower Russian exports. Going forward, fuel oil markets are expected to receive added support as rising refinery maintenance and the impending rise in fuel oil demand East of Suez point to an optimistic outlook in the coming months. Singapore's HSFO crack spread against Dubai averaged negative $1.72/b, up $1.06, m-o-m, and $11.21, y-o-y.

Table 6 - 3: Short-term prospects for product markets and refinery operations

Event	Time frame	Observations	Asia	Europe	US
Mediterranean Sea bunker fuel Sulphur limit	Apr 25 onwards	As of 1 May 2025, the bunker fuel Sulphur limit is set to change from 0.5% to 0.1%, prompting ship operators to resort to VLSFO or other economically viable fuel options.	↓ Pressure LSFO markets	↓ Pressure LSFO markets	↓ Pressure LSFO markets
US/China tariffs escalation	Apr 25–May 25	Around 60% of China's LPG/propane imports came from the US in 2024. The tariffs imposed on all US imports could weigh on Chinese petrochemical margins and runs. China might have to find alternative petrochemical feedstock suppliers in the Middle East contingent on trade flow adjustments. Alternatively, China could resort to naphtha. On the other side, the US will have to find new markets for LPG/propane in addition to the negative impact that could reflect on imports of general Chinese goods.	↑ Upward pressure on LPG/propane/ naphtha prices and crack spreads	↑ Upward pressure on LPG/propane/naphtha prices and crack spreads	↓ Downward Pressure on LPG/propane markets due to the resulting upside potential in availability
Heavy refinery maintenance season	Apr 25–May 25	Product prices, crack spreads, and refining margins are expected to see some support as product output remains under pressure amid the heavy turnarounds.	↑ Support product crack spreads	↑ Support product crack spreads	↑ Support product crack spreads
Summer season	Apr 25–Oct 25	Projections of an uptick in transport fuels, particularly for gasoline and jet fuel on higher road transport and air traffic activity should provide support product markets over the summer months.	↑ Support transport fuel crack spreads	↑ Support transport fuel crack spreads	↑ Support transport fuel crack spreads
Impact of the most recent refinery capacity additions	Apr 25 onwards	Upside potential for new product volumes entering international markets from Yulong Petrochemical, Olmeca and Dangote refineries, is set to lengthen product balances going forward, particularly for gasoline.	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets	↓ Pressure on product markets

Source: OPEC.

Table 6 - 4: Refined product prices, US$/b

		Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar/Feb	Annual avg. 2024	Year-to-date 2025
US Gulf (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha*		76.26	69.43	-6.83	74.02	73.87
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 93)	95.55	96.22	0.67	106.21	95.84
Regular gasoline	(unleaded 87)	87.70	86.82	-0.88	94.42	87.56
Jet/Kerosene		95.01	88.65	-6.36	98.81	93.89
Gasoil	(0.2% S)	91.80	83.30	-8.50	84.13	89.68
Fuel oil	(3.0% S)	67.99	64.29	-3.70	69.05	67.40
Rotterdam (Barges FOB)						
Naphtha		72.31	67.49	-4.82	72.52	70.51
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 98)	90.38	85.96	-4.42	106.14	89.05
Jet/Kerosene		94.60	89.87	-4.73	100.61	93.37
Gasoil/Diesel	(10 ppm)	96.14	90.19	-5.95	100.70	94.52
Fuel oil	(1.0% S)	76.04	71.67	-4.37	73.78	74.74
Fuel oil	(3.5% S)	71.66	69.21	-2.45	72.12	70.89
Mediterranean (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha		70.30	65.11	-5.19	70.43	68.49
Premium gasoline**		87.10	81.98	-5.12	95.24	85.75
Jet/Kerosene		91.19	86.41	-4.78	97.31	90.26
Diesel		94.68	88.43	-6.25	99.64	93.03
Fuel oil	(1.0% S)	79.10	74.10	-5.00	78.25	77.63
Fuel oil	(3.5% S)	68.59	65.32	-3.27	69.17	67.54
Singapore (Cargoes FOB)						
Naphtha		72.47	69.66	-2.81	72.73	71.75
Premium gasoline	(unleaded 95)	86.27	81.01	-5.26	92.98	84.66
Regular gasoline	(unleaded 92)	84.81	79.53	-5.28	88.33	82.91
Jet/Kerosene		91.64	85.26	-6.38	95.20	90.13
Gasoil/Diesel	(50 ppm)	91.34	86.02	-5.32	95.98	90.86
Fuel oil	(180 cst)	90.43	84.86	-5.57	94.56	89.95
Fuel oil	(380 cst 3.5% S)	74.99	70.89	-4.10	71.16	73.15

*Note: * Barges. ** Cost, insurance and freight (CIF).*

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Tanker Market

Developments in sanctions and tariffs have kept spot freight rates trading close to the five-year average, although below the robust levels seen in 2022 and 2023. VLCC rates softened in March as support from sanction related uncertainties hiked the long-haul demand in the months before.

VLCC spot freight rates on the Middle East-to-East route fell by 3%, while rates on the Middle East-to-West route dropped 6%, m-o-m.

Meanwhile, spot freight rates in the Suezmax market edged higher, rising 5%, m-o-m, on the West Africa-to-USGC route. In the Aframax market, cross-Med spot freight rates rose 4%, m-o-m.

In the clean tanker market, spot freight rates rose with East of Suez rates up 15%, ahead of holidays in the region. West of Suez rates were up 8%, amid a recovery in flows out of the US Gulf Coast.

Dirty tanker freight rates

Very large crude carriers (VLCC)

VLCCs declined on all monitored routes in March as support from uncertainties regarding sanctioned crude flows eased. On average, VLCC spot freight rates declined 4%, m-o-m. VLCC spot rates were down 18% from the strong levels seen in the same month last year.

On the Middle East-to-East route, rates averaged WS60 in March, representing a decline of 3% compared to the previous month, amid a decline in flows to South Korea and China. Rates were 14% lower, y-o-y. Spot freight rates on the Middle East-to-West route declined by 6%, m-o-m, to average WS34, amid lower flows to the US amid trade uncertainties. Compared with the same month in 2024, rates were down 28%.

Spot freight rates on the West Africa-to-East route fell 3%, m-o-m, to average WS61 in March, despite a jump in VLCC flows out of Nigeria. Compared with the same month in 2024, rates were down 14%.

Table 7 - 1: Dirty VLCC spot tanker freight rates, Worldscale (WS)

VLCC	Size *1,000 DWT*	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	*Change* Mar 25/Feb 25
Middle East/East	230-280	58	62	60	-2
Middle East/West	270-285	35	36	34	-2
West Africa/East	260	60	63	61	-2

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Suezmax

Spot freight rates for Suezmax vessels in the Atlantic basin continued to edge higher in March, supported by a step up in flows from Brazil and, to a lesser extent, Canada. Spot rates rose 6%, m-o-m, on average, but were down 10%, y-o-y.

On the West Africa-to-USGC route, spot freight rates in March averaged WS87, representing an increase of 5%, m-o-m. Spot rates were 12% lower compared with the same month in 2024. Rates on the USGC-to-Europe route increased by 8% to average WS82. Compared with the same month in 2024, rates were 7% lower.

Table 7 - 2: Dirty Suezmax spot tanker freight rates, WS

Suezmax	Size *1,000 DWT*	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	*Change* Mar 25/Feb 25
West Africa/US Gulf Coast	130-135	69	83	87	4
US Gulf Coast/Europe	150	63	76	82	6

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Aframax

Aframax spot freight rates posted further modest gains, rising a further 7%, m-o-m, in March. Aframax spot rates were down 16% compared with last year's good performance.

Rates on the Indonesia-to-East route rose 7%, m-o-m, to an average of WS131 in March. Y-o-y, rates on the route were down 22%.

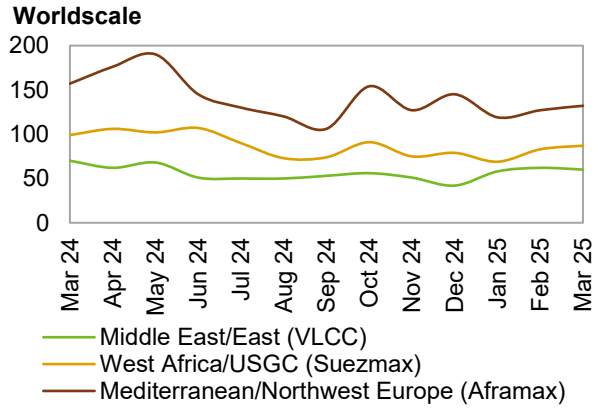
Table 7 - 3: Dirty Aframax spot tanker freight rates, WS

Aframax	Size 1,000 DWT	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar 25/Feb 25
Indonesia/East	80-85	117	122	131	9
Caribbean/US East Coast	80-85	124	122	137	15
Mediterranean/Mediterranean	80-85	121	132	137	5
Mediterranean/Northwest Europe	80-85	119	127	132	5

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

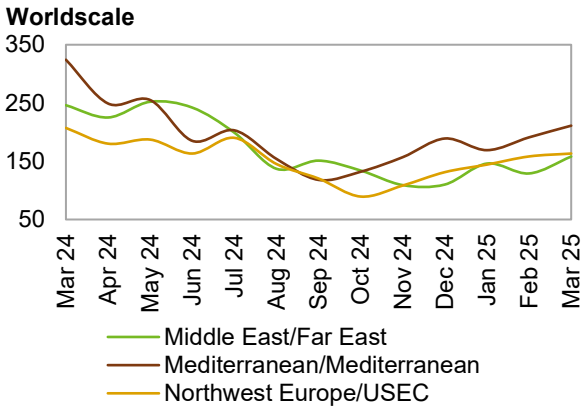
The Caribbean-to-USEC spot freight rates jumped 12%, m-o-m, to average WS137. Compared with the same month last year, rates were 11% lower. Cross-Med spot freight rates were up 4%, m-o-m, to average WS137. Y-o-y, spot rates on the route were down 14%. Similarly, rates on the Med-to-Northwest Europe (NWE) route were up 4%, m-o-m, to average WS132. Compared with the same month in 2024, rates were down 16%.

Graph 7 - 1: Crude oil spot tanker freight rates, monthly average



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Graph 7 - 2: Products spot tanker freight rates, monthly average



Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Clean tanker freight rates

Clean spot freight rates rose, m-o-m, in March. East of Suez rates gained 15% on average, while West of Suez rates rose 8%. Compared to the previous year, East of Suez rates were down 35%, while West of Suez rates fell 31%.

Table 7 - 4: Clean spot tanker freight rates, WS

East of Suez	Size 1,000 DWT	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar 25/Feb 25
Middle East/East	30-35	146	129	158	29
Singapore/East	30-35	146	169	184	15
West of Suez					
Northwest Europe/US East Coast	33-37	144	158	163	5
Mediterranean/Mediterranean	30-35	169	191	211	20
Mediterranean/Northwest Europe	30-35	179	201	221	20

Sources: Argus and OPEC.

Rates on the Middle East-to-East route jumped 22%, m-o-m, to average WS158. Compared with the same month in 2024, rates were down 36% lower. Clean spot freight rates on the Singapore-to-East route rose 9%, m-o-m, to average WS184 in March. This represents a 34% decline compared with the same month in 2024.

Over in the Atlantic basin, clean rates on the NWE-to-USEC route averaged WS163. This was a gain of just 3%, m-o-m, but a 21% decline, y-o-y. Rates around the Mediterranean rose 10%, m-o-m, on both the Cross-Med and Med-to-NWE routes. Y-o-y, spot freight rates around the Med were down by about 35%.

Crude and Refined Products Trade

US crude imports in March remained below 6 mb/d for the second month in a row, averaging 5.9 mb/d, based on preliminary weekly data. US crude exports remained above 4 mb/d for the second consecutive month, averaging 4.1 mb/d. US product imports rose 2%, m-o-m, to average 1.8 mb/d, while US product exports were stable at the top of the range, averaging 6.4 mb/d, supported by distillate fuel outflows.

With full data available for the year, OECD Europe crude imports were stable in 2024, averaging 8.5 mb/d in annual terms. Product imports rose 7%, y-o-y, to average 2.8 mb/d, supported by higher outflows of diesel and jet fuel. Product exports were down 6%, y-o-y, amid a sharp decline in gasoline exports.

After a strong start to the year, Japan's crude imports fell 10%, m-o-m, in February with the softening of winter demand. Crude imports averaged 2.4 mb/d. Japan's product flows also declined, m-o-m, with imports down 7% and exports slipping 4%.

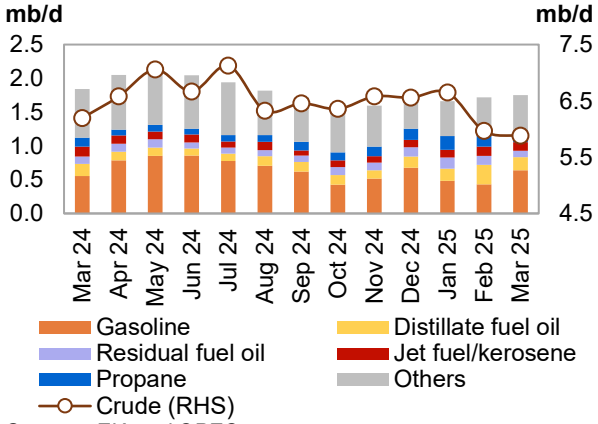
China's crude imports averaged 11.2 mb/d in February, broadly in line with last year's levels and up almost 15% m-o-m. Product imports were up 8% m-o-m and 10% y-o-y to average 2.0 mb/d, with strong contributions by LPG in both periods.

India's crude imports in February averaged just under 5.0 mb/d, representing a negligible decline m-o-m, but were up by almost 10% y-o-y. Products imports slipped by almost 6% m-o-m, amid declines in fuel oil and LPG. Product exports jumped 15% m-o-m to average 1.6 mb/d in February, representing a 5-month high.

US

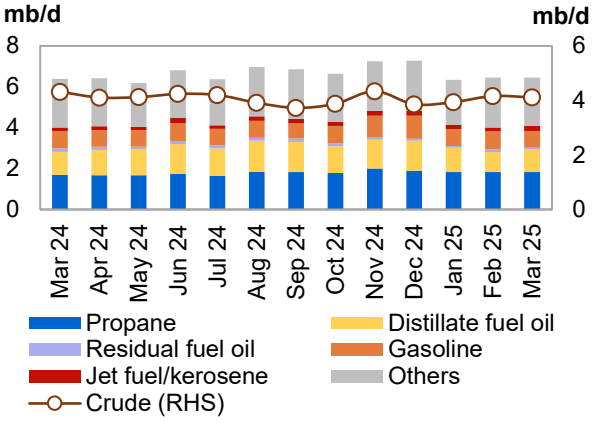
US crude imports in March remained below 6 mb/d for the second month in a row, according to estimates based on preliminary data. Crude inflows declined 86 tb/d, or over 1%, m-o-m, to average 5.9 mb/d. According to preliminary EIA weekly data, lower flows were seen from Mexico, Canada and Saudi Arabia, offset by increases in Colombia, Ecuador and Iraq. Compared with the same month last year, crude imports were down by 317 tb/d, or 5%.

Graph 8 - 1: US imports of crude and products



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 2: US exports of crude and products



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

US crude exports remained above 4 mb/d in March for the second consecutive month. Outflows edged down by 47 tb/d, or 1%, m-o-m, to average around 4.1 mb/d. According to tanker tracking estimates, a jump in flows to the Netherlands and Taiwan was offset by a drop in crude exports to India and South Korea. Y-o-y, crude outflows were 206 tb/d, or about 5%, lower.

Table 8 - 1: US crude and product net imports, mb/d

US	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar 25/Feb 25
Crude oil	2.72	1.81	1.77	-0.04
Total products	-4.67	-4.73	-4.69	0.04
Total crude and products	**-1.95**	**-2.92**	**-2.92**	**0.00**

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

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

In March, US net crude imports averaged 1.8 mb/d, negligibly lower than in the month before. In the same month last year, US net crude imports averaged 1.9 mb/d.

On the products side, imports continued to edge higher, rising by 33 tb/d, or about 2%, m-o-m, to average over 1.8 mb/d. Gasoline led gains, which was partly offset by a drop in distillate fuel oil inflows. Compared with the same month of 2024, product inflows were down by 90 tb/d, or about 5%.

Product exports were negligibly lower in March at 6.4 mb/d on average. Declines in residual fuel oil, gasoline and other products were balanced by higher outflows of distillate fuel oil. Compared with the same month last year, product exports were up by 50 tb/d, or less than 1%.

As a result, net product exports remained at 4.7 mb/d in March, in line with the previous month. In March 2024, net product exports averaged 4.1 mb/d. Combined net crude and product exports also remained broadly unchanged m-o-m in March, averaging 2.9 mb/d. In the same month last year, net crude and product exports averaged 2.7 mb/d.

OECD Europe

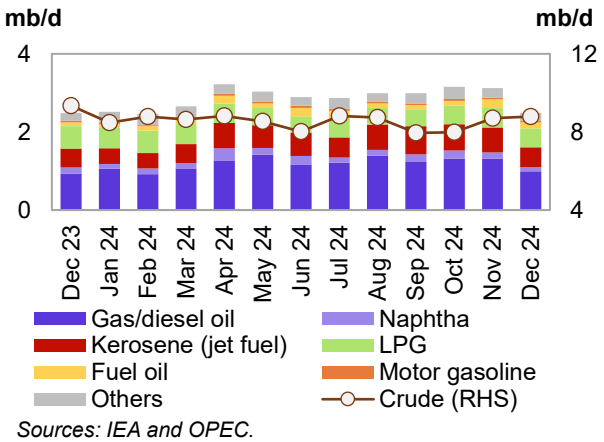
The latest official regional data for OECD Europe shows that crude imports edged higher in December 2024, rising to just under the five-year average at 8.8 mb/d. Compared to a year ago, crude imports were down by 546 tb/d, or 6%, compared to the same month of the previous year.

In terms of import sources from outside the region, the US provided the highest contribution in December with just under 1.9 mb/d, up 17% from the month before. Libya was second with about 1.1 mb/d, followed by Kazakhstan with 0.9 mb/d.

Crude exports averaged 117 tb/d in December, compared to 165 tb/d the month before. In the same month of the previous year, crude oil outflows averaged 340 tb/d. China was the top destination for crude exports from the OECD Europe region, taking in around 64 tb/d, followed by Canada with 47 tb/d.

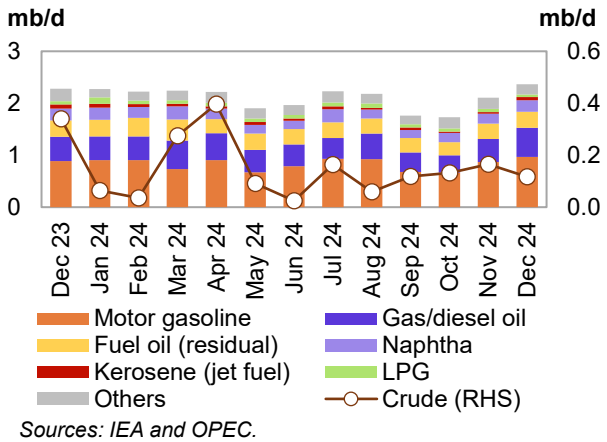
Net crude imports averaged 8.7 mb/d in December, compared to almost 8.6 mb/d in the previous month. In the same month of 2023, net crude imports averaged 9.0 mb/d.

Graph 8 - 3: OECD Europe's imports of crude and products



Sources: IEA and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 4: OECD Europe's exports of crude and products



Sources: IEA and OPEC.

Product imports fell sharply m-o-m in December, averaging 2.5 mb/d, the lowest performance since February 2024. M-o-m, product imports were down by 633 tb/d, or over 20%, driven by declines across the board, led by diesel, jet kerosene and fuel oil. Compared with December 2023, product inflows were broadly unchanged, edging down by less than 1%.

Product exports averaged 2.4 mb/d in December, representing an increase of 261 tb/d, or 12%, m-o-m, with motor fuels leading gains, continuing the strong performance seen the month before. Product exports were up by 4% compared with December 2023.

Net product imports averaged just 129 tb/d in December, down substantially from 1.0 mb/d the month before, and compared with 206 tb/d in December 2023. Combined net crude and product imports averaged 8.8 mb/d in December, down from 9.6 mb/d the month before and 9.2 mb/d in December 2023.

Table 8 - 2: OECD Europe's crude and product net imports, mb/d

OECD Europe	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	Change Dec 24/Nov 24
Crude oil	7.85	8.55	8.68	0.13
Total products	1.43	1.02	0.13	-0.89
Total crude and products	**9.28**	**9.57**	**8.81**	**-0.77**

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

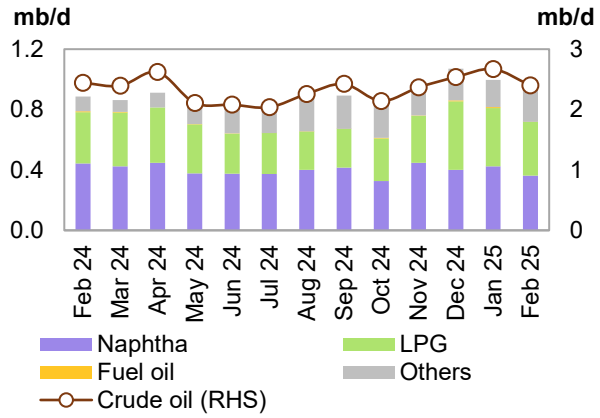
Sources: IEA and OPEC.

Japan

Japan's crude imports declined amid February amid (why do you have amid before and after February)the winding down of winter demand. Crude imports averaged 2.4 mb/d, representing a drop of 269 tb/d, or 10%, m-o-m. Compared to the same period last year, crude imports were 43 tb/d, or about 2%, lower.

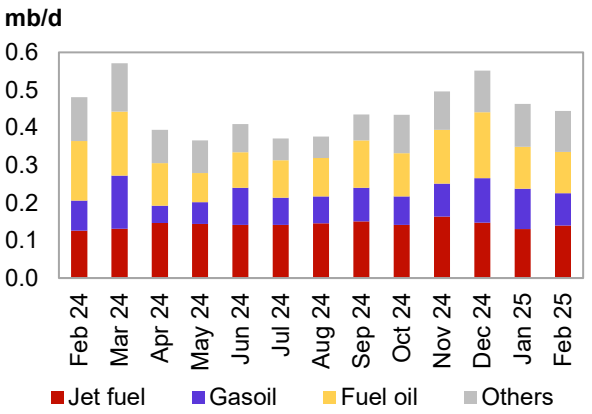
Saudi Arabia returned to the top spot in terms of crude supplier to Japan in February, with a share of almost 46%, up from 41% the month before. The United Arab Emirates was second with 38%, down from close to 43% the month before, followed by Kuwait at almost 6%.

Graph 8 - 5: Japan's imports of crude and products



Sources: METI and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 6: Japan's exports of products



Sources: METI and OPEC.

Product imports, including LPG, fell to a pre-winter low of 932 tb/d in February. This represents a decline of 65 tb/d, or 7%, m-o-m. Losses were due mainly to naphtha imports, which slipped to a four-month low, as well as LPG inflows, which fell further from a 21-month high in December 2024. Compared with February 2024, product imports were 46 tb/d, or 5%, higher.

Product exports, including LPG, continued to decline from a strong performance in December 2024. Exports averaged 444 tb/d in February, a drop of 19 tb/d, or 4%. Declines were led by gasoil and gasoline, offset slightly by higher outflows of jet fuel. Product outflows were down 37 tb/d, or 8%, compared to the same month last year.

Consequently, Japan's net product imports, including LPG, averaged 488 tb/d in February. This compares with 533 tb/d the month before and 405 tb/d in February 2024.

Table 8 - 3: Japan's crude and product net imports, mb/d

Japan	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	Change Feb 25/Jan 25
Crude oil	2.54	2.67	2.40	-0.27
Total products	0.52	0.53	0.49	-0.05
Total crude and products	**3.06**	**3.21**	**2.89**	**-0.32**

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

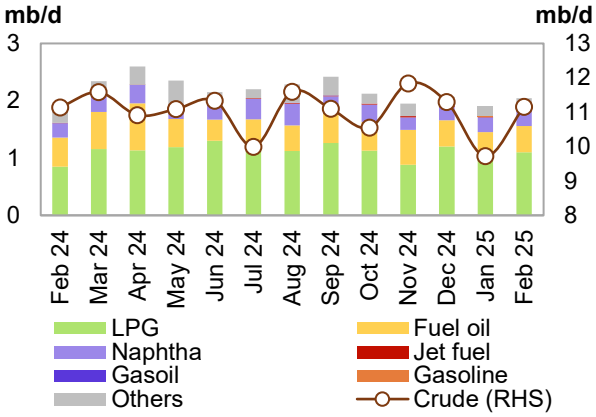
Sources: METI and OPEC.

China

China's crude imports averaged 11.2 mb/d in February, up by 1.4 mb/d, or 15%, compared with the month before. Y-o-y, crude imports were broadly unchanged.

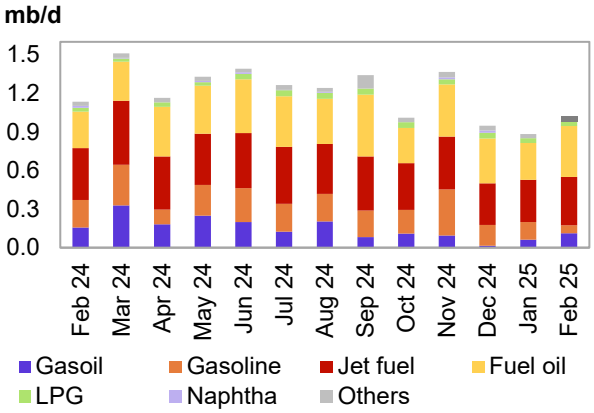
In terms of crude imports by source, Russia remained in the top spot in February with 18%, down from 19% in the previous month. Malaysia was second with almost 15%, up from about 9% in January, followed by Saudi Arabia with 14%, unchanged, m-o-m.

Graph 8 - 7: China's imports of crude and total products



Sources: GACC and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 8: China's exports of total products



Sources: GACC and OPEC.

Product imports, including LPG, broadly recovered in February. Inflows averaged 2.0 mb/d for the month, an increase of 150 tb/d, or 8%, m-o-m. Gains were seen in all major products except gasoline and gasoil. Compared to the same period in 2024, product imports were up by 192 tb/d, or about 10%.

Product exports, including LPG, rose by 140 tb/d, or 16%, m-o-m, to average 1.0 mb/d in February. Fuel oil led gains, with further support from gasoil and jet fuel, while gasoline outflows declined. Compared to the same month in 2024, product exports were down by 111 tb/d, or almost 10%.

Net product imports averaged 1.0 mb/d in February, 1% higher from the month before. In the same month last year, net product imports averaged 717 tb/d.

Table 8 - 4: China's crude and product net imports, mb/d

China	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	*Change* Feb 25/Jan 25
Crude oil	11.20	9.61	10.95	1.35
Total products	1.12	1.01	1.02	0.01
Total crude and products	**12.32**	**10.62**	**11.97**	**1.36**

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

Sources: GACC and OPEC.

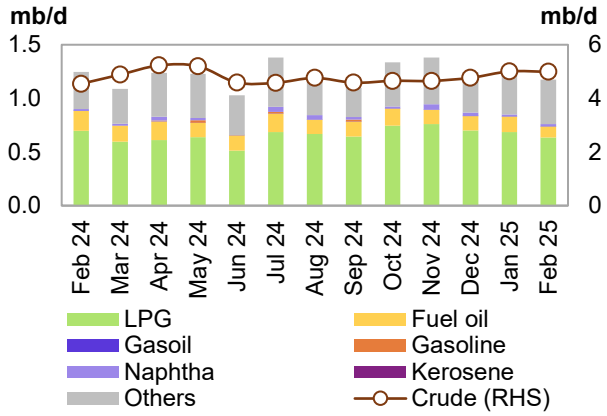
India

India's crude imports remained around 5.0 mb/d in February, broadly unchanged from the previous month. Y-o-y, crude imports were up by 446 tb/d, or almost 10%.

In terms of crude imports by source, Kpler data shows Russia had a 31% share of India's total crude imports in February, down from 33% in the previous month, as stricter sanctions were seen dampening flows. Iraq was second with 23%, followed by Saudi Arabia with 15%.

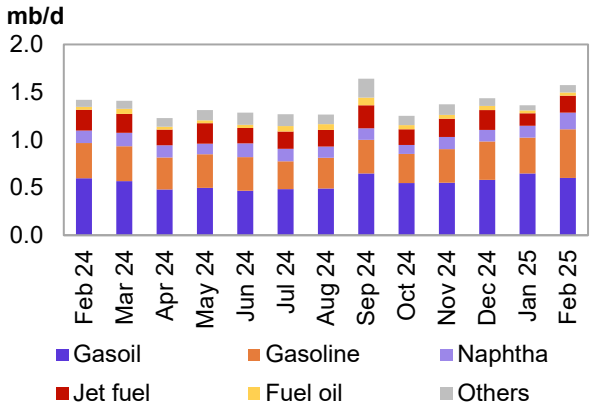
For products, imports were down by 70 tb/d, or about 6%, m-o-m, to average 1.2 mb/d. Declines were led by LPG and fuel oil. Y-o-y, product imports were up by 72 tb/d, or about 6%.

Graph 8 - 9: India's imports of crude and products



Sources: PPAC and OPEC.

Graph 8 - 10: India's exports of products



Sources: PPAC and OPEC.

Product exports rebounded in February, rising by 209 tb/d, or 15%, m-o-m, to average 1.6 mb/d. Gains were seen in all major products except gasoil, which slipped from a strong performance the month before. Y-o-y, product exports rose by 154 tb/d, or almost 11%.

Net product exports from India increased in February, averaging 401 tb/d, compared with net exports of 123 tb/d the month before and 175 tb/d in February 2024.

Table 8 - 5: India's crude and product net imports, mb/d

India	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	*Change* Feb 25/Jan 25
Crude oil	4.77	5.01	4.99	-0.01
Total products	-0.19	-0.12	-0.40	-0.28
Total crude and products	**4.57**	**4.88**	**4.59**	**-0.29**

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

India data table does not include information for crude import and product export by Reliance Industries.

Sources: PPAC and OPEC.

Eurasia

Total crude oil exports from Russia and Central Asia averaged 6.5 mb/d in February, an increase of 264 tb/d, or over 4%, m-o-m. This was primarily due to a jump in flows from the CPC terminal in Novorossiysk on the Black Sea as well as a recovery in flows via the Ust-Luga port in the Baltic Sea.

Crude exports through the Transneft system edged up by 38 tb/d, or 1%, m-o-m, in February, to average 3.7 mb/d. Y-o-y, exports were down by 178 tb/d, or 5%. In the individual Transneft outlets, exports through Novorossiysk on the Black Sea rose by 50 tb/d, or 10%, m-o-m, to average 550 tb/d. Crude exports from the Baltic Sea ports were mixed. Flows from Primorsk declined by 207 tb/d, or 21%, m-o-m, to average 793 tb/d. In contrast, exports from Ust-Luga rose by 191 tb/d, or about 55%, m-o-m, to average 540 tb/d. Combined, crude exports via the Baltic Sea terminals slipped by 16 tb/d, or a little over 1%, to average 1.3 mb/d. Y-o-y, combined Baltic Sea flows were down by 152 tb/d or 10%.

Shipments via the Druzhba pipeline rose by 18 tb/d in February, or over 5%, to average 341 tb/d. Compared to the same month of 2024, exports via the pipeline were up by 40 tb/d, or 13%. Exports to inland China via the ESPO pipeline slipped by 22 tb/d, or about 3%. Exports from the Pacific port of Kozmino were broadly unchanged m-o-m at 843 tb/d. Compared to the same month last year, export flows via the port were down by 98 tb/d, or about 10%.

In the Lukoil system, exports via the Varandey offshore platform in the Barents Sea dropped by 34 tb/d in February, or 35%, m-o-m, to average 65 tb/d. This was a drop of 4 tb/d, or 6%, compared with the same month last year.

On other routes, exports from Russia's Far East port of Aniva Bay decreased by 45 tb/d, or about 44%, m-o-m, while De Kastri edged up by 11 tb/d, or about 6%, over the same period. Combined, the two ports exported 250 tb/d of crude, on average, in February.

Central Asian exports averaged 247 tb/d in February, up by 14 tb/d, or 6%, m-o-m. Compared with the same month last year, exports rose by 40 tb/d, or 19%.

Total Black Sea exports from the CPC terminal jumped by 301 tb/d, or around 22%, m-o-m, in February. Y-o-y, exports were up by 224 tb/d, or 16%, compared with the same month last year. Exports via the BTC pipeline dropped by 21 tb/d, or over 3%, to average 588 tb/d. This was down 30 tb/d, or about 5%, compared with the same month last year.

Total product exports from Russia and Central Asia declined by 43 tb/d, or about 2%, m-o-m, to average 2.6 mb/d in February. Declines were seen across most products, except naphtha. Y-o-y, total product exports fell by 263 tb/d, or roughly 9%, as strong declines in gasoline and gasoil outweighed gains in naphtha.

Commercial Stock Movements

Preliminary February 2025 data shows that OECD commercial inventories stood at 2,746 mb, 16.1 mb lower m-o-m. At this level, OECD commercial stocks were 29.9 mb less than the same time last year, 71.0 mb lower than the latest five-year average, and 173.5 mb below the 2015–2019 average. Within the components, crude stocks went up by 11.1 mb, m-o-m, while product stocks fell by 27.3 mb, m-o-m.

OECD crude commercial stood at 1,322 mb. This was 45.7 mb lower y-o-y, 46.5 mb below the latest five-year average, and 125.9 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD total product stocks stood at 1,425 mb. This is 15.8 mb higher y-o-y, 24.5 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 47.6 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks fell by 0.3 days, m-o-m, in February to stand at 60.9 days. This is 0.3 days lower than the level registered in February 2024, 4.4 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.7 days lower than the 2015–2019 average.

OECD

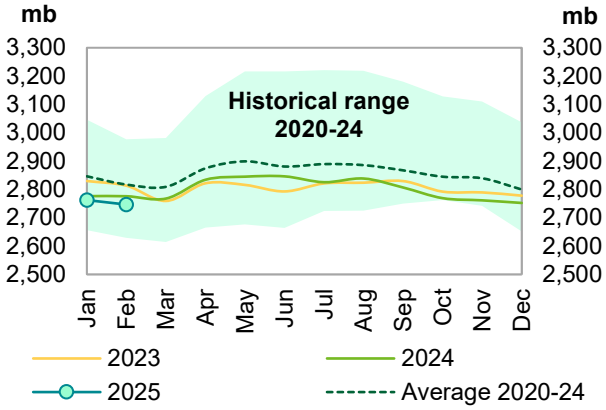
Preliminary February 2025 data shows that OECD commercial inventories stood at 2,746 mb, 16.1 mb lower than the previous month. At this level, OECD commercial stocks were 29.9 mb less than the same time last year, 71.0 mb lower than the latest five-year average, and 173.5 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the components, crude stocks went up by 11.1 mb, while product stocks fell by 27.3 mb, m-o-m.

Within the OECD regions, in February, all three regions witnessed stock draws.

OECD commercial crude stocks rose by 11.1 mb, m-o-m, ending February at 1,322 mb. This was 45.7 mb lower than the same time a year ago, 46.5 mb below the latest five-year average, and 125.9 mb less than the 2015–2019 average.

Graph 9 - 1: OECD commercial oil stocks



Sources: EIA, IEA, METI, OilX and OPEC.

Within the OECD regions, OECD America and OECD Asia Pacific saw a crude stock build of 15.0 mb and 1.4 mb, respectively, while they declined by 5.2 mb in OECD Europe.

By contrast, OECD total product stocks decreased by 27.3 mb, m-o-m, in February to stand at 1,425 mb. This is 15.8 mb higher than the same time a year ago, 24.5 mb less than the latest five-year average, and 47.6 mb below the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, product stocks in OECD America and OECD Asia Pacific witnessed a draw of 24.8 mb and 5.4 mb, m-o-m, respectively. OECD Europe product stocks rose by 2.9 mb, m-o-m.

Table 9 - 1: OECD commercial stocks, mb

OECD stocks	Feb 24	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	*Change* Feb 25/Jan 25
Crude oil	1,367	1,285	1,310	1,322	*11.1*
Products	1,409	1,467	1,452	1,425	*-27.3*
Total	**2,776**	**2,752**	**2,762**	**2,746**	***-16.1***
Days of forward cover	**61.3**	**61.2**	**61.2**	**60.9**	***-0.3***

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

Sources: EIA, IEA, METI, OilX and OPEC.

In terms of days of forward cover, OECD commercial stocks fell by 0.3 days, m-o-m, in February to stand at 60.9 days. This is 0.3 days lower than the level registered in February 2024, 4.4 days less than the latest five-year average, and 1.7 days lower than the 2015–2019 average.

Within the OECD regions, OECD Americas stood at 5.0 days and OECD Europe at 5.0 days below the latest five-year average, standing at 59.3 days and 70.6 days, respectively. OECD Asia Pacific was 1.5 days lower than the latest five-year average, standing at 48.5 days.

OECD Americas

OECD Americas' total commercial stocks fell in February by 9.8 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 1,460 mb. This is 23.0 mb lower than the same month in 2024, and 46.0 mb below the latest five-year average.

Commercial crude oil stocks in OECD Americas increased in February by 15.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 749 mb, which is 26.6 mb lower than in February 2024 and 24.8 mb below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, total product stocks in OECD Americas decreased by 24.8 mb, m-o-m, in February to stand at 711 mb. This is 3.6 mb higher than the same month in 2024, but 21.1 mb below the latest five-year average. Higher consumption in the region was behind the product stock draw.

OECD Europe

OECD Europe's total commercial stocks fell in February by 2.3 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 939 mb. This is 5.8 mb higher than the same month in 2024, but 19.3 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Europe's commercial crude stocks dropped by 5.2 mb, m-o-m, to end February at 397 mb. This is 4.8 mb lower than one year ago, and 14.1 mb less than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, total product stocks rose by 2.9 mb, m-o-m, to end February at 542 mb. This is 10.5 mb higher than the same time a year ago, but 5.2 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific

OECD Asia Pacific's total commercial oil stocks went down in February by 4.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 347 mb. This is 12.7 mb lower than the same time a year ago, and 5.8 mb below the latest five-year average.

OECD Asia Pacific's crude stocks rose by 1.4 mb, m-o-m, to end February at 176 mb. This is 14.4 mb lower than one year ago, and 7.6 mb below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, OECD Asia Pacific's products stocks fell by 5.4 mb, m-o-m, to end February at 172 mb. This is 1.7 mb higher than one year ago, and 1.8 mb above the latest five-year average.

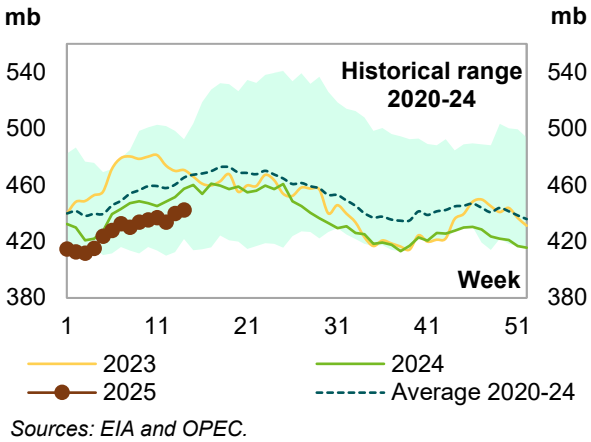
US

Preliminary data for March 2025 shows that total US commercial oil stocks rose by 4.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 1,209 mb. This is 20.8 mb, or 1.7%, lower than the same month in 2024 and 41.0 mb, or 3.3%, below the latest five-year average. Crude stocks rose by 6.0 mb, while product stocks fell by 1.8 mb, m-o-m.

US commercial crude stocks in March stood at 440 mb. This is 7.4 mb, or 1.7%, less than the same month in 2024 and 22.7 mb, or 4.9%, below the latest five-year average. The monthly build in crude oil stocks was seen despite higher crude runs.

By contrast, total product stocks fell in March to stand at 770 mb. This is 13.4 mb, or 1.7%, lower than March 2024, and 18.3 mb, or 2.3%, below the latest five-year average. The product stock draw can be attributed to higher product consumption.

Graph 9 - 2: US weekly commercial crude oil inventories



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

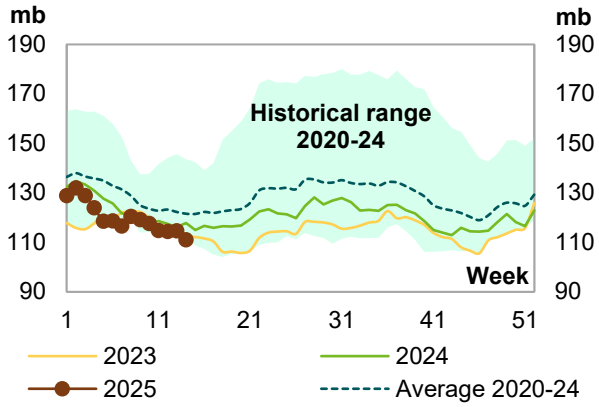
Gasoline stocks fell in March by 9.3 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 238 mb. This is 4.1 mb, or 1.8%, higher than the same month in 2024, but 1.8 mb, or 0.7%, below the latest five-year average.

Distillate stocks in March also dropped by 4.5 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 115 mb. This is 6.5 mb, or 5.4%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 9.4 mb, or 7.6%, below the latest five-year average.

Jet fuel stocks fell by 2.4 mb, m-o-m, ending March at 43 mb. This is 0.7 mb, or 1.6%, higher than the same month in 2023 and 4.0 mb, or 10.2%, above the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel oil stocks in March decreased by 0.8 mb, m-o-m. At 24 mb, they were 6.0 mb, or 20.0%, lower than a year earlier, and 6.7 mb, or 22.0%, below the latest five-year average.

Graph 9 - 3: US weekly distillate inventories



Sources: EIA and OPEC.

Table 9 - 2: US commercial petroleum stocks, mb

US stocks	Mar 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	*Change* Mar 25/Feb 25
Crude oil	**447.2**	**418.8**	**433.8**	**439.8**	***6.0***
Gasoline	233.4	251.1	246.8	237.6	*-9.3*
Distillate fuel	121.2	119.9	119.2	114.6	*-4.5*
Residual fuel oil	29.9	23.7	24.7	23.9	*-0.8*
Jet fuel	42.2	43.4	45.2	42.9	*-2.4*
Total products	**783.0**	**792.0**	**771.5**	**769.7**	***-1.8***
Total	**1,230.3**	**1,210.8**	**1,205.2**	**1,209.5**	***4.2***
SPR	**363.9**	**395.1**	**395.3**	**396.4**	***1.1***

Sources: EIA and OPEC.

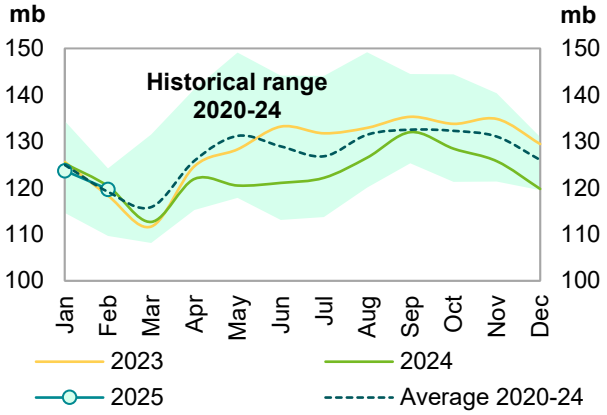
Japan

In Japan, total commercial oil stocks in February 2025 fell by 4.0 mb, m-o-m, to settle at 119.7 mb. This is 0.6 mb, or 0.5%, lower than the same month in 2024, but 0.6 mb, or 0.5%, higher than the latest five-year average. Crude stocks rose by 1.4 mb, while product stocks fell by 5.4 mb, m-o-m.

Japanese commercial crude oil stocks increased in February by 1.4 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 65.8 mb. This is 0.1 mb, or 0.1%, lower than the same month in 2024, but 2.0 mb, or 3.1%, higher than the latest five-year average. The build in crude oil stocks could be attributed to lower crude runs, which dropped by around 170 tb/d or 6.7%, m-o-m, to stand at 2.4 mb/d.

Gasoline stocks fell in February by 1.5 mb/d, m-o-m, to stand at 10.0 mb. This is 0.8 mb, or 7.0%, lower than a year earlier at the same period, and 1.3 mb, or 11.9%, below the latest five-year average.

Graph 9 - 4: Japan's commercial oil stocks



Sources: METI and OPEC.

Middle distillate stocks also went down by 3.1 mb, m-o-m, to end February at 22.7 mb. This is 1.7 mb, or 7.0%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 0.9 mb, or 3.7%, less than the latest five-year average. Within the distillate components, kerosene and gas oil stocks went down by 17.7 % and 11.8%, respectively, while jet fuel stocks went up by 4.7%, m-o-m.

Total residual fuel oil stocks dropped, m-o-m, by 0.6 mb to end January at 11.8 mb. This is in line with the same month in 2024, but 0.1 mb, or 0.5%, higher than the latest five-year average. Within the components, fuel oil A and fuel oil B.C stocks fell by 9.9% and 2.2%, m-o-m, respectively.

Table 9 - 3: Japan's commercial oil stocks*, mb

Japan's stocks	Feb 24	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	Change Feb 25/Jan 25
Crude oil	**65.9**	**59.9**	**64.5**	**65.8**	***1.4***
Gasoline	10.8	10.7	11.5	10.0	*-1.5*
Naphtha	7.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	*-0.1*
Middle distillates	24.4	27.4	25.8	22.7	*-3.1*
Residual fuel oil	11.7	12.2	12.4	11.8	*-0.6*
Total products	**54.4**	**59.8**	**59.2**	**53.9**	***-5.4***
Total**	**120.3**	**119.8**	**123.7**	**119.7**	***-4.0***

*Note: * At the end of the month. ** Includes crude oil and main products only.*

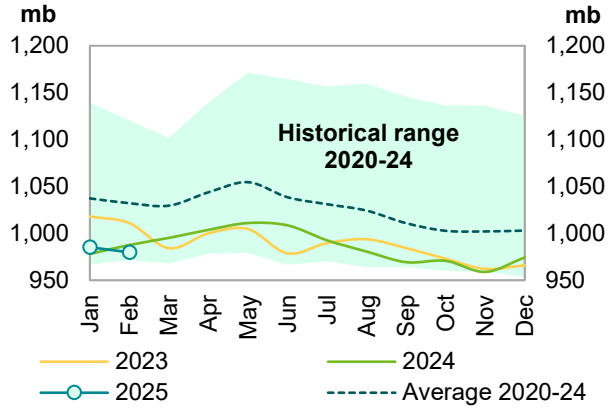
Sources: METI and OPEC.

EU-14 plus the UK and Norway

Preliminary data for February 2025 showed that total European oil stocks fell by 5.4 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 979.8 mb. At this level, they were 7.7 mb, or 0.8%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 52.3 mb, or 5.1%, beneath the latest five-year average. Crude and product stocks dropped by 3.0 mb and 2.3 mb, respectively.

European crude stocks stood at 389.7 mb in February. This is 2.6 mb, or 0.7%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 17.5 mb, or 4.3%, less than the latest five-year average. The drop in crude oil stocks came despite lower refinery throughput in the EU-14, plus the UK and Norway, which decreased by around 440 tb/d, m-o-m, to stand at 9.21 mb/d.

Graph 9 - 5: EU-14 plus the UK and Norway total oil stocks



Sources: OilX and OPEC.

Total European product stocks also fell by 2.3 mb, m-o-m, to end February at 590.1 mb. This is 5.2 mb, or 0.9%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 34.8 mb, or 5.6%, below the latest five-year average. The stock draw can be attributed to higher demand in the region.

Gasoline stocks rose in February by 2.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 110.4 mb, which is 0.9 mb, or 0.8%, lower than the same time in 2024, and 5.7 mb, or 4.9%, below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, middle distillate stocks decreased in February by 1.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 396.3 mb. This is 3.9 mb, or 1.0%, higher than the same month in 2024, but 19.4 mb, or 4.7%, lower than the latest five-year average.

Residual fuel stocks in February also were down by 2.0 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 56.3 mb. This is 4.8 mb, or 7.9%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 6.7 mb, or 10.7%, below the latest five-year average.

Naphtha stocks fell in February by 1.3 mb, m-o-m, ending the month at 27.0 mb. This is 3.4 mb, or 11.1%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 3.0 mb, or 10.1%, less than the latest five-year average.

Table 9 - 4: EU-14 plus UK and Norway's total oil stocks, mb

EU stocks	Feb 24	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	Change Feb 25/Jan 25
Crude oil	**392.3**	**389.6**	**392.8**	**389.7**	***-3.0***
Gasoline	111.4	104.0	108.4	110.4	*2.0*
Naphtha	30.4	27.6	28.3	27.0	*-1.3*
Middle distillates	392.4	394.6	397.4	396.3	*-1.0*
Fuel oils	61.1	58.5	58.3	56.3	*-2.0*
Total products	**595.3**	**584.7**	**592.4**	**590.1**	***-2.3***
Total	**987.6**	**974.3**	**985.2**	**979.8**	***-5.4***

Sources: OilX and OPEC.

Singapore, Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) and Fujairah

Singapore

In February, total product stocks in Singapore fell by 0.3 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 43.2 mb. This is 3.1 mb, or 6.8%, lower than the same month in 2024, and 4.2 mb, or 8.9%, less than the latest five-year average.

Light distillate stocks rose in February by 0.6 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 16.2 mb. This is 0.2 mb or 1.6% higher than the same month in 2024, and 1.0 mb or 6.4%, above the latest five-year average.

Middle distillate stocks also went up in February by 0.6 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 10.1 mb. This is in line with the level of February 2024, but 0.2 mb or 2.4%, below the latest five-year average.

By contrast, residual fuel oil stocks fell by 1.5 mb, m-o-m, ending February at 17.0 mb. This is 3.3 mb, or 16.5%, lower than in February 2024, and 5.0 mb or 22.6%, below the latest five-year average.

ARA

Total product stocks in ARA in February fell by 2.7 mb, m-o-m. At 49.0 mb, they were 4.3 mb, or 9.6%, above the same month in 2024, and 5.3 mb, or 12.2%, higher than the latest five-year average.

Gasoline stocks dropped by 1.2 mb, m-o-m, ending February at 12.8 mb. This is 2.7 mb, or 27.3%, higher than in February 2024, and 2.1 mb, or 19.8%, above the latest five-year average.

Fuel oil stocks also went down in February by 0.8 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 8.2 mb. This is 1.4 mb, or 15.0%, lower than in February 2024, and 0.1 mb, or 1.5%, less than the latest five-year average.

By contrast, gasoil stocks in February increased by 0.2 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 18.5 mb. This is 3.2 mb, or 20.7%, higher than the same month in 2024 and 2.2 mb, or 13.7%, above the latest five-year average.

Jet oil stocks also rose by 0.1 mb, m-o-m, to stand at 6.3 mb in February. This is 0.7 mb, or 12.0%, higher than the level seen in February 2024 and 0.5 mb, or 9.0%, above the latest five-year average.

Fujairah

During the week ending 31 March, total oil product stocks in Fujairah rose by 4.96 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 24.34 mb, according to data from FEDCom and S&P Global Commodity Insights. At this level, total oil stocks were 4.07 mb higher than at the same time a year ago.

Light distillate stocks increased by 1.3 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 8.25 mb, which is 0.68 mb higher than the same time a year ago.

Middle distillate stocks also rose by 1.06 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 3.05 mb, which is 0.31 mb less than the same time last year.

Heavy distillate stocks went up by 2.6 mb, w-o-w, to stand at 13.04 mb, which is 3.70 mb above the same time a year ago.

Balance of Supply and Demand

Demand for DoC crude (i.e., crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) in 2025 remains unchanged from the previous assessment, standing at 42.6 mb/d. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2024 estimate.

Similarly, demand for DoC crude in 2026 is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous assessment, standing at 42.8 mb/d. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2025 forecast.

Balance of supply and demand in 2025

Demand for DoC crude

Demand for DoC crude (i.e., crude from countries participating in the Declaration of Cooperation) remains unchanged from the previous assessment, standing at 42.6 mb/d in 2025. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2024 estimate.

Table 10 - 1: DoC supply/demand balance for 2025*, mb/d

	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 2025/24
(a) World oil demand	**103.8**	**104.2**	**104.3**	**105.3**	**106.4**	**105.0**	***1.3***
Non-DoC liquids production	53.2	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.6	54.1	*0.9*
DoC NGL and non-conventionals	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	*0.1*
(b) Total non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**61.5**	**62.2**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**63.0**	**62.5**	***1.0***
Difference (a-b)	**42.3**	**42.0**	**41.9**	**42.9**	**43.4**	**42.6**	***0.3***
DoC crude oil production	**40.9**	**40.9**					
Balance	**-1.4**	**-1.1**					

*Note: * 2025 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Balance of supply and demand in 2026

Demand for DoC crude

Demand for DoC crude is revised down by 0.1 mb/d from the previous assessment, standing at 42.8 mb/d in 2026. This is around 0.3 mb/d higher than the 2025 forecast.

Table 10 - 2: DoC supply/demand balance for 2026*, mb/d

	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 2026/25
(a) World oil demand	**105.0**	**105.4**	**105.5**	**106.8**	**107.6**	**106.3**	***1.3***
Non-DoC liquids production	54.1	54.8	54.6	55.0	55.6	55.0	*0.9*
DoC NGL and non-conventionals	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	*0.1*
(b) Total non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**62.5**	**63.3**	**63.2**	**63.5**	**64.2**	**63.5**	***1.0***
Difference (a-b)	**42.6**	**42.1**	**42.3**	**43.3**	**43.4**	**42.8**	***0.3***

*Note: * 2025-2026 = Forecast. Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.*

Source: OPEC.

Appendix

Table 11 - 1: World oil demand and supply balance, mb/d

World oil demand and supply balance	2022	2023	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026
World demand													
Americas	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.6	24.9	25.3	25.2	25.0	24.6	24.9	25.4	25.2	25.1
of which US	*20.2*	*20.4*	*20.4*	*20.0*	*20.4*	*20.7*	*20.7*	*20.5*	*20.1*	*20.4*	*20.8*	*20.7*	*20.5*
Europe	13.6	13.5	13.5	12.8	13.6	14.0	13.7	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.1	13.6	13.6
Asia Pacific	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.2
Total OECD	**45.6**	**45.7**	**45.7**	**44.9**	**45.5**	**46.3**	**46.2**	**45.7**	**45.1**	**45.5**	**46.4**	**46.3**	**45.8**
China	15.0	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.1	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.2
India	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.0
Other Asia	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.2
Latin America	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0
Middle East	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.2	9.1
Africa	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8
Russia	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1
Other Eurasia	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Other Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total Non-OECD	**54.1**	**56.6**	**58.1**	**59.2**	**58.8**	**59.1**	**60.2**	**59.3**	**60.3**	**60.0**	**60.4**	**61.3**	**60.5**
(a) Total world demand	**99.7**	**102.2**	**103.8**	**104.2**	**104.3**	**105.3**	**106.4**	**105.0**	**105.4**	**105.5**	**106.8**	**107.6**	**106.3**
Y-o-y change	***2.5***	***2.6***	***1.5***	***1.3***	***1.1***	***1.5***	***1.3***	***1.3***	***1.2***	***1.2***	***1.5***	***1.2***	***1.3***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	25.0	26.7	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.6	28.3	28.6	28.5	28.8	29.1	28.8
of which US	*19.4*	*21.0*	*21.8*	*21.7*	*22.2*	*22.3*	*22.4*	*22.2*	*22.3*	*22.5*	*22.6*	*22.8*	*22.5*
Europe	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Asia Pacific	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total OECD	**29.1**	**30.7**	**31.7**	**32.0**	**32.1**	**32.3**	**32.7**	**32.3**	**32.6**	**32.4**	**32.7**	**33.1**	**32.7**
China	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
India	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Asia	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Latin America	6.3	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9
Middle East	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Africa	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Other Eurasia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Europe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Non-OECD	**17.9**	**18.6**	**19.0**	**19.2**	**19.2**	**19.2**	**19.4**	**19.3**	**19.6**	**19.6**	**19.7**	**19.9**	**19.7**
Total Non-DoC production	47.0	49.4	50.7	51.2	51.3	51.6	52.1	51.5	52.2	52.0	52.4	53.0	52.4
Processing gains	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**49.4**	**51.9**	**53.2**	**53.8**	**53.9**	**54.1**	**54.6**	**54.1**	**54.8**	**54.6**	**55.0**	**55.6**	**55.0**
DoC NGLs	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
(b) Total Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**57.3**	**60.1**	**61.5**	**62.2**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**63.0**	**62.5**	**63.3**	**63.2**	**63.5**	**64.2**	**63.5**
Y-o-y change	***2.0***	***2.7***	***1.4***	***1.3***	***1.0***	***1.1***	***0.7***	***1.0***	***1.1***	***0.8***	***1.0***	***1.2***	***1.0***
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	27.7	27.1	26.6	26.8									
Non-OPEC DoC crude production	15.2	15.0	14.3	14.1									
DoC crude oil production	**42.9**	**42.1**	**40.9**	**40.9**									
Total liquids production	**100.2**	**102.1**	**102.4**	**103.1**									
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	*0.6*	*-0.1*	*-1.4*	*-1.1*									
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	2,781	2,778	2,752										
SPR	1,214	1,207	1,245										
Total	**3,995**	**3,984**	**3,998**										
Oil-on-water	1,546	1,438	1,373										
Days of forward consumption in OECD, *days*													
Commercial onland stocks	61	61	60										
SPR	27	26	27										
Total	**87**	**87**	**87**										
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**42.3**	**42.2**	**42.3**	**42.0**	**41.9**	**42.9**	**43.4**	**42.6**	**42.1**	**42.3**	**43.3**	**43.4**	**42.8**

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

Source: OPEC.

Table 11 - 2: World oil demand and supply balance: changes from last month's table*, mb/d

World oil demand and supply balance	2022	2023	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026
World demand													
Americas	-	-	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
of which US	-	-	-	*0.1*	*-0.1*	-	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-0.1*	*0.0*	-	*0.0*
Europe	-	-	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Asia Pacific	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Total OECD	**-**	**-**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**-0.4**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**-0.4**	**-0.2**
China	-	-	-	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
India	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Other Asia	-	-	-	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Africa	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russia	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eurasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Total Non-OECD	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**
(a) Total world demand	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**	**-0.3**
Y-o-y change	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-0.1***	***-0.3***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.2***	***-0.2***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.2***
Non-DoC liquids production													
Americas	-	-	-	-	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
of which US	-	-	*0.0*	*-0.1*	*0.0*	*-0.1*	*0.0*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*
Europe	-	-	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia Pacific	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total OECD	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Other Asia	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Africa	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Eurasia	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-OECD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total Non-DoC production	-	-	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Processing gains	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-DoC liquids production	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
DoC NGLs	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Total Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**-**	**-**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
Y-o-y change	***-***	***-***	***0.0***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***	***-0.1***
OPEC crude oil production (secondary sources)	-	-	-										
Non-OPEC DoC crude production	-	-	-										
DoC crude oil production	**-**	**-**	**-**										
Total liquids production	**-**	**-**	**-**										
Balance (stock change and miscellaneous)	-	-	-										
OECD closing stock levels, *mb*													
Commercial	-	-	15										
SPR	-	-	3										
Total	**-**	**-**	**18**										
Oil-on-water	-	-	-30										
Days of forward consumption in OECD, *days*													
Commercial onland stocks	-	-	1										
SPR	-	-	-										
Total	**-**	**-**	**1**										
Memo items													
(a) - (b)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**

*Note: * This compares Table 11 - 1 in this issue of the MOMR with Table 11 - 1 in the March 2025 issue.*
This table shows only where changes have occurred.
Source: OPEC.

Table 11 - 3: OECD oil stocks and oil on the water at the end of the period

OECD oil stocks and oil on water	2022	2023	2024	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24
Closing stock levels, mb											
OECD onland commercial	**2,781**	**2,778**	**2,752**	**2,759**	**2,793**	**2,829**	**2,778**	**2,768**	**2,846**	**2,807**	**2,752**
Americas	1,492	1,518	1,494	1,489	1,513	1,539	1,518	1,499	1,552	1,530	1,494
Europe	936	906	925	920	921	925	906	934	949	920	925
Asia Pacific	353	353	333	351	359	365	353	334	345	357	333
OECD SPR	**1,214**	**1,207**	**1,245**	**1,217**	**1,206**	**1,209**	**1,207**	**1,219**	**1,226**	**1,235**	**1,245**
Americas	374	357	395	373	349	353	357	366	374	384	395
Europe	461	466	466	460	470	471	466	470	468	467	466
Asia Pacific	378	384	384	383	387	384	384	383	384	383	384
OECD total	**3,995**	**3,984**	**3,998**	**3,976**	**3,998**	**4,038**	**3,984**	**3,987**	**4,072**	**4,042**	**3,998**
Oil-on-water	**1,546**	**1,438**	**1,373**	**1,560**	**1,449**	**1,367**	**1,438**	**1,459**	**1,394**	**1,373**	**1,373**
Days of forward consumption in OECD, days											
OECD onland commercial	**61**	**61**	**60**	**61**	**61**	**61**	**62**	**61**	**62**	**60**	**61**
Americas	60	61	60	59	60	61	62	60	61	60	61
Europe	70	67	68	68	67	69	70	68	68	67	72
Asia Pacific	49	49	46	51	51	49	47	48	50	48	44
OECD SPR	**27**	**26**	**27**	**27**	**26**	**26**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**28**
Americas	15	14	16	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	16
Europe	34	34	34	34	34	35	36	34	33	34	36
Asia Pacific	52	53	53	56	55	52	51	55	55	51	51
OECD total	**87**	**87**	**87**	**87**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**87**	**88**	**87**	**89**

Sources: Argus, EIA, IEA, JODI, METI, OilX and OPEC.

Table 11 - 4: Non-DoC liquids production and DoC natural gas liquids, mb/d*

Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	2024	Change 24/23	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	Change 25/24	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	Change 26/25
US	21.8	0.8	21.7	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.2	0.4	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.8	22.5	0.4
Canada	5.9	0.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	0.1	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2	0.1
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OECD Americas	**27.7**	**1.0**	**28.0**	**28.1**	**28.3**	**28.6**	**28.3**	**0.5**	**28.6**	**28.5**	**28.8**	**29.1**	**28.8**	**0.5**
Norway	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
UK	0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Denmark	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other OECD Europe	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
OECD Europe	**3.5**	**-0.1**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**0.1**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**0.0**
Australia	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other OECD Asia Pacific	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
OECD Asia Pacific	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**
Total OECD	**31.7**	**0.9**	**32.0**	**32.1**	**32.3**	**32.7**	**32.3**	**0.6**	**32.6**	**32.4**	**32.7**	**33.1**	**32.7**	**0.4**
China	**4.6**	**0.1**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**0.0**
India	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.0**
Indonesia	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Thailand	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Vietnam	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Asia others	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other Asia	**1.6**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**0.0**
Argentina	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1
Brazil	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	0.2
Colombia	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Ecuador	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0
Latin America others	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2
Latin America	**7.2**	**0.3**	**7.3**	**7.4**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**0.2**	**7.7**	**7.8**	**7.9**	**8.0**	**7.9**	**0.4**
Qatar	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
Middle East others	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Middle East	**2.0**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**0.0**
Angola	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Chad	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Egypt	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Ghana	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
South Africa	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Africa others	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Africa	**2.3**	**0.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**0.0**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**0.0**
Other Eurasia	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**
Other Europe	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Total Non-OECD	**19.0**	**0.3**	**19.2**	**19.2**	**19.2**	**19.4**	**19.3**	**0.3**	**19.6**	**19.6**	**19.7**	**19.9**	**19.7**	**0.4**
Non-DoC production	50.7	1.3	51.2	51.3	51.6	52.1	51.5	0.9	52.2	52.0	52.4	53.0	52.4	0.9
Processing gains	2.5	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Non-DoC liquids production	**53.2**	**1.3**	**53.8**	**53.9**	**54.1**	**54.6**	**54.1**	**0.9**	**54.8**	**54.6**	**55.0**	**55.6**	**55.0**	**0.9**
DoC NGLs	**8.3**	**0.1**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**0.1**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**8.6**	**8.5**	**0.1**
Non-DoC liquids production and DoC NGLs	**61.5**	**1.4**	**62.2**	**62.3**	**62.4**	**63.0**	**62.5**	**1.0**	**63.3**	**63.2**	**63.5**	**64.2**	**63.5**	**1.0**

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

Table 11 - 5: World rig count, units

World rig count	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/23	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Change Mar/Feb
US	722	688	599	-89	586	586	588	590	592	3
Canada	174	177	188	11	209	195	216	247	194	-53
Mexico	47	55	50	-5	49	43	21	19	19	0
OECD Americas	**945**	**921**	**839**	**-82**	**846**	**826**	**827**	**857**	**807**	**-50**
Norway	17	17	13	-4	12	13	15	15	15	0
UK	10	12	8	-4	9	8	8	8	9	1
OECD Europe	**65**	**66**	**64**	**-2**	**63**	**65**	**66**	**66**	**66**	**0**
OECD Asia Pacific	**24**	**25**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**25**	**20**	**20**	**17**	**-3**
Total OECD	**1,034**	**1,012**	**928**	**-84**	**935**	**916**	**912**	**943**	**890**	**-53**
Other Asia*	186	204	212	8	205	211	200	201	203	2
Latin America	119	120	104	-16	104	100	107	107	108	1
Middle East	62	61	62	1	62	63	63	62	64	2
Africa	64	67	52	-15	46	47	46	45	45	0
Other Europe	10	11	9	-2	9	9	10	10	10	0
Total Non-OECD	**441**	**463**	**439**	**-24**	**426**	**430**	**425**	**425**	**430**	**5**
Non-OPEC rig count	**1,475**	**1,475**	**1,367**	**-108**	**1,361**	**1,346**	**1,338**	**1,368**	**1,320**	**-48**
Algeria	32	36	42	6	43	42	43	43	43	0
Congo	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	-1
Equatorial Guinea**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gabon	3	3	4	1	5	3	3	3	3	0
Iran**	117	117	117	0	117	117	117	117	117	0
Iraq	51	61	62	1	62	62	62	62	62	0
Kuwait	27	24	31	7	33	32	30	30	30	0
Libya	7	14	18	4	18	18	18	18	18	0
Nigeria	10	14	15	1	14	11	11	10	10	0
Saudi Arabia	73	83	81	-2	79	75	81	85	76	-9
UAE	47	57	66	9	68	70	73	72	73	1
Venezuela	3	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	0
OPEC rig count	**371**	**412**	**439**	**27**	**442**	**432**	**441**	**444**	**436**	**-8**
World rig count* **	**1,846**	**1,887**	**1,806**	**-81**	**1,803**	**1,778**	**1,778**	**1,812**	**1,756**	**-56**
of which:										
Oil	1,463	1,498	1,439	-59	1,443	1,415	1,414	1,441	1,399	-43
Gas	352	357	320	-37	311	311	312	320	304	-15
Others	31	32	47	15	50	53	52	52	54	2

*Note: * Other Asia includes India and offshore rigs for China.*
*** Estimated data when Baker Hughes Incorporated did not reported the data.*
**** Data excludes onshore China as well as Russia and other Eurasia.*
Totals may not add up due to independent rounding.

Sources: Baker Hughes and OPEC.

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations

b	barrels
b/d	barrels per day
bp	basis points
bb	billion barrels
bcf	billion cubic feet
cu m	cubic metres
mb	million barrels
mb/d	million barrels per day
mmbtu	million British thermal units
mn	million
m-o-m	month-on-month
mt	metric tonnes
q-o-q	quarter-on-quarter
pp	percentage points
tb/d	thousand barrels per day
tcf	trillion cubic feet
y-o-y	year-on-year
y-t-d	year-to-date

Acronyms

ARA	Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp
BoE	Bank of England
BoJ	Bank of Japan
BOP	Balance of payments
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
CAPEX	capital expenditures
CCI	Consumer Confidence Index
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CIF	cost, insurance and freight
CPI	consumer price index
DoC	Declaration of Cooperation
DCs	developing countries
DUC	drilled, but uncompleted (oil well)
ECB	European Central Bank
EIA	US Energy Information Administration
Emirates NBD	Emirates National Bank of Dubai
EMs	emerging markets
EV	electric vehicle

FAI	fixed asset investment
FCC	fluid catalytic cracking
FDI	foreign direct investment
Fed	US Federal Reserve
FID	final investment decision
FOB	free on board
FPSO	floating production storage and offloading
FSU	Former Soviet Union
FX	Foreign Exchange
FY	fiscal year
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
GoM	Gulf of Mexico
GTLs	gas-to-liquids
HH	Henry Hub
HSFO	high-sulphur fuel oil
ICE	Intercontinental Exchange
IEA	International Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOCs	international oil companies
IP	industrial production
ISM	Institute of Supply Management
JODI	Joint Organisations Data Initiative
LIBOR	London inter-bank offered rate
LLS	Light Louisiana Sweet
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LR	long-range (vessel)
LSFO	low-sulphur fuel oil
MCs	(OPEC) Member Countries
MED	Mediterranean
MENA	Middle East/North Africa
MOMR	(OPEC) Monthly Oil Market Report
MPV	multi-purpose vehicle
MR	medium-range or mid-range (vessel)
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGLs	natural gas liquids
NPC	National People's Congress (China)
NWE	Northwest Europe
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEX	operational expenditures
OIV	total open interest volume
ORB	OPEC Reference Basket
OSP	Official Selling Price
PADD	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts
PBoC	People's Bank of China
PMI	purchasing managers' index
PPI	producer price index
PPP	purchasing power parity

RBI	Reserve Bank of India
REER	real effective exchange rate
ROI	return on investment
SAAR	seasonally-adjusted annualized rate
SIAM	Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers
SRFO	straight-run fuel oil
SUV	sports utility vehicle
ULCC	ultra-large crude carrier
ULSD	ultra-low sulphur diesel
USEC	US East Coast
USGC	US Gulf Coast
USWC	US West Coast
VGO	vacuum gasoil
VLCC	very large crude carriers
WPI	wholesale price index
WS	Worldscale
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
WTS	West Texas Sour

OPEC Basket average price

US$/b

Down 2.81 in March

March 2025	74.00
February 2025	76.81
Year-to-date	**76.77**

March OPEC crude production

mb/d, according to secondary sources

Down 0.08 in March

March 2025	26.78
February 2025	26.85

March Non-OPEC DoC crude production

mb/d, according to secondary sources

Up 0.04 in March

March 2025	14.24
February 2025	14.20

Economic growth rate

per cent

	World	US	Eurozone	Japan	China	India	Brazil	Russia
2025	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.0	4.6	6.3	2.3	1.9
2026	3.1	2.2	1.1	0.9	4.5	6.5	2.5	1.5

Supply and demand

mb/d

2025		**25/24**	**2026**		**26/25**
World demand	105.0	1.3	World demand	106.3	1.3
Non-DoC liquids production	54.1	0.9	Non-DoC liquids production	55.0	0.9
DoC NGLs	8.4	0.1	DoC NGLs	8.5	0.1
Difference	**42.6**	**0.3**	**Difference**	**42.8**	**0.3**

OECD commercial stocks

mb

	Dec 24	Jan 25	Feb 25	Feb 25/Jan 25
Crude oil	1,285	1,310	1,322	11.1
Products	1,467	1,452	1,425	-27.3
Total	**2,752**	**2,762**	**2,746**	**-16.1**
Days of forward cover	61.3	61.2	60.9	-0.3

Next report to be issued on 14 May 2025.