

# ENERGY PROCUREMENT REPORT

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## What's driving your energy prices?

### Bullish Factors

- The eastern government in Libya has announced that oil production would be shutting down
- Hezbollah and Israel traded attacks over the weekend, heightening fears the conflict could escalate and embroil other parties
- The US dollar has depreciated significantly since late June, sending the index to its weakest levels since July of 2023
- Global equities indexes have risen of late, rebounding from a sharp drop surrounding a Bank of Japan rate hike and yen carry trade talk

### Bearish Factors

- The OPEC+ JMMC recommended no changes to output policy, and the phaseout of production cuts is slated to begin in October
- There were sharp downward revisions to historical US jobs figures
- Iraq and Kazakhstan continue to over produce, although they have provided a compensation schedule showing additional intended cuts from this month through September 2025

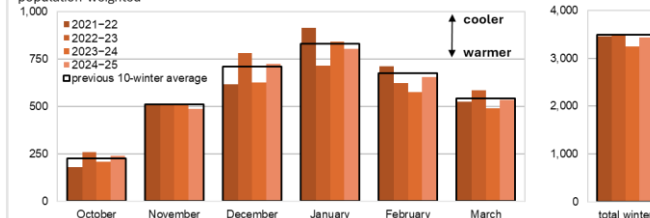
## Did you know?

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### Heating Degree Day Forecast

According to the August *Short-Term Energy Outlook* from the EIA, the US is expected to see a colder winter than last year, with heating degree days (HDDs) expected to rise by 5.7% on a population-weighted basis, based on NOAA's 14-16 month outlook. This would be 3,439 HDDs, compared to 3,241 in the 2023-2024 season, but would fall 1.5% short of the 10-winter average of 3,492. The months of October and December are expected to be both colder than last winter and compared to the 10-year average, and only November and January are expected to be warmer than last year.

U.S. winter heating degree days  
population-weighted



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2024

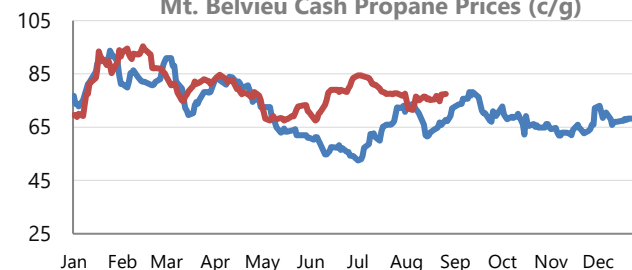
Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.



### NYMEX Heating Oil Prices (\$/g)



### Mt. Belvieu Cash Propane Prices (c/g)



### WTI Crude Oil Prices (\$/bbl)

