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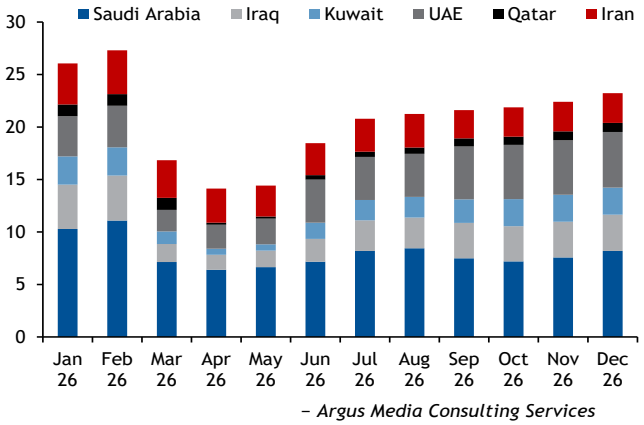
Argus Oil Fundamentals Outlook



Overview

The long road to reaching a deal that will allow the strait of Hormuz to reopen seems to be getting longer. This is now pretty much the only policy goal that Washington is trying to achieve — and one that Tehran looks determined to prevent, except on its terms. The impasse seems almost perfect. News that negotiations between Oman and Iran over an arrangement to reopen the strait to shipping could be reaching a successful conclusion was met by more US threats to bomb, with the commander in chief saying: "Oman will behave just like everybody else, or we will have to blow them up." The US continues to blockade Iranian ports while laying claim to the strait as US territory. Meanwhile, Iran has for its part upped the ante by demanding an array of concessions from Washington — concessions that cannot possibly be met — and threatening further military action if negotiations fail.

Mideast Gulf crude, condensate production ***mn b/d***



– *Argus Media Consulting Services*

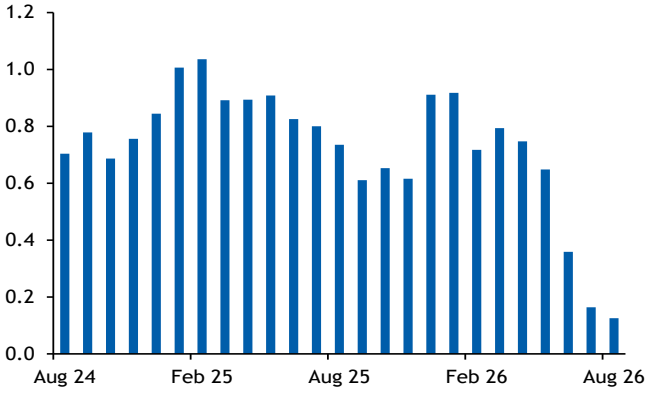
It looks increasingly likely that the stalemate between Iran and the US will last a lot longer than the market was hitherto anticipating. The fact that the crude price has not moved up more sharply than it has must be down to the fact that Mideast Gulf production and exports have staged something of a recovery. It is impossible to say precisely what is going on, but based on loading data provided by Kpler, we believe that production has been building steadily since the low points of April and May (*see graph*).

This has been achieved by Saudi Arabia and the UAE maximising the use of alternative pipeline routes, while Iraq has a conduit to Ceyhan in Turkey, although this is little used. Between them, these routes supported June exports of close to 6.5mn b/d, although volumes have since fallen because of lower Saudi exports from Yanbu on the Red Sea after Yemen's Houthis began attacking Saudi shipping. So far this month, combined exports along these routes might have fallen to just over 5mn b/d, and possibly lower — the ability of vessels to go dark by turning off their automatic identification system renders normal tracking procedures more or less ineffective.

An increasing number of vessels are opting to go dark and this does appear to be allowing more shipping to transit the strait. As measured by loading data, August's Iraqi exports may be back to over 50pc of pre-conflict levels, UAE volumes back to over 60pc and Kuwaiti volumes to as much as 80pc. Combining estimated exports with crude used in domestic refining and power plants suggests that regional production in August might be as high as 80pc of pre-conflict levels.

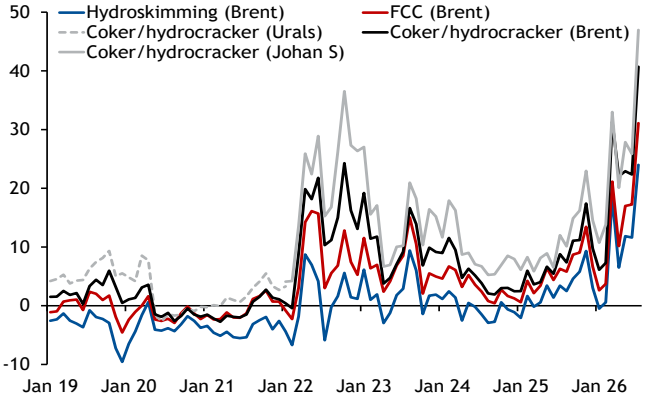
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Russian diesel/gasoil exports ***mn b/d***



– Kpler

Rotterdam VCM refining margins ***$/bl***



– Argus Media Consulting Services

Once again, the market is showing remarkable resilience, finding new ways to trade — as it did in the early days of sanctions on Russia. Producers are offering hefty discounts to attract buyers, Asian refiners unwilling to risk passage through the Bab el-Mandeb strait in the Red Sea are prepared to consider lifting crude at the Egyptian port of Sidi Kerir on the Mediterranean, and Saudi Aramco is reportedly offering crude for purchase via ship-to-ship transfer in the Gulf of Oman, presumably on a spot basis.

So crude trade is reviving, despite no resolution to the Iran-US conflict being in sight. The more trade picks up, the more likely it is that Iran will take action to disrupt it — the ability to do so represents its only leverage. Whether or not it can force trade back down to the kind of lows seen in April and May remains to be seen. If it can, then global inventories will be at perilously low levels by the year's end. Otherwise, it seems that the market may after all be able to operate in a near-normal fashion.

Another disruption — and one that could prove to have greater and more enduring consequences — is the Ukrainian drone campaign against Russian refining and export infrastructure. In the Black Sea, Ukrainian drone attacks on Russia's CPC export terminal brought loadings to a complete halt for a time in late July. Since then, the US has secured assurances from Ukraine that it will not target non-Russian tankers. CPC Blend crude exports have risen to 1.3mn b/d in August — up from 760,000 b/d in the second half of July, when drone attacks repeatedly forced the terminal to suspend operations — but this is still around 350,000 b/d lower than usual. And there have been fresh attacks at the neighbouring Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, targeting the Sheskharis terminal — where Russian crude and Kazakh Kebco crude cargoes load — with recent reports suggesting that loadings were being suspended. In an already tight market, these attacks were sufficient to push prompt physical values sharply higher, although some of this additional strength fell away after the attacks stopped. Ukrainian drone strikes on Russian refineries are having a much more pronounced and sustained impact — these strikes have taken around 2mn b/d of capacity off line, which has resulted in a significant shortfall in product supply and a sharp drop in exports. Russian diesel exports are at record lows, with the government imposing an outright ban (*see graph*), while it is also actively importing gasoline.

With Middle East product exports still so constrained, global markets are looking very tight. "I have never seen the available [refining] capacity relative to demand as low as it is today," ExxonMobil chief executive Darren Woods said recently. "It's going to take a while for the industry to climb its way out of that hole." Meanwhile, refiners everywhere are reaping the rewards. Our indicative refining margins for northwest Europe are running at record highs (*see graph*), with a complex variable cost margin (VCM) averaging $47/bl in July and even simple hydroskimming at $24/bl.

Crude markets are facing a disruption that while significant can at least be worked around. For product markets, the issue is a lack of spare capacity. This pressure could ease to some extent were China to make its spare capacity available, but so far there is little sign of that happening. And this raises an intriguing possibility. If pressure can be put on Ukraine to halt attacks on crude export terminals, could it also be pressured to stop targeting Russian refineries?

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Supply and demand balance

Global oil balance													*mn b/d*
	2024	**1Q25**	**2Q25**	**3Q25**	**4Q25**	**2025**	**1Q26**	**2Q26**	**3Q26**	**4Q26**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Demand													
North America	**22.98**	22.81	22.92	23.62	23.29	**23.16**	23.29	22.94	23.28	23.32	**23.21**	**23.31**	**23.29**
Europe	**14.26**	13.72	14.48	14.53	14.19	**14.23**	13.71	13.88	14.58	13.87	**14.01**	**13.99**	**13.90**
Asia-Pacific	**38.20**	38.95	38.42	38.37	39.64	**38.84**	40.35	34.13	36.33	38.14	**37.23**	**38.66**	**39.10**
Latin America	**8.96**	8.87	9.05	9.21	9.13	**9.06**	8.97	8.99	9.04	9.04	**9.01**	**9.14**	**9.30**
Middle East	**9.30**	9.07	9.42	9.81	9.27	**9.39**	8.79	8.79	9.54	9.42	**9.13**	**9.59**	**9.75**
FSU	**4.26**	3.96	4.15	4.44	4.37	**4.23**	4.73	4.07	4.42	4.51	**4.44**	**4.53**	**4.66**
Africa	**4.80**	4.92	4.93	4.93	5.03	**4.95**	4.95	4.66	4.56	4.74	**4.73**	**4.95**	**5.02**
Total	**102.76**	**102.31**	**103.36**	**104.91**	**104.93**	**103.88**	**104.79**	**97.46**	**101.74**	**103.04**	**101.76**	**104.16**	**105.02**
Year-on-Year change	**0.77**	1.00	0.25	1.39	1.85	**1.12**	2.48	-5.90	-3.17	-1.88	**-2.12**	**2.40**	**0.86**
Supply													
Non-Opec crude and NGL													
US	**20.28**	20.27	20.95	21.51	21.52	**21.06**	21.16	21.69	21.61	21.59	**21.51**	**22.02**	**22.19**
Canada	**5.89**	6.17	5.85	6.23	6.40	**6.16**	6.32	5.81	6.22	6.33	**6.17**	**6.29**	**6.36**
Europe	**3.23**	3.33	3.28	3.40	3.48	**3.37**	3.48	3.26	3.17	3.26	**3.29**	**3.24**	**3.24**
Latin America	**8.62**	8.64	8.83	9.06	9.44	**8.99**	9.62	9.90	9.99	10.01	**9.88**	**10.04**	**10.26**
Africa	**2.29**	2.24	2.24	2.30	2.30	**2.27**	2.28	2.29	2.35	2.40	**2.33**	**2.46**	**2.51**
Russia	**10.52**	10.28	10.31	10.54	10.70	**10.46**	10.51	10.28	10.26	10.29	**10.34**	**10.31**	**10.50**
Other FSU	**2.74**	2.96	3.08	3.01	2.87	**2.98**	2.74	3.04	2.93	3.03	**2.94**	**3.02**	**3.14**
Middle East	**6.81**	6.80	6.88	7.21	7.30	**7.05**	6.18	5.13	7.22	7.98	**6.63**	**8.62**	**8.87**
Asia-Pacific	**7.04**	7.14	7.10	7.03	7.03	**7.08**	7.13	7.04	7.11	7.11	**7.10**	**7.09**	**7.09**
Total non-Opec supply	**67.42**	**67.84**	**68.52**	**70.28**	**71.04**	**69.42**	**69.41**	**68.44**	**70.86**	**72.01**	**70.18**	**73.09**	**74.17**
Opec													
Opec crude	**23.72**	23.98	24.37	24.92	25.34	**24.65**	23.29	17.59	20.95	21.50	**20.83**	**24.52**	**26.33**
Opec NGL and condensate	**4.41**	4.21	4.21	4.21	4.21	**4.21**	3.67	2.53	2.85	3.72	**3.19**	**4.03**	**4.16**
Total Opec supply	**28.14**	**28.19**	**28.59**	**29.13**	**29.56**	**28.87**	**26.96**	**20.12**	**23.80**	**25.22**	**24.03**	**28.55**	**30.49**
Biofuels	**3.31**	2.88	3.39	3.74	3.40	**3.35**	3.06	3.86	4.36	3.82	**3.77**	**3.88**	**4.03**
GTLs and CTLs	**0.58**	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.57	**0.57**	0.55	0.41	0.42	0.50	**0.47**	**0.54**	**0.56**
Processing gains	**2.38**	2.39	2.42	2.48	2.46	**2.44**	2.43	2.26	2.32	2.41	**2.36**	**2.49**	**2.50**
Global supply	**101.83**	**101.88**	**103.50**	**106.20**	**107.02**	**104.65**	**102.41**	**95.10**	**101.76**	**103.95**	**100.80**	**108.55**	**111.74**
Strategic stocks	**0.11**	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03	0.12	**0.01**	-0.09	-1.93	-0.85	0.00	**-0.72**	**0.50**	**0.40**
Global balance*	**-1.04**	**-0.42**	**0.17**	**1.31**	**1.97**	**0.76**	**-2.30**	**-0.43**	**0.86**	**0.91**	**-0.24**	**3.89**	**6.32**
Opec+ crude output**	**30.95**	30.91	31.44	32.20	32.70	**31.81**	30.44	25.09	28.41	29.29	**28.31**	**32.15**	**33.74**

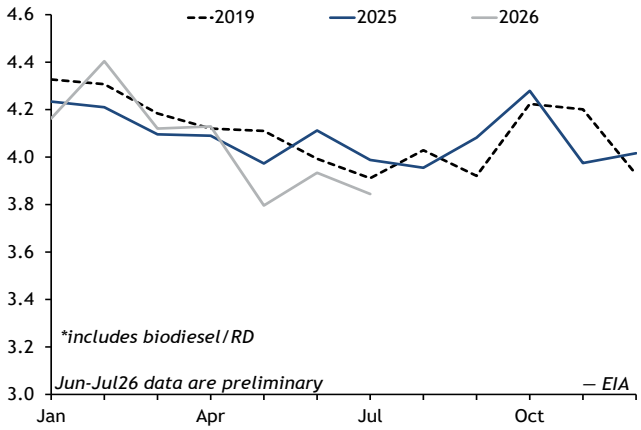
**equivalent to global stock change **not including Iran, Venezuela, Libya*

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Demand

We have revised our oil product demand projection for this year to show a contraction of 2.12mn b/d, compared with last month's projected decline of 1.35mn b/d. Downward revisions were made for all quarters, but are especially pronounced for the third and fourth quarters — these are now lower by around 1mn b/d, showing year-on-year declines of 3.17mn b/d and 1.88mn b/d, respectively. The third and fourth quarters were revised lower as higher prices and shortages dim the outlook across regions. There was a year-on-year downwards revision of 860,000 b/d in the second quarter as well, driven by weaker May data for Europe (down by 300,000 b/d against last month's projection), Asia-Pacific (down by 450,000 b/d) and North America (down by 300,000 b/d).

US diesel/gasoil demand *mn b/d*



US: Soft diesel and gasoline

The EIA's final US oil demand data for May were significantly weaker than its weekly statistics. June and July data also show year-on-year declines, especially for diesel and gasoline, as pump prices remain elevated. This trend is expected to continue, with US diesel prices hitting $5.47/USG this week and with this autumn shaping up to be an even more expensive season for motorists than autumn 2022.

However, US manufacturing activity strengthened last month. The ISM manufacturing PMI rose to 55.6 in July — the highest since May 2022 — backed by stronger output, a rise in new orders, and factory employment figures returning to growth. This could point to stronger gasoil demand going forward. On the other hand, US retail sales weakened unexpectedly in July, falling by 0.6pc month on month to post the weakest performance in over a year, and confounding expectations for a small increase. The poor showing was broad-based, with lower sales at auto dealers, gasoline stations, electronics stores and online retailers. Economists see signs that consumer spending began this quarter with less momentum than expected. Consumer confidence also took a knock in early August, with the University of Michigan's consumer sentiment index dropping to 51 from 55.2 points. Sentiment soured across most demographic groups, but particularly older and lower-income consumers. Only 8pc of consumers expect income growth to outpace inflation over the next year.

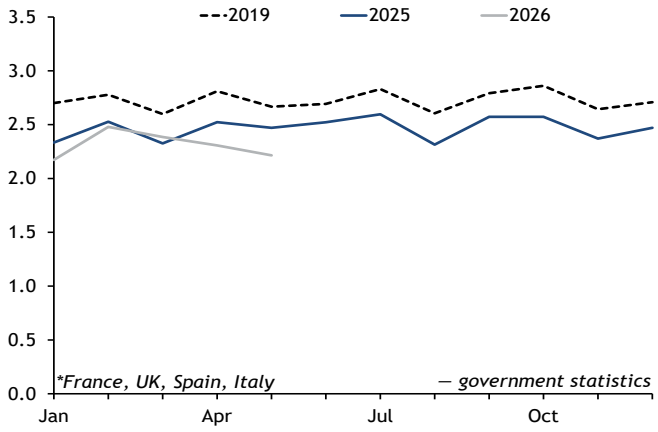
Softer retail spending and declining consumer confidence, combined with a recent downbeat employment report, point to slower US economic activity and fuel consumption growth in the second half of the year. Gasoline demand was already down by 1.5pc (130,000 b/d) on the year in January-July, with the EIA's preliminary data showing July down by almost 200,000 b/d. The US economy does not appear to be heading for a sharp consumer-driven downturn, but the exceptionally strong consumer spending seen earlier in 2026 is fading, pointing to a softer demand outlook. This could, however, be offset by a more doveish Fed.

Demand by product *mn b/d*

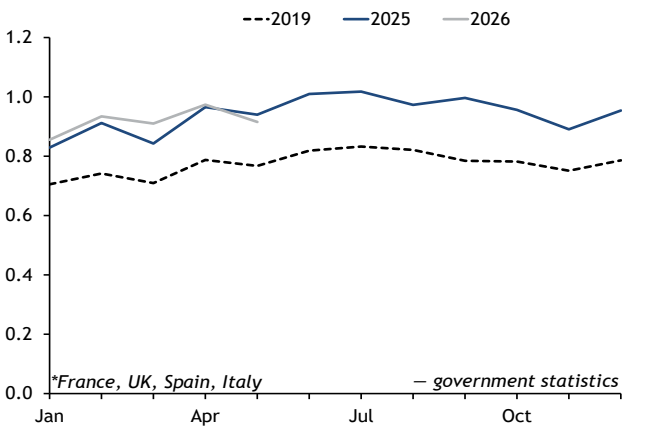
	2024	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	2027	2028
LPG and ethane	**14.06**	14.61	13.59	14.27	14.71	**14.30**	14.82	13.08	13.41	14.36	**13.92**	**14.72**	**15.02**
Naphtha	**7.11**	7.27	7.07	7.19	7.20	**7.18**	7.25	6.11	6.59	7.02	**6.74**	**7.02**	**7.12**
Gasoline	**26.70**	26.35	26.96	27.51	26.99	**26.95**	26.71	26.19	27.02	26.73	**26.66**	**26.90**	**26.96**
Jet-kerosine	**7.36**	7.46	7.51	7.89	7.61	**7.62**	7.75	7.30	8.00	7.99	**7.76**	**8.07**	**8.37**
Diesel/gasoil	**28.67**	28.34	28.81	28.71	29.32	**28.80**	28.64	27.40	28.14	29.02	**28.30**	**28.72**	**28.70**
Fuel oil	**6.69**	6.29	6.28	6.52	6.51	**6.40**	6.29	5.59	6.14	6.08	**6.02**	**6.11**	**6.02**
Other	**12.16**	11.99	13.14	12.83	12.58	**12.63**	13.33	11.79	12.44	11.84	**12.35**	**12.62**	**12.84**
Total	**102.76**	**102.31**	**103.36**	**104.91**	**104.93**	**103.88**	**104.79**	**97.46**	**101.74**	**103.04**	**101.76**	**104.16**	**105.02**

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Europe-4: Diesel/gasoil demand *mn b/d*



Europe-4: Gasoline demand *mn b/d*



Europe diesel/heating oil demand down on year

Jet fuel and gasoline demand were both up by around 2pc on the year in January-May in Europe's four key consuming countries for which we have up-to-date statistics — France, Italy, Spain and the UK — even with this year's elevated prices. But gasoil/diesel demand fell by 5pc, reflecting high diesel and heating oil retail prices. For the latter, consumers have delayed buying — households and businesses usually restock heating oil in the warmer months, when prices are typically lower, but high prices appear to have caused a rethink. In France, for example, heating oil deliveries fell by 43,000 b/d, or 58pc, on the year in May, while diesel deliveries fell by 69,000 b/d, or 13pc. Heating oil demand posted the sharpest and largest outright fall among the main products. Heating oil prices are roughly double where they were this time last year.

The eurozone's manufacturing sector strengthened in July, with factory output hitting a four-and-a-half-year high, although demand remained fragile. The eurozone manufacturing PMI rose to a three-month high of 51.9, up from 51.4 in June. The rise in orders, however, was limited. Firms drew down backlogs to drive output volumes higher, raising the risk that momentum could fade as autumn approaches. Germany, the eurozone's largest economy, and the Netherlands posted their strongest manufacturing PMI readings in more than four years, but France and Spain remained stagnant, highlighting how large parts of the region continue to struggle with weak demand, high prices and supply delays.

China weakness persists — for now

Our figure for Chinese apparent oil demand (domestic crude production plus net crude and product imports, including ethane) was 13.5mn b/d in June, down by a huge 3.4mn b/d year on year and bringing the January-June average to

US inland deliveries* *'000 b/d*

	Jan-Jul 25	Jan-Jul 26	±	Jul 25	Jul 26	±
Gasoline	8,901	8,771	-130	9,150	8,954	-196
Jet-kero	1,716	1,745	29	1,845	1,858	13
Distillate	4,100	4,043	-57	3,988	3,845	-143
Residual	301	330	29	347	318	-29
Other	5,472	5,676	204	5,654	5,463	-191
Total	20,491	20,565	74	20,984	20,438	-546

**Jun-Jul 26 data are preliminary; distillate incl. biodiesel/RD* — *EIA*

Europe-4* inland deliveries *'000 b/d*

	Jan-May 25	Jan-May 26	±	May 25	May 26	±
Gasoline	898	918	20	940	915	-24
Jet-kero	645	658	14	723	733	10
Distillate	2,436	2,312	-125	2,471	2,215	-256
Residual	189	170	-19	182	184	1
Total	**5,033**	**4,864**	**-169**	**5,077**	**4,784**	**-293**

**France, Italy, Spain, UK* — *government statistics*

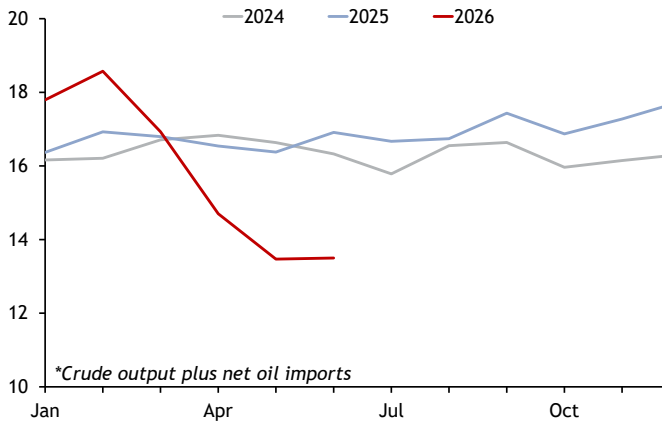
Japan inland deliveries *'000 b/d*

	Jan-Jun 25	Jan-Jun 26	±	Jun 25	Jun 26	±
Gasoline	716	708	-8	759	706	-54
Diesel/ gasoil	685	680	-5	690	644	-46
Naphtha	574	488	-86	513	452	-61
Jet-kero	300	295	-5	154	146	-8
Total	**2,860**	**2,776**	**-84**	**2,621**	**2,459**	**-163**

— *Meti*

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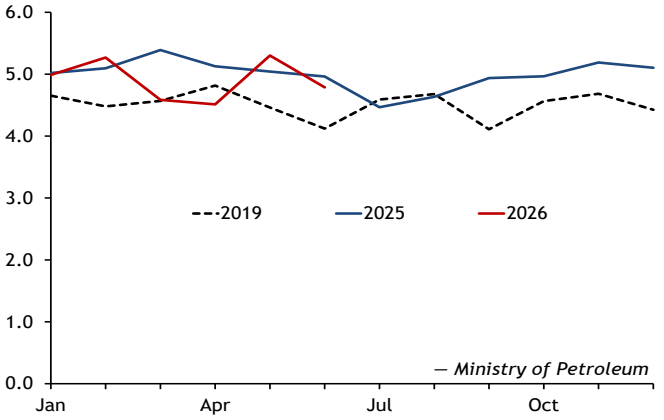
China: Apparent oil demand *mn b/d*



15.83mn b/d, lower by 825,000 b/d on the year. June was essentially flat on the month, with the average for May-June some 27pc lower than February's record 18.6mn b/d.

Net product imports fell on the year again in June — by 134,000 b/d to 1mn b/d — although they were 212,000 b/d up on the month. Importers continued to increase purchases of petrochemical feedstocks, including US ethane, a lower-cost alternative to naphtha. But Mideast Gulf petrochemical feedstock supply is still severely disrupted. Rising import costs and disruption to product flows from the Middle East have prompted petrochemicals firms to cut operating rates. This poses risks to China's increasingly petrochemicals-focused refining sector and the wider economy. Chinese GDP growth slowed by 0.7 percentage points quarter on quarter to 4.3pc in April-June, partly because of war-related disruption to petrochemical supplies. Continued limits on cracker runs could push up wholesale costs — producer price inflation accelerated to 4.1pc in June.

India: Total products demand *mn b/d*



Exports are an increasingly important growth driver for China's refiners, as they are for the economy as a whole. And the outlook for both is uncertain. Surging electric vehicle exports are eroding global gasoline demand, while protectionist pressures are on the rise in Europe and the developing world as Chinese manufacturing exports undercut local industries.

China's crude imports slumped again in June — to 7.1mn b/d — the lowest since October 2016. And while imports rebounded to 8.41mn b/d in July, weak product consumption at home and Mideast Gulf volatility are making the path back to pre-war levels increasingly uncertain. Refinery runs flatlined at 12.5mn b/d in July for a third straight month as Beijing's cautious reopening of the product export market has provided only a small boost. Chinese apparent oil demand is expected to recover to over 16mn b/d next quarter as the strait of Hormuz disruption is assumed to ease gradually.

Indian gasoline and diesel demand resilient

Gasoline and diesel demand in India continues to grow year on year. Retail prices are higher, but they are still regulated, which is cushioning the blow for consumers. For 2026 as whole, overall Indian product demand is forecast to be steady on 2025 as 'other' products — mainly LPG and naphtha — show declines.

India inland deliveries						'000 b/d
	Jan-Jul 25	Jan-Jul 26	±	Jul 25	Jul 26	±
Gasoline	966	1,030	64	952	1,040	88
Jet-kero	206	210	4	190	190	1
Distillate	1,973	2,062	90	1,791	1,963	173
Fuel oil	106	120	14	102	132	30
Total	**5,825**	**5,742**	**-83**	**5,506**	**5,528**	**22**

— Ministry of Petroleum

China apparent oil demand						'000 b/d
	Jan-Jun 25	Jan-Jun 26	±	Jun 25	Jun 26	±
Crude production	4,314	4,353	40	4,367	4,348	-19
Net imports	12,436	11,057	-1,380	12,875	7,479	-5,396
Crude	11,205	10,009	-1,196	11,981	7,079	-4,902
Products*	1,490	1,506	15	1,164	1,030	-134
Apparent demand	**16,653**	**15,827**	**-825**	**16,912**	**13,499**	**-3,413**
Refinery runs	14,588	13,882	-706	15,147	12,468	-2,678

**incl. ethane*

— National Bureau of Statistics, Argus Media Consulting Services calculations

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Opec supply

Opec wellhead crude production increased by 2.09mn b/d on the month to 21.25mn b/d in July — but this was still 4.25mn b/d down on pre-conflict February and 3.12mn b/d lower on the year.

Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait all managed to raise output in July. While the Saudis can divert crude that would normally have been shipped through the strait of Hormuz by pipeline to the Red Sea port of Yanbu, the Iraqis and Kuwaitis have been stepping up dark transit and shuttling activity through Hormuz into the Gulf of Oman. Hormuz remains effectively blocked by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, while the region's other chokepoint — the Bab el-Mandeb strait at the mouth of the Red Sea — is once again being menaced by Yemen's Iran-backed Houthi rebels.

The intensification of US-Iran hostilities from mid-July prompted Tehran to declare the strait closed again. The US responded by reinstating its naval blockade on Iranian trade, all of which has severely restricted freedom of navigation through the waterway. At the time of publication, peace negotiations remain deadlocked. We anticipate continued disruption to Middle East export routes through to next year — with both shipments and production affected — until a workable peace agreement is signed and the hostilities are finally brought to an end.

Opec crude production					*mn b/d*
	May 26	**Jun 26**	**Jul 26**	**Jul 25**	**±Jul 26/25**
Saudi Arabia	6.57	7.09	8.10	9.26	-1.16
Iran	2.65	2.75	2.78	3.34	-0.56
Iraq	1.55	2.15	2.89	3.90	-1.01
Kuwait	0.58	1.52	1.92	2.46	-0.54
Algeria	0.98	1.00	1.02	0.95	0.07
Libya	1.32	1.35	1.40	1.34	0.06
Nigeria	1.59	1.65	1.55	1.58	-0.03
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.01
Gabon	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.22	-0.03
Equatorial Guinea	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	-0.01
Venezuela	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.00	0.08
Total	**16.89**	**19.16**	**21.25**	**24.37**	**-3.12**
Opec-8	11.82	13.96	15.99	18.69	-2.70
Exempt-3	5.07	5.20	5.26	5.68	-0.42

Gabon (re)joined in July 2016, Equatorial Guinea in June 2017, Congo (Brazzaville) in June 2018, Angola left in January 2024, UAE left in May 2026

Opec+ met on 2 August and its seven core members agreed to unwind the remaining 188,000 b/d of their 'voluntary' production cuts in September. This completes — at least on paper — the phased unwinding of the 1.65mn b/d of voluntary cuts first announced in 2023. The pace at which Opec+ oil actually returns to the market will depend less on official quotas than on the restoration of regional export routes and broader geopolitical conditions. Disruption to exports through the strait of Hormuz, increased threats to regional energy infrastructure and vessels in the Red Sea, and ongoing drone attacks on Russian and Kazakh energy infrastructure have prevented producers from reaching their higher Opec+ quotas. The eight Opec members of Opec+ produced a collective 15.99mn b/d in July — up by 2.03mn b/d on June, but still 4.4mn b/d below their 20.39mn b/d ceiling. Opec+ will meet again on 6 September, when members will turn their attention to determining production baselines, which independent consultants have been reviewing. The results of the review, due to be presented in September, will be used to establish future quotas, and this could trigger lengthy negotiations with countries such as Iraq and Nigeria, which are seeking higher baseline allocations.

The threat of further hostilities and export disruption hangs heavy over the Middle East, with producers accelerating their plans for alternative export routes.

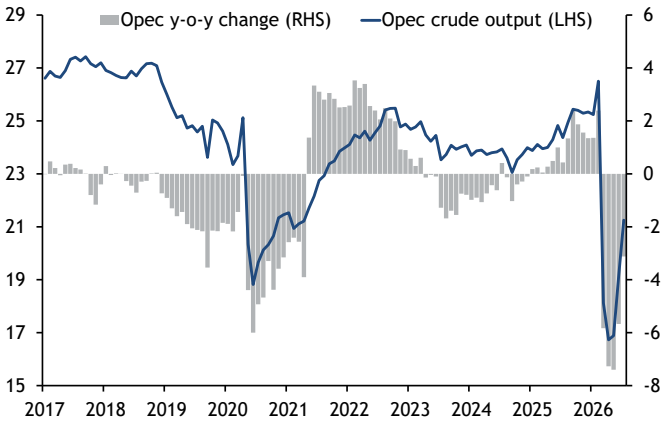
Saudi Arabia produced 10.88mn b/d of crude in February, prior to the start of the Middle East conflict, according to *Argus* estimates. In early August, state-controlled Aramco's chief executive, Amin Nasser, said the company would be able to bring crude production back to pre-war levels within days and up to the maximum sustainable capacity of 12mn b/d within three weeks. But raising production is contingent on maintaining reliable risk-free export routes.

Saudi Arabia was able to raise its wellhead output by 1.01mn b/d to 8.1mn b/d in July, supplying 7.42mn b/d to the market, according to Opec's latest MOMR. The kingdom has been able to continue exporting crude by utilising alternative export routes — via the Red Sea port of Yanbu, the Suez Canal, and through Egypt's 2.5mn b/d Sumed pipeline to the Mediterranean port of Sidi Kerir.

But the perils of relying on Yanbu have been exposed after Yemen's Houthi rebels announced a blockade of Saudi

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Opec crude output ***mn b/d***



"maritime navigation" on 20 July, to come into effect immediately. The Houthis have since claimed several attacks on Saudi-affiliated vessels in the Red Sea. Kpler data show that almost 90pc of Saudi exports in June flowed via the 7mn b/d East-West pipeline to Yanbu and transited the Bab el-Mandeb strait. The majority of these exports headed to northeast Asia. According to data from Kpler and Vortexa, exports through Bab el-Mandeb have plummeted since the Houthi blockade announcement. To try and mitigate the threat of attacks, Saudi Arabia has also been sending some exports north through the Suez Canal, but this route adds up to a month to delivery times for Asian customers, so most of these exports are heading to European or US buyers.

Saudi Arabia is looking to expand its strait of Hormuz bypass options. A US-Saudi consortium, Mera Oil, is in the final stages of selecting a location for a new $5bn "integrated refinery and export corridor" that would provide an outlet for Mideast Gulf crude and refined products in the event of future disruption. The Mera Oil project envisages a 200,000 b/d integrated refinery linked to deepwater port infrastructure and extensive storage facilities for crude and products. The consortium says it has narrowed down its shortlist to three locations outside the strait of Hormuz, and that it expects to confirm a site before the end of the year. It anticipates that mechanical completion of the project's first phase will be completed in 2029. This would be followed by commissioning and commercial operations.

Iraq is one of the worst-hit Mideast Gulf producers. It raised output by 740,000 b/d to 2.89mn b/d in July, but this was still 1.49mn b/d below its Opec+ quota. The ongoing disruption to its main export route — the strait of Hormuz — has forced operators to halt production, while drone and missile attacks on infrastructure in Iraqi Kurdistan have shut in fields, reducing supply to the export pipeline that runs to Turkey's Mediterranean port of Ceyhan. Iraqi Kurdish exports from Ceyhan fell by 57,000 b/d to 182,000 b/d in July, according to *Argus* tracking data. Shamaran Petroleum's Atrush and Sarsang fields, in the semi-autonomous Kurdistan region, were shuttered on 20 July. The fields had restarted in June after a previous closure when security in the region briefly improved. Gulf Keystone shut its Shaikan field on 20 July after a restart in June. DNO restarted its two regional fields, Tawke and Peshkabir, after a four-month hiatus as a precaution against the US-Iran war. DNO said the pace at which it restores and is able to sustain full operations will depend on the performance of the wells and facilities and on the regional security situation. Iraq is looking to raise output from Kurdistan. A BP-led Kirkuk redevelopment project in northern Iraq aims to boost crude production by around 100,000 b/d to 420,000 b/d, Iraq's oil ministry has said, although no timeline has been disclosed for this.

Iraq is keen to diversify its export options, and is looking at a new Basrah-Haditha pipeline that would ultimately connect the country's southern oil fields with Ceyhan. The government approved further studies in July covering export routes through Syria's Mediterranean Baniyas terminal and Jordan's Red Sea port of Aqaba.

Libyan output rose by 50,000 b/d to 1.4mn b/d last month, but may be lower in August if countrywide protests at the end of July — triggered by widespread power cuts during exceptionally high temperatures — intensify. Protestors fully shut the 90,000 b/d El Feel field and caused a partial shutdown of the Wafa field. Libya is looking to increase production to 1.6mn b/d by the end of 2026 and then to 2mn b/d in the next few years. To reach these goals, it will need foreign investment, which had begun to increase with the signing of new licence agreements in June. But the threat of further civil unrest could deter investors.

Output from west African Opec members Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Nigeria fell in July. Nigerian output fell by 100,000 b/d to 1.55mn b/d. At the end of July, ExxonMobil's Nigerian subsidiary, EEPNL, declared force majeure on exports from the Erha floating production, storage and offloading facility (FPSO) in the OML 133 block, home to Erha, Erha North and the undeveloped Bosi field. Force majeure was declared because of damage to the FPSO on 8 July.

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Non-Opec supply

Non-Opec crude and condensate production fell by just 40,000 b/d on the month to 59.38mn b/d in July, and was up by 1mn b/d on the year. FSU output was down on June, while there were slight rises in North America and some recovery for Mideast Gulf producers. Latin America remains one of the main drivers of production growth.

Brazilian output rose by 520,000 b/d on the year to a new record of 4.48mn b/d in June. And Argentina's production also reached a record in June, 900,000 b/d, with the Vaca Muerta unconventional formation accounting for around 70pc.

FSU output was down by 310,000 b/d on the month to 12.5mn b/d in July, as output from Kazakhstan and Russia declined. Russian crude output fell to 8.9mn b/d from a revised 8.95mn b/d in June. Russia's production has been curtailed by ongoing Ukrainian drone attacks on the country's energy infrastructure. Russia has failed to raise its output since Opec+ announced in March the gradual unwinding of the 1.65mn b/d of 'voluntary' cuts introduced in 2023. Russia's monthly quota has risen by a nominal 250,000 b/d since March, but production has failed to keep pace and fell from 9.32mn b/d in March to 8.9mnn b/d in July — 920,000 b/d below last month's target of 9.82mn b/d.

Drone attacks have curbed crude runs at Russian refineries, diverting more wellhead output for export — not particularly advantageous, given that Russian crude exports remain under international sanctions. Ukraine is also targeting Russian export infrastructure, and this is having a knock-on effect on one neighbouring producer's output.

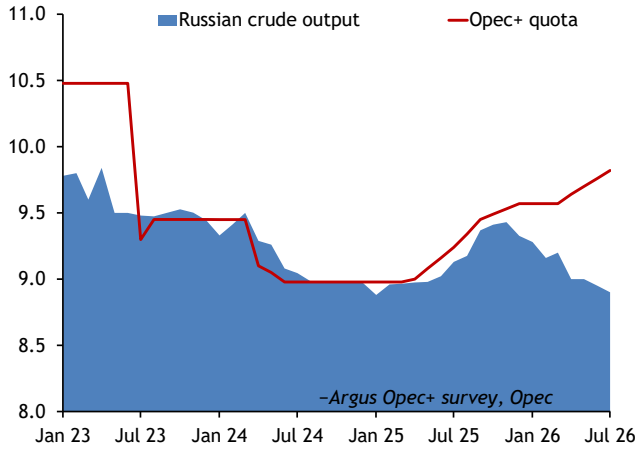
Kazakhstan has been Opec+'s main overproducer, only tending to keep below quota during maintenance or unexpected disruption. Its major oil fields are operated by international oil companies that have been reluctant to reduce their output to meet quotas. But in July, Kazakhstan met its quota of 1.61mn b/d as output fell by 260,000 b/d to 1.6mn b/d. Wellhead production had to be curtailed after drone attacks on both the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) terminal on Russia's Black Sea and on tankers waiting to load crude. Due to the damage sustained, exports were suspended on 20 July. The CPC system carries around 80pc of the crude exported from Kazakhstan's Tengiz and Kashagan fields. Loadings at the CPC terminal restarted on 27 July, but were suspended again on 30 July following further drone attacks.

At least eight tankers at or on their way to the terminal have been targeted by drones since mid-July, and shipowners are reluctant to send their tankers to load at the facility.

Non-Opec crude and condensate production					*mn b/d*
	May 26	**Jun 26**	**Jul 26**	**Jul 25**	**±Jul 26/25**
US	13.71	13.82	13.87	13.71	0.16
Canada	4.68	5.05	5.10	5.11	-0.01
Total North America	**18.40**	**18.87**	**18.97**	**18.81**	**0.16**
Mexico	1.94	1.94	1.93	1.82	0.11
Brazil	4.30	4.47	4.48	3.96	0.52
Colombia	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00
Ecuador	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.15	0.31
Guyana	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.65	0.25
Argentina	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.81	0.10
Other Latin America	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	-0.01
Total Latin America	**9.34**	**9.58**	**9.59**	**8.30**	**1.29**
Russia	10.01	9.96	9.90	10.15	-0.25
Azerbaijan	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.57	-0.02
Kazakhstan	2.11	2.12	1.82	2.06	-0.24
Other FSU	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.25	-0.03
Total FSU	**12.93**	**12.85**	**12.48**	**13.03**	**-0.55**
UAE	2.41	4.12	4.11	3.60	0.51
Oman	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.00	0.15
Qatar	0.20	0.80	1.00	1.16	-0.16
Other Middle East	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.25	-0.13
Total Middle East	**3.75**	**6.16**	**6.39**	**6.01**	**0.38**
China	4.31	4.35	4.35	4.21	0.14
Indonesia	0.54	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00
India	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.58	-0.01
Australia	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.26	-0.05
Malaysia	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46	-0.01
Other Asia-Pacific	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.01
Total Asia-Pacific	**6.63**	**6.74**	**6.76**	**6.69**	**0.07**
UK	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.64	-0.09
Norway	1.73	1.84	1.83	1.98	-0.15
Other Europe	0.65	0.58	0.59	0.65	-0.06
Total Europe	**2.88**	**2.95**	**2.97**	**3.26**	**-0.30**
Egypt	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.01
Angola	1.07	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.02
Other Africa	0.73	0.77	0.80	0.72	0.09
Total Africa	**2.27**	**2.26**	**2.32**	**2.21**	**0.11**
Total	**56.21**	**59.41**	**59.47**	**58.31**	**1.16**

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Russian crude output vs Opec+ quota *mn b/d*



Kazakhstan is now looking at alternative export routes. The Chevron-led Tengizchevroil consortium could step up its shipments of Tengiz crude through the Kazakh port of Aktau and across the Caspian Sea to Azerbaijan for onward delivery through the 1.2mn b/d Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline, but this would only account for an additional 34,000 b/d, traders say. Some Kazakh crude could also be diverted to the country's own refineries, but the only way to keep production flowing would be the cessation of attacks on the CPC terminal. Kazakhstan and Chevron have urged the US to intervene, and persuade Ukraine to halt the drone attacks.

Since the UAE left Opec+ on 1 May, it has raised its crude output to around 3.8mn b/d, up from February's pre-conflict level of 3.53mn b/d. The UAE has been investing in expanding its crude production capacity, with plans to raise this to 5mn b/d by 2027.

UAE production was initially curtailed by the US-Iran conflict as most of its exports crossed the strait of Hormuz. But it has been able to ramp up output since May by making use of alternative export routes. State-owned Adnoc's 1.8mn b/d Adcop pipeline — which connects Habshan to Fujairah — offers one way to bypass to the strait, and Adnoc is accelerating its plans to expand this route's capacity to around 3.3mn b/d by 2027.

The UAE has also been using its own vessels to shuttle crude through the strait for ship-to-ship transfer off Fujairah. In preparation for higher production and exports, Adnoc Logistics and Services is looking to invest $1.3bn in expanding its tanker fleet by 11 — to 14 crude tankers and 12 gas carriers. Last year's $1.04bn purchase of an 80pc interest in the shipping company Navig8 means that Adnoc now has access to a further 32 tankers.

Syrian revival?

Syrian production is poised to increase as operators look to redevelop war-damaged oil fields. Syria was producing close to 400,000 b/d at peak in 2005, but output gradually fell, reaching lows of 10,000-20,000 b/d during the civil war that was triggered by the Arab Spring protests of 2011. Since the overthrow of President Bashar al-Assad's regime in late 2024, Syria has been looking to repair and restart oil fields ravaged by war and years of operational misuse. In 2025, the government said it aims to boost crude output to 200,000 b/d, noting that this was contingent on development projects in the northeast production heartlands.

Having restarted the Rumelan oil field in March, state-owned SPC and HKN Syria hope to gradually increase crude production to 250,000 b/d by the end of next year. Rumelan is Syria's second-largest oil field and was producing around 100,000 b/d before the civil war. HKN Syria — a joint venture between US-based HKN Energy and Qatar-based UCC Holding — took over the operation of eight Syrian oil fields in June, under a 25-year agreement with SPC. These comprise Rumelan as well as the Suwaydiya, Alyan, Karatchuk, Sazaba, Laylak, Hamzeh and Oudeh fields, which are all in the al-Hasakah region. ConocoPhillips, meanwhile, is looking to expand Middle East operations and cited Syria's "attractive entry costs" for its recent agreement to return to the country. It aims to use infrastructure still in place to restore and boost production from existing fields.

US output at new record

Preliminary estimates from the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) suggest that US crude production rose to a new record high of more than 13.8mn b/d in June and July. But future US growth will be largely dependent on the country's shale plays, where growth has slowed. Operators have been drawing down their inventories of drilled-but-uncompleted (DUC) wells, which is the lowest-cost way for them to boost output. DUC inventories have been steadily falling — from a high of 10,891 in June 2020, to 4,395 wells last month, according to the latest EIA drilling data. Since the pandemic, shale operators have been prioritising shareholder returns over production growth. Future production growth will depend on increased investment in drilling and the development of new technologies to boost well productivity and lifespans.

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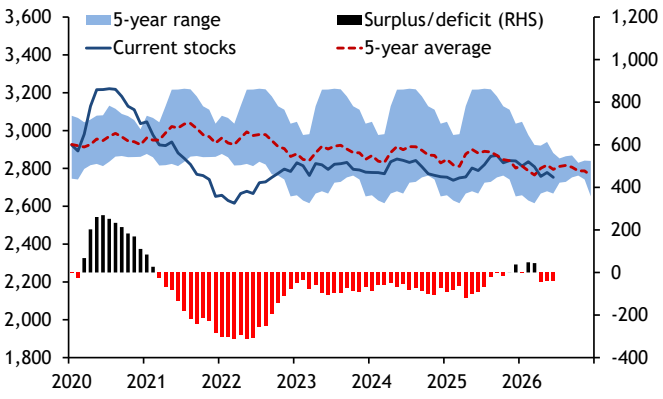
Inventories

Commercial inventories of crude and refined products held across OECD countries fell by 25mn bl on the month in June, according to the latest data from the IEA, sinking to a 15-month low *(see graph)*. Strategic oil stocks, meanwhile, declined by 35mn bl on the month. Over the four months since the start of the US-Iran conflict — March to June — commercial stocks in the OECD have fallen by 82mn bl and strategic stocks have drawn down by 183mn bl.

The combined draw on OECD commercial and strategic stocks in June averaged 1.2mn b/d, which was around half the rate that had been observed back in both April and May. The pace of the draws slackened off in June as the US and Iran negotiated a ceasefire agreement that triggered a rebound in the volume of crude and refined product managing to traverse the strait of Hormuz. But this recovery proved to be short-lived, with last month's renewal of hostilities in the Middle East leading to a slowdown in vessel movements, pushing oil prices higher and widening the backwardation along forward curves.

This led to a greater call on stocks. The latest data from the US Energy Information Administration show that crude draws from the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) remained strong in June, at 1.1mn b/d, slightly down from May's peak of 1.3mn b/d. Many of the barrels drawn from the SPR in June had been committed for sale prior to the announcement of the ceasefire. By July, SPR sales had fallen to 561,000 b/d. But following the renewal of hostilities in and around the Mideast Gulf, data for 1-14 August show US SPR sales quickening — to 814,000 b/d.

OECD surplus stocks *mn bl*



—IEA, Argus Media Consulting Services

Outside the US, OECD strategic draws have also been very strong in Asia, but may now be tailing off. Strategic stocks fell by 1.6mn b/d in OECD Asia in April, then by 1mn b/d in May. And while June data are not available yet, the overall OECD strategic draw and US SPR draw imply that OECD Asia strategic draws slowed to less than 200,000 b/d in June.

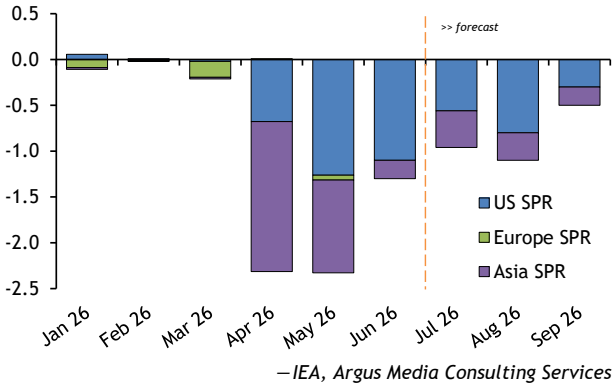
Chinese stocks could fall in August. They have been largely steady since the start of the Hormuz crisis, with refiners cutting their runs sharply in response to reduced crude import availability. But runs are set to rise in August as Beijing has relaxed controls on product exports and refiners are keen to take advantage of high global product cracks. But with crude flows out of Hormuz and now the Bab el-Mandeb strait facing disruption, Chinese refiners could dip into stocks — most likely commercial inventories.

Stocks in key countries* *mn bl*

	May 26	Jun 26	Jul 26	Jul 25	±Jul 26/25
Crude					
OECD Europe	276	276	276	272	3.8
US	425	409	410	420	-10.5
Japan	64	69	70	71	-0.6
Total	**765**	**755**	**756**	**764**	**-7.4**
Products					
US	802	790	811	845	-33.8
Japan	62	64	na	62	na
Total	**864**	**854**	**na**	**907**	**na**

**end-month* *— Kpler, EIA, Meti*

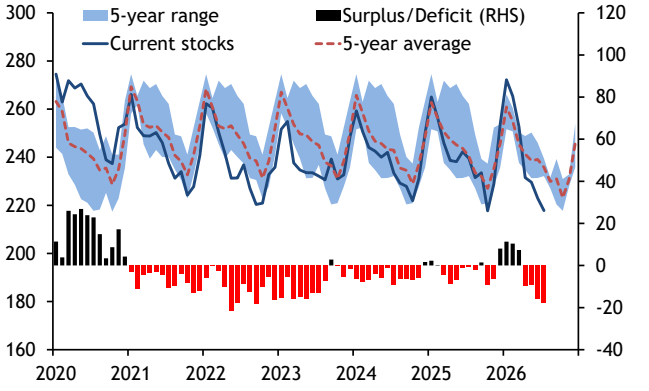
OECD strategic stockdraws *mn b/d*



—IEA, Argus Media Consulting Services

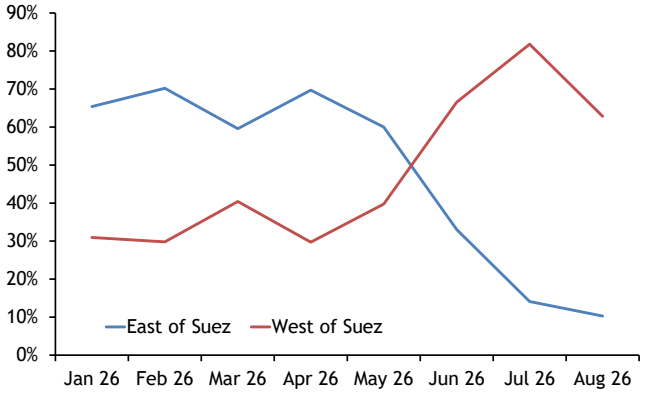
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US, ARA surplus gasoline stocks *mn bl*



—EIA, PAJ, Argus Media Consulting Services

India gasoline exports *%*



— Kpler

The extent of further stockdraws will depend on how the Middle East conflict evolves. Latest reports suggest Hormuz traffic has slowed again to around 10pc of pre-conflict levels, having rebounded to upwards of 50pc during June's cease-fire. Assuming steady progress towards a resolution of the conflict, we continue to see a need for OECD strategic draws into September, albeit of just 500,000 b/d *(see graph)*. In total, that would result in a cumulative strategic draw of 264mn bl since the start of the conflict — still well short of the 400mn bl-plus figure that the IEA announced back in March, leaving plenty of scope for further releases should the conflict take a turn for the worse in the weeks ahead.

Gasoline stocks lowest in over 10 years

Combined gasoline stocks held across the US and ARA plummeted to 218mn bl in July. This was some 18mn bl lower than the five-year average — the widest deficit since September 2022 *(see graph)*. This has pushed gasoline cracks to their highest premiums to crude since the start of the US-Iran conflict. At the start of the war, the gasoline market was little affected, with exports through Hormuz typically representing just 5pc of global gasoline trade.

But gasoline markets — and particularly those in the Atlantic basin — have now tightened significantly for three principal reasons. Firstly, the US-Iran conflict has now dragged on deep into the northern hemisphere's summer driving season, when gasoline demand is elevated. Secondly, refiners have until now been maximising diesel and jet fuel yields at the expense of gasoline yields, owing to the much stronger margins to be had for middle distillates. Thirdly, Russian refinery outages have surged in the face of the unrelenting drone attacks launched from Ukraine — these attacks have seen Russia flipping from being a typical net exporter of gasoline to a net importer.

The downwards pressure on Atlantic basin gasoline stocks could ease with China's decision to lift its ban on product exports. The ban had left southeast Asia seeking alternative gasoline supplies, with India sending more exports east, tightening markets west of Suez. But a potential return of Chinese gasoline to the wider market — with southeast Asia likely to absorb most — could free up more Indian exports for buyers west of Suez. In fact, the latest Kpler data show that even before the lifting of the Chinese ban, Indian gasoline exports were already shifting westwards *(see graph)*, with the tightness in the Atlantic basin providing a more attractive arbitrage for Indian sellers.

Independent product stocks*					*mn bl*
	May 26	**Jun 26**	**Jul 26**	**Jul 25**	**±Jul 26/25**
Singapore					
Light distillates	12.8	12.8	11.5	12.8	-1.3
Middle distillates	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.5	0.2
Residual	19.9	19.7	19.5	24.9	-5.4
Total	**40.8**	**40.7**	**39.6**	**46.2**	**-6.5**
Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp					
Naphtha	3.7	3.8	5.4	5.2	0.2
Gasoline	9.2	8.2	8.2	10.0	-1.8
Jet-kerosine	4.3	4.7	4.3	6.5	-2.2
Gasoil	13.6	13.4	10.6	12.9	-2.3
Fuel oil	3.6	4.8	3.8	6.3	-2.5
Total	**34.3**	**35.0**	**32.3**	**40.9**	**-8.6**

**end of month* *— Singapore government data, Insights Global*

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Trade flows

Opec loadings up on the month

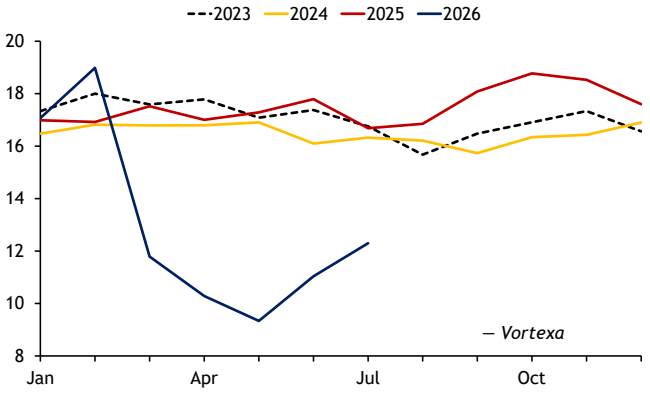
Opec loadings increased by 1.3mn b/d on the month to 12.3mn b/d in July, according to vessel-tracking data from Vortexa. This is the highest since the US-Iran war started at the end of February, despite renewed hostilities in the region and the stalemate in peace negotiations. The rise was driven by stronger exports from Libya and Middle Eastern members, especially Iraq.

Robust production supports Libyan exports

Libyan crude exports increased by around 145,000 b/d on the month to nearly 1.4mn b/d in July, the highest since December last year, Vortexa data show. This was underpinned by robust production — Libyan output rose by 50,000 b/d to 1.4mn b/d in July, despite disruption at the 90,000 b/d El Feel oil field. Libyan supplies, mostly light sweet crude, typically flow to European refineries. Recent Ukrainian attacks on tankers and Russia's CPC terminal on the Black Sea have caused delays in CPC Blend loadings and raised concerns about the grade's reliability among European buyers. This may have prompted some to seek prompt Libyan supplies to replace cancelled or delayed cargoes of the light sour crude.

In addition, more light sweet Eshahara from Libya has been heading to Nigeria's 700,000 b/d Dangote refinery in recent months, *Argus* tracking shows. More than 5mn bl of Eshahara has been delivered to Dangote since May, with the latest shipment being the 1mn bl cargo that arrived on 5 August. Dangote has significantly diversified its crude slate since March, when it received its most recent US WTI cargoes. Nigerian grades accounted for over 70pc of the plant's crude receipts last month, with the remainder arriving from Libya, Angola and Cameroon.

Opec loadings *mn b/d*



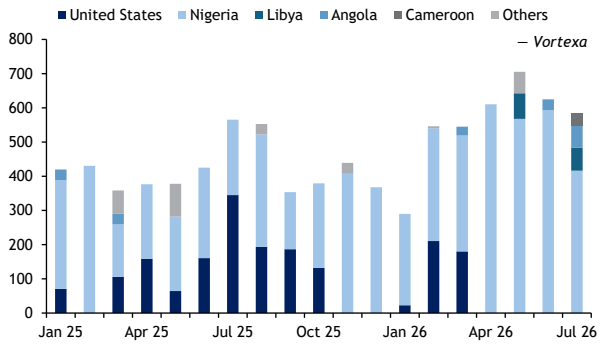
Oil at sea					
	May 26	**Jun 26**	**Jul 26**	**Jul 25**	**±Jul 26/25**
Liftings					*mn b/d*
Opec	9.34	11.04	12.30	16.68	-4.38
Mideast Gulf	4.48	7.80	8.93	16.49	-7.56
Eastbound	4.13	6.43	8.00	15.18	-7.18
Westbound	0.28	1.37	0.82	1.31	-0.49
Non-Opec	26.62	28.67	25.74	25.32	0.42
West Africa	3.27	3.30	3.08	3.65	-0.57
All regions	**35.95**	**39.71**	**38.04**	**42.01**	**-3.97**
Stocks at sea*					*mn bl*
Opec	392	425	398	445	-47
ME Gulf eastbound	326	372	354	355	-2
ME Gulf westbound	18	46	47	58	-10
Non-Opec	701	760	704	581	123
Total	**1,103**	**1,191**	**1,117**	**1,029**	**87**

**end of month* — *Vortexa*

Increased STS activity facilitates Gulf outflows

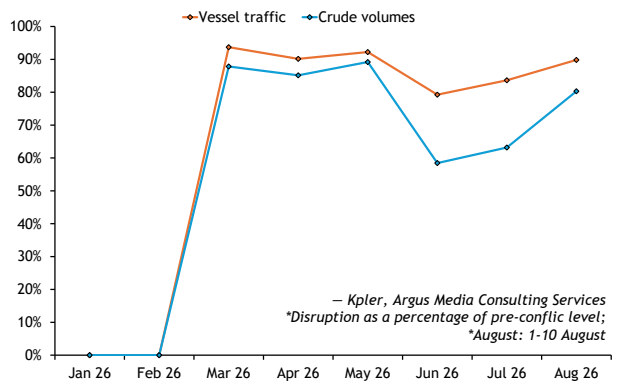
Mideast Gulf crude exports continue to show signs of recovery, despite the continued strait of Hormuz disruption, with ship-to-ship (STS) transfers playing an increasingly important role. In an unusual move, Saudi Aramco has offered prompt Arab Medium and Arab Heavy cargoes for loading via STS transfers near Sohar in Oman, according to market sources, indicating that it may be shipping grades through the strait that have been largely absent from the market since the war began. The offers are understood to have been at significant premiums to official selling prices (OSPs). Aramco had set

Dangote crude imports by origin *'000 b/d*

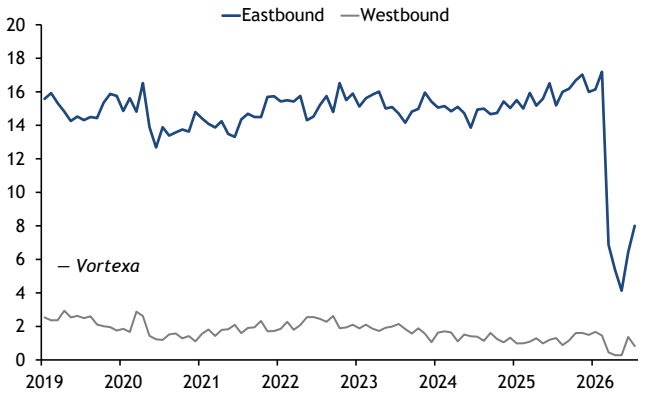


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Hormuz disruption: vessel traffic vs crude volume



Mideast Gulf east vs west loadings ***mn b/d***



August OSPs for Arab Medium and Arab Heavy at discounts of $3.25/bl and $4.60/bl, respectively, to the average of Dubai and Oman assessments.

Whether these offers will attract much interest from Asian customers remains to be seen — most Asian refiners would have already secured feedstock for September arrival. But those that might be reluctant to take on the additional time and costs incurred from diverting their Saudi volumes via the Sidi Kerir pipeline and the Cape of Good Hope might find the STS offers attractive.

Since the effective closure of Hormuz, Saudi crude exports have largely been rerouted through the East-West pipeline to Yanbu on the Red Sea. But the threats from Yemen's Houthi rebels to Red Sea shipping have complicated this alternative route, prompting more eastbound flows to take the longer route via Suez and around the Cape of Good Hope. The emergence of STS transfer options near Sohar therefore provides refiners with another way to access Saudi sour crude without relying entirely on longer and costlier routes.

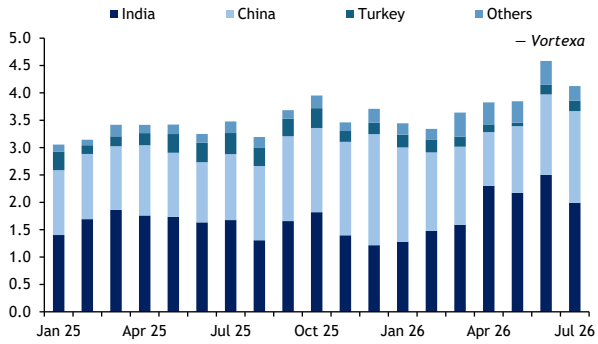
Other countries have also started using STS transfers to restore their export capacity in recent months. Most of Iraq's exports are loaded from the southern Basrah Oil terminal on the Mideast Gulf, while northern Kirkuk exports rely on the pipeline that runs to Ceyhan on Turkey's Mediterranean coast. Total Iraqi exports had dropped from around 3.5mn b/d before the conflict to a low of less than 300,000 b/d in May, according to *Argus* and Vortexa tracking data. But by making use of STS transfers and other workarounds, exports of Basrah crude increased significantly in June — to 500,000 b/d — before jumping to nearly 1.4mn b/d in July, Vortexa data suggest. Month-to-date data from Vortexa and Kpler, and comments from oil minister Basim Mohammed Khudair, suggest that Iraqi exports have remained strong in August, but that STS transfer activities have started slowing. More than 20 cargoes totalling nearly 30mn bl have been loaded so far this month, although many of them have not yet cleared the strait of Hormuz.

Adnoc Trading has offered Basrah crude for August loading via STS transfer near Fujairah, while other companies — including TotalEnergies and trading company Vitol — have also offered Basrah supplies to Asia-Pacific refiners. These arrangements give buyers access to Basrah grades without requiring direct transit through Hormuz. Adnoc Trading is likely to use tankers owned or operated by Adnoc Logistics & Services to shuttle crude from Basrah to Fujairah, according to market sources. The company has been using a similar strategy since April to move UAE cargoes out of the Mideast Gulf, with UAE crude exports having recovered to 3.8mn b/d over the past two months, exceeding their pre-war levels, Vortexa data show.

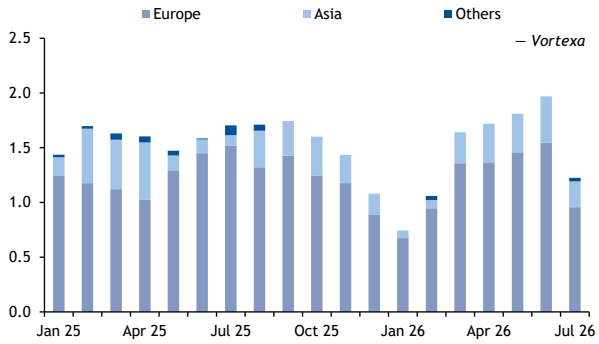
Despite the success of these workarounds, crude flows out of the Mideast Gulf remain well below their pre-conflict levels and significant volumes are continuing to face transit challenges. The growing use of STS transfers by Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the UAE nevertheless suggests that producers are managing to gradually restore their export capacity and to boost crude availability for Asia-Pacific buyers, even as the Hormuz disruption and wider regional security risks remain unresolved. Although STS transfer would seem to be a safer option than attempting to collect crude from inside the strait of Hormuz, STS shipments are still subject to delay and disruption, which would lead to some uncertainty regarding delivery dates.

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Russia seaborne crude exports by destination ***mn b/d***



CPC Blend exports by destination ***mn b/d***



Russian crude exports down on the month

Russian crude exports fell in July after reaching a multi-year high in June — shipments dropped by 4.1pc from June to 5.2mn b/d, according to tracking data from Vortexa, Kpler, market participants and *Argus* estimates. The decline was partly attributed to the disruption to Black Sea shipping and higher crude intake at domestic refineries.

We estimate that Ukrainian drone attacks have taken more than 2mn b/d of Russian refining capacity out of action since April, weighing on product output. This has prompted Moscow to impose bans on the export of gasoline and diesel. Other Russian refineries are expected to raise their throughputs to ensure the security of domestic supply, while some units that were damaged during earlier attacks could return to operation over the course of the coming months. Even so, refinery runs are expected to remain below 4mn b/d in the second half of the year, compared with 4.8mn b/d during the same period last year.

Exports from Novorossiysk dropped by 19pc on the month in July, with shipments of Urals and Siberian Light down to 720,000 b/d, as heightened regional security risks continued to constrain Black Sea loadings. Ukraine has stepped up its campaign against Russian port infrastructure and cargo ships in the Black Sea since early July, and has been heavily targeting the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) terminal that handles exports of CPC Blend. Even after the US said it had secured assurances from Ukraine that it will not target non-Russian tankers, buyers have been slow to resume purchases as shippers have not received any official confirmation of assurances made by Kyiv to Washington. Russia's Baltic exports, however, have proved more resilient, slipping only slightly overall, despite much lower volumes from Ust-Luga.

The disruption is also beginning to affect Russian crude exports to India. Novorossiysk-loaded Urals and Siberian Light cargoes — 70pc of which sails to India — must transit both the Black Sea and Red Sea, exposing buyers to elevated war-risk premiums across two separate geopolitical flashpoints. Combined security costs have been jacking up freight expenses since mid-July, reducing the competitiveness of Black Sea-loading barrels. Total Russian crude loadings for India fell from nearly 800,000 b/d in June to less than 600,000 b/d in July, although this was still almost 300,000 b/d up on the year, Vortexa data show.

As freight costs rise and reliability concerns persist, buyers are increasingly comparing Urals and CPC Blend with alternative Middle Eastern grades. Crudes such as Murban, which are exported from Fujairah outside the strait of Hormuz, have become more attractive, despite the regional tensions. Consequently, discounts for both CPC Blend and Urals have widened as sellers attempt to counteract higher shipping costs and stimulate buyers' interest.

While westbound crude shipments through Russia's Transneft pipeline system still look weak, eastern export flows have remained robust. Exports through the East Siberia-Pacific Ocean (ESPO) system increased by 3pc on the month. An 11pc, or over 80,000 b/d, rise in ESPO deliveries to China offset a 2pc drop in ESPO shipments to Russia's Pacific port of Kozmino. ESPO's robust performance underscores Russia's continued pivot towards Asian markets as it navigates the ongoing logistical and geopolitical challenges in western export corridors. China continues to provide a much-needed outlet for Russian crude, although the country's overall exports remain sensitive to regional disruptions and shifting refinery demand at home.

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Global oil supply																mn b/d
	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	1Q27	2Q27	3Q27	4Q27	2027	2028
Middle East																
Saudi Arabia	8.93	9.30	9.65	10.04	**9.48**	9.32	6.66	7.47	7.51	**7.74**	9.34	9.70	10.50	10.18	**9.93**	**10.46**
Iran	3.35	3.39	3.36	3.33	**3.36**	3.27	2.78	2.62	2.31	**2.75**	2.39	2.51	2.60	2.54	**2.51**	**3.00**
Iraq	4.02	3.95	4.00	4.10	**4.02**	3.37	1.70	3.04	3.36	**2.87**	3.45	3.71	3.82	3.80	**3.70**	**4.28**
Kuwait	2.42	2.42	2.49	2.56	**2.47**	2.12	0.89	2.14	2.54	**1.92**	2.56	2.56	2.58	2.56	**2.56**	**2.67**
UAE	3.31	3.38	3.68	3.80	**3.54**	3.28	2.95	4.46	5.22	**3.98**	5.52	5.40	5.42	5.39	**5.43**	**5.41**
Qatar	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.15	**1.15**	0.81	0.40	0.96	0.83	**0.75**	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	**0.99**	**1.13**
Oman	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.02	**1.00**	1.03	1.11	1.09	1.05	**1.07**	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	**1.07**	**1.07**
Other Middle East	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	**0.24**	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.14	**0.12**	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.20	**0.18**	**0.27**
Total Middle East	**24.41**	**24.84**	**25.59**	**26.22**	**25.27**	**23.32**	**16.58**	**21.89**	**22.97**	**21.19**	**25.48**	**26.12**	**27.19**	**26.72**	**26.38**	**28.28**
North America																
US	13.28	13.51	13.78	13.77	**13.58**	13.58	13.83	13.87	13.87	**13.79**	13.83	14.00	14.18	14.18	**14.05**	**14.11**
Canada	4.95	4.70	5.05	5.15	**4.96**	5.05	4.93	4.97	5.10	**5.01**	4.93	5.15	5.15	5.20	**5.11**	**5.16**
Total North America	**18.22**	**18.21**	**18.84**	**18.92**	**18.55**	**18.63**	**18.76**	**18.83**	**18.97**	**18.80**	**18.77**	**19.15**	**19.33**	**19.38**	**19.16**	**19.27**
Latin America																
Mexico	1.87	1.89	1.85	1.92	**1.88**	1.94	1.94	1.91	1.89	**1.92**	1.88	1.85	1.80	1.75	**1.82**	**1.75**
Venezuela	0.92	0.97	1.02	0.98	**0.97**	0.93	1.08	1.16	1.23	**1.10**	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.28	**1.26**	**1.32**
Brazil	3.52	3.69	3.92	3.94	**3.77**	4.09	4.37	4.44	4.40	**4.33**	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	**4.40**	**4.33**
Colombia	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.74	**0.75**	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.75	**0.74**	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	**0.75**	**0.75**
Ecuador	0.47	0.47	0.36	0.47	**0.44**	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45	**0.46**	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	**0.45**	**0.44**
Guyana	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.87	**0.71**	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.98	**0.92**	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.18	**1.05**	**1.31**
Argentina	0.75	0.76	0.82	0.86	**0.79**	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.92	**0.90**	0.92	0.95	0.95	0.98	**0.95**	**1.00**
Other Latin America	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	**0.16**	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	**0.16**	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	**0.16**	**0.16**
Total Latin America	**9.08**	**9.31**	**9.59**	**9.94**	**9.48**	**10.09**	**10.53**	**10.69**	**10.78**	**10.52**	**10.82**	**10.81**	**10.79**	**10.95**	**10.84**	**11.06**
Europe																
UK	0.64	0.61	0.54	0.60	**0.60**	0.60	0.54	0.55	0.62	**0.58**	0.62	0.61	0.56	0.57	**0.59**	**0.56**
Norway	1.76	1.77	1.96	1.94	**1.86**	1.98	1.85	1.80	1.76	**1.85**	1.83	1.77	1.75	1.80	**1.79**	**1.80**
Other Europe	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.67	**0.65**	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.59	**0.61**	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.58	**0.59**	**0.57**
Total Europe	**3.05**	**3.03**	**3.15**	**3.21**	**3.11**	**3.21**	**3.01**	**2.93**	**2.97**	**3.03**	**3.05**	**2.97**	**2.89**	**2.95**	**2.97**	**2.93**
FSU																
Russia	9.99	10.02	10.24	10.40	**10.16**	10.22	9.99	9.97	10.00	**10.05**	10.00	10.00	10.07	10.10	**10.04**	**10.23**
Kazakhstan	1.99	2.11	2.04	1.89	**2.01**	1.78	2.09	2.01	2.10	**2.00**	2.10	2.03	2.07	2.15	**2.09**	**2.18**
Azerbaijan	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.58	**0.57**	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.57	**0.57**	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	**0.57**	**0.57**
Other FSU	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	**0.25**	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	**0.23**	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	**0.22**	**0.22**
Total FSU	**12.81**	**12.94**	**13.11**	**13.12**	**12.99**	**12.82**	**12.88**	**12.75**	**12.89**	**12.83**	**12.89**	**12.82**	**12.92**	**13.04**	**12.92**	**13.19**
Africa																
Nigeria	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.51	**1.53**	1.50	1.60	1.58	1.60	**1.57**	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	**1.60**	**1.65**
Libya	1.37	1.35	1.36	1.34	**1.35**	1.29	1.34	1.40	1.40	**1.36**	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	**1.40**	**1.40**
Angola	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.06	**1.04**	1.03	0.99	1.01	1.00	**1.01**	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	**1.01**	**1.01**
Algeria	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.97	**0.94**	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.00	**0.99**	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	**1.01**	**1.01**
Other Africa	1.69	1.73	1.76	1.71	**1.72**	1.74	1.81	1.85	1.92	**1.83**	1.95	1.96	1.99	1.99	**1.97**	**2.00**
Total Africa	**6.55**	**6.55**	**6.66**	**6.59**	**6.59**	**6.54**	**6.74**	**6.84**	**6.91**	**6.76**	**6.96**	**6.97**	**7.00**	**7.01**	**6.99**	**7.06**
Asia-Pacific																
China	4.32	4.30	4.24	4.18	**4.26**	4.38	4.32	4.35	4.32	**4.34**	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.25	**4.29**	**4.24**
Indonesia	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.58	**0.58**	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.60	**0.58**	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	**0.60**	**0.60**
India	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.57	**0.58**	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	**0.57**	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.57	**0.57**	**0.57**
Australia	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.24	**0.25**	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.25	**0.23**	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	**0.26**	**0.26**
Malaysia	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.50	**0.48**	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.49	**0.47**	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	**0.49**	**0.49**
Other Asia-Pacific	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.59	**0.57**	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.55	**0.57**	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.55	**0.55**	**0.54**
Total Asia-Pacific	**6.78**	**6.74**	**6.66**	**6.67**	**6.71**	**6.78**	**6.69**	**6.77**	**6.78**	**6.76**	**6.78**	**6.78**	**6.77**	**6.71**	**6.76**	**6.70**
Total	**80.89**	**81.62**	**83.60**	**84.67**	**82.69**	**81.38**	**75.19**	**80.70**	**82.26**	**79.88**	**84.74**	**85.62**	**86.90**	**86.77**	**86.01**	**88.48**
NGL and other	15.71	16.07	16.38	16.50	**16.17**	15.53	13.78	14.38	15.46	**14.79**	15.82	16.25	16.39	16.23	**16.17**	**16.73**
of which																
Opec NGL & condensate	4.21	4.21	4.21	4.21	**4.21**	3.67	2.53	2.85	3.72	**3.19**	3.97	4.05	4.05	4.05	**4.03**	**4.16**
Biofuels	2.88	3.39	3.74	3.40	**3.35**	3.06	3.86	4.36	3.82	**3.77**	3.08	4.04	4.48	3.93	**3.88**	**4.03**
Processing gains	2.39	2.42	2.48	2.46	**2.44**	2.43	2.26	2.32	2.41	**2.36**	2.46	2.48	2.50	2.52	**2.49**	**2.50**
Total oil supply	**101.88**	**103.50**	**106.20**	**107.02**	**104.65**	**102.41**	**95.10**	**101.76**	**103.95**	**100.80**	**106.09**	**108.39**	**110.27**	**109.45**	**108.55**	**111.74**

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Global oil demand																mn b/d
	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	1Q27	2Q27	3Q27	4Q27	2027	2028
OECD																
US	20.30	20.51	20.97	20.64	**20.61**	20.72	20.46	20.71	20.77	**20.67**	20.71	20.43	20.86	20.93	**20.73**	**20.68**
Canada	2.51	2.41	2.66	2.64	**2.55**	2.57	2.48	2.57	2.55	**2.54**	2.58	2.51	2.62	2.61	**2.58**	**2.61**
Total North America	**22.81**	**22.92**	**23.62**	**23.29**	**23.16**	**23.29**	**22.94**	**23.28**	**23.32**	**23.21**	**23.29**	**22.93**	**23.48**	**23.54**	**23.31**	**23.29**
Chile	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	**0.38**	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.38	**0.39**	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.38	**0.39**	**0.39**
Mexico	1.87	1.95	1.93	1.88	**1.91**	1.91	1.96	1.89	1.90	**1.91**	1.94	1.95	1.93	1.94	**1.94**	**1.97**
Total Latin America	**2.38**	**2.45**	**2.44**	**2.40**	**2.42**	**2.38**	**2.42**	**2.40**	**2.41**	**2.40**	**2.44**	**2.45**	**2.43**	**2.43**	**2.44**	**2.47**
France	1.49	1.56	1.58	1.52	**1.54**	1.45	1.49	1.59	1.46	**1.50**	1.48	1.50	1.57	1.45	**1.50**	**1.47**
Germany	1.96	2.12	2.04	2.00	**2.03**	2.00	1.95	2.03	1.97	**1.99**	1.95	1.96	2.04	1.99	**1.99**	**1.99**
Italy	1.17	1.24	1.27	1.21	**1.22**	1.10	1.18	1.23	1.19	**1.18**	1.11	1.16	1.20	1.17	**1.16**	**1.14**
Spain	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.35	**1.33**	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.30	**1.31**	1.27	1.29	1.33	1.31	**1.30**	**1.27**
UK	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.41	**1.41**	1.40	1.36	1.38	1.35	**1.37**	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.34	**1.35**	**1.32**
Other Europe	5.59	5.96	6.08	5.86	**5.87**	5.64	5.75	6.11	5.77	**5.82**	5.48	5.86	6.17	5.85	**5.84**	**5.84**
Total Europe	**12.91**	**13.66**	**13.68**	**13.35**	**13.40**	**12.90**	**13.05**	**13.66**	**13.04**	**13.16**	**12.62**	**13.13**	**13.67**	**13.11**	**13.13**	**13.04**
Australia	1.12	1.15	1.14	1.18	**1.15**	1.16	1.09	1.11	1.15	**1.13**	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.16	**1.14**	**1.14**
Japan	3.36	2.90	2.89	3.22	**3.09**	3.29	2.60	2.71	3.03	**2.91**	3.20	2.62	2.66	2.99	**2.87**	**2.83**
New Zealand	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.17	**0.16**	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.17	**0.16**	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17	**0.16**	**0.16**
South Korea	2.49	2.42	2.53	2.42	**2.46**	2.49	1.99	2.24	2.39	**2.28**	2.32	2.32	2.34	2.31	**2.32**	**2.30**
Total Asia-Pacific	7.15	6.63	6.71	6.98	**6.87**	7.11	5.83	6.21	6.73	**6.47**	6.81	6.25	6.28	6.63	**6.49**	**6.44**
Total Middle East	**0.22**	**0.21**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.23**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.23**	**0.22**	**0.23**	**0.22**	**0.23**	**0.23**
Total	**45.47**	**45.86**	**46.68**	**46.24**	**46.06**	**45.91**	**44.46**	**45.79**	**45.71**	**45.47**	**45.39**	**44.98**	**46.09**	**45.93**	**45.59**	**45.46**
Non-OECD																
China	16.70	16.61	16.95	17.30	**16.89**	17.76	13.89	15.28	16.24	**15.79**	16.57	16.82	16.31	16.28	**16.49**	**16.37**
India	5.86	5.90	5.48	5.95	**5.80**	6.04	5.52	5.55	6.00	**5.78**	6.26	6.37	5.97	6.39	**6.25**	**6.65**
Total Asia-Pacific	31.81	31.79	31.65	32.66	**31.98**	33.24	28.30	30.11	31.41	**30.77**	32.18	32.62	31.82	32.05	**32.17**	**32.66**
FSU	3.96	4.15	4.44	4.37	**4.23**	4.73	4.07	4.42	4.51	**4.44**	4.37	4.31	4.67	4.77	**4.53**	**4.66**
Europe	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.85	**0.83**	0.81	0.84	0.91	0.84	**0.85**	0.76	0.86	0.94	0.86	**0.86**	**0.86**
Americas	6.49	6.61	6.77	6.72	**6.65**	6.59	6.57	6.64	6.63	**6.61**	6.53	6.71	6.80	6.79	**6.71**	**6.83**
Middle East	8.85	9.20	9.59	9.05	**9.18**	8.56	8.56	9.32	9.20	**8.91**	8.66	9.47	9.85	9.46	**9.36**	**9.53**
Africa	4.92	4.93	4.93	5.03	**4.95**	4.95	4.66	4.56	4.74	**4.73**	5.02	4.95	4.84	4.98	**4.95**	**5.02**
Total non-OECD	**56.84**	**57.50**	**58.23**	**58.69**	**57.82**	**58.88**	**53.00**	**55.96**	**57.33**	**56.29**	**57.52**	**58.91**	**58.92**	**58.92**	**58.57**	**59.56**
Global demand	102.31	103.36	104.91	104.93	**103.88**	104.79	97.46	101.74	103.04	**101.76**	102.91	103.89	105.00	104.84	**104.16**	**105.02**

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Products demand																mn b/d
	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	2025	1Q26	2Q26	3Q26	4Q26	2026	1Q27	2Q27	3Q27	4Q27	2027	2028
LPG and ethane																
North America	4.39	3.69	4.18	4.48	**4.18**	4.69	4.10	3.96	4.53	**4.32**	4.78	3.93	4.05	4.62	**4.34**	**4.36**
Latin America	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	**0.38**	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.37	**0.38**	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.37	**0.38**	**0.38**
Europe	1.08	1.05	1.01	1.09	**1.06**	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.06	**1.03**	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.03	**1.04**	**1.08**
Asia-Pacific	0.78	0.71	0.69	0.78	**0.74**	0.80	0.65	0.65	0.70	**0.70**	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.70	**0.70**	**0.70**
Total OECD	**6.64**	**5.84**	**6.28**	**6.74**	**6.37**	**6.89**	**6.14**	**6.04**	**6.67**	**6.44**	**6.98**	**6.03**	**6.16**	**6.75**	**6.48**	**6.53**
China	2.84	2.80	2.92	2.84	**2.85**	2.65	2.25	2.45	2.61	**2.49**	2.98	3.03	2.90	2.81	**2.93**	**2.97**
India	1.05	0.99	1.06	1.11	**1.05**	1.06	0.83	0.95	1.02	**0.97**	1.07	0.98	1.03	1.09	**1.04**	**1.11**
Total World	**14.61**	**13.59**	**14.27**	**14.71**	**14.30**	**14.82**	**13.08**	**13.41**	**14.36**	**13.92**	**15.38**	**14.22**	**14.34**	**14.93**	**14.72**	**15.02**
Naphtha																
North America	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	**0.20**	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	**0.21**	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	**0.20**	**0.21**
Latin America	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	**0.04**	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	**0.04**	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	**0.04**	**0.04**
Europe	0.98	0.81	0.76	0.77	**0.83**	0.90	0.85	0.82	0.80	**0.84**	0.94	0.82	0.83	0.82	**0.85**	**0.87**
Asia-Pacific	1.77	1.66	1.78	1.69	**1.73**	1.72	1.28	1.51	1.61	**1.53**	1.62	1.52	1.57	1.56	**1.57**	**1.53**
Total OECD	**3.00**	**2.74**	**2.78**	**2.72**	**2.81**	**2.91**	**2.39**	**2.58**	**2.66**	**2.64**	**2.81**	**2.60**	**2.65**	**2.63**	**2.67**	**2.67**
China	2.28	2.32	2.35	2.52	**2.37**	2.54	2.15	2.20	2.41	**2.32**	2.51	2.54	2.41	2.55	**2.50**	**2.56**
India	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.34	**0.33**	0.30	0.22	0.24	0.28	**0.26**	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	**0.30**	**0.29**
Total World	**7.27**	**7.07**	**7.19**	**7.20**	**7.18**	**7.25**	**6.11**	**6.59**	**7.02**	**6.74**	**7.23**	**6.89**	**6.92**	**7.05**	**7.02**	**7.12**
Gasoline																
North America	9.44	9.93	10.00	9.64	**9.75**	9.37	9.76	9.94	9.58	**9.66**	9.28	9.75	9.89	9.54	**9.61**	**9.54**
Latin America	0.86	0.89	0.89	0.88	**0.88**	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.90	**0.89**	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.93	**0.91**	**0.93**
Europe	2.19	2.43	2.44	2.34	**2.35**	2.24	2.35	2.43	2.27	**2.32**	2.13	2.36	2.42	2.26	**2.29**	**2.25**
Asia-Pacific	1.29	1.30	1.42	1.35	**1.34**	1.30	1.24	1.29	1.27	**1.27**	1.20	1.23	1.33	1.29	**1.26**	**1.25**
Total OECD	**13.84**	**14.62**	**14.83**	**14.28**	**14.40**	**13.86**	**14.31**	**14.62**	**14.10**	**14.22**	**13.58**	**14.32**	**14.63**	**14.10**	**14.16**	**14.06**
China	3.52	3.24	3.45	3.38	**3.40**	3.61	2.89	3.11	3.18	**3.20**	3.07	3.04	3.15	3.10	**3.09**	**2.95**
India	0.94	1.00	0.96	0.99	**0.97**	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.05	**1.03**	1.09	1.18	1.14	1.21	**1.15**	**1.27**
Total World	**26.35**	**26.96**	**27.51**	**26.99**	**26.95**	**26.71**	**26.19**	**27.02**	**26.73**	**26.66**	**26.02**	**26.99**	**27.51**	**27.07**	**26.90**	**26.96**
Jet-kerosine																
North America	1.76	1.95	1.99	1.89	**1.90**	1.80	1.94	2.00	1.92	**1.92**	1.88	1.99	2.07	1.99	**1.98**	**2.03**
Latin America	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	**0.14**	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	**0.14**	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	**0.15**	**0.15**
Europe	1.35	1.62	1.77	1.54	**1.57**	1.43	1.62	1.82	1.53	**1.60**	1.45	1.66	1.87	1.57	**1.64**	**1.67**
Asia-Pacific	1.04	0.71	0.67	0.91	**0.83**	1.05	0.66	0.68	0.96	**0.84**	1.09	0.70	0.69	0.98	**0.86**	**0.89**
Total OECD	**4.31**	**4.45**	**4.58**	**4.51**	**4.46**	**4.46**	**4.40**	**4.68**	**4.58**	**4.53**	**4.59**	**4.53**	**4.81**	**4.71**	**4.66**	**4.78**
China	0.85	0.75	0.95	0.69	**0.81**	0.90	0.74	0.87	0.87	**0.85**	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.90	**0.90**	**0.96**
India	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.21	**0.21**	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	**0.21**	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	**0.23**	**0.24**
Total World	**7.46**	**7.51**	**7.89**	**7.61**	**7.62**	**7.75**	**7.30**	**8.00**	**7.99**	**7.76**	**7.96**	**7.86**	**8.28**	**8.19**	**8.07**	**8.37**
Diesel/gasoil																
North America	4.76	4.60	4.60	4.68	**4.66**	4.81	4.51	4.54	4.67	**4.63**	4.85	4.62	4.62	4.76	**4.71**	**4.69**
Latin America	0.60	0.64	0.62	0.60	**0.62**	0.59	0.63	0.61	0.61	**0.61**	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.62	**0.62**	**0.62**
Europe	5.64	5.98	5.87	5.91	**5.85**	5.60	5.44	5.66	5.67	**5.60**	5.40	5.42	5.59	5.71	**5.53**	**5.36**
Asia-Pacific	1.76	1.77	1.76	1.80	**1.77**	1.81	1.65	1.68	1.80	**1.73**	1.72	1.68	1.65	1.77	**1.71**	**1.68**
Total OECD	**12.82**	**13.05**	**12.90**	**13.06**	**12.96**	**12.87**	**12.28**	**12.55**	**12.82**	**12.63**	**12.65**	**12.41**	**12.53**	**12.90**	**12.62**	**12.41**
China	3.84	3.82	3.98	4.14	**3.95**	3.85	3.31	3.67	4.04	**3.72**	3.44	3.68	3.84	3.92	**3.72**	**3.65**
India	1.94	2.07	1.70	2.02	**1.93**	2.04	2.11	1.85	2.09	**2.02**	2.17	2.29	1.94	2.22	**2.16**	**2.27**
Total World	**28.34**	**28.81**	**28.71**	**29.32**	**28.80**	**28.64**	**27.40**	**28.14**	**29.02**	**28.30**	**28.17**	**28.59**	**28.73**	**29.41**	**28.72**	**28.70**
Fuel oil																
North America	0.35	0.29	0.34	0.36	**0.34**	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.31	**0.35**	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.32	**0.34**	**0.33**
Latin America	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.12	**0.12**	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	**0.11**	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	**0.11**	**0.11**
Europe	0.66	0.63	0.63	0.62	**0.64**	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.57	**0.59**	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.56	**0.57**	**0.56**
Asia-Pacific	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.39	**0.37**	0.39	0.30	0.33	0.36	**0.34**	0.40	0.31	0.30	0.33	**0.34**	**0.33**
Total OECD	**1.51**	**1.39**	**1.48**	**1.49**	**1.47**	**1.47**	**1.38**	**1.41**	**1.36**	**1.41**	**1.45**	**1.32**	**1.36**	**1.33**	**1.37**	**1.33**
China	0.81	0.70	0.73	0.79	**0.76**	0.85	0.34	0.70	0.70	**0.65**	0.71	0.71	0.59	0.59	**0.65**	**0.63**
India	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	**0.11**	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	**0.12**	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	**0.12**	**0.13**
Total World	**6.29**	**6.28**	**6.52**	**6.51**	**6.40**	**6.29**	**5.59**	**6.14**	**6.08**	**6.02**	**5.97**	**6.19**	**6.21**	**6.05**	**6.11**	**6.02**

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Registered office
Lacon House, 84 Theobald's Road,
London, WC1X 8NL
Tel: +44 20 7780 4200

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Head of forecasting
Francis Osborne

Editor
Martha Tallas
Tel: +44 20 7780 4200
fundamentals@argusmedia.com

Customer support and sales:
support@argusmedia.com
sales@argusmedia.com



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