

# How transport and logistics companies are taking advantage of the lowest oil prices in 20 years



The coronavirus pandemic has led to an historic fall in oil demand. Some estimates put this drop at as much as 20 per cent. As a consequence of this, wholesale diesel prices are currently at their lowest level for around 20 years.

Practically, this means that oil-consuming companies – in particular fuel-intensive businesses such as transport and logistics companies – have been able to make material cost savings.

At some point though, lock-downs will ease and demand will increase again.

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**“We’re speaking to transport and logistics companies who are able to lock in oil expenditure at prices we haven’t seen for 20 years”**

Callum Macpherson - Investec

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In the meantime OPEC and other producers such as Russia have committed to cutting production in May by the equivalent of nearly 10% of the pre-coronavirus global level of demand. They have said that some level of cuts will continue until 2022 in order to draw down the large amount of oil that is currently going into storage.

The market may remain in oversupply for some time to come, but this situation will not last forever and it’s possible that some sources of oil production that go off-line during this period cannot be brought back into production again, unless oil prices move much higher.

To hedge against this risk, consumers are using swaps to lock in lower pricing over the next one or two years. In recent weeks, we have seen more and more enquiries from diesel consumers, and over the page, we look at how these swaps work in practice.

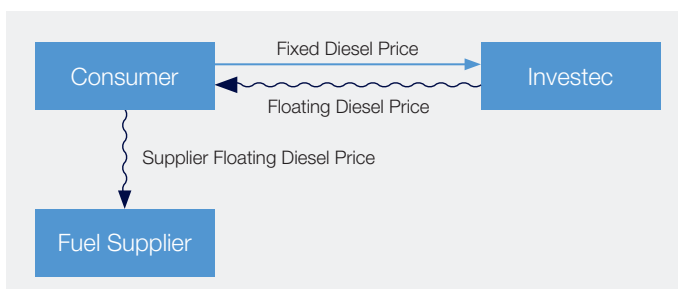


## Swap contract

A swap contract provides a way to offset changes in the cost of physical product purchases. It has the effect of locking in the cost of buying the diesel, without having to change physical supply arrangements.

Here's how it works:

1. A diesel consumer agrees a fixed price swap with Investec on a specific volume of diesel and continues to buy physical product as usual
2. When the physical spot price is above that fixed price, Investec pays the consumer
3. When the physical spot price is below that fixed price, the consumer pays Investec
4. Ideally, for the arrangement to work most effectively, the physical spot price should follow a recognised daily fixing (eg Platts UK Spec Diesel). If this is the case, both the floating diesel price and the supplier floating price in the diagram below, will move in line with one another



If the price of diesel falls, because the swap leaves the consumer locked into a fixed price, the consumer will not benefit from the price falls – they are locked into an above market price. If diesel consumption turns out to be less than the volume hedged and the market falls, then the consumer will experience a loss. This is because they will still need to pay out on the full volume of diesel pre-agreed in the swap.

Please contact a member of our Commodity desk should you wish to know about alternative strategies or have any questions regarding the market.



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