Guinness Global Energy

Investment Commentary – December 2025

RISK

This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the prospectus, supplement and KID/KIID for the Funds (available on our website), which contain full information on the risks, before making any final investment decisions.

The Funds are equity funds. Investors should be willing and able to assume the risks of equity investing. The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise as a result of market and currency movement, and you may not get back the amount originally invested. The Fund invests only in companies involved in the energy sector; it is therefore susceptible to the performance of that one sector and can be volatile.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

ABOUT THE STRATEGY

Launch	31.12.1998
Index	MSCI World Energy
Sector	IA Commodity/Natural Resources
Managers	Will Riley Jonathan Waghorn Tim Guinness
EU Domiciled	Guinness Global Energy Fund
UK Domiciled	WS Guinness Global Energy Fund

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Guinness Global Energy Funds invest in listed equities of companies engaged in the exploration, production and distribution of oil, gas and other energy sources. We believe that over the next twenty years the combined effects of population growth, developing world industrialisation and diminishing fossil fuel supplies will force energy prices higher and generate growing profits for energy companies. The Funds are actively managed and use the MSCI World Energy Index as a comparator benchmark only.

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COMMENTARY

OIL

Spot prices down in November

The WTI and Brent spot oil prices fell in November, driven by a build-up of oil in transit around the world, and talk of a Russia/Ukraine peace plan. In early December, the OPEC+ group confirmed their plan to pause quota increases for at least the first quarter of 2026. The International Energy Agency (IEA) confirmed its expectation of 0.8m b/day of global oil demand growth next year, dominated by growth in the non-OECD region. Brent and WTI closed the month at around $64/bl and $59/bl respectively.

NATURAL GAS

International gas prices flat, US up

Asian gas prices rose in November by around $0.1 to $11.1/Mcf (one thousand cubic feet), while European gas prices were down a similar amount to $10.2/Mcf. In the US, gas prices have risen sharply (up from $4.1/Mcf to $4.7. Mcf), driven by colder weather and record liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports.

EQUITIES

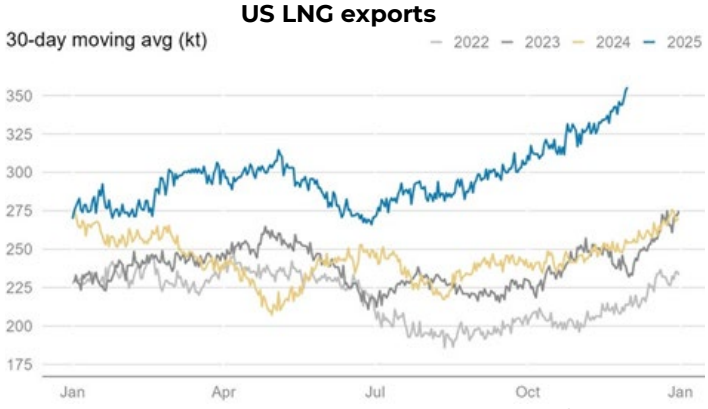
Energy outperforms the broad market in November

The MSCI World Energy Index (net return) rose by 2.6% (USD) in November, outperforming the MSCI World Index (net return), which rose by 0.3%.

CHART OF THE MONTH

US LNG exports reached a record high of over 20 BcF (billion cubic feet) per day in late November as exports increased from Plaquemines and Corpus Christi liquefaction facilities. The UK, Turkey and Egypt saw the largest rise in imports from the US in November, the three countries combining to account for 1/3rd of US exports during the month.

US LNG exports

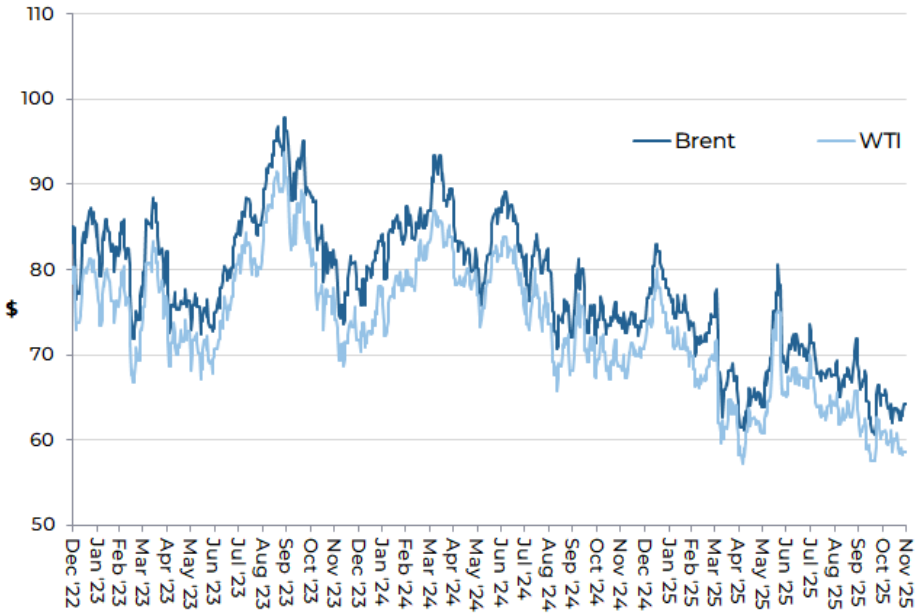


Source: Morgan Stanley, Dec 2025

NOVEMBER IN REVIEW

i) Oil market

Oil price (WTI and Brent $/barrel): December 2022 to November 2025



Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil price began November at $61/bl and traded in a tight range throughout the month ($58-$61/bl), closing at $59/bl. WTI has averaged just under $66/bl so far this year, having averaged $76/bl in 2024 and $78/bl in 2023. Brent oil traded slightly higher, opening at $65/bl and trading down to $62/bl, before settling back at $64/bl. Brent has averaged around $70/bl so far in 2025, having averaged $80/bl in 2024 and $83/bl in 2023. The gap between the WTI and Brent benchmark oil prices widened over the month, ending November at around $5.6/bl. The Brent-WTI spread averaged $5/bl in 2024 after averaging a similar amount in 2023.

Factors which strengthened WTI and Brent oil prices in November:

- **US sanctions against Russian oil companies**

On October 22, the US announced new sanctions against the Russian oil companies Rosneft and Lukoil. So far this year, Rosneft and Lukoil have together been responsible for selling over 0.4m b/day of waterborne Russian crude to China, almost 1.1m b/day to India and over 0.2m b/day to Turkey (i.e. a total of 1.7m b/day of Russian oil exports). This amounts to 52% of the total waterborne Russian supply to all destinations over the period. Hence, significant volumes are at risk if the sanctions prove effective. The extent of the effectiveness hinges on the US's willingness to enforce the sanctions.

- **Ukrainian attacks on Russian oil infrastructure**

Since May, there has been an intensification of attacks by Ukraine on Russian energy infrastructure. These attacks continued in November, with several oil refineries, oil depots and petrochemical plants being targeted. Notably, in mid-November, a coordinated missile/drone strike was reported at Novorossiysk, Russia's second-largest oil export hub. This resulted in the Caspian export pipeline near Novorossiysk suspending oil loadings for a period. Generally, there has been a strategic shift in Ukraine's approach to targeting Russian energy infrastructure, with the potential to have a greater impact than Western sanctions have achieved.

Factors which weakened WTI and Brent oil prices in November:

- **Potential Russia/Ukraine ceasefire**

As a counterpoint to Russian oil disruption, spot oil prices fell in late November as the market assessed the prospect of a Russia-Ukraine peace deal. While uncertainty around the deal remains high, it could support a gradual recovery in Russian production, which would add to oversupply in 2026. That said, we think the market is already pricing in some prospect of Russian production recovery.

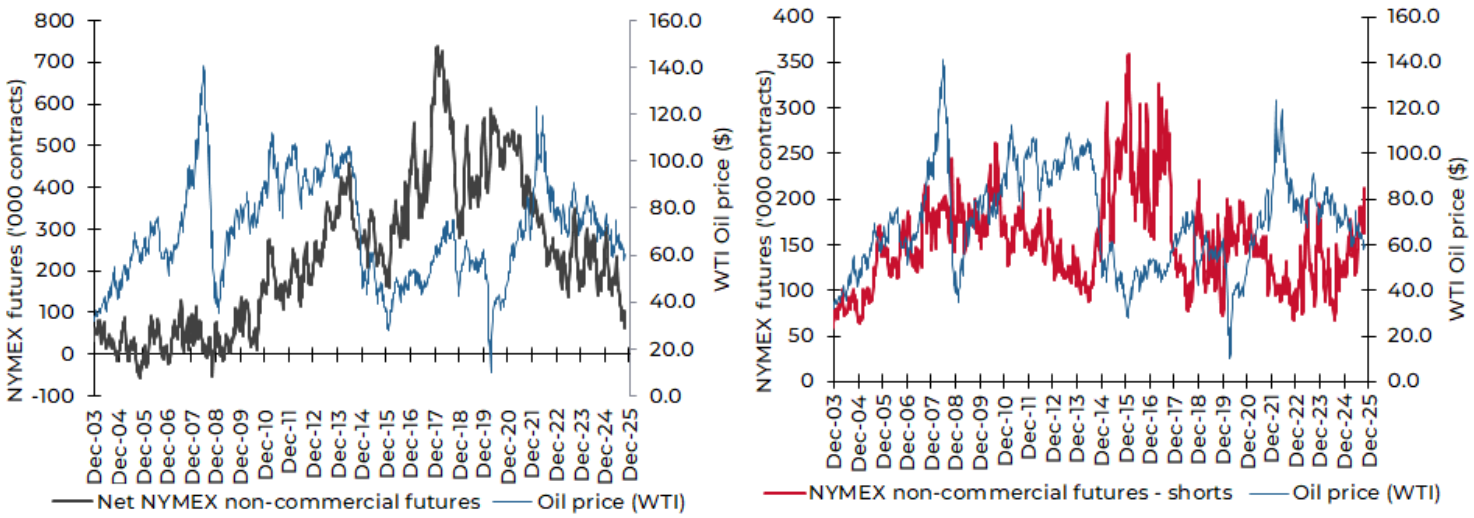
- **OPEC+ production increases**

Over the last six months, the OPEC+ group have unwound quota cuts of around 2.5m b/day (with about 60% of this oil expected to come through as additional supply). At the start of November, OPEC+ announced that it would raise production quotas in December by a further 137k b/day, in line with expectations. OPEC+ also announced that it will pause production hikes in Q1 2026 due to seasonal market weakness. We see this as a nod from OPEC+ to the market oversupply in 1H 2026, which has been well telegraphed for several months.

Speculative and investment flows

Due to the recent US government shutdown, the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) net non-commercial crude oil futures open position for November has not yet been reported. The net open position was 61,000 contracts long at the end of October versus 103,000 contracts long at the end of September. The net position peaked in February 2018 at 739,000 contracts long. Typically, there is a positive correlation between changes in net position and changes in the oil price. The gross short position increased to 213,000 contracts at the end of October versus 162,000 at the end of the previous month.

NYMEX Non-commercial net and short futures contracts: WTI January 2004 – October 2025

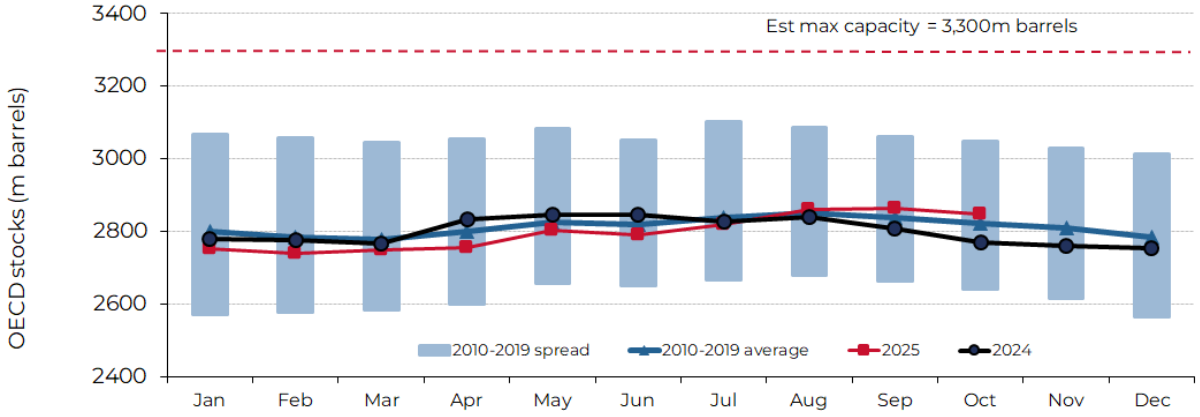


Source: Bloomberg LP/NYMEX/ICE (2025)

- **OECD stocks**

OECD total product and crude inventories at the end of October (latest data point) were estimated by the IEA to be 2,848m barrels, down by 17m barrels versus the level reported for the previous month. The move in October compares to a 10-year average (pre-COVID) draw of 17m barrels, implying that the OECD market was about balanced. The significant oversupply in 2020 pushed OECD inventory levels close to maximum capacity in August 2020 (c. 3.3bn barrels), with subsequent tightening taking inventories below normal levels.

OECD total product and crude inventories, monthly, 2010 to September 2025



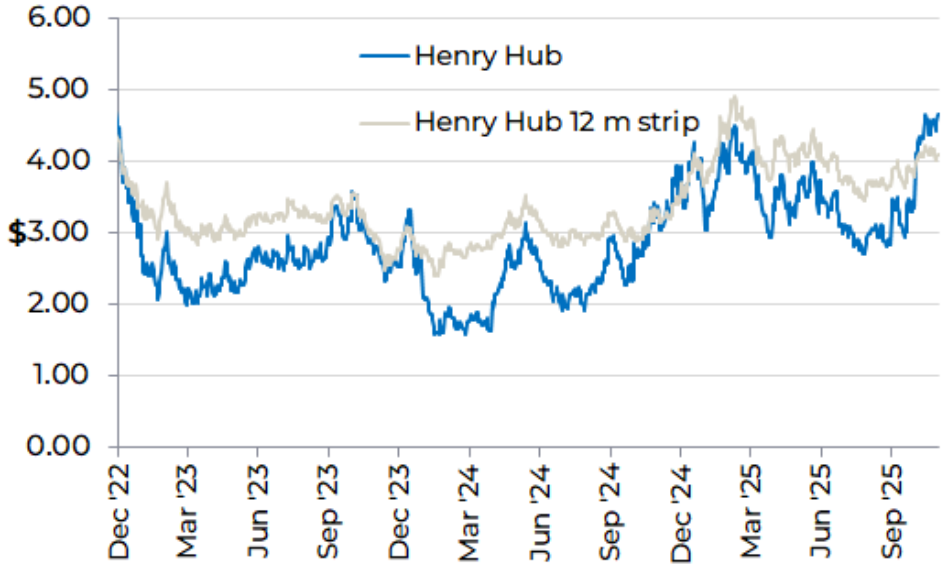
Source: IEA Oil Market Reports (November 2025 and older)

ii) Natural gas market

The US natural gas price (Henry Hub front month) opened November at $4.12/Mcf (1,000 cubic feet), and rose over the month to close at $4.65/Mcf. The spot gas price has averaged $3.55/Mcf so far in 2025, having averaged $2.41/Mcf in 2024 and $2.67/Mcf in 2023.

The 12-month gas strip price (a simple average of settlement prices for the next 12 months' futures prices) traded in a similar pattern, opening at $4.00/Mcf and closing at $4.08/Mcf. The strip price has averaged $4.00/Mcf so far in 2025, having averaged $2.98 in 2024 and $3.19 in 2023.

Henry Hub gas spot price and 12m strip ($/Mcf): December 2022 to November 2025



Source: Bloomberg LP, December 2025

Factors which strengthened the US gas price in November included:

- **Anaemic rig count**

The number of rigs drilling for natural gas in the US fell from 160 in the middle of 2022 to a low of 94 in mid-September 2024. It has since averaged around 100 rigs operating and was reported at 127 rigs at the end of November 2025. Overall, the low number of gas rigs operating has slowed gas production growth. However, 'associated gas' production (a by-product of shale oil) has continued to grow from the Permian basin.

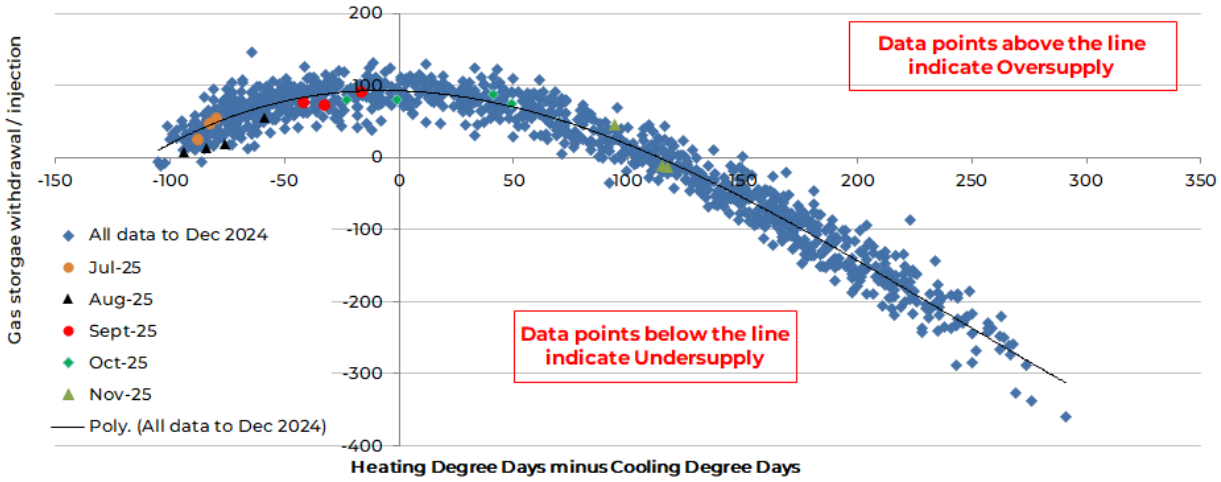
- **Colder weather and LNG trumping supply**

The arrival of colder (than usual) weather in November and forecasts for similar conditions into early December have revived heating demand expectations. Production of gas in onshore US remained near record highs, but the combination of higher domestic and LNG export demand (running about 20% higher than a year ago) has kept gas market balances higher.

- **Market undersupplied (ex-weather effects)**

After adjusting for weather, the US gas market was, on average, slightly undersupplied in November. This is a change from the looser markets earlier in the summer, as illustrated in the chart below.

Weather-adjusted US natural gas inventory injections and withdrawals



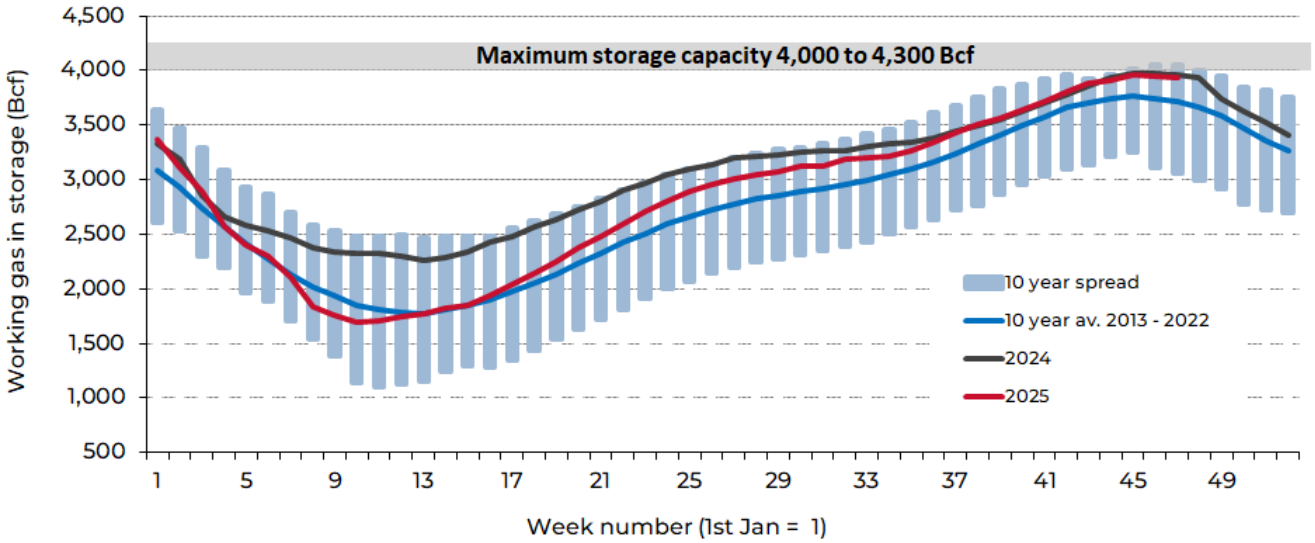
Source: Bloomberg LP; Guinness Global Investors; December 2025

Factors which were negative for the US gas price in November included:

- **Natural gas in inventories is comfortably above the 10-year average**

At the end of November 2025, US natural gas inventories stood at around 3.9 Tcf, 5% above the 10-year average, driven by stronger supply growth.

Deviation from 10yr US gas storage norm



Source: Bloomberg; Energy Information Administration (EIA), December 2025

MANAGERS' COMMENTS

After a year of strong supply growth in 2025, we look ahead in this month's commentary to prospects for oil demand and supply in 2026 and beyond. Oil demand continues to grow reasonably well, led by consumption in South-East Asia. Any peak in demand looks to be pushed back into the early 2030s at the earliest. Brazil, Guyana, Canada, and the US each contribute to another year of non-OPEC supply growth in 2026, leaving OPEC needing to remain disciplined in its own production to achieve market balance.

Oil demand

Looking into 2026, the IEA estimates demand growth of 0.8m b/day (based on GDP growth of 3.1%) with the non-OECD up by 0.9m b/day and the OECD down by 0.1m b/day. This would be in line with the long-term trend: emerging-market GDP growth driving demand higher, offset to a small extent by OECD oil demand in a very steady decline. Oil demand in 2026 of 104.7m b/day will be around 4m b/day above the pre-COVID 2019 peak. Unlike previous years, however, China is not expected to be a dominant driver of demand growth. At only 0.2m b/day, China's demand growth is in line with that expected from India, Other Asia and the Middle East.

Global demand growth in 2026 is likely to be concentrated in petrochemical feedstocks (naphtha, LPG, and ethane). This trend is supported by China's commissioning of major new ethane and LPG processing facilities across its coastal hubs, complemented by petrochemical expansion in other parts of South-East Asia and the Middle East. In contrast, incremental gasoline consumption remains close to zero in 2026, as gains in India, Africa and parts of South-East Asia are offset by declines in Europe, Korea and some parts of China.

Regionally, India, Africa and the Middle East contribute meaningfully to global oil demand growth. India's growth is fueled primarily by gasoline and diesel, driven by growing vehicle ownership and expanding freight activity. Growth in Africa is underpinned by population growth, urbanisation and low car and truck ownership rates. And in the Middle East, growth comes from LPG, jet fuel and diesel demand associated with logistics and large-scale construction projects.

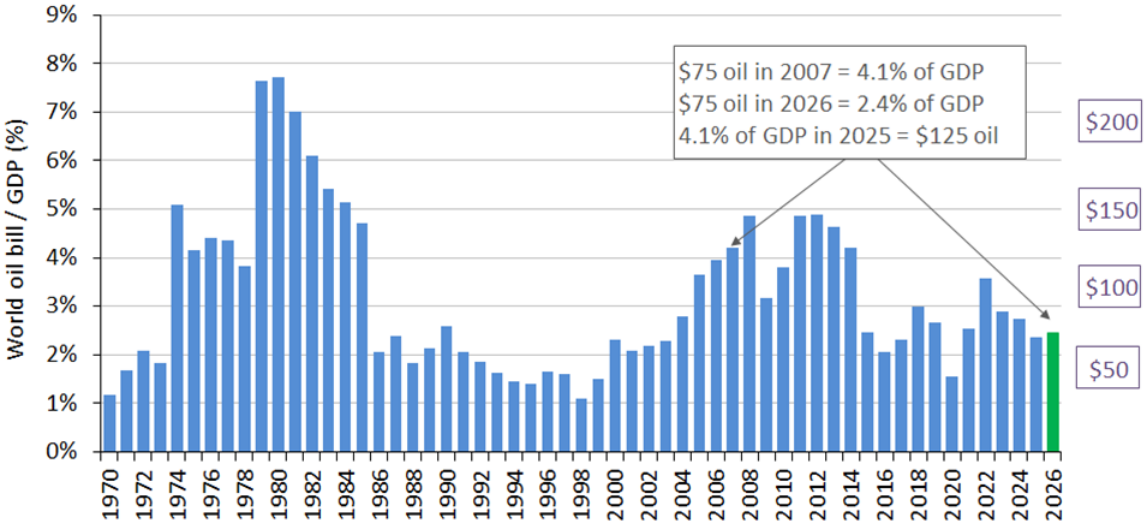
World oil demand 2007-26E

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E	2026E
OECD demand																			IEA	IEA
North America	25.8	24.5	23.7	24.1	24.0	23.6	24.2	24.2	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.4	25.4	22.5	24.0	24.8	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3
Europe	15.6	15.5	14.7	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.3	12.4	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4
Pacific	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0
Total OECD	**50.1**	**48.3**	**46.4**	**47.0**	**46.5**	**45.9**	**46.1**	**45.8**	**46.5**	**47.1**	**47.7**	**47.7**	**47.7**	**42.0**	**44.5**	**45.7**	**45.7**	**45.8**	**45.8**	**45.7**
Change in OECD demand	*1.2*	*-1.8*	*-1.9*	*0.6*	*-0.5*	*-0.6*	*0.2*	*-0.3*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-5.7*	*2.5*	*1.2*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*-0.1*
NON-OECD demand																				
FSU	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
Europe	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
China	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.6	12.0	12.5	13.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.9
India	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9
Other Asia	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.3	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.7
Latin America	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6
Middle East	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.8	8.0	8.4	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
Africa	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9
Total Non-OECD	**37.1**	**38.1**	**39.1**	**41.4**	**42.7**	**44.8**	**45.6**	**47.4**	**48.8**	**49.3**	**50.4**	**51.1**	**53.0**	**49.8**	**53.0**	**54.5**	**56.4**	**57.3**	**58.1**	**59.0**
Change in non-OECD dem	*1.7*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*2.3*	*1.3*	*2.1*	*0.8*	*1.8*	*1.4*	*0.5*	*1.1*	*0.7*	*1.9*	*-3.2*	*3.2*	*1.5*	*1.9*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.9*
Total Demand	**87.2**	**86.4**	**85.5**	**88.4**	**89.2**	**90.7**	**91.7**	**93.1**	**95.3**	**96.3**	**98.1**	**98.9**	**100.7**	**91.8**	**97.4**	**100.2**	**102.1**	**103.1**	**103.9**	**104.7**
Change in demand	*2.1*	*-0.8*	*-0.9*	*2.9*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.0*	*1.4*	*2.2*	*1.0*	*1.8*	*0.8*	*1.8*	*-8.9*	*5.6*	*2.8*	*1.9*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*0.8*

Source: IEA; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

The 'affordability' of oil is a driver of demand, and globally, we believe that oil remains a cheap commodity. Based on a Brent oil price of around $75/bl in 2026, we calculate that the world would spend around 2.4% of GDP on oil, below the 30-year average of around 3.0% and well below the 4.1% seen in 2007 when oil also averaged around $75/bl. We believe that oil would need to increase to around $150/bl, reflecting nearly 5% of world GDP in 2026, if it were to have a noticeable negative impact on the global economy.

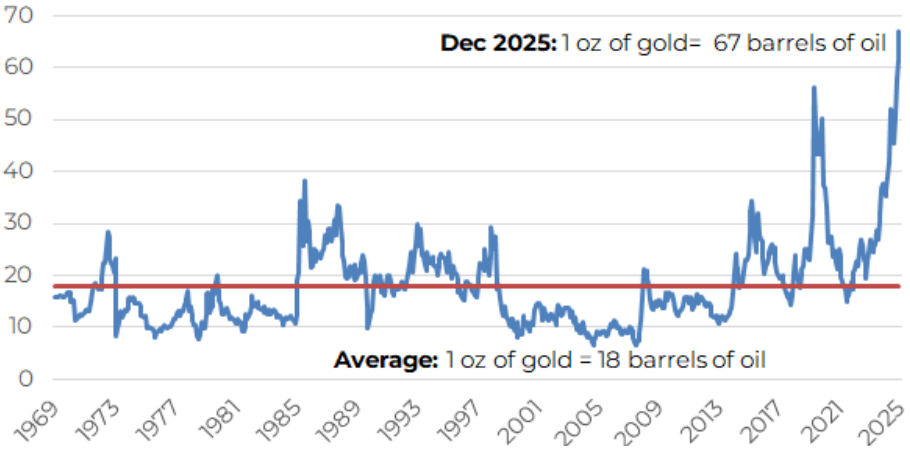
The world oil 'bill' as a percentage of GDP



Source: IEA; Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

Another way to think about the relative value of oil is to compare its price to that of another real asset, gold. Over the last 55 years, one ounce of gold has bought, on average, just under 18 barrels of oil. Oil became comparatively expensive in the early 2000s, when this ratio fell to around 10 barrels of oil. Following the COVID volatility of the early 2020s, we have seen a sharp increase in the gold price that has not been matched by oil. As a result, one ounce of gold now buys around 67 barrels of oil, the most significant relative value of oil versus gold over this period. Should the relationship return to the long-run average, and the gold price stayed flat, it would imply an oil price today of around $240/bl.

Gold to oil price ratio (1969-2025)



Source: IEA; Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

Looking beyond 2025, when will oil demand peak? Our assumptions for EV adoption see around 4-5m b/day of oil demand displaced globally by 2030, rising to 12-13m b/day by 2040. However, our analysis of other demand sources (for example, aviation and the continued expansion of the petrochemical industry) indicates continued demand growth. Taken together, the most likely scenario for peak oil demand is sometime in the early 2030s, reaching a peak of 107-110m b/day, with Asia Pacific providing the majority of total demand growth until then, supported by Africa and the Middle East. And despite rapid EV adoption around the world in the 2030s, we expect oil demand to plateau for a few years rather than decline sharply. We expect oil demand in 2040 to remain around 100m b/day, consistent with 2018/2019 levels.

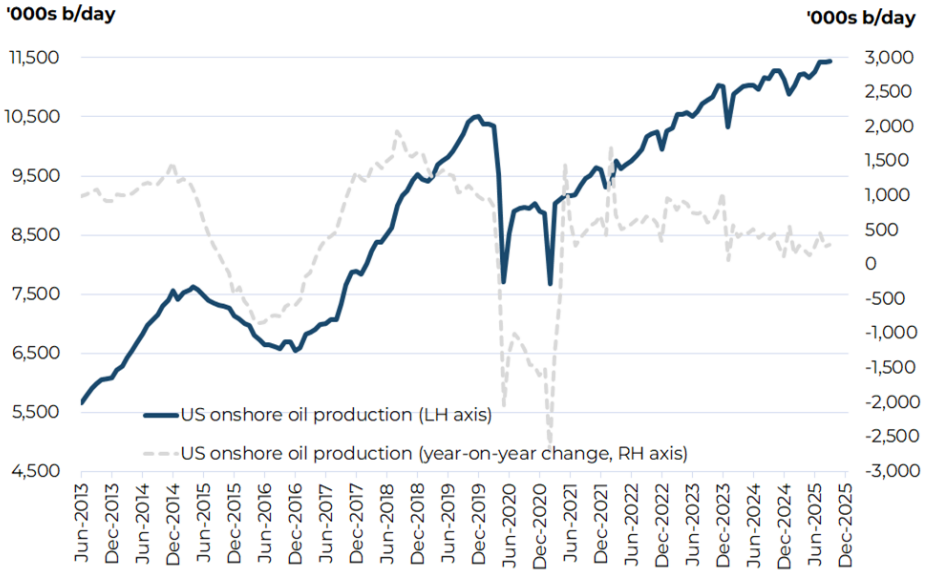
Oil supply

After a year of strong production growth in 2025 (+2.6m b/day), the world's oil supply growth is likely to slow to around 1.1m b/day in 2026, led by Brazil, Guyana, Canada and the US. Notably, 2026 could be the first year in which non-OPEC supply surpasses that of OPEC+ supply. And with non-OPEC supply continuing to grow by around 1m b/day (similar to the growth in global oil demand we expect), the onus will remain on the OPEC+ group to keep their production growth in check to balance the market. As ever, there are wildcards in the supply market, with the focus currently on Iran, Russia and Venezuela.

Non-OPEC+ supply

For much of the last decade, growth in the US shale industry had kept global oil markets well supplied. Latest data from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) for September 2025 confirmed production of 11.4m b/day, well surpassing the pre-COVID peak (November 2019) of 10.5m b/day and implying around 0.25m b/day growth on average from 2024 levels.

US onshore oil production 2013-2025 (m b/day)



Source: EIA; Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

The previous cycle of production growth, between 2016 and 2019, was achieved thanks to near limitless funding from equity and debt markets, combined with a producer mentality that favoured growth over returns. By contrast, the rebound in US shale oil production growth since 2020 has been more modest due to lower drilling activity (driven by greater capital discipline from E&P companies, inflation, and higher interest rates) and, in the last couple of years, flat drilling and fracking activity levels.

At the start of 2025, President Trump declared a "national energy emergency" and encouraged US oil and gas producers to "drill, baby, drill" as a means of improving production. The reality, however, has been next to no response from US oil producers, with little getting in the way of the industry's focus on free cash flow over growth. Historically, the politics of the US President have not impacted US oil production levels.

The US shale system continues to become more efficient, drilling longer lateral wells, automating completions, and improving well spacing to boost productivity. That said, the US oil drilling rig count has declined from 475 at the start of the year to 409 rigs, a drop that likely means very small shale oil growth (say 0.1-0.2m b/day) in 2026 at best, or possibly flat production.

Ultimately, US supply will continue to be closely watched by OPEC, but it poses much less of an oversupply risk than it did five or ten years ago.

Away from US shale, after a sustained period of underinvestment, capital spending has picked up again in the non-OPEC world. In particular, investment is being directed towards deepwater projects in Brazil and Guyana. Indeed, Brazil is likely to be the largest source of oil supply growth in 2026, underpinned by a queue of floating production units that are in the final stages of commissioning. In total, eight relatively new projects will contribute to Brazil's supply expansion in 2026. The

growth will be moderated by modest declines at mature reservoirs in the country, but the net increase should still be around 0.4m b/day. It is a similar story in Guyana. The Errea Wittu floating production unit, which has a capacity of 0.25m b/day, is currently in Singapore for commissioning and due for delivery in Guyana in mid-2026. This will help drive net supply growth in the country of around 0.2m b/day.

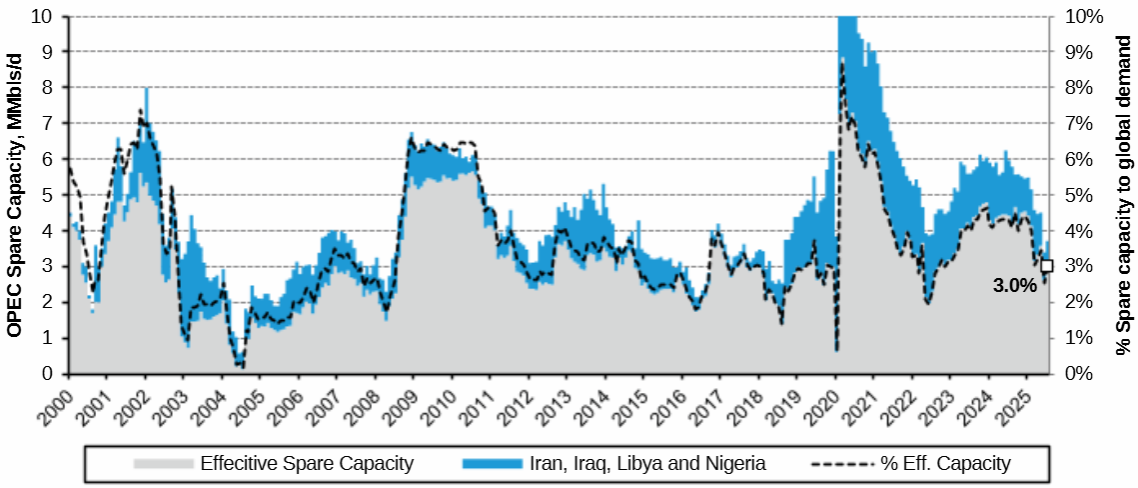
In Canada, the commissioning of the Trans Mountain Expansion pipeline in 2024 is supporting steady increases in production. The Canadian oil system is dominated by oil sands operations, where natural decline rates are low and incremental volumes are driven by incremental improvements rather than new megaprojects. Growth in 2026 is expected to be 0.1-0.2m b/day.

Offsetting the growth, various oil 'champions' of the past now struggle with mature and declining production. For example, Mexico reported an oil supply in October 2025 of 1.4m b/day, down by around 0.25m b/day in 2023. Mexico's oil production has declined in recent years mainly due to accelerating depletion at its giant mature offshore fields, especially the Ku-Maloob-Zaap complex. National oil company Pemex's high debt burden and reduced upstream spending have constrained drilling, maintenance and new project development, accelerating natural decline rates.

OPEC+ oil supply

One of the key overhangs in the oil market at the start of 2025 was the elevated level of OPEC's spare production capacity. Depending on the view of capacity effectiveness in certain countries, spare capacity in early 2025 ranged from 4.5% to 5.5% of global oil demand, versus the long-term norm of around 3-3.5%. With OPEC increasing its quotas in 2025 by around 2.5m b/day, spare capacity has fallen to around 3%, in line with long-term averages.

OPEC spare oil production capacity (m b/day)



Source: Bernstein, December 2025

OPEC+, led by Saudi Arabia, will continue managing the oil market in 2026, aiming to defend a reasonable price through supply discipline. The 30 November 2025 OPEC+ meeting confirmed this intention, when the group announced the following:

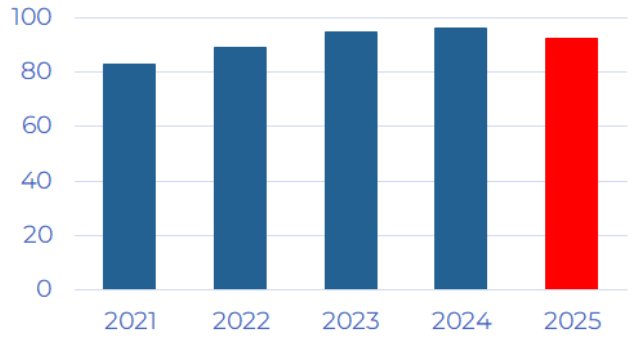
- No production quota increases in Q1 2026
- The possibility of reversing 1.6m b/day of voluntary quota cuts that have been in place since mid-2023, but only if the oil market allows.
- Continued 'compensation plans' from members of the group (Iraq, UAE, Kazakhstan and Oman) who have been overproducing versus quotas

OPEC's actions in recent years have demonstrated a commitment to delivering a reasonable oil price to support their own economies and to incentivise investment in long-term projects. Saudi's actions at the head of OPEC have been designed to achieve an oil price that, to some extent, closes their fiscal deficit (c.$92/bl is needed to close the gap fully), whilst not spiking

the oil price too high and over-stimulating non-OPEC supply. We expect continued flexibility from OPEC+, particularly Saudi, in 2026 to adjust production and put a 'soft' floor under oil prices should oil demand falter.

Overall, we believe that Saudi's long-term objective remains to maintain a 'good' oil price, as close to their fiscal breakeven of around $92/bl as possible, without overstimulating non-OPEC supply.

Saudi estimated fiscal breakeven oil prices 2021-25 ($/bl)



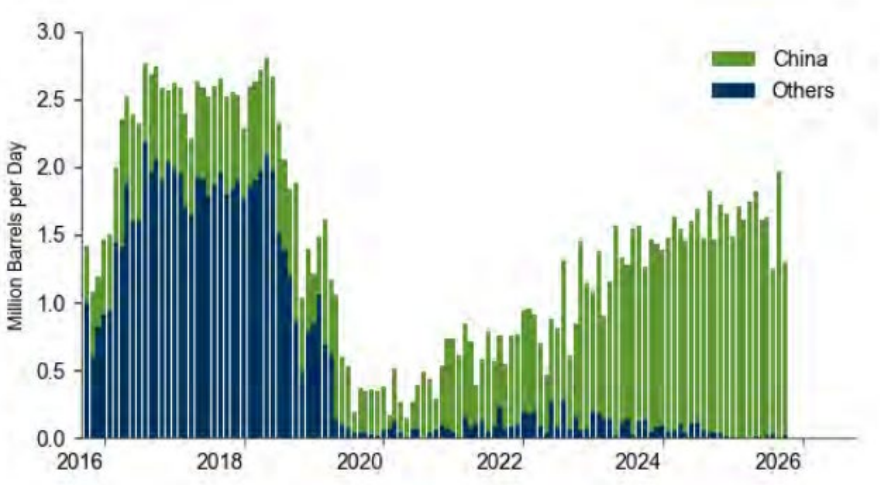
Sources: IMF; DNB, Guinness Global Investors, December 2025
**'Breakeven oil price' is defined as the oil price needed by Saudi Arabia to balance its fiscal budget.*

Similar to 2025, the key 'wildcards' in the OPEC+ group are Russia, Venezuela and Iran. The actions of President Trump will impact supply from these areas in 2025, more than likely reducing potential supply growth in 2025 and allowing OPEC+ some room to return additional volumes to the market.

Russian production is currently around 9.5m b/day and has risen a little in recent months, aligning with volumes permitted under the OPEC+ framework. This compares to Russia's estimated oil supply capacity of 9.7m b/day. In 2026, should the Russia/Ukraine war continue, we see downside to Russian oil and refined product exports, as US sanctions on Rosneft and Lukoil, plus the buyers of Russian oil, start to bite. Against this, if we were to see a ceasefire agreed, we expect disruption to Russian exports (we estimate at around 0.5m b/day) to fade away.

Oil exports from **Iran**, currently around 1.5m b/day (flat year-on-year), flow almost exclusively to China, often via ship-to-ship transfers and blending hubs (e.g. Malaysia) to mask their origin. During Autumn 2025, there has been a significant build-up of 'oil on water', meaning oil in transit or storage offshore. According to Kpler, much of this oil comes from Iran and is struggling to find a home as China's appetite becomes more muted. Prospects for Iranian oil exports in 2026 depend on how hawkish the US administration is prepared to be.

Iranian oil exports by destination



Source: DNB, December 2025

Venezuela has seen escalating geopolitical pressure in recent months, reviving the scenario of a political transition in the country. In a post-Maduro scenario, there could be a production shock (the 2002/03 PDVSA strike caused a temporary fall of around 50%). Longer-term, however, we could see production rebound from current levels of around 0.9-1.0m b/day to around 1.2m b/day.

PERFORMANCE

The main index of oil and gas equities, the MSCI World Energy Index (net return), rose by 2.6% in November, while the MSCI World Index (net return) rose by 0.3% in USD.

Within the portfolio, November's strongest performers included Devon Energy, Imperial Oil, Suncor Energy and PetroChina, while the weakest performers included Chevron, Halliburton, Equinor and Helix.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

Guinness Global Energy Fund
Performance (in USD) as at 30.11.2025

Cumulative returns	YTD	1 year	3 years ann.	5 years ann.	Launch of strategy* ann. (31.12.98)
Guinness Global Energy Fund	18.6%	11.1%	5.3%	19.4%	8.2%
MSCI World Energy NR Index	13.5%	4.8%	4.9%	20.5%	6.4%

Calendar year returns	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Guinness Global Energy Fund	-1.3%	2.6%	32.4%	44.5%	-34.7%	9.8%	-19.7%
MSCI World Energy NR Index	2.7%	2.5%	46.0%	40.1%	-31.5%	11.4%	-15.8%
	2017	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Guinness Global Energy Fund	-1.3%	27.9%	-27.6%	-19.1%	24.4%	3.0%	-13.7%
MSCI World Energy NR Index	5.0%	26.6%	-22.8%	-11.6%	18.1%	1.9%	0.2%
	2010	**2009**	**2008***	**2007***	**2006***	**2005***	**2004***
Guinness Global Energy Fund	15.3%	61.8%	-48.2%	37.9%	10.0%	62.3%	41.0%
MSCI World Energy NR Index	11.9%	26.2%	-38.1%	29.8%	17.9%	28.7%	28.1%
	2003*	**2002***	**2001***	**2000***	**1999***		
Guinness Global Energy Fund	32.3%	6.7%	-4.1%	39.6%	22.5%		
MSCI World Energy NR Index	25.9%	-6.4%	-7.2%	6.0%	22.0%		

Source: FE fundinfo, Guinness Global Investors and Bloomberg, bid to bid, net of fees, gross income reinvested, in US dollars

Calculation by Guinness Global Investors. *Simulated past performance prior to 31.03.2008, launch date of Guinness Global Energy Fund. The Guinness Global Energy investment team has been running global energy funds in accordance with the same methodology continuously since December 1998. These returns are calculated using a composite of the Investec GSF Global Energy Fund class A to 29.2.08 (managed by the Guinness team until this date); the Guinness Atkinson Global Energy Fund (sister US mutual fund) from 1.3.08 to 31.3.08 (launch date of this Fund), the Guinness Global Energy Fund class A (1.49% OCF) from launch to 02.09.08, and class Y (current OCF 0.77%) thereafter. Returns for share classes with a different OCF will vary accordingly.

Investors should note that fees and expenses are charged to the capital of the Fund. This reduces the return on your investment by an amount equivalent to the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The current OCF is 0.77% per annum. Returns for share classes with different OCFs will vary accordingly. Performance returns do not reflect any initial charge; any such charge will also reduce the return.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

WS Guinness Global Energy Fund
Performance (in GBP) as at 30.11.2025

Cumulative returns	YTD	1 year	3 years ann.	5 years ann.
WS Guinness Global Energy Fund	12.5%	6.0%	1.9%	18.6%
MSCI World Energy NR Index	7.3%	0.6%	1.2%	20.6%

Calendar year returns	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
WS Guinness Global Energy Fund	-0.8%	-3.2%	49.9%	45.7%	-35.7%	12.6%	-6.3%
MSCI World Energy NR Index	4.5%	-3.3%	64.4%	41.4%	-33.6%	7.2%	-10.6%

	2017	2016	2015	2013	2012
WS Guinness Global Energy Fund	-7.2%	65.2%	-29.6%	-26.6%	-4.7%
MSCI World Energy NR Index	-4.1%	51.0%	-18.3%	-6.1%	15.9%

Source: FE fundinfo, bid to bid, net of fees, gross income reinvested, in GBP.

Investors should note that fees and expenses are charged to the capital of the Fund. This reduces the return on your investment by an amount equivalent to the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The current OCF is 0.77% per annum for Class Y GBP Acc shares. Returns for share classes with different OCFs will vary accordingly. Performance returns do not reflect any initial charge; any such charge will also reduce the return. Fund launched 21.04.2011.

PORTFOLIO

Buys/Sells

In November, there were no buys and sells in the portfolio.

Sector Breakdown

The following table shows the asset allocation of the Guinness Global Energy Fund at **November 30 2025**.

Asset allocation as %NAV	Current	*Change*	Last year end	Previous year ends								
	Nov-25		Dec-24	Dec-23	Dec-22	Dec-21	Dec-20	Dec-19	Dec-18	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-15	Dec-14
Oil & Gas	**95.5%**	**-2.3%**	**97.8%**	**98.9%**	**97.4%**	**96.9%**	**94.8%**	**98.3%**	**96.7%**	**98.4%**	**96.7%**	**95.1%**	**93.7%**
Integrated	53.8%	*-1.3%*	*55.1%*	54.7%	54.7%	57.7%	56.3%	51.1%	46.4%	42.9%	46.4%	41.5%	37.3%
Exploration & Production	16.3%	*-3.0%*	*19.3%*	23.2%	23.1%	23.7%	22.2%	29.6%	35.8%	36.9%	35.8%	36.5%	36.2%
Drilling	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%
Equipment & Services	8.5%	*-1.2%*	*9.8%*	10.0%	9.0%	4.0%	4.6%	9.6%	8.6%	9.5%	8.6%	11.4%	13.4%
Storage & Transportation	10.6%	*2.6%*	*8.0%*	5.0%	4.8%	4.3%	4.4%	4.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refining & Marketing	6.3%	*0.7%*	*5.6%*	6.0%	5.8%	7.2%	7.3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	4.2%	3.5%
Solar	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	4.7%	3.7%
Coal & Consumable Fuels	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction & Engineering	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash	4.5%	*2.3%*	*2.2%*	0.9%	1.9%	2.1%	3.3%	1.1%	2.4%	0.2%	2.4%	0.2%	2.6%

Source: Guinness Global Investors. Basis: Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

The Fund at end of November 2025 was on a price to earnings (PE) ratio for 2025/2026 of 13.3x/13.1x versus the MSCI World Index at 22.4x/20.0x as set out in the following table:

As at 30 November 2025	PE		
	2024	2025E	2026E
Guinness Global Energy Fund	12.5x	13.3x	13.1x
MSCI World Index	24.6x	22.4x	20.0x
Fund Premium/(Discount)	*-49%*	*-40%*	*-34%*

Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

Portfolio holdings

Our integrated and similar stock exposure (c.54%) is comprised of a mix of mid-cap, mid/large-cap and large-cap stocks. Our five large caps are Chevron, BP, ExxonMobil, Shell, and TotalEnergies. Mid/large and mid-caps are ENI, Equinor, GALP, Repsol and OMV. On November 30 2025, the median P/E ratio of this group was 10.8x 2025 earnings. We also have three Canadian integrated oil and gas companies: Suncor, Cenovus, and Imperial Oil. All three companies have significant exposure to oil sands in addition to downstream assets.

Our exploration and production (E&P) holdings (c.16%) give us exposure most directly to rising oil and natural gas prices. We include non-integrated oil sands companies in this category, as per the GICS approach. The stock here with oil sands exposure is Canadian Natural Resources. The pure E&P stocks have a bias towards the US (EOG, Diamondback and Devon), with one other name (ConocoPhillips) having a mix of US and international production. One of the key metrics behind a number of the E&P stocks held is low enterprise value / proven reserves.

We have exposure to two emerging market stocks, PetroChina and Sinopec, which in total represent around 4.3% of the portfolio.

The portfolio contains four midstream holdings, Enbridge, Kinder Morgan, Williams Cos and TC Energy. These represent four of North America's largest pipeline companies. With the growth of hydrocarbon demand expected in the US and Canada over the next five years, especially natural gas, we believe each company are well placed to execute their pipeline and energy infrastructure expansion plans.

We have reasonable exposure to oil service stocks, which comprise around 9% of the portfolio. The stocks we own provide exposure to both North American and international oil and natural gas development.

Our independent refining exposure is currently in the US at Valero, the largest of the US refiners. Valero has a reasonably large presence on the US Gulf Coast and is benefiting from a recovery in refining margins.

Portfolio as of October 31 2025 (for compliance reasons, disclosed one month in arrears)

Guinness Global Energy Fund (31 October 2025)			P/E			EV/EBITDA			Price/Book		
Stock	**ISIN**	**% of NAV**	**2024**	**2025E**	**2026E**	**2024**	**2025E**	**2026E**	**2024**	**2025E**	**2026E**
Integrated Oil & Gas											
Exxon Mobil Corp	US30231G1022	5.3%	14.7x	16.7x	15.4x	8.0x	7.5x	7.2x	1.9x	1.9x	1.8x
Chevron Corp	US1667641005	5.2%	18.8x	21.6x	19.2x	9.5x	8.7x	7.7x	1.8x	1.7x	1.8x
Shell PLC	GB00BP6MXD84	5.1%	9.9x	11.8x	11.4x	4.2x	4.6x	4.8x	1.3x	1.2x	1.2x
Total SA	FR0000120271	4.6%	7.8x	9.0x	8.9x	4.2x	4.5x	4.7x	1.3x	1.2x	1.1x
BP PLC	GB0007980591	4.7%	12.6x	12.5x	12.1x	4.8x	4.3x	4.4x	1.6x	1.4x	1.4x
Equinor ASA	NO0010096985	2.9%	7.8x	9.0x	8.4x	1.6x	1.7x	1.8x	1.5x	1.5x	1.4x
ENI SpA	IT0003132476	3.3%	11.4x	10.3x	10.3x	4.4x	4.4x	4.4x	1.0x	1.0x	1.0x
Repsol SA	ES0173516115	3.7%	8.6x	6.7x	6.5x	5.4x	4.1x	4.0x	0.8x	0.7x	0.6x
Galp Energia SGPS SA	PTGAL0AM0009	3.3%	12.9x	12.0x	13.1x	4.9x	5.3x	5.2x	3.1x	2.7x	2.5x
OMV AG	AT0000743059	3.3%	6.7x	9.3x	9.0x	3.5x	4.0x	4.2x	1.1x	0.9x	0.9x
		41.5%									
Integrated / Oil & Gas E&P - Canada											
Suncor Energy Inc	CA8672241079	4.1%	11.1x	13.0x	14.3x	4.6x	5.2x	5.5x	1.6x	1.5x	1.5x
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd	CA1363851017	3.6%	15.5x	12.1x	13.1x	6.8x	6.3x	6.4x	2.5x	2.3x	2.2x
Cenovus Energy Inc	CA15135U1093	3.1%	13.7x	12.4x	14.4x	4.9x	5.3x	5.0x	1.5x	1.4x	1.4x
Imperial Oil Ltd	CA4530384086	4.0%	13.5x	15.6x	16.6x	7.6x	8.6x	9.3x	2.7x	2.7x	2.6x
		14.7%									
Integrated Oil & Gas - Emerging market											
PetroChina Co Ltd	CNE1000003W8	2.8%	7.9x	8.4x	8.3x	4.1x	4.3x	4.2x	0.9x	0.9x	0.8x
		2.8%									
Oil & Gas E&P											
ConocoPhillips	US20825C1045	4.1%	11.5x	14.1x	14.2x	5.6x	5.1x	5.4x	1.7x	1.7x	1.7x
EOG Resources Inc	US26875P1012	3.1%	9.1x	10.6x	9.9x	4.5x	4.7x	4.4x	2.0x	1.9x	1.8x
Diamondback Energy Co	US25278X1090	3.1%	9.0x	11.2x	12.4x	8.1x	6.0x	6.2x	1.1x	1.0x	0.9x
Devon Energy Corp	US25179M1036	2.4%	6.7x	8.2x	8.0x	3.8x	3.8x	3.8x	1.5x	1.3x	1.2x
		12.7%									
International E&Ps											
Pharos Energy PLC	GB00B572ZV91	0.0%	12.9x	n.m.	n.m.	1.2x	1.4x	1.1x	0.4x	n.m.	n.m.
		0.0%									
Midstream											
Kinder Morgan Inc	US49456B1017	2.8%	22.1x	20.4x	19.3x	13.6x	11.0x	10.7x	1.9x	1.9x	1.8x
Enbridge Inc	CA29250N1050	2.9%	18.3x	20.9x	20.2x	16.5x	12.8x	12.2x	2.4x	2.5x	2.5x
TC Energy Corp	CA87807B1076	2.5%	17.9x	19.7x	18.4x	16.2x	13.2x	12.3x	3.0x	2.9x	2.9x
Williams Cos	US9694571004	2.5%	30.8x	27.5x	24.5x	17.8x	13.0x	12.1x	5.7x	5.7x	5.6x
		10.6%									
Equipment & Services											
Schlumberger Ltd	AN8068571086	2.7%	9.8x	12.6x	12.2x	6.0x	7.6x	7.2x	2.4x	2.0x	1.9x
Halliburton Co	US4062161017	2.6%	9.2x	12.3x	12.0x	5.4x	7.1x	7.2x	2.2x	2.2x	2.0x
Baker Hughes a GE Co	US05722G1004	3.1%	21.2x	19.7x	18.2x	10.7x	10.9x	10.3x	2.8x	2.5x	2.4x
Helix Energy Solutions Group Inc	US42330P1075	0.6%	14.3x	39.1x	20.2x	3.3x	5.1x	4.6x	0.7x	0.6x	0.6x
		9.0%									
Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing											
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp	CNE1000002Q2	1.4%	9.2x	11.3x	9.5x	6.0x	6.3x	5.8x	0.6x	0.6x	0.5x
Valero Energy Corp	US91913Y1001	5.0%	19.8x	17.9x	14.5x	8.6x	8.8x	7.8x	2.2x	2.2x	2.1x
		6.4%									
Research Portfolio											
EnQuest PLC	GB00B635TG28	0.0%	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	1.6x	2.0x	2.0x	0.6x	0.6x	0.8x
Diversified Energy Company	GB00BQHP5P93	0.0%	7.0x	5.5x	4.8x	15.6x	4.5x	4.1x	1.4x	n.m.	n.m.
		0.1%									
Cash	**Cash**	**2.0%**									
Portfolio	Total	**100.0%**	**11.8x**	**12.8x**	**12.5x**	**5.6x**	**5.6x**	**5.6x**	**1.6x**	**1.5x**	**1.4x**

The Fund's portfolio may change significantly over a short period of time; no recommendation is made for the purchase or sale of any particular stock.

OUTLOOK

i) Oil market

The table below illustrates the difference between the growth in world oil demand and non-OPEC supply since 2015:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E IEA	2026E IEA
World Demand	***95.3***	***96.4***	***98.2***	***99.5***	***100.7***	***91.8***	***97.4***	***100.0***	***102.2***	***103.1***	***103.9***	***104.7***
Non-OPEC supply (inc NGLs)	*62.1*	*61.5*	*62.5*	*65.0*	*67.0*	*64.4*	*65.0*	*66.9*	*69.3*	*70.4*	*72.1*	*73.3*
OPEC NGLs	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.9*
Non-OPEC supply plus OPEC NGLs	**67.3**	**66.8**	**67.9**	**70.5**	**72.3**	**69.6**	**70.3**	**72.4**	**74.8**	**75.9**	**77.7**	**79.2**
Call on OPEC (crude oil)	**28.0**	**29.6**	**30.3**	**29.0**	**28.4**	**22.2**	**27.1**	**27.6**	**27.4**	**27.2**	**26.2**	**25.5**
Congo supply adjustment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gabon supply adjustment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eq Guinea supply adjustment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Call on OPEC-9 (crude oil)	**27.4**	**29.0**	**29.7**	**28.4**	**27.8**	**21.6**	**26.5**	**27.0**	**26.8**	**26.6**	**25.6**	**24.9**

Source: Bloomberg; IEA; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

Global oil demand in 2019 was 13m b/day higher than the pre-Financial Crisis (2007) peak. The demand picture for 2020, down by around 9m b/day, was heavily clouded by the impact of the COVID-19 virus and efforts to mitigate its spread. Demand rebounded between 2020 and 2024 by over 11m b/day, leaving overall consumption in 2024 2.4m b/day higher than the 2019 peak.

OPEC

The last few years have proved testing for OPEC. They have tried to keep prices high enough to prevent OPEC economies from running excessive deficits, whilst not pushing prices too high and over-stimulating non-OPEC supply.

The effect of $100+/bl oil, enjoyed for most of the 2011-2014 period, emerged in 2014 in the form of an acceleration in US shale oil production and an acceleration in the number of large non-OPEC (ex US onshore) projects reaching production. OPEC met in late 2014 and responded to rising non-OPEC supply with a significant shift in strategy, prioritising market share over price. After the November 2014 meeting, OPEC not only maintained its quotas but also raised production significantly, by 2.5m b/day over the subsequent 18 months. This contributed to oversupply in 2015 and 2016.

In late 2016, faced with sharply lower oil prices, OPEC stepped back from its market-share stance, announcing plans for its first production cut since 2008. The announcement included a cut in Russian production (a non-OPEC country), creating, for the first time, the concept of an OPEC+ group.

OPEC-9 oil production to October 2025

('000 b/day)	31-Dec-19	30-Sep-25	31-Oct-25	Current vs Dec 2019	Current vs last month
Saudi	9,730	9,980	**10,020**	290	40
Iran	2,080	3,390	**3,360**	1,280	-30
Iraq	4,610	4,320	**4,380**	-230	60
UAE	3,040	3,500	**3,550**	510	50
Kuwait	2,710	2,520	**2,560**	-150	40
Nigeria	1,820	1,550	**1,520**	-300	-30
Venezuela	730	1,000	**950**	220	-50
Libya	1,110	1,310	**1,240**	130	-70
Algeria	1,010	960	**960**	-50	0
OPEC-9	**26,840**	**28,530**	**28,540**	**1,700**	**10**

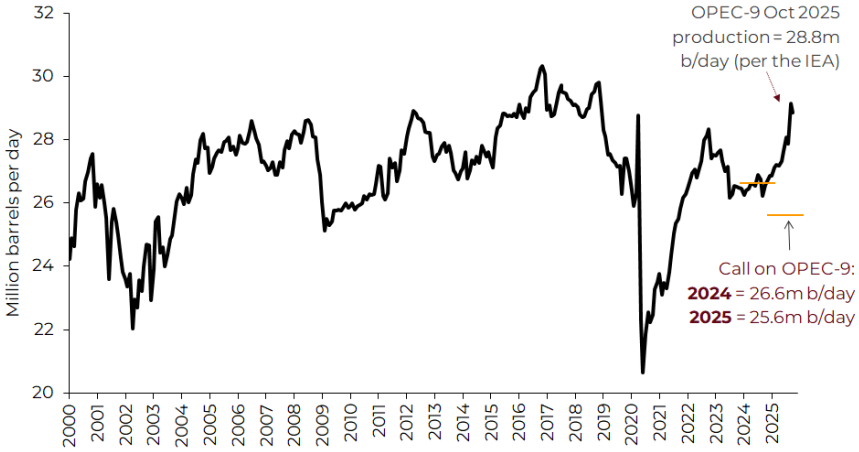
Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

The 2017-19 period remained volatile for OPEC, with further production cuts needed to offset ongoing non-OPEC supply growth.

The challenge for OPEC+ then ballooned in 2020 with the onset of COVID-19 worldwide. Initially, OPEC and its non-OPEC partners failed to reach an agreement on their response to demand amid the spread of the virus, precipitating a fallout among participants and a short-lived price war. In light of extreme oil market oversupply, OPEC and non-OPEC partners reconvened in April 2020 and confirmed a deal to cut their production by nearly 10m b/day.

In mid-2021, with demand largely recovered after COVID, the OPEC+ group agreed to taper their quota cuts until late 2022. OPEC's actions during the pandemic gave us confidence that it was willing to do 'what it takes' to keep the market in balance, despite extreme challenges. Since the end of 2022, OPEC have adjusted their production to match the prevailing call on the group closely, whilst mindful that any loss of market share must not stretch too far. Most recently, over the summer of 2025, the group sharply increased quotas, taking advantage of low inventories to bring its oil back to market.

OPEC-9 apparent production vs call on OPEC 2000 – 2025



Source: IEA Oil Market Report (Nov 2025 and prior); Guinness estimates

OPEC's actions in recent years have generally demonstrated a commitment to delivering a reasonable oil price to satisfy their own economies but also to incentivise investment in long-term projects. Saudi's actions at the head of OPEC have been designed to achieve an oil price that, to some extent, closes their fiscal deficit (c.$90/bl is needed to close the gap fully), whilst not spiking the oil price too high and over-stimulating non-OPEC supply.

In the shorter term, the COVID-19 and Russia/Ukraine crises have created particularly challenging conditions, adding to oil price volatility. Long-term, we believe that Saudi Arabia seeks a 'good' oil price, one that satisfies their fiscal needs. Overall, we reiterate two important criteria for Saudi Arabia:

1. Saudi Arabia is interested in the average price of oil that they get; they have a longer investment horizon than most other market participants.

2. Saudi Arabia wants to maintain a balance between global oil supply and demand to maintain a price that is acceptable to both producers and consumers.

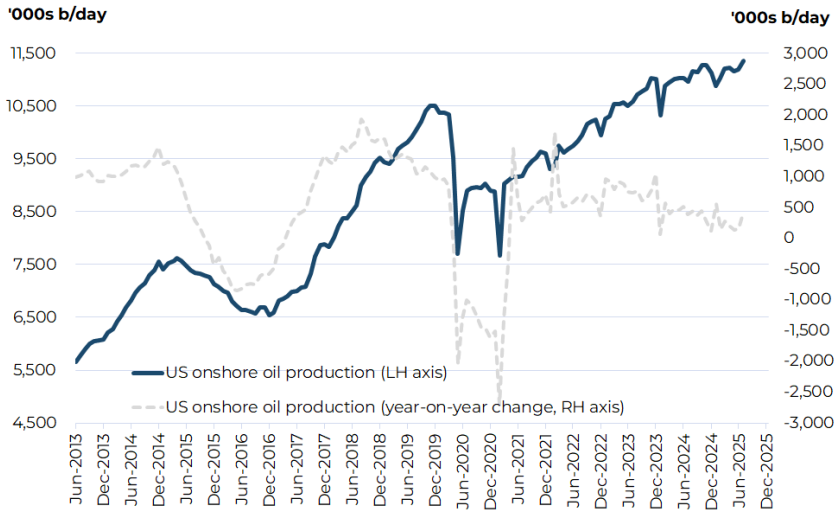
Nothing in the market in recent years has changed our view that OPEC can put a floor under the price, as they did in 2020, 2018, 2016, 2008, 2006, 2001 and 1998.

Supply looking forward

The non-OPEC world has since the 2008 financial crisis grown its production more meaningfully than before 2008. The growth was 0.9% p.a. from 2001-2008, increasing to 1.7% p.a. from 2009-2024.

Growth in the non-OPEC region since the start of the last decade has been dominated by the development of shale oil and oil sands in North America (up around 8m b/day since 2010), implying that the rest of the non-OPEC region has seen limited growth over this period, despite the sustained high oil price until mid-2014.

US onshore oil production



Source: EIA; Guinness Global Investors, November 2025

The growth in US shale oil production, especially in the Permian Basin, raises the question of how much more there is to come and at what price. We assess that US shale oil is capital-intensive, but some growth is viable, on average, at around $70 oil prices. In particular, there appears to be ample Permian Basin inventory to maintain volumes into the late-2020s. The rate of development is heavily dependent on the cash flow available to producing companies and on the underlying cost of drilling and fracturing wells. Since 2019, we have seen increased shareholder pressure successfully applied to US E&P companies to improve capital discipline and cut reinvestment rates.

The collapse in oil prices at the start of 2020, to a level well below $50/bl, changed the landscape, with US E&P companies further reducing capital spending as they attempted to live within their cash flows. Shale oil production dropped by nearly 3m b/day in 2020 (peak-to-trough) and took almost three years to recover to the previous peak in late 2019.

Non-OPEC supply growth outside the US has been sustained in recent years by a handful of significant project additions, notably in Guyana and Brazil. Net growth remains sluggish, however, as much of the new oil has been required to offset natural declines in more mature basins.

Future demand

The IEA estimates that 2025 oil demand will rise by around 0.8m b/day to 103.9m b/day, 3.2m b/day ahead of the 2019 pre-COVID peak. Post-COVID demand recovery, the world is settling back into annual oil demand growth of plus or minus 1m b/day, led by increased use in the non-OECD region. China has been, and continues to be, a key – although no longer major - part of this growth and signs are emerging that India will also grow well.

The trajectory of global oil demand over the next few years will be a function of global GDP, the pace of the 'consumerisation' of developing economies, the development of alternative fuels, and price. At $80/bl, the world oil bill as a percentage of GDP is around 2.7%, and this will still be a stimulant of further demand growth. If oil prices were in a higher range (say around $115/bl, representing 3.8% of GDP), we would probably return to the pattern established over the past five years, with a flatter picture in the OECD more than offset by growth in the non-OECD area. Flatter OECD demand reflects improving oil efficiency over time, dampened by economic, population and vehicle growth. Within the non-OECD, population growth and rising oil use per capita will both play a significant part.

We keep a close eye on developments in the 'new energy' vehicle fleet (electric vehicles, hybrids, etc). Sales of electric vehicles (pure electric and plug-in hybrid electrics) globally were around 17m in 2024, up from 14 million in 2023. We expect to see strong EV sales growth again in 2025, up to around 23m, exceeding 20% of total global sales. Even assuming an aggressive growth rate for EV sales, we see EVs comprising only 5-6% of the global car fleet by the end of 2025. Looking further ahead, we expect EV penetration to accelerate, leading global gasoline demand to peak in the middle of the 2020s. However, owing to the weight of oil demand that comes from sources other than passenger vehicles (around 75%), which we expect to continue growing linked to GDP, we expect total oil demand not to peak until around 2030.

Conclusions about oil

The table below summarises our view by showing our oil price forecasts for WTI and Brent in 2025 versus recent history.

Average WTI & Brent yearly prices, and changes

Oil price ($/bl)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Est 2025
WTI	72	100	62	80	95	94	98	93	49	43	51	65	57	39	68	94	78	76	67
Brent	73	99	63	80	111	112	109	99	54	45	55	72	64	43	71	99	83	81	70
Brent/WTI average	**73**	**99**	**62**	**80**	**103**	**103**	**103**	**96**	**51**	**44**	**53**	**68**	**61**	**41**	**70**	**97**	**80**	**78**	**69**
Brent/WTI y-on-y change	-3%	37%	-37%	28%	29%	0%	0%	-7%	-47%	-13%	19%	29%	-11%	-32%	68%	39%	-17%	-2%	-13%
Brent/WTI (5yr MAV)	59	72	75	78	83	89	90	97	91	80	70	63	55	53	58	67	70	73	79

Source: Guinness Global Investors estimates, Bloomberg, Oct 2025

We believe that Saudi Arabia's long-term objective remains to maintain a 'good' oil price, something north of $80/bl. The world oil bill at around $80/bl represents 2.7% of 2024 global GDP, well below the 30-year average of around 3%.

ii) Natural gas market

US gas demand

On the demand side for the US, industrial gas demand and power generation gas demand (each about 25-35% of total US gas demand) are key. Commercial and residential demand, which make up a further quarter, have been fairly constant on average over the last decade – although yearly fluctuations due to the severity of winter weather can be marked.

US natural gas demand

Bcf/day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E	2026E
US natural gas demand:															
Residential/commercial	19.2	22.4	23.4	21.4	20.5	20.9	23.4	23.5	21.5	21.5	23.2	21.5	21.0	22.8	22.5
Power generation	24.9	22.3	22.3	26.5	27.3	25.3	29.0	30.9	31.7	30.9	33.1	35.3	36.8	35.8	35.1
Industrial	19.7	20.3	20.9	20.6	21.1	21.6	23.0	23.1	22.3	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.6	23.7
Pipeline exports (Mexico)	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0
LNG exports	-	-	-	0.1	1.0	2.6	2.8	4.8	6.4	9.7	12.0	12.6	12.6	15.9	18.7
Pipeline/plant/other	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.4	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.0
Total demand	**71.7**	**73.6**	**74.8**	**77.8**	**80.1**	**80.9**	**89.8**	**95.2**	**95.0**	**98.3**	**104.6**	**107.0**	**108.4**	**113.2**	**115.0**
Demand growth	**3.1**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**8.9**	**5.4**	**- 0.2**	**3.3**	**6.3**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**4.8**	**1.8**

Source: EIA; GS; Guinness estimates, Oct 2025

Industrial demand (of which around 35% comes from petrochemicals) fluctuates with the strength of the economy and the differential between US and international gas prices. Electricity and gas demand (i.e., power generation) is affected by weather, particularly warm summers, which drive demand for air conditioning. The underlying trend, however, depends on GDP growth and the proportion of incremental new power generation each year that goes to natural gas versus the alternatives of coal, nuclear, and renewables. Gas has been taking market share in this sector: in 2022, 38% of electricity generation was powered by gas, up from 22% in 2007. The big loser here is coal, which has consistently given up market share.

Total gas demand in 2024 (including Mexican and LNG exports) was around 108.8 Bcf/day, up by 1.7 Bcf/day versus 2023 and 13 Bcf/day higher than the pre-COVID level in 2019. The most significant contributor to demand growth in 2024 was power generation.

We expect US demand growth in 2025 of 3.0 Bcf/day, similar to the average growth seen between 2021 and 2024. Growth is expected to be driven by higher LNG exports and greater power generation demand. Beyond 2025, we expect to see a material increase in US LNG export capacity as higher international gas prices incentivise new LNG export investment. Proposed projects imply capacity growth of around 3 Bcf/day by the end of 2025 and a further 5-6 Bcf/day in 2026-2028, bringing total export capacity to over 20 Bcf/day by 2028.

US gas supply

Overall, whilst gas demand in the US has been strong over the past five years, it has been overshadowed by a rise in onshore supply, which has kept gas prices lower.

The supply side fundamentals for natural gas in the US are driven by three main moving parts: onshore and offshore domestic production, pipeline imports of gas from Canada, and LNG imports. Of these, onshore supply is the biggest component, making up over 90% of total supply.

US natural gas supply

Bcf/day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E	2026E
US natural gas supply:															
US (onshore & offshore)	65.7	66.3	70.9	74.2	73.4	73.6	84.3	91.4	91.1	91.8	97.4	102.5	101.7	105.6	107.2
Net imports (Canada)	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.8	6.2	5.8
LNG imports & other	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	
Total supply	**71.9**	**71.9**	**76.3**	**79.6**	**79.3**	**79.7**	**89.8**	**96.2**	**95.5**	**96.9**	**103.1**	**107.7**	**107.5**	**111.8**	**113.0**
Supply growth	2.4	-	4.4	3.3	- 0.3	0.4	10.1	6.4	- 0.7	1.4	6.2	4.6	- 0.2	4.3	1.2
(Supply)/demand balance	- 0.2	1.7	- 1.5	- 1.8	0.8	1.2	-	- 1.0	- 0.5	1.4	1.5	- 0.7	0.9	1.4	2.0

Source: EIA; GS; Guinness estimates, Oct 2025

Since 2010, the weaker gas price in the US reflects growing onshore US production driven by rising shale gas and associated gas production (a by-product of growing onshore US oil production). Interestingly, the overall rise in onshore production has come despite a collapse in the number of rigs drilling for gas, which has dropped from a 1,606 peak in September 2008 to a trough of 68 in July 2020, before recovering to 125 at the end of October 2025. However, offsetting the fall, the average productivity per rig has risen dramatically since 2020 as producers focus their attention on the most prolific shale basins, whilst associated gas from oil production has grown handsomely.

The outlook for gas production in the US depends on three key factors: the rise of associated gas (gas produced from wells classified as oil wells); expansion of the newer shale basins, principally the Marcellus/Utica, and the decline profile of legacy gas fields.

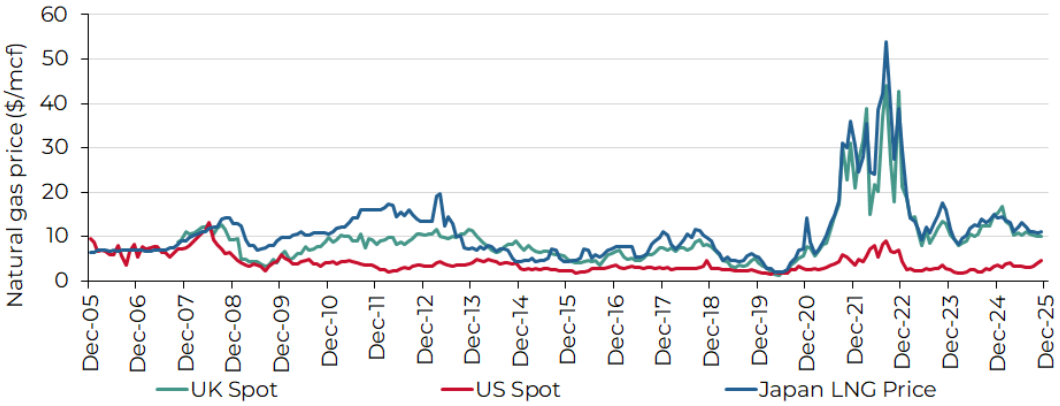
Associated gas production is expected to rise again in 2025 albeit at a slower pace (+0.8 Bcf/day) than in 2022 (+5.5 Bcf/day) and 2023 (+3.6 Bcf/day). Lower supply growth is expected from onshore properties as weaker natural gas prices have brought a lower rig count and lower investment.

Outlook for US LNG exports – global gas arbitrage

We expect the LNG market is going to be quite finely balanced over the next couple of years. In the event of moderate Chinese LNG demand and "normal" European winters, LNG supply and demand appear to be roughly in balance and global LNG prices appear to be fairly priced at around $10/Mcf. However, stronger Asian demand (including South Korea and Japan as well as China) or a colder than expected European winter could easily see LNG in tight supply and cause international gas prices spike, although it is unlikely that they revert to the $40-$50 levels seen in winter 2022/2023.

Looking further ahead, we see international gas prices settling in a $9-11/Mcf range. This price range should be sufficient to incentivise new US LNG supply to come online from 2025. It would also allow Europe to displace permanently almost all its Russian gas imports. An international gas price in the $9-11/Mcf is well down on the highs seen in 2022, but would leave the market at a higher price point than that seen in the few years prior to COVID and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Global gas prices

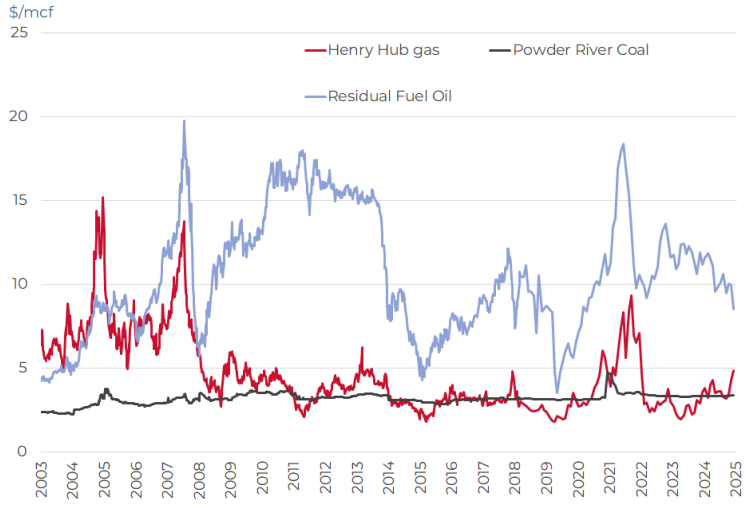


Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, Nov 2025

Relationship with oil and coal

The following chart of the front-month US natural gas price against heating oil (No 2), residual fuel oil (No 6) and coal (Sandy Barge adjusted for transport and environmental costs) seeks to illustrate how coal and residual fuel oil switching provide a floor and heating oil a ceiling to the natural gas price. When the gas price has traded below the coal price support level (2012 and 2016), resulting coal-to-gas switching for power generation was significant.

Natural gas versus substitutes (fuel oil and coal) - Henry Hub vs residual fuel oil, heating oil, Sandy Barge (adjusted) and Powder River coal (adjusted)



Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, December 2025

Conclusions about US natural gas

The US natural gas price since 2010 has mainly fluctuated between $2 and $4/Mcf. The extremes of this range have tended to coincide with warm and cold winters, and any sustained recovery over $3.50/Mcf has generally been muted by strength in gas supply. With inflationary pressures, we estimate that new onshore supply has an incentive price of around $3.50/Mcf. Assuming normal weather in 2025, we expect Henry Hub prices to be around this level.

APPENDIX: Oil and gas markets historical context

Oil price (WTI $) since 1989

Source: Bloomberg, December 2025

For the oil market, the period since the Iraq/Kuwait war (1990/91) can be divided into four distinct periods:

1) **1990-1998:** broadly characterised by decline. The oil price steadily weakened from 1991 to 1993, rallied between 1994 and 1996, and then sold off sharply, to test 20-year lows in late 1998. This latter decline was partly induced by a sharp contraction in demand growth from Asia, associated with the Asian crisis, partly by a rapid recovery in Iraq's exports after the UN Oil for Food deal, and partly by a perceived lack of discipline at OPEC in coping with these developments.

2) **1998-2014:** a much stronger price and upward trend. There was a very strong rally between 1999 and 2000 as OPEC implemented 4m b/day of production cuts. It was followed by a period of weakness caused by the rollback of these cuts, coinciding with the world economic slowdown, which reduced demand growth and a recovery in Russian exports from depressed levels in the mid-90s that increased supply. OPEC responded rapidly to this during 2001 and reintroduced production cuts that stabilised the market relatively quickly by the end of 2001.

   Then, in late 2002 and early 2003, the war in Iraq and a general strike in Venezuela caused the price to spike upward. This was quickly followed by a sharp sell-off due to the swift capture of Iraq's Southern oil fields by Allied Forces and the expectation that they would win easily. Then, higher prices were generated when the anticipated recovery in Iraq production was slow to materialise. This was in mid to end 2003, followed by a much more normal phase with positive factors (China demand, Venezuelan production difficulties, strong world economy) balanced against negative ones (Iraq back to 2.5 m b/day; 2Q seasonal demand weakness), with stock levels and speculative activity needing to be monitored closely. OPEC's management skills appeared likely to be the critical determinant in this environment.

   By mid-2004, the market had become unsettled by the deteriorating security situation in Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and increasingly impressed by the regular upgrades in IEA forecasts of near record world oil demand growth in 2004, caused by a triple demand shock from strong demand simultaneously from China, the developed world (esp. USA) and Asia ex China. Higher OPEC production has been one response, and there was, for a period, some concern that, if not curbed, this, together with demand and supply responses to higher prices, would trigger an oil price sell-off. Offsetting this has been an opposite worry that non-OPEC production could be within a decade of peaking; a growing view that OPEC would defend $50 oil vigorously; upwards pressure on inventory levels from a move from JIT (just in time) to JIC (just in case); and pressure on futures markets from commodity fund investors.

   Continued expectations of a supply crunch by the end of the decade, coupled with increased speculative activity in oil markets, contributed to oil prices surging past $90 in the final months of 2007 and reaching as high as $147 by the

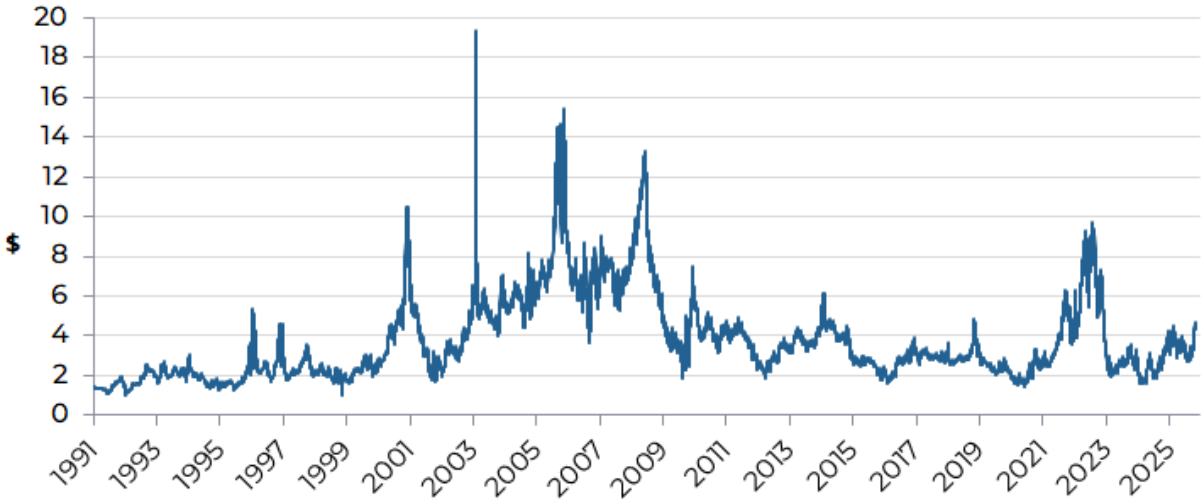
middle of 2008. This spike was brought to an abrupt end by the collapse of Lehman Brothers and the financial crisis and recession that followed, all of which contributed to the oil price falling back by early 2009 to just above $30. OPEC responded decisively and reduced output, helping the price to recover in 2009 and stabilise in the $70-95 range where it remained for two years.

Prices during 2011-2014 moved higher, averaging around $100, though WTI generally traded lower than Brent oil benchmarks due to US domestic oversupply affecting WTI. During this period, US unconventional oil supply grew strongly, but was offset by the pressures of rising non-OECD demand and supply tensions in the Middle East/North Africa.

3) **2014-2020:** a further downcycle in oil. Ten years of high prices leading up to 2014 catalysed a wall of new non-OPEC supply, sufficient that OPEC saw no choice but to stop supporting price and reset the investment cycle. Oil prices found a bottom in 2016 (as a result of OPEC and non-OPEC partners cutting production again), but its recovery was capped by the volume of new supply still coming into the market from projects sanctioned pre the 2014 price crash. Average prices were pinned 2017-19 in the $50-70/bl range, with prices at the top end of this range stimulating oversupply from US shale. The alliance between OPEC and non-OPEC partners fell apart briefly in March 2020 and, coupled with an unprecedented collapse in demand owing to the COVID-19 crisis, oil prices dropped back below $30/bl, before recovering to around $50/bl by the end of 2020 thanks to renewed OPEC+ action.

4) **2021 onwards:** Underinvestment in new oil capacity in the 2015-2020 period catalysed the start of a new cycle in 2021, pushing prices above $75/bl.

North American gas price since 1991 (Henry Hub $/Mcf)



Source: Bloomberg, December 2025

Concerning the US natural gas market, the price traded between $1.50 and $3/Mcf for the period 1991 - 1999. The 2000s were a more volatile period for the gas price, with several spikes over $8/Mcf, but each lasting less than 12 months. On each occasion, the price spike triggered a drilling spurt, which brought the price back down. Except for these spikes, from 2004 to 2008, the price generally traded in the $5-8 range. Since 2008, the price has averaged below $4 as progress achieved in 2007-8 in developing shale plays boosted supply while the 2008-09 recession cut demand. Demand has been extremely strong over the last decade, but this has been outpaced by continued growth in onshore production, driven by the prolific Marcellus/Utica field and associated gas as a by-product of shale oil production.

North American gas prices are important to many E&P companies. In the short term, they do not necessarily move in line with the oil price, as the gas market is essentially a local one. (In theory, 6 Mcf of gas is equivalent to 1 barrel of oil, so $60 per barrel equals $10/Mcf gas). It remains a regional market more than a global one, though the development of the LNG industry is creating a greater linkage.

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