Energy Intelligence

VOL. 45, NO. 28
JULY 12, 2022
WWW.ENERGYINTEL.COM

ENERGY INTELLIGENCE **FINANCE**®

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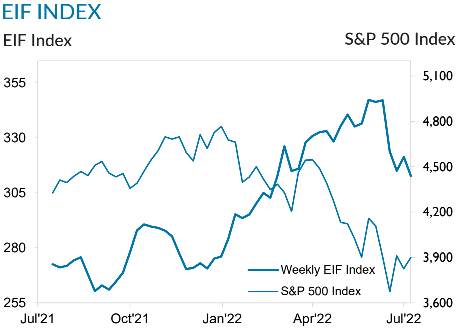
EIF INDEX



EIF Global Oil and Gas Index of 22 traded equities

OUR TAKE

When 'S' Stands for Safety

While the "E" in ESG has become the dominant force in the rising environmental, social and governance movement, recent tragic events remind that safety — a crucial governance matter — must remain priority #1. Once featured as the standard opening slide of any self-respecting company presentation, safety track records now play second fiddle to emissions. But energy transition preparedness is nothing without safety, and the latter rightly remains of great importance to investors.

- Suncor Energy CEO Mark Little paid the price for his company's continued poor safety record last week, stepping down from the role he had occupied at the Canadian oil sands producer since 2019. His departure followed the company's second death at its Base Plant mine in Alberta this year — Suncor's 13th worker fatality since 2014.

- Safety does matter to investors, even if climate dominates discussions and most shareholder activism. Activist fund Elliott Investment Management — known for its governance focus — indeed called out Suncor's "dismal" and "unacceptable" safety record in going public in April with plans to effect change at the Canadian giant, in which it was managing a 3.4% stake. Analysts at Eight Capital slapped a "sell" rating on Suncor despite Little's departure, noting more widespread "corporate culture" issues. Energy Wall Street veteran Paul Sankey expects Suncor shares to trade on a "mistrust basis" for months or even years until it can demonstrate a strong safety track record.

- While Suncor's safety record is indeed exceptionally bad, this month has been tragic for industry safety elsewhere, too, with two deaths occurring at Kazakhstan's Tengiz oil field, in which Chevron, Exxon Mobil and Lukoil are shareholders. The incident occurred on Jul. 6 — 34 years to the day since the Piper Alpha disaster in the UK North Sea, the industry's worst-ever offshore catastrophe, cost 167 people their lives.

- Digitization promises to help but is not an immediate cure-all or excuse to reduce diligence. Remote operations — made more prominent in the wake of Covid-19 — may sound like a less dangerous arrangement, but are still limited in their application. Workers that are returning to rigs and refineries after prolonged absences appear more accident-prone. As industry work hours increased in 2021, so did fatalities, according to the UK-based International Association of Oil and Gas Producers. The 20 deaths the group recorded in 2021 marked a more than 40% rise on 2020 and occurred in 15 separate incidents.

- As producers look to change cultures to prepare for the energy transition, they must remember that a safe company is a well-run company. Proper protocols and sufficient training will prove especially critical as current oil and gas employees are potentially repositioned into new low-carbon operations that present different safety risks. And safety must be closely watched in the conventional oil patch as companies struggle to bring back sufficient labor.

PEER STRATEGY

India's Tax Salvo Slams Producers, Private Refiners

- *India's sudden windfall taxes have analysts revising down earnings estimates for E&Ps and private refiners but the outlook for state refiners is positive.*
- *A simultaneous order for Indian refiners to sell more oil products domestically will further limit supply on an already-tight global market.*
- *The knock to share prices and investor confidence could be more lasting than levies the government has pledged to review every 15 days.*

The Issue

India's government has imposed an export duty on diesel, gasoline and jet fuel, while slapping a roughly $40 per barrel windfall tax on domestic crude production amid high oil prices and strong refining margins. Refiners have also been told to supply half of their usual motor fuel export volumes to the domestic market, the world's third largest, instead. The move will hit independent refiners, the key exporters, hard but help India's loss-making state refiners. While netting the government some $12 billion in extra revenue overall, the tax changes are likely to be bad for business.

Uneasy Reliance

New Delhi has been quite detailed in its justification of the duty on oil products, which works out at about $27/bbl on diesel and $12.50/bbl on gasoline and jet fuel. It says the country's two private refiners — Reliance Industries and Rosneft's majority-owned Nayara Energy — were earning "abnormal, extraordinary profits."

They were doing this by exporting products while keeping their local retail fuel outlets dry, the government says, leading to shortages in parts of India. Specifically, it alleges they had been buying discounted crude from Russia, which is seeking new markets as the West shuns its oil, processing it into diesel and gasoline and then selling the products to fuel-short Europe and the US at a premium.

Reliance shares fell as much as 8.8% on the day the taxes were announced. They have partly recovered since, although not for oil-related reasons. Mumbai-based brokerage Motilal Oswal Financial Services expects $7/bbl to be shaved off Reliance's gross refining margins due to the export duties, with each $1/bbl change worth about 40 billion rupees ($504 million) in Ebitda.

JPMorgan, meanwhile, said the export taxes would end a large part of the refining margin bonanza and introduce policy risk to the investment case for Reliance. Investors are concerned about the company incurring a loss in its refining business if cracks fall below $30/bbl and the tax remains unchanged.

The move will also have wider ramifications for global oil markets as lower product exports from India will further tighten supply. Refining capacity around the world has already been constrained due to permanent plant closures in Europe and the US, a cap on Chinese product exports and partial disruption to Russian flows, according to Goldman Sachs.

Sector's Loss Is State's Gain

In contrast, India's trio of state refiners stand to gain from the adjustments and their share prices have come through unscathed. Indian Oil Corp. (IOC), Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum have been hemorrhaging cash for more than three months. They froze prices at the pump on Apr. 7 in line with government instructions and have since been selling products at steep losses — estimated at about 15 rupees (19¢) per liter — for the sake of keeping inflation in check. Their fuel prices were last revised on May 22 but that was only due to a reduction in excise duty.

State refiners have long bought products from their private-sector counterparts to plug a shortfall in fuel supply. But with the private players ramping up exports, they were forced to import products to meet surging local demand. Now, they can now negotiate lower prices for products with private refiners which are obliged to sell on the domestic market, Federal Revenue Secretary Tarun Bajaj said this month. Mumbai-based brokerage Edelweiss sees 51% earnings upside for Hindustan Petroleum, 40% for Bharat Petroleum and 11% for IOC thanks to the recent changes, with their combined gains totaling 104 billion rupees ($1 billion).

Furthermore, analysts believe New Delhi could use the extra tax revenue to compensate state refiners for their losses. Alternatively, it could use its windfall tax proceeds — estimated by Moody's Investor Services to be $12 billion in the financial year started Apr. 1 — to make up for the revenue it lost with the excise duty cut.

Upstream Pressure

India's upstream windfall tax followed similar moves in the UK and Italy. Top producer Oil and Natural Gas Corp. (ONGC) saw its shares plunge 14% on Jul. 1 and the stock remains under pressure. It may recover if oil prices stay high or if the government rolls backs the levy, but the knock to investor confidence could be more lasting. As with the product taxes, the government has said it will review the upstream levy every 15 days.

ONGC and Oil India accounted for three-quarters of India's total oil production of 570,000 barrels per day in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31. The E&P firms are upset that instead of imposing a tax on the value of the crude, the government has introduced a flat rate of 23,250 rupees per ton (roughly $40/bbl), which will erode earnings if oil prices fall below $60/bbl.

Motilal Oswal has cut its earnings per share estimates for ONGC and Oil India by 29% and 25%, respectively, for the current financial year.

Too Many Tweaks

There had been speculation over a windfall tax in India but the volley of simultaneous adjustments nonetheless came as a big shock for the industry. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government has been tweaking policies and taxes to attract oil and gas investment but Kotak Securities analysts said the latest changes run counter to the administration's investor-friendly attitude and raise a fair degree of concern about the overall investment climate.

New Delhi has long harbored ambitions to make India a refining hub for Asia and has been investing in capacity expansion even as it moves forward with the energy transition. Refined product exports last month accounted for one-fifth of India's total exports of $37.9 billion. Its booming refining sector has attracted investors like BP, Shell, Saudi Aramco and Abu Dhabi National Oil Co.

However, recent policy flip-flopping has kept investors away. Despite giving refiners the freedom to adjust their fuel prices in line with international benchmarks, the government continues to tinker with pricing mechanisms. That was one reason for the poor response to its attempted privatization of Bharat Petroleum, a process which was recently scrapped. Furthermore, private investors have largely stayed away from exploration bid rounds despite an overhaul of exploration policy.

Rakesh Sharma, New Delhi

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INDUSTRY TREND

Private Equity Blazes New Trails in Energy Transition

- *Private equity interest in energy transition assets is growing but the right investment model is not as established as it is for oil and gas.*
- *Investors may hold on to assets for longer in order to hedge uncertainty around a relatively new sector and ensure they get strong returns.*
- *Funds face stiff competition for transition assets from oil majors and national oil companies, while talented investment managers are also in high demand.*

The Issue

Private equity players are directing more dollars to energy transition investments as low-carbon opportunities have grown. Last year, private investment in low-carbon technologies globally almost doubled from 2020 levels to $57 billion, according to an analysis by the Boston Consulting Group. But that is far short of the estimated $470 billion needed annually to reach Paris Agreement goals. While the trend toward greater private investment is clear, the path to reaching the investment needed is studded with challenges, including uncertain timelines and increasing competition for assets.

Patient Transition

Private equity's business model for traditional energy assets such as oil and gas has become more or less predictable: Acquire a position, prove it up over about five years and sell for a profit to generate a huge return on investment. But that model becomes a little less clear-cut with early-stage energy transition investments, said Jon Platt, a Dallas-based partner at law firm Baker Botts. "I think the biggest challenge probably is achieving the returns that they may be accustomed to," he added.

Private equity players could therefore spend more time finding an investable investment and hold onto it for longer before making an exit. That could be a big adjustment for some firms, according to Roy Ben-Dor, managing director at US private equity giant Warburg Pincus. "We know with certainty that energy transition and broader decarbonization is happening. We know that a lot of it will require an immense scale of capital to effectuate that transition," he told Energy Intelligence. "What we don't know is how long it will take and how windy the path will be." This uncertainty "highlights that patience is a key attribute of investing in energy transition," Ben-Dor added. "Patience in when to deploy capital, patience in supporting businesses over what might be a less-than-linear growth path."

As a case in point, Warburg announced an investment in Utah-based fly ash marketer Eco Material Technologies in February, some two years after developing a thesis for funding "green" cement. Warburg met up to two dozen businesses over that time before finding what it felt was the right investment. "I think the part that's interesting there is the patience element," Ben-Dor said. "We identified a thesis that we think is accurate, but we couldn't find something that worked for us to invest in for a pretty long period of time. But we still stuck with it because ... it just wasn't the right time, or the right opportunity wasn't there yet. But the thesis was true at every moment during that two-year period."

Competitive Space

As opportunities have grown, so has competition for certain assets. Pooja Goyal, chief investment officer at Carlyle Global Infrastructure, part of US private equity firm the Carlyle Group, said that while the company sees a lot of growth in the offshore wind sector, increased interest from majors and national oil companies is making it more difficult to compete.

"What we don't like is the nature of the competition," Goyal said at the Reuters Global Energy Transition conference in New York last month. "You have a lot of European utilities that have a much lower cost of capital, and now you've got oil and gas majors who are also getting positions in this space," she added. "And given the strength of their balance sheets right now, they also have a different cost of capital and maybe different objectives."

Along with competition for investments is competition for talented managers. "One of the most important factors in terms of having a successful outcome on your investment is the management," Goyal said. "If and when you look at management teams today, especially experienced management teams who've done this before, they've seen the story play out, and the ups and downs over the last 20 to 30 years. So these management teams, especially the more talented management teams, have been very prudent, depending on what their business goals and priorities are over the next three to five years, in terms of choosing the capital provider that they want to partner up with."

To attract top talent, some funds have recently structured their investments a bit differently, Baker Botts' Platt said, noting how some are offering different types of preferred securities, or stakes in an operating company, for example, to provide liquidity to management. "I would expect that those types of things to continue," he said.

Busy But Not Crowded

While the energy transition space is competitive, Platt opined that it's far from crowded. It's a broad space that some market-watchers have said would need up to $100 trillion in new investment over the next 30 to 40 years. "You're going to see private equity make a lot more investments," he said. "Maybe in the supply chain areas, or emerging technologies that are necessary in the energy transition businesses ... where there are opportunities for them to still obtain the returns that they need."

Meanwhile, Warburg is confident that its patient attitude will pay off. "The scale of capital that is required is massive, which means that all sources have a role to play: credit, private equity, public equity, venture capital," Ben-Dor said. "I think there's room for everyone to hopefully help effectuate it, and I would personally be surprised if a decade from now, it's not considered a core investment pillar of most large institutional capital."

Caroline Evans, Houston

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INDUSTRY TREND

Energy Stocks Back in Favor in Bumpy First Half

- *Energy shares went from being some of the best performing assets through the first five months of the year to some of the worst in June.*
- *Sentiment is caught in a tug of war between soaring commodity prices and physical shortages, on the one hand, and a dismal global economic outlook on the other.*
- *Long term, it's unclear whether price-to-earnings ratios will ever return to their historic highs as investors weigh the uncertainties of the energy transition.*

The Issue

The coronavirus-driven equities crash in early 2020 led to soul-searching among energy stock pickers and executives alike as they sought to remain relevant to investors enamored by the tech sector. Fast-forward two years and oil and gas companies are back on buy lists once more but their gains have not kept pace with those of the commodities they produce. This raises the question of whether energy giants can ever return to the lofty price-to-earnings ratios that once made them a must-own for every investor.

Back in the Black

For the first five months of this year, energy stocks were riding the momentum of resurgent demand and the return of the geopolitical risk premium following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The mix sent oil prices soaring above $110 per barrel, while benchmark natural gas prices in Europe and the US hit multiyear highs.

An upstream oil and gas select index of the S&P 500 jumped more than 40% to the beginning of June, easily outperforming a 23% drop in the broader index over the same period as all other sectors were in the red. As a result, the weighting of energy within the index has more than doubled to 4.4% but remains well below the long-term average of 8% and nowhere near the 16% level seen in the mid-2010s.

Investors were responding not only to prices. Continued capital discipline across the industry meant that companies were posting record earnings and prioritizing returns to shareholders. Investment bank Jefferies estimates that in the next three years, European energy companies will create free cash flow equivalent to their entire market cap.

The Ides of June

June felt like déjà vu for energy investors burned over the past decade. Oil prices fell just under 8% from their highs but energy shares fared much worse. Major energy sector baskets gave back their gains in chunks as investors took profits and digested an increasingly dismal economic outlook. The S&P upstream select index slumped more than 26% in June compared to a drop of more than 8% for the broader index.

A Jefferies survey of more than 30 large US investors found their "overarching concern is the economic impact in Europe from high commodity prices." But secondary worries included governments seeking to raise taxes on the industry and the threat that a public backlash against energy companies' bumper profits — at a time of rapid consumer price inflation — may lead some to pause planned growth in their cash return programs. "There is currently a witches' brew of geopolitical unrest, rising interest rates, inflation and the specter of recession," Dan Pickering, founder of Pickering Energy Partners, said in a monthly note. "Reacting to these factors, previously high-flying commodities were tossed out."

Yet many banks continue to hold their bullish outlook for the sector. "Our calls indicate to us that the 'pain trade' will be short-lived as many energy investors were anticipating some price pullback (though likely not of this magnitude) and soon will use this opportunity to build larger positions," noted analysts at Truist, which covers a range of US energy players. Even a recession doesn't materially change the consensus view that energy is among the best sectors for investors to buy into. JPMorgan analysts pointed out that oil demand has fallen in just 10 individual years since 1965, arguing that energy stocks "offer the most attractive risk/reward opportunity within equities."

Long-Term Questions

In a cyclical business like oil and gas, share prices and multiples investors are willing to pay regularly rise and fall. But some analysts have begun to argue that the uncertainties of the energy transition and the eventual drop in oil demand will force a secular revaluation rather than a cyclical one. Such contractions in the way investors value earnings have already been seen in industries like coal.

London-based research group CarbonTracker warns that the risk of stranded assets remains, with three times as much carbon booked in the proved reserves of publicly listed fossil fuel companies as can be burned if the world is to keep global warming within 1.5°C. But bulls point to a shift in attitudes toward energy as the world increasingly looks to security of supply and a more measured pace of energy transition. "As this role is progressively acknowledged by stakeholders including the investment community and policymakers, we believe energy will be increasingly seen as 'part of the solution' rather than 'part of the problem' within energy transition," JPMorgan analysts said.

Price-to-earnings ratios across the oil and gas sector have averaged at over 16 since the 1990s. In the trailing 12 months, European majors have seen their shares trade at multiples that were less than half the average of the broader market. US majors have garnered valuations almost twice that of their European competitors but remain below the average for the broader index.

Ultimately, however, investors going long on energy may argue that even a return to the share price multiples of the past isn't needed for energy to still be a strong investment. "While 2022 valuations for most of our group look attractive, 2023 looks even better," Truist analysts said, after evaluating the sector based on multiples for earnings and free cash flow.

Noah Brenner, London

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ENERGY AND EQUITY MARKET DATA For the week ended Jul 8, 2022

EIF GLOBAL INDEX COMPONENTS*

	Close Jul 8	1-Wk Chg.	% Chg. 1-Wk	52-Wk	YTD
Petrobras-4 (spse)	5.48	+0.13	+2.43	+20.35	+30.40
Petrobras-3 (spse)	5.94	+0.10	+1.77	+31.39	+28.91
Equinor (osl)	33.35	+0.24	+0.72	+66.32	+24.50
BP (lse)	4.65	-0.00	-0.02	+9.60	+3.97
Sinopec-S (sesh)	0.47	-0.00	-0.56	-21.23	-29.01
Reliance Industries (bse)	30.17	-0.35	-1.14	+7.74	-5.12
Sinopec-H (sehk)	0.44	-0.01	-1.44	-7.66	-4.78
Exxon Mobil (nyse)	86.08	-1.47	-1.68	+43.13	+40.68
Saudi Aramco (sse)	10.11	-0.23	-2.23	+8.80	+16.60
Eni (mise)	11.43	-0.28	-2.37	-3.11	-17.71
Chevron (nyse)	142.77	-3.74	-2.55	+39.15	+21.66
TotalEnergies (par)	50.17	-2.12	-4.06	+14.20	-1.11
Shell (lse)	24.58	-1.07	-4.19	+22.12	+12.01
CNOOC-H (sehk)	1.26	-0.06	-4.56	+16.53	+35.24
PetroChina-H (sehk)	0.45	-0.02	-4.84	+0.67	+1.90
Suncor (tse)	32.77	-2.28	-6.52	+42.30	+30.81
Ecopetrol (bvc)	0.52	-0.04	-6.91	-27.33	-21.20
ONGC (bse)	1.53	-0.13	-7.75	-2.13	-19.81
Lukoil (mos)	62.68	-13.91	-18.16	-29.98	-28.87
Rosneft (mos)	5.63	-1.66	-22.74	-27.58	-30.05
EIF Global Index	**326.63**	**-9.22**	**-2.75**	**+17.78**	**+12.25**

*Converted US$/share.

INDEXES

Equity Indexes	Close Jul 8	1-Wk Chg.	% Chg. 1-Wk	52-Wk	YTD
DJIA	31,338.15	+240.89	+0.77	-8.96	-13.76
S&P 500	3,899.38	+74.05	+1.94	-9.75	-18.19
FTSE 100	7,196.24	+27.59	+0.38	+2.36	-2.55
FTSE All-World	723.33	+11.70	+1.64	-14.60	-19.45
EIF Global	326.63	-9.22	-2.75	+17.78	+12.25
S&P Global Oil	1,595.52	-33.29	-2.04	+10.55	+2.79
FT Oil, Gas & Coal	6,993.27	-162.86	-2.28	+34.75	+22.08
TSE Oil & Gas	2,753.54	-61.44	-2.18	+29.90	+20.85
Emerging Markets					
Hang Seng Energy (HK)	20,908.69	-679.26	-3.15	+32.56	+24.41
BSE Oil & Gas (India)	17,614.61	+171.36	+0.98	+10.54	+0.61
RTS Oil & Gas (Russia)	+196.39	-28.30	-12.60	-15.32	-17.43

COMMODITY PRICES

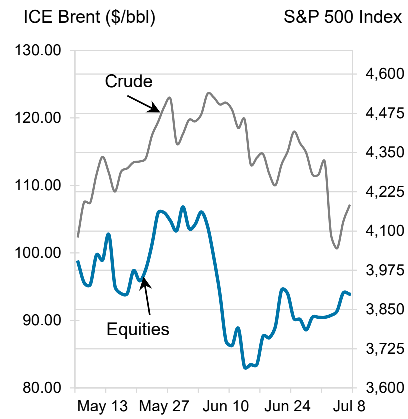
	Close Jul 8	1-Wk Chg.	% Chg. 1-Wk	52-Wk	YTD
Dated Brent	114.05	-5.07	-4.26	+51.18	+47.47
Brent 1st ICE	107.02	-4.61	-4.13	+44.39	+37.59
WTI 1st (Nymex)	104.79	-3.64	-3.36	+43.67	+39.33
Oman 1st (DME)	105.01	-3.39	-3.13	+44.90	+36.93
RBOB (Nymex)	3.45	-0.24	-6.53	+52.85	+54.68
Heating Oil (Nymex)	3.67	-0.27	-6.75	+73.22	+57.63
Gas Oil (ICE)	1,133.50	-93.00	-7.58	+91.39	+69.94
Henry Hub (Nymex)	6.03	+0.30	+5.31	+63.61	+61.77
Henry Hub (Cash)	6.40	-0.14	-2.17	+79.93	+67.36
UK NBP (Cash)	175.00	+8.00	+4.79	+107.84	+34.62

SHARE PRICES IN LOCAL CURRENCY†

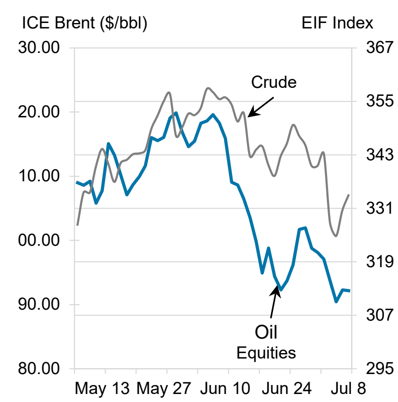
NOCs	Close Jul 8	1-Wk Chg.	% Chg. 1-Wk	52-Wk	YTD
Gazprom (micex)	198.00	+5.50	+2.86	-32.13	-42.32
Equinor (osl)	334.75	+4.75	+1.44	+90.13	+41.90
Petrobras-4 (spse)	28.80	+0.27	+0.95	+20.25	+22.99
Petrobras-3 (spse)	31.20	+0.09	+0.29	+31.29	+21.58
PTTEP (set)	159.00	0.00	0.00	+38.86	+34.75
Sinopec-S (sesh)	3.12	-0.02	-0.64	-18.75	-25.18
Saudi Aramco (sse)	38.30	-0.50	-1.29	+9.90	+17.68
Sinopec-H (sehk)	3.48	-0.05	-1.42	-6.70	-4.13
PetroChina-S (sesh)	5.19	-0.08	-1.52	+4.01	+5.70
Ecopetrol (bvc)	2,300.00	-50.00	-2.13	-16.45	-14.50
CNOOC-H (sehk)	9.89	-0.47	-4.54	+17.74	+36.16
PetroChina-H (sehk)	3.56	-0.18	-4.81	+1.71	+2.59
CNOOC-S (sesh)	16.03	-1.06	-6.20	NA	NA
Rosneft (mos)	351.20	-23.95	-6.38	-39.41	-41.46
Majors					
BP (lse)	386.55	+2.05	+0.53	+25.63	+16.96
Exxon Mobil (nyse)	86.08	-1.47	-1.68	+43.13	+40.68
TotalEnergies (par)	49.27	-0.88	-1.75	+32.80	+10.40
Chevron (nyse)	142.77	-3.74	-2.55	+39.15	+21.66
Shell (lse)	2,043.50	-77.50	-3.65	+39.97	+26.00
Regional Integrateds					
Eni (mise)	11.23	-0.00	-0.02	+12.68	-8.13
Lukoil (mos)	3,911.00	-33.00	-0.84	-41.41	-40.47
OMV (vse)	41.27	-0.96	-2.27	-11.06	-17.38
Repsol (bme)	12.98	-0.50	-3.71	+33.39	+24.38
Global Independents					
Woodside Petroleum (asx)	30.80	+0.35	+1.15	+30.62	+40.45
Occidental (nyse)	60.67	+0.23	+0.38	+104.55	+109.28
APA (nyse)	34.85	-0.50	-1.41	+73.99	+29.60
Hess (nyse)	100.18	-5.21	-4.94	+21.28	+35.32
ConocoPhillips (nyse)	86.46	-4.52	-4.97	+46.02	+19.78
EOG Resources (nyse)	105.52	-6.10	-5.46	+38.05	+21.46
Kosmos Energy (nyse)	5.57	-0.65	-10.45	+88.18	+60.98
Refiners					
HollyFrontier (nyse)	45.65	0.00	0.00	+47.97	+39.26
Reliance Industries (bse)	2,391.50	-17.45	-0.72	+14.27	+0.99
Valero (nyse)	107.03	-0.95	-0.88	+52.33	+42.50
Marathon Petroleum (nyse)	83.27	-1.21	-1.43	+44.94	+30.13
Eneos (tyo)	499.40	-13.50	-2.63	+8.05	+16.06
Phillips66 (nyse)	82.01	-2.36	-2.80	+1.51	+13.18
PBF Energy (nyse)	28.61	-2.05	-6.69	+116.58	+120.59
Oil-Field Services, EPC					
Saipem (mise)	3.60	+0.83	+30.10	+84.19	-22.27
Wood Group (lse)	156.00	+5.60	+3.72	-27.34	-18.37
Petrofac (lse)	112.40	+3.30	+3.02	+9.80	-2.52
Fluor (nyse)	24.25	+0.67	+2.84	+51.66	-2.10
Worley (asx)	13.72	-0.13	-0.94	+20.56	+29.07
Baker Hughes (nyse)	28.46	-0.64	-2.20	+29.54	+18.34
Schlumberger (nyse)	34.32	-1.33	-3.73	+12.41	+14.59
TechnipFMC (nyse)	6.36	-0.28	-4.22	-25.09	+7.43
Halliburton (nyse)	29.84	-1.59	-5.06	+38.08	+30.48
Transocean (nyse)	3.14	-0.19	-5.71	-30.68	+13.77
Midstream					
Enterprise Products (nyse)	24.98	+0.35	+1.42	+3.69	+13.75
Plains All-American (nyse)	10.18	+0.08	+0.79	-5.30	+8.99
Enbridge (tsx)	54.67	+0.31	+0.57	+9.49	+10.65
TC Energy (tsx)	67.04	+0.36	+0.54	+8.27	+13.96
Williams (nyse)	31.32	+0.03	+0.10	+19.36	+20.28
Kinder Morgan (nyse)	16.97	-0.01	-0.06	-6.60	+7.00

*set=Bangkok; bme=Madrid; sehk=Hong Kong; osl=Oslo; bvc=Bogota; micex=Moscow; bse=Mumbai; par=Paris; nyse=New York; lse=London; mise=Milan; tyo=Tokyo; tsx=Toronto; asx=Sydney; spse=Sao Paulo; sse=Riyadh

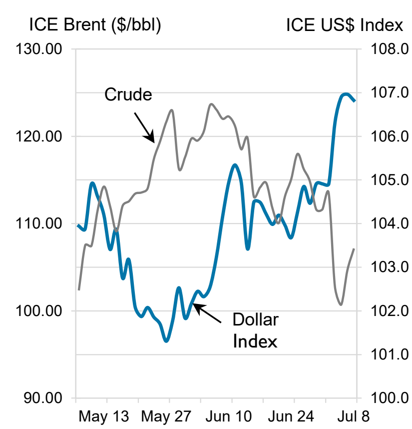
CRUDE VS. EQUITIES



CRUDE VS. OIL EQUITIES



CRUDE VS. CURRENCY



EIF Index based on share prices of the 22 equities listed under EIF components, adjusted for US$ market capitalization. All equities listed are ordered by percentage change over the previous week. Local share prices are shown in local currency. Crude prices in $/bbl; Nymex oil products prices in $/gallon; ICE gas oil in $/ton; Henry Hub natural gas prices in $/MMBtu; UK NBP natural gas prices in pence/therm.