

# ENERGY CHAMPIONS FUND



## ECF Factsheet

### Fund objectives

The fund aims to generate long term capital growth by primarily investing in equities from companies offering exposure to the energy market.

### Fund facts

#### Investment manager

Independent Capital Group AG

#### Fund name

White Fleet II Energy Champions Fund

#### Legal status

Luxembourg SICAV with UCITS IV status

#### Base currency

USD

#### NAV calculation

Daily

#### Inception date

March 2014

#### Fund size

USD \$25m

#### Benchmark

MSCI World Energy Sector Net TR Index

#### Custodian

Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.

### Codes

#### Share classes

I1 Retail USD class, accumulating

#### Main Bloomberg ticker

WFECHA1 LX Equity

#### ISIN

I1 LU1092312823

### Dealing & prices

#### Mgmt fee p.a.

I1 0.65%

#### Min Subscription

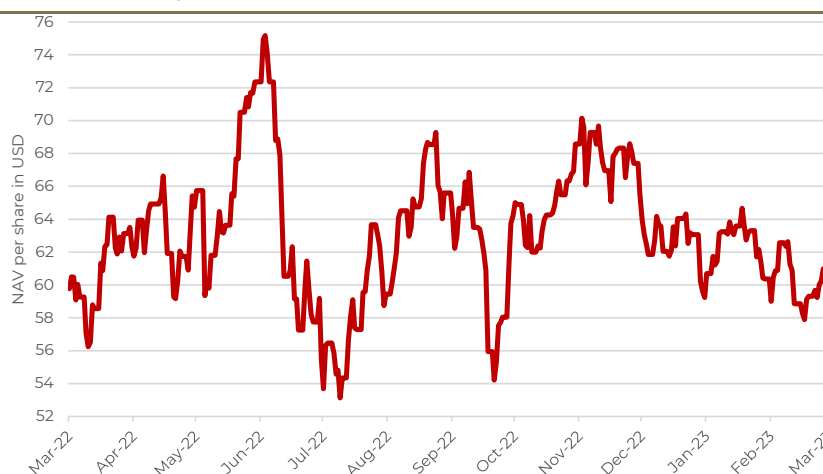
I1 1 share

#### Trading frequency

Daily

## February 2023

### Performance over 1 year +1%



### Cumulative net performance in USD

	NAV	February	YTD	CY2022	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
	28.02.2023	31.01.-28.02.2023					
Class A1	59.2	-4.7%	-6.1%	25.2%	77.6%	9.6%	-40.8%
Class A2	51.5	-4.7%	-6.1%	25.2%	77.6%	9.6%	-40.8%
Class I2	514.0	-4.7%	-6.0%	26.0%	81.0%	13.1%	-40.9%

\*Indicative total return calculations / Inception date: Class A1/A2 28.2.2014, Class I2 12.9.2014

### Monthly comment

Energy markets remain lower this year as the prospect of tighter US monetary policy and rising inventories in the US have so far outweighed optimism that Chinese demand will strengthen as activity picks up. Indeed, China's crude oil consumption is expected to hit pre-pandemic highs and might contribute to most of the global oil demand in 2023 according to most analysts. On the supply side, US shale growth could slow to 300kboe/d in 2023, which is half of the growth of last year on issues with labour shortages and supply chain bottlenecks according to the Fed of Dallas and the EIA. Further to that, Russian flows are also in focus as western sanctions and bans related to the war in Ukraine tighten. However, markets have generally overestimated the extent of Russian oil supply disruptions since the Ukraine war began. Nevertheless, Russia's deputy prime minister Novak recently indicated that the country will cut its oil production by 500kboe/d in March. According to Goldman Sachs, after all, the bullish micro fundamental story is still very much intact. Even front-end oil time spreads have moved back into backwardation, a sign of physical tightness. Interestingly, products now exhibit higher implied volatility than crude prices, unprecedented since the mid-2000s "Golden Age of Refining", highlighting that the most binding constraints exist in seaborne transportation and distillation, rather than well-head production. This has direct implications for crude differentials, where quality concerns (product netbacks) and seaborne transportation costs now govern regional swings in crude prices. On the natural gas side, several US companies recently announced they are pulling back on gas drilling as US gas prices have fallen by about 50% this year. February saw the most oil and gas rig drop since June 2020. The 4Q results for the oil and gas companies have proven what we have communicated for some time. The profit for the upstream industry reached a record high-level last year. Interestingly, a key observation from the quarter results is the change in strategy from some of the European majors. Companies like BP and Shell have reversed some of their aggressive energy transition strategies. The clearest case is BP, the company is now guiding higher future upstream investments and higher oil and gas production. This is evidence that energy security is probably becoming more important post-Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

## ECF Factsheet

### Financial statistics\*

Number of holdings	25
Market cap	\$25bn
P/E 2023E	5.9x
P/cash flow	2.5x
EV/EBITDA 2023E	2.8x
FCF yield 2023E	15.6%
Dividend yield	7.5%
Net debt/equity	29%

### Operating statistics in boe\*

Production	191 kboe/d
Cash costs	\$13/boe
Reserve life (1P reserves)	12 years
Reserve valuation (EV/1P)	\$15/boe
F&D organic costs 3yrs avg	\$14/boe

### Market cap. segmentation\*

Small	< \$3bn	22%
Mid	\$3 - 30bn	52%
Large	> \$30bn	26%

### Top commodity exposure\*

Crude & liquids	60%
Natural gas	40%

### Top 5 country exposure (production)\*

United States	34%
Canada	17%
Norway	12%
Brazil	8%
Kurdistan	7%

### Top 5 holdings

PDC Energy	4.5%
Woodside Petroleum	4.4%
Cnooc	4.4%
MOL Hungarian Oil & Gas	4.4%
BP	4.4%

ESG transparency**	ECF	Benchmark
Scope 1 GHG/EVIC	225	249
Carbon footprint/EVIC	239	279
GHG intensity	389	431
Gas flaring	201	547
Hydrocarbon spills	74	140
Fatality rate	0.0%	0.7%
Women on board	27%	30%
Independent board	72%	79%
Insider ownership	12%	4%

\*\*find more in our ESG Quarterly



The ECF is the first fund in Switzerland and the first energy fund globally to have received South Pole Carbon's label as a "Climate Impact Transparent Investment".

### Contact

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\* based on weighted average and/or weighted average barrels of oil equivalent (boe) numbers

Disclaimer: This is an advertising document. The state of the origin of the fund is Luxembourg. In Switzerland, the representative is ACOLIN Fund Services AG, Leutschenbachstrasse 50, CH-8050 Zurich, whilst the paying agent is Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd., Paradeplatz 8, CH-8001 Zurich. The prospectus, the key information documents or the key investor information documents, the articles of association as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the representative. Past performance is no indication of current or future performance. The performance data do not take account of the commissions and costs incurred on the issue and redemption of units.

## February 2023

### Why commodities

Commodities have been key in the economic development of the world. Urban population is expected to grow globally from 52% to 66% by 2050. Urbanisation drives per capita wealth increase and with it the demand for natural resources. Middle class expands on a global basis, more than doubling by 2030 to reach >5 billion people. India and China show the largest increases with each reaching more than 1 billion middle-class citizens, China alone has the potential for 250 million people to urbanise in the next 10 years. By 2030, global middle-class consumption is expected to be more than \$63 trillion vs \$35 trillion in 2015. Demand for commodities remains continual, while they are becoming scarcer.

### Why natural resource equities and the Industrial Metals Champions Fund

Natural resource companies are entering a phase of improving margins and the valuation is very low on a relative basis compared to the global equity markets. A portfolio of natural resource equities reduces firm specific risks while it increases the commodity exposure. The Energy Champions Fund offers the investor the opportunity to participate in an actively managed portfolio of energy companies active in the attractive oil and gas sector and this in a pragmatic sustainable way.

### ICG Investment Process

Our investment process is based on a quantitative approach to find the best-in-class companies. The consistent methodological process is non-predictive with >90% of the analysis based on historical data. Our process has a portfolio view and helps to create a balanced portfolio instead of single stock bets. We developed a proprietary data base to better analyse financial and operating figures. Extensive data is used (>170'000 data points) to analyse trends across the industry and pinpoint sector champions. After defining the broad investment universe, selecting the best-in-class subsectors with the highest margins or most attractive investment opportunities, the universe is further filtered down to companies with significant subsector exposure.

### ICG Alpha Scorecard

The ICG Alpha Scorecard is a quantitative and qualitative screening scorecard that pinpoints sector champions with strong economic «moat» based on different variables. The approach helps to identify companies with a relative good track record in different key financial and operational variables. The majority of variables are dynamic and based on historical figures from the last fiscal year or on a 3 year average. All 25 positions are equally weighted, however we may reduce the weight or even exclude a company on exceptionally events (e.g. oil spill, political risk).

ICG Alpha Scorecard					
Asset Quality	Value	Sustainability (ESG)	Dividends	Balance Sheet	Behavioral Finance
Profitability Cash margins ROIC adj. Avg ROCE Production growth debt adj Full cycle ratio Operatorship Asset diversif. Inventory depth Drilling success Reserve rep ratio Reserve life	M&A multiple on 1P, 2P reserves & risked resources P/B P/CF FCB/B EV/DACF Relative EV/EBITDA FCF	Emissions/boe produced & 1P Energy intensity/boe Pollution/boe Women ratio Community spending Fatalities Board ind. Govt ownership Insider owner	Dividend yield estimates Shares buyback Div. growth Last div yield Previous div. growth Dividend health EPS-DPS FCF-DPS Payout Ratio	CFPS Net debt/CFO-interest exp. Net debt/1P reserves Funding capacity Liquidity Size Capex/CFO Investments Asset disposals	Momentum Short interest change Volatility Newsflow Analyst rating Estimate revisions Risk appetite Comdty exposure Market cap
ICG proprietary data base					

### Investment Manager

The Energy Champions Fund is managed by Independent Capital Group AG, an independent asset management and investment advisory firm based in Zurich and Basel. Independent Capital Group AG has taken over the team of the commodities and energy investment boutique Gateway Capital Group in Basel in 2014.