

# 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 \$16m

#### Custodian

Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.

### Codes

#### Share classes

A1	USD, acc.	A2	USD, distri
B	pending	C	USD, acc.
I1	USD, acc.	I2	USD, distr.

#### Bloomberg ticker

A1	WFECHA1 LX Equity	A2	WFECHA2 LX Equity
B	pending	C	WFIECAU LX Equity
I1	WFECIA1 LX Equity	I2	WFECI2D LX Equity

#### ISIN

A1	LU1018863792	A2	LU1018863875
B	pending	C	LU2786375498
I1	LU1092312823	I2	LU1092313045

#### Valor-Number

A1	23322792	A2	23322921
B	pending	C	133667381
I1	25025471	I2	25025474

### Dealing & prices

#### Mgmt fee p.a.

A1	1.25%	A2	1.25%
B	1.50%	C	2.00%
I1	0.65%	I2	0.65%

#### Min Subscription

A1	USD \$1m	A2	USD \$1m
B	USD \$0.5m	C	One share
I1	USD \$5m	I2	USD \$5m

#### Trading frequency

Daily

## April 2025

### Performance since inception



### Cumulative net performance in USD

	NAV	April	YTD	2 Years	4 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	30.04.2025	31.03. - 30.04.2025					
Class A1	50.1	-15.4%	-12.8%	-16.1%	33.2%	100.5%	-34.9%
Class A2	41.8	-15.4%	-12.8%	-16.1%	33.2%	100.5%	-35.0%
Class C*	73.0	-15.4%	-13.0%				
Class I1*	74.7	-15.3%	-12.6%	-15.0%			
Class I2*	423.6	-15.3%	-12.6%	-15.0%	36.7%	107.0%	-30.7%

\*I2-Class since 12.9.2014, I1-Class since 01.12.2022, C-Class since 11.06.2024

### Monthly comment

Oil markets entered May under pressure, with prices falling sharply in April due to weakening demand expectations, tariff concerns, and an unexpected production increase from OPEC+. The group confirmed another 411kboe/d will be added in June, accelerating the phased unwind of its 2.2mboe/d in voluntary cuts. Although framed as flexible and data-dependent, this move reflects internal tensions, with Saudi Arabia and Russia warning non-compliant members — particularly Kazakhstan, which continues to oversupply — and signaling a potential full unwind by late 2025. However, analysts expect that only around 1.6mboe/d of actual supply will return to the market due to production constraints in several member countries. Meanwhile, non-OPEC supply continues to expand, especially from deepwater projects with low breakevens backed by major oil companies that are set to come online in 2025–26, further eroding OPEC's influence. That said, not all supply is resilient. According to the Dallas Fed, U.S. shale producers require an average of \$65/bl to drill profitably, and concerns are mounting that Permian output may have peaked. Despite market weakness, investor sentiment remains cautiously optimistic. Net-long positions in oil futures are rising, although political pressure — particularly in the U.S. — favors keeping prices closer to \$50/bl to manage inflation. Big Oil's first-quarter earnings revealed a divided picture: while some firms are reassessing share buybacks and capex plans due to weaker prices, others are better positioned to weather the downturn thanks to strong balance sheets and low breakevens. Unsurprisingly, a few companies have already announced lower capex for 2025. Bloomberg reported that Shell is exploring a potential acquisition of BP. Although still at an early stage, the move underscores the sector's strategic shift amid falling valuations and growing investor pressure for clearer, more focused energy strategies. Beyond oil, Spain's recent blackout reignited debate around the reliability of renewable-heavy grids. The IEA has warned of dual risks: increasing grid instability from weather-dependent renewables, and premature retirement of dispatchable (mainly fossil-fueled) generation. Ensuring energy security and a successful transition now depends less on ideology and more on robust engineering and pragmatic policy design.

## ECF Factsheet

### Financial statistics\*

Number of holdings	25
Market cap	\$30bn
P/E 2025E	7.6x
P/cash flow	3.8x
EV/EBITDA 2025E	3.5x
FCF yield 2025E	13.4%
Dividend yield	5.2%
Net debt/equity	33%

### Operating statistics in boe\*

Production	275 kboe/d
Cash costs	\$15/boe
Reserve life (1P reserves)	12 years
Reserve valuation (EV/1P)	\$10/boe
F&D organic costs 3yrs avg	\$17/boe

### Market cap. segmentation\*

Small	< \$3bn	30%
Mid	\$3 - 50bn	52%
Large	> \$50bn	18%

### Top commodity exposure\*

Crude & liquids	51%
Natural gas	49%

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

United States	42.0%
Canada	30.1%
Norway	6.1%
United Kingdom	4.2%
Kurdistan	1.4%

### Top 5 holdings

Shell	4.6%
Chord Energy	4.6%
Enovus Energy	4.6%
Eni	4.6%
Diamondback Energy	4.6%

Transparency	ECF	O&G Universe
Scope 1 GHG/EVIC	238	361
Carbon footprint/EVIC	258	386
GHG intensity	350	374
Scope 3 GHG/EVIC	3'149	6'529
Hydrocarbon spills	100	109
Fatality rate	1.57%	1.67%
Women on board	33%	28%
Independent board	78%	68%
Sustainalytics Rating	60.4	51.7

More information and details see ESG Quarterly Report



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.

## April 2025

### 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 exceptional 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.