

Oil market stability and the producer-consumer dialogue:

Trends and questions



Flow

1. Trends

2. Questions



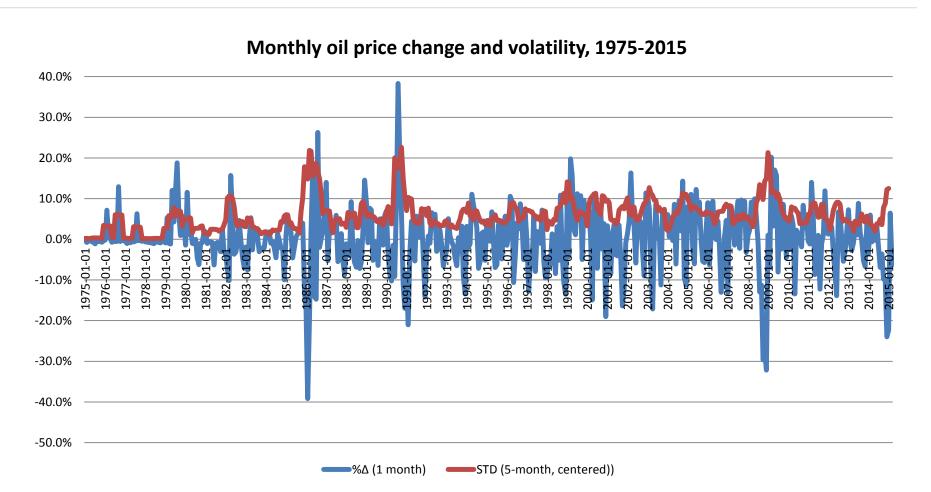
Flow

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2. Questions



Three episodes of high volatility in 35 years: 1986, 1990, 2008......and maybe a fourth one: 2014-2015

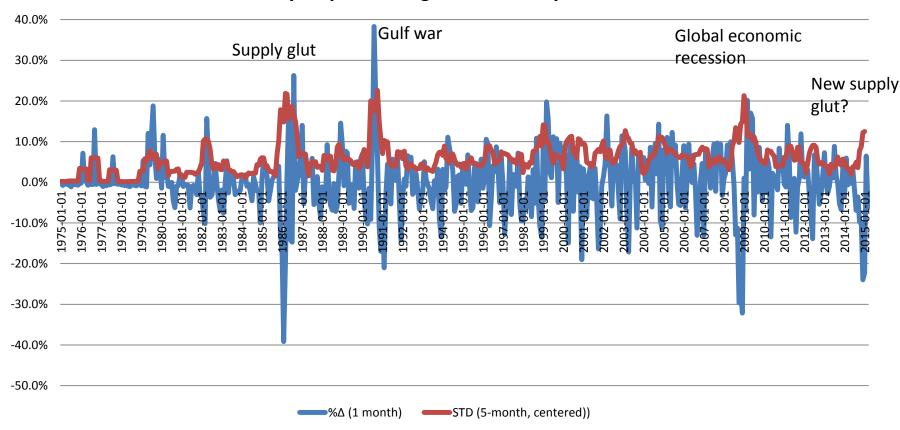


Source: US prices are WTI from EIA (1986-2014) and WSJ (1975-1985); own calculation.



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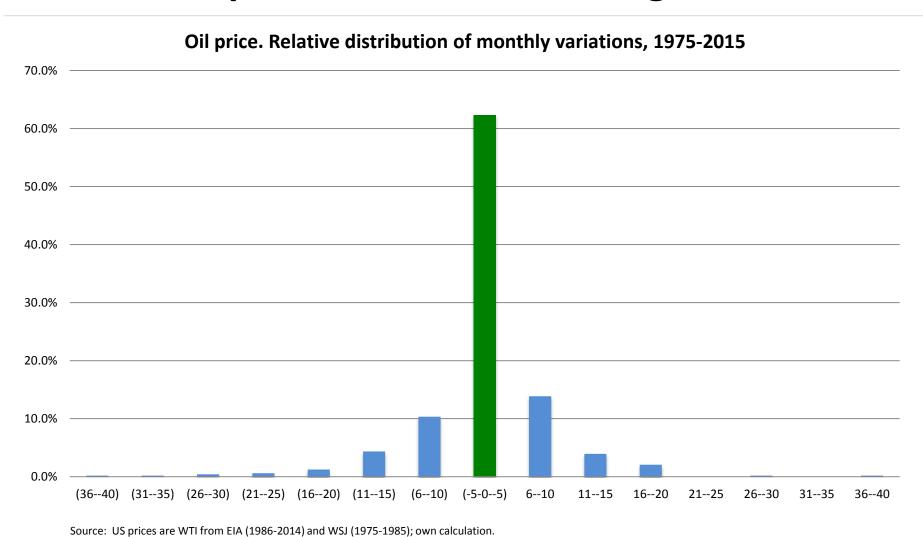


Question 1

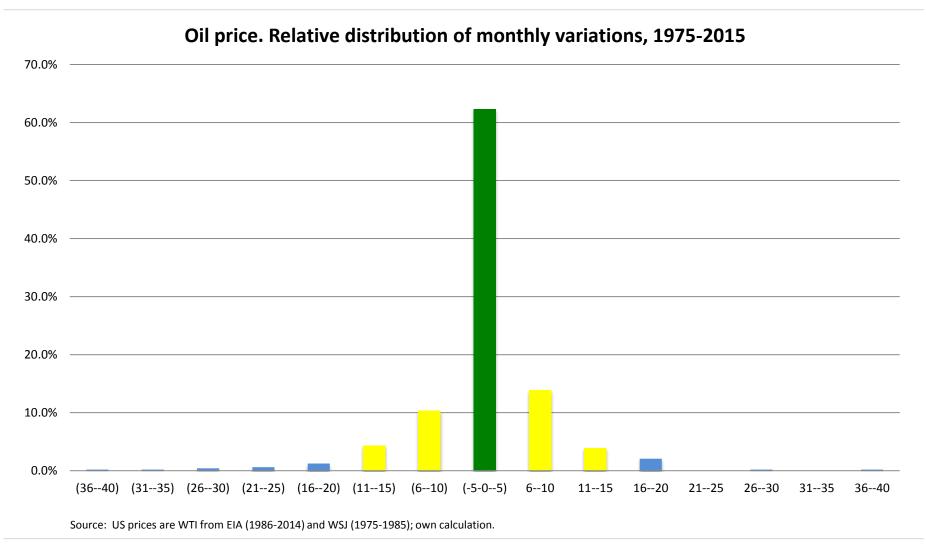
Volatility: how much is too much?



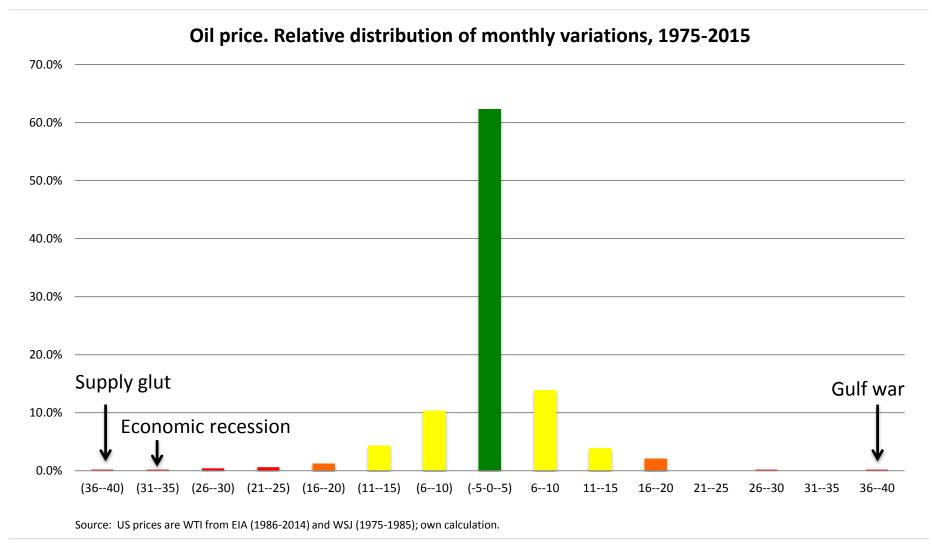
Over 60% of monthly price variations since 1975 have taken place within a small range: -5% to 5%



A wider range of variation has appeared tolerable -to a point: -15% to 15%



But higher ones have generated much discomfort:



It is difficult to reach a common view of an acceptable level of volatility due to the broad range of stakeholder interests in the oil market



Different stakeholders have different perspectives on volatility

Governments

- Distributive effects
- Macroeconomic effects

Companies operating in physical markets

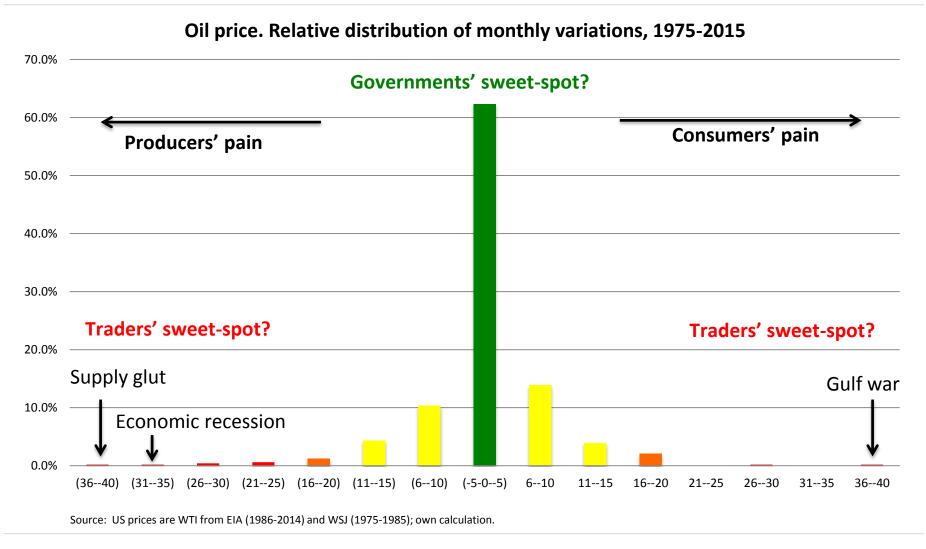
- Long-term investment
- Affordable supplies

Investors, creditors, and debtors in financial markets

- Hedging and risk allocation
- Credit and risk valuation



Stakeholders have different tolerance thresholds for volatility



Question 2

International energy cooperation: when and how?



It depends on:

Objectives

Instruments

Information



What is the target?

• An oil price level?

A range for the percentage change in the oil price?

A range of variation around an average percentage change?

A revenue stream?

Supply/demand certainty?

What are the instruments?

Physical market	Supply	Production quotas Strategic reserves	
			Dialogue
	Demand	Policy transparency?	and Data
Financial market	Policy and regulation	Price reporting	
		Position limits	



The IEF works to improve the quality of information available to decision-makers

Dialogue

- IEF Ministerial meetings
- Analysis of the interaction between physical and financial energy markets and its implications for policy (with IEA and OPEC)
- Comparative analysis of energy outlooks (with IEA and OPEC)

Data

 Promotion of market transparency through JODI (with APEC, Eurostat, IEA, GECF, OLADE, OPEC, and UNSD)



Focus of the conversation on the interaction between physical and financial markets (IEA-IEF-OPEC Symposia)

Fundamentals and expectations about fundamentals

- Supply
- Demand

Role of regulation in promoting transparency and efficient price formation

- Price reporting
- Hedging
- Harmonization of standards
- Regulatory arbitrage

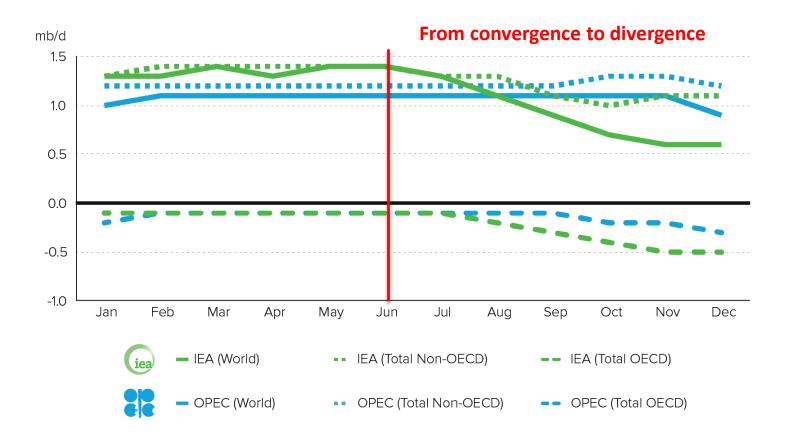


Food for thought...



Demand estimates for both the IEA and OPEC were stable until June 2014, when expectations began to change

Figure 1. Revisions of 2014 World Liquids Demand Growth Estimates

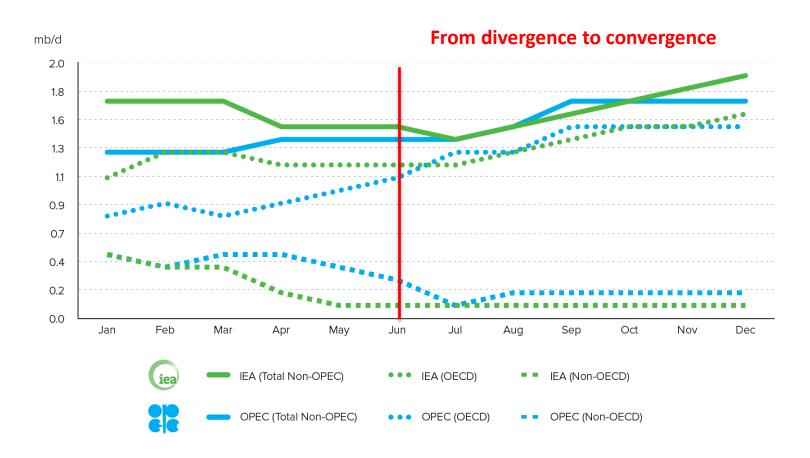






Supply growth estimates converged by the second half of the year

Figure 4. Forecast Revisions of 2014 Non-OPEC Liquids Supply Growth













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