



# PREVIEW: JMMC and OPEC+ Meetings due Thursday 2nd June 2022

## OVERVIEW

Oil producers are expected to continue with the pact of increasing output to the previously agreed amount of 432k BPD – expectations that have also been backed by six OPEC sources via Reuters last week. **However, what was originally expected to be another smooth/uneventful meeting, has the potential for some fireworks** - with source reports via WSJ suggesting OPEC is mulling suspending Russia from quotas (see below). The meeting also takes place shortly after two Senior US advisors' "secret visit" to Saudi Arabia, whilst the Russian Foreign Minister met with Gulf Cooperation Council members (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait). "When the current pact expires in September, the group will decide on a new market management policy depending on the market conditions at the time", according to Energy Intel citing delegates - thus markets could also be on the lookout for further flesh on the bones of this. The Joint Technical Committee (JTC) report cited by Energy Intel is largely in-line with the latest OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report - with global oil demand forecast to increase by 3.4mIn BPD, but OPEC cut its 2022 inventory surplus to 1.4mIn (prev. 1.9mIn BPD).

**SCHEDULE:** The Joint Ministerial Monitoring Committee (JMMC) is set to convene at 13:00BST/08:00EDT and then make a recommendation to producers. The OPEC+ confab is expected at 13:30BST/08:30EDT, subject to delays.

## RUSSIA

- **DEMAND:** Demand for Russian oil, particularly from the West, has depleted. EU leaders earlier this week agreed on a watered-down version of the original proposal unveiled by the European Commission President in early May. The agreement would see a ban on Russian seaborne oil over the next six months, whilst pipeline oil will be temporarily exempted. Hungary would effectively be exempt as it has no seaports. Germany and Poland, who are both fed by the North Druzhba pipeline, agreed to a voluntary phase-out – with the total hit closer to around 90% of Russian flows to the EU. Furthermore, eyes have been on nations announcing bans on insurers covering ships carrying Russian oil. SGH Macro commented Tuesday on the importance of insurance bans, "For those that recall the oil sanctions measures that were taken against Iran, the Western ban on insuring tankers carrying Iranian oil was perhaps the single most effective measure in taking a significant part of the Islamic Republic's clandestine oil exports off markets."
- **SUPPLY:** With the West shunning Russian oil, reports have been suggesting that Russia has turned to India and China for discounted oil sales. Refinitiv Eikon data signalled that India has received 34mIn barrels of discounted Russian oil since the invasion of Ukraine, whilst reports via the FT last month highlighted Chinese refiners discretely purchasing Russian oil at a "steep discount". The IEA, in its April Oil Market Report (OMR), forecast the overall decline of Russian supply by 1.6mIn BPD in May and 2mIn BPD in June and believes this could expand to circa. 3mIn BPD from July onwards. The agency added that despite sanctions, total Russian oil exports increased MM in April by 620k BPD; Russia shut-in nearly 1mIn BPD of oil in April.
- **WSJ SOURCES:** Source reports said OPEC members are mulling suspending Russia's participationfeats in the OPEC+ pact (DoC) amid sanctions. According to the article, exempting Russia from the quotas could pave the way for Saudi and the UAE, alongside other producers, to ramp up output in the face of Western pressure. **Desks have been sceptical about these reports** and have highlighted that the chances of such an exclusion are low given the limited spare capacity (see below) and the political stability between OPEC and Russia. That being said, OPEC has previously affirmed a flexible stance and thus there is scope for a surprise on this front. **Note, the JTC did not discuss an exemption at their meeting.**

## OTHER DEMAND FACTORS

- **CHINA'S COVID CONUNDRUM:** China's COVID situation remains somewhat mixed with Shanghai City loosening curbs, but Beijing recently tightening curbs in certain districts. "Severe new lockdown measures amid surging Covid cases in China have led to a downward revision in our expectations for global oil demand in 2Q22 and for the year as a whole", IEA said in its OMR. However, with lockdowns in an easing trend and China



adopting more economy-boosting stimulus measures, downgrades to growth forecasts could prove to be conservative, assuming a more targeted approach to future COVID outbreaks.

- **US DRIVING SEASON:** Gasoline prices have been underpinned by seasonal demand from the US driving season - which officially kicked off on US Memorial day - with the average gallon hitting record highs in recent weeks. Desks have now been flagging demand destruction stemming from the high prices. CNN last month also reported that the White House is mulling an emergency declaration that would release diesel from a rarely used stockpile.

## OTHER SUPPLY FACTORS

- **OPEC SPARE CAPACITY:** Spare capacity has come into focus, with the gap between OPEC+ production and quotas rising to a record 2.59mln BPD in April; 13 out of the 19 countries struggled to hit quotas, according to a survey cited by S&P Global. Meanwhile, Saudi Aramco's CEO last month warned that the world is operating with less than 2% of spare oil capacity. This is arguably the most important supply-side factor as it puts any real OPEC output into question despite quotas.
- **IRANIAN OIL:** There has been no meaningful movement on the Iranian Nuclear Deal since the prior meeting and the US and Iran stick to their guns. However, the US has released punchier rhetoric in which the US Special Envoy for Iran warned if Iran continues to make demands on the JCPOA, the US will continue to reject them and there will be no agreement, and if there is no deal, then the US is ready to further tighten sanctions and respond strongly to any escalation.
- **SPR RELEASES:** Following the joint SPR releases seen earlier this year, reports via CNN in early May (citing an Energy Department official and later confirmed by the DoE) suggested that the Biden administration plans to seek bids this fall to buy 60mln barrels of crude oil as the first step in a years-long process aimed at replenishing America's shrinking emergency oil reserve. The article suggested "The first tranche of purchases will cover only one-third of that 180mln-barrel release... Beyond trying to refill a vital rainy fund, the Biden administration hopes the buyback plan will encourage domestic oil production by guaranteeing a source of future demand."

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