

# HAVE WE HIT PEAK-BEARISHNESS ON NATURAL GAS YET?

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In the past month, U.S. natural gas prices (Henry Hub [Futures](#)) have declined 51%, marking the worst 30-day performance we have on record.<sup>1</sup> They are now 26% below the levels seen on the eve of the Ukrainian war (February 19, 2022). U.S. natural gas prices are not necessarily a representation of global prices, and the Ukrainian war shock affected European natural gas prices more (European prices more than tripled at one point in 2022). But even European natural gas prices are now 28% below the levels seen on the eve of the invasion.<sup>2</sup>

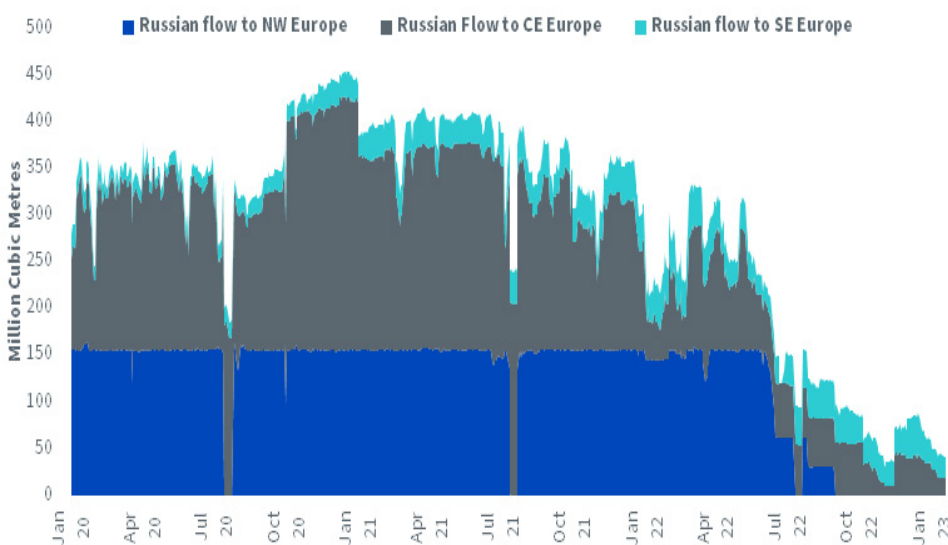
To be clear, there is no typo in the date of this publication (January 28, 2023) and the Ukrainian war is still ongoing. So why have natural gas prices fallen so much? The answer lies largely in the weather. Both the U.S. and Europe have had unseasonably warm winters. Although there have been some sharp dips in temperature in some regions, they have been short-lived. Natural gas is largely used for heating purposes and also for power production (electricity).

## Europe Averts Crisis, with a Little Help from Policy and Good Weather

Europe has made a conscious effort to fill its natural gas storage capacity going into winter and reduce its demand for energy, with a European Union (EU) agreed target to reduce gas demand by 15% from August 2022 to March 2023. Bruegel<sup>3</sup> estimate that in 2022, natural gas demand in Europe was 12% lower than the 2019–2021 average. Demand was 27% lower in October 2022, 24% lower in November, and 13% lower in December for the selection of EU countries with available data (versus the averages for 2019–2021). According to Gas Infrastructure Europe,<sup>4</sup> natural gas storage in Europe was 80% filled in Europe on January 13, 2023, compared to 47% on the same day in 2022 and 63% in 2021.

As a result, Europe doesn't need as much U.S. natural gas imports to replace Russian supplies as many had feared in 2022. That is true even though Russian supplies to North West Europe have fallen to zero and are negligible elsewhere in the EU.

## Russian Natural Gas Flows to Europe (Daily)



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg. Data from January 2020 to January 2023. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and any investments may go down in value.

### U.S. LNG Export Capacity Hamstrung, but for How Long?

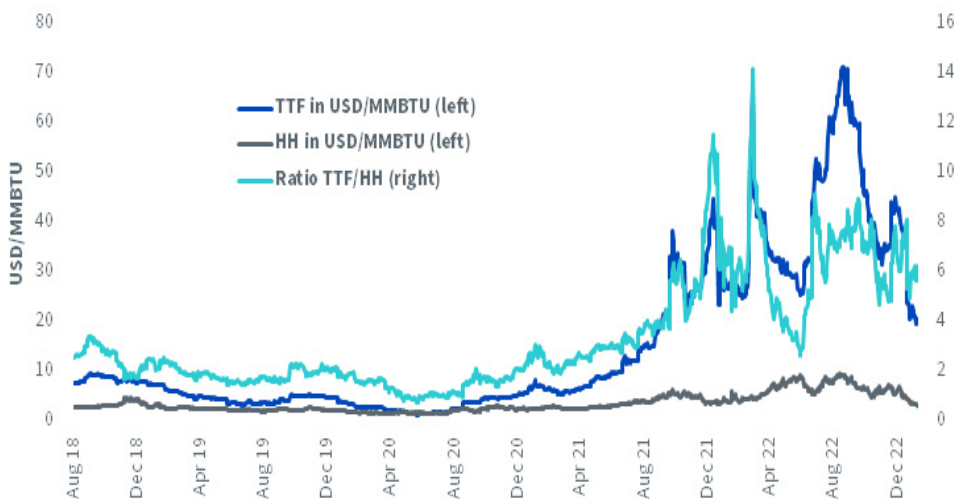
Added to the U.S.'s woes is that its largest liquified natural gas (LNG) terminal—responsible at its peak for close to 20% of the U.S.'s natural gas exports—has been offline since June 2022. Freeport LNG shut after a fire and its reopening has been constantly delayed. Because Freeport is not exporting gas, natural gas inventory is building up in the U.S., keeping supply there flush.

Freeport's latest guidance (sent in December 2022) is for a reopening this month (January). Given constant delays, it's unsurprising the market doesn't believe this announcement as we head into the final stretch of the month. However, there are reports that there was a surge in gas flow to the terminal over the Martin Luther King, Jr., holiday weekend (January 14–16).<sup>5</sup> That indicates it is readying to start operations. Although as far as we are aware Freeport has not yet received US Federal Energy Regulation Commission approval to start production.

### U.S. Gas Looks Cheap to Europeans

EU natural gas prices currently trade at six times U.S. prices (and in 2022, it was sometimes more than eight times). Although liquifying and regasing adds cost, U.S. natural gas prices are still attractive to import. While storage facilities are 80% filled in Europe, the scarring stress of worrying about insufficient supplies in 2022 should motivate the EU to opportunistically fill storage to 100% whenever possible. The EU was lucky that weather was on its side this winter. The same cannot be guaranteed for future seasons.

### U.S. and European Gas Price Compared in USD/MMBTU



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, September 2018 to January 2023. TTF price using Dutch TTF Gas 1st Line Financial Futures (USD/MMBTU) as published by ICE Endex who convert megawatt hour to Metric Million British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) and USD using the WM/Refinitiv Closing EURUSD Spot Rates as published by Refinitiv at 4 pm GMT. Note 1st Generic Futures Prices do not incorporate roll yields. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and any investments may go down in value.

### Europe Is Building More Storage Capacity and Will Be Able to Import More U.S. Gas

The EU is frantically building new storage capacity as well. LNG import capacity in the EU and the U.K. will expand by 34%, or 6.8 billion cubic feet per day, by 2024 compared with 2021.<sup>6</sup> Based on the Gas Infrastructure Europe database,<sup>7</sup> we see that a large number of these projects should complete in 2023 and that the EU intends to continue to build capacity beyond 2024. So, while storage may be 80% filled today, capacity will continue to widen, giving U.S. exports further room to grow.

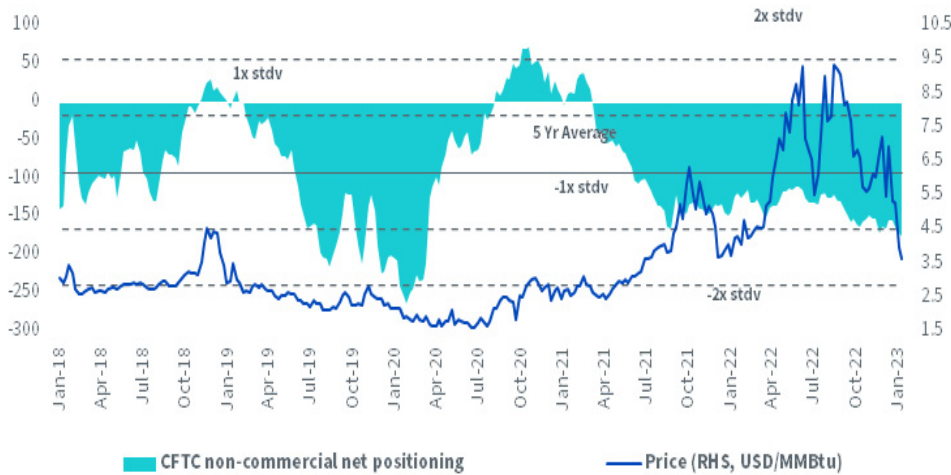
### Cold Spell May Be Favorable for U.S. Demand

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is predicting temperatures to be below normal between February 3rd to February 9th<sup>8</sup> across most of the U.S. We know weather can change abruptly and forecasts are hard to rely on (we were caught out on this in December 2022, when NOAA predicted a cold month, but temperatures surprised to the upside overall). However, if NOAA are correct, we could see higher domestic natural gas consumption.

### Is Bearishness Overdone?

[Positioning](#) in natural gas futures is net short 176,000<sup>9</sup> (more than 1 [standard deviation](#) below the five-year average), marking a [bearish](#) signal. That is the most negative since March 2020, which was the peak of COVID-19 market stress in the energy markets.

### Natural Gas Net Futures Positioning



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg. January 2018 to January 2023. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and any investments may go down in value.

### Conclusions

Warmer-than-normal temperatures have reduced natural gas demand in the U.S. and Europe. In Europe, thriftiness has reduced demand for U.S. gas imports. But have prices fallen too much in response? The Ukrainian war is certainly not over, and gas supplied from Russia has slowed to a trickle. As Europe builds more capacity, it will need more U.S. gas, and the U.S. should be able to export it as Freeport reopens. With shorts so stretched, we could see a potent reversal in U.S. natural gas prices.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. We have front month Henry Hub Futures, data to 4/2/1990. As of 1/13/23.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Using Front Month. As of 1/13/23.

<sup>3</sup> Bruegel, 1/13/23.

<sup>4</sup> Gas Infrastructure Europe, 1/13/23.

<sup>5</sup> Reuters, 1/17/23.

<sup>6</sup> Energy Information Administration, November 2022.

<sup>7</sup> Gas Infrastructure Europe database, 1/18/23.

<sup>8</sup> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1/26/23.

<sup>9</sup> CFTC, 1/10/23.

#### Important Disclosure Related to this Article

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**Futures/Futures Contract** : Reflects the expected future value of a commodity, currency or Treasury security.

**Position** : The amount of a security, asset, or property that is owned (or sold short) by some individual or other entity.

**Standard deviation** : measure of how widely an investment or investment strategy's returns move relative to its average returns for an observed period. A higher value implies more "risk", in that there is more of a chance the actual return observed is farther away from the average return.

**WisdomTree Dynamic Bearish U.S. Equity Index** : A rules-based long/short index that includes long equity positions or long U.S. Treasury positions and short equity positions. The Long Equity Index consists of approximately 100 U.S. large- and mid-capitalization stocks that meet Index eligibility requirements and have the best combined score based on fundamental growth and value signals. Stocks are weighted in the Long Equity Index according to their volatility characteristics. The Short Equity Index consists of short positions in the largest 500 U.S. companies, weighted by market capitalization, designed to act as a market risk hedge. The Index provides a dynamic allocation of exposure to the Long Equity Index ranging from 100% to 0% while employing a variable monthly hedge ratio ranging from 75% to 100% exposure to the Short Equity Index based on a quantitative rules-based market indicator that scores growth and value market signals. During times when the market indicator shows unattractive readings on valuation and growth characteristics, the Index can move to 100% exposure to the Long Treasury Index (and accordingly no exposure to the Long Equity Index).