
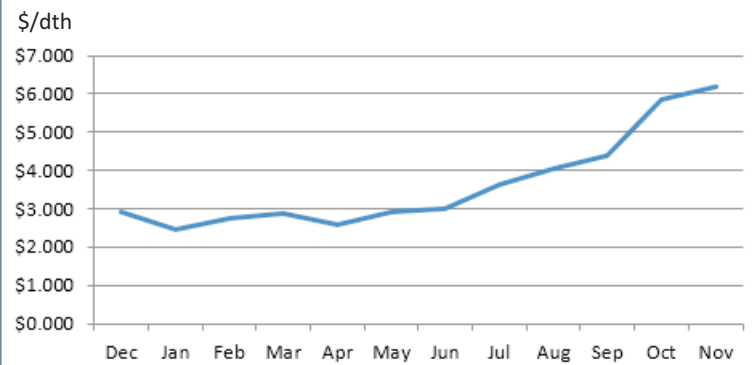


Newstracker:

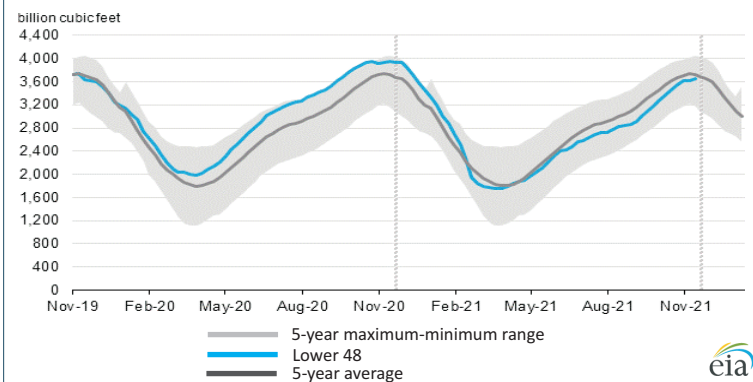
- Natural gas spot prices rose at most locations from Wednesday, November 10 to Wednesday, November 17 (the Report Week), during which the Henry Hub spot price rose 21 cents to \$4.79/MMBtu. International prices also rose, with LNG cargos in East Asia rising 55 cents/MMBtu to \$32.69/MMBtu and Europe day-ahead prices rising \$2.95/MMBtu to \$27.68/MMBtu
- The price of the December 2021 NYMEX natural gas futures contract decreased 6.4 cents, to \$4.816/MMBtu for the Report Week. The price of the 12-month strip averaging December 2021 through November 2022 futures contracts remained relatively unchanged at \$4.256/MMBtu.
- Net natural gas injections into storage totaled 26 Bcf for the week ending November 12, compared with the five-year average net withdrawals of 12 Bcf and last year's net injections of 28 Bcf during the same week. Working natural gas stocks totaled 3,644 Bcf, which is 81 Bcf (2%) lower than the five-year average and 310 Bcf (8%) lower than last year at this time.
- Total US consumption of natural gas rose by 3.0% compared with the previous Report Week, according to data from IHS Markit. The largest increase was in the residential and commercial sectors, where consumption grew 11.8%, largely due to falling temperatures across the North, Central and Southeast US. Natural gas consumed for power generation declined by 3.0%, and industrial sector consumption increased by 1.1%. Natural gas exports to Mexico decreased 3.5%. Natural gas deliveries to US LNG export facilities decreased 0.1 Bcf/d. Total demand is up 6.8% this Report Week compared with the same period a year ago.
- The natural gas plant liquids composite price at Mont Belvieu, Texas, fell by 89 cents/MMBtu, averaging \$11.01/MMBtu for the week ending November 17. Propane prices fell 11% as a result of lower-than-average inventory draws for this time of year. Wholesale propane inventories declined by less than 200,000 barrels last week, compared with a 5-year average draw of almost 1.4 million barrels.
- According to Baker Hughes, for the week ending Tuesday, November 9, the natural gas rig count increased by 2 to 102. The number of oil-directed rigs rose by 4 to 454. The total rig count now stands at 556. Oil-directed rigs and total rigs are now at the highest levels since mid-April 2020.

Excerpted from 

Monthly NYMEX Natural Gas Settle Price: Dec 2020 - Nov 2021:



Working natural gas in underground storage as of Nov. 12, 2021



Forward 12-month NYMEX natural gas strip price - Dec21-Nov22:

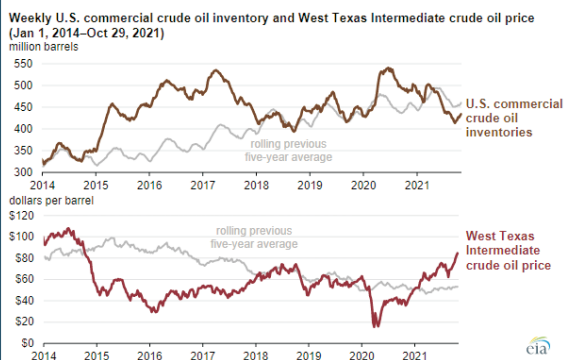
Process Load-weighted \$4.256/dth - w/o/w = ▲ \$0.002
Heat Load-weighted \$4.486/dth - w/o/w = ▼ \$0.015

Crude oil demand returns faster than supply, increasing prices and reducing inventories:

The price of US benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is near its highest level since 2014, increasing rapidly from low prices in mid-2020. In 2020, demand for crude oil and petroleum products declined rapidly, inventories increased, and prices fell. The demand decrease in the first half of 2020 resulted in increasing crude oil inventory levels. US crude oil inventories were 440.3 million barrels at the end of January 2020 and increased to 532.7 million barrels by the end of June 2020. US crude oil inventories, however, returned to pre-2020, falling to 438.9 million barrels in July 2021, which is below inventory levels in January 2020. Crude oil inventories reached a recent low of 413.9 million barrels during the week of September 17, but they increased to 434.1 million barrels during the week of October 29.

This year, demand for petroleum, both in the US and globally, has largely returned to 2019 levels. Demand has grown faster than supply, reducing inventories and contributing to higher prices for crude oil and petroleum products. The price for WTI reached \$84/b on November 1, up \$37/b since the beginning of the year. Likewise, the price of Europe's crude oil benchmark, Brent, rose \$34/b over the same period, reaching \$85/b on November 1. Refineries use crude oil as a feedstock to produce petroleum products. Refineries have increased operations (increasing their demand for crude oil) at a faster rate than US crude oil production has increased this year, contributing to the decline in US crude oil inventories. US crude oil inputs have nearly returned to the 2019 level for this time of year, despite several refinery closures since 2020. In contrast, US crude oil production has returned more slowly. In 2019, US crude oil production averaged 12.3 million barrels per day (b/d). US crude oil production then fell to 9.7 million b/d in May 2020. From October 1 through October 29, 2021, weekly data indicate that US crude oil production averaged 11.4 million b/d.

Excerpted from 



"There are two ways of telling the complete truth - anonymously and posthumously." -Thomas Sowell¹