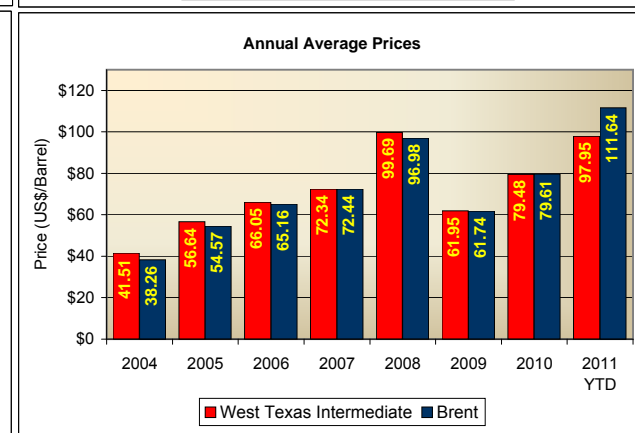
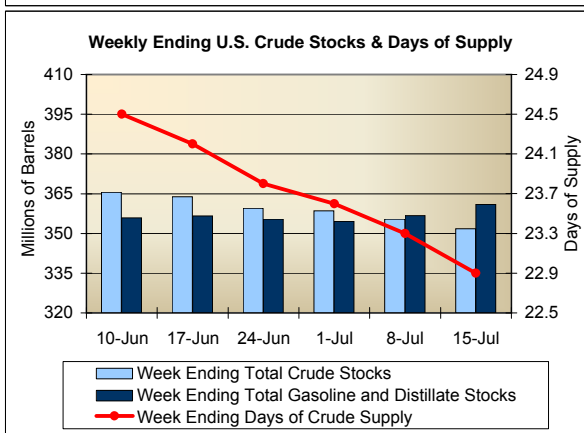
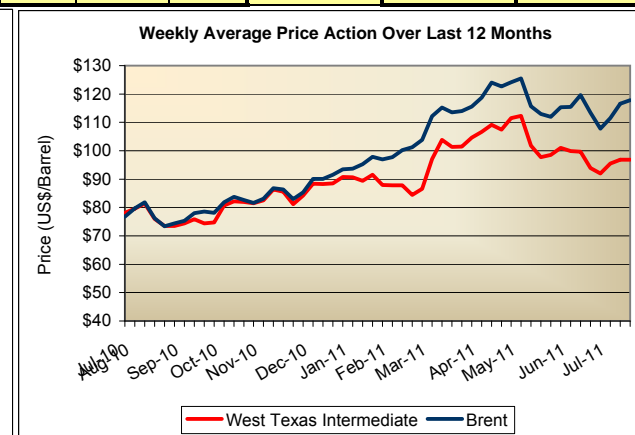
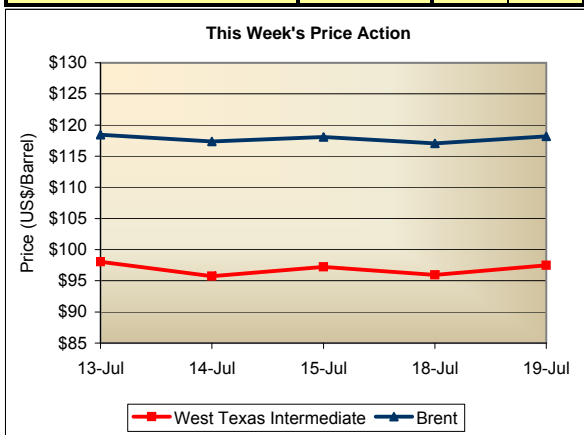


Crude Price Report - For the Period July 13, 2011 to July 19, 2011

Benchmark Crudes (US\$/bbl)	July 6- July 12 Average	Current Period					July 13- July 19 Average	July Month-to-Date	2011 Year-to-Date
		13-Jul	14-Jul	15-Jul	18-Jul	19-Jul			
West Texas Intermediate	\$96.83	98.04	95.75	97.24	95.94	97.49	\$96.89	\$96.69	\$97.95
Brent	\$116.61	118.46	117.38	118.06	117.05	118.18	\$117.83	\$116.27	\$111.64



Sources/Notes:

1. West Texas Intermediate and Brent Crude prices are spot prices as reported weekly by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the Department of Energy (DOE) in the United States.
2. Inventory stocks are reported weekly by the EIA and include all inventories held with "primary" enterprises such as refiners and wholesalers of crude. Secondary and tertiary inventories held by retailers or end users are not included. Crude stocks include all unrefined crude; gasoline stocks include all grades of gasoline; and distillate stocks include all grades of distillates (including home heating fuel and diesel fuel).
3. Annual and monthly average prices for spot WTI and Brent crude from 2004 to 2011 are simple averages calculated from daily prices as reported by EIA.

COMMENTARY:

- For the July 13 - July 19 period, the average price of West Texas Intermediate was up by \$0.06 week-over-week, at \$96.89/bbl. The average price of Brent was up by \$1.22 week-over-week, at \$117.83/bbl.
- WTI began the period at \$98.04/bbl and ended lower at \$97.49/bbl on July 19. Brent began the period at \$118.46/bbl and ended lower at \$118.18/bbl on July 19.
- The average crude price for 2011 year-to-date for WTI decreased from the previous period down \$0.05 to \$97.95/bbl. Brent increased from the previous period up \$0.24 to \$111.64/bbl.
- U.S. crude oil stocks decreased by 3.727 million bbls this period. The days of crude supply decreased by 0.4 days to 22.9 days from 23.3 days in the previous period. U.S. gasoline and distillate stocks increased by 4.189 million bbls.
- On July 13, 2011, BBC News reported that UK oil and gas drilling fell sharply in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the same quarter in 2010. Exploration for new reserves was down by more than 50% when compared with last year, despite high oil prices encouraging more drilling activity in Norwegian waters and off the coast of the Netherlands. Over the first six months of the year, drilling was down 43% on 2010, with 20 exploration and appraisal wells started from January to June, compared with 35 at the start of last year. Industry analysts noted it was too early to blame the increase in oil industry taxation, which was announced in the Budget in March, but it had added to uncertainty to investment in UK drilling. Although, after strong criticism from the industry over the tax increase, the Treasury has since announced an extended tax allowance for marginal fields worth an expected £50m each year. It is expected that any impact from the tax increase could be expected to become clearer 12 to 18 months after the tax announcement.

- On July 19, 2011, Reuters reported that the International Energy Agency (IEA) has not decided whether to conduct a second release of emergency oil reserves by member countries. The IEA in June announced a 60 million-barrel one-month release from emergency stockpiles in a temporary measure to fill a supply gap from missing Libyan output. The IEA is expected to confer with its member countries by July 23 to decide whether to draw further from emergency oil stocks. The IEA executive director stated that the IEA was checking how long top exporter Saudi Arabia would continue to increase its oil output and how much of the released oil had reached the markets. Saudi Arabia has independently increased its output, which hit 9.8 million barrels per day in June, despite a refusal by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase. Traders and analysts noted that there is no sign yet of the kind of shortage to mandate another dip into the West's emergency oil reserves when a 30-day deadline for assessing the impact of the first release expires at the end of this week. Germany and Italy are expected to oppose any second release of emergency oil reserves by the IEA.