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OPIS has partnered with Barron's, the financial and investment news authority, to create a weekly energy markets newsletter for financial readers

Barron's Energy Insider harnesses the expert analysis from the Barron's newsroom with the award-winning OPIS commodity team to decode the energy markets for financial stakeholders.

Since 1921, Barron's has been a leading source of financial news covering the dynamics that shape the business world. Coupled with the trusted energy insights from OPIS, Barron's Energy Insider delivers unparalleled analysis into the rapidly changing global energy markets, helping you to anticipate trends and make well-informed financial decisions with confidence.

Every Monday morning, [gain strategic insights and unrivaled analysis](#) from expert commodity analysts at OPIS – Tom Kloza, Denton Cinquegrana, Kathy Hall and Colt Shaw – and Barron's senior energy writer Laura Sanicola.

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December 9, 2024



Vermilion aims to ramp up production in Europe. Its stock looks cheap by some measures. Credit: Thibaud Moritz / AFP / Getty Images

Canadian Energy Is In Trump's Crosshairs. One Small Producer Has An Advantage.

By Laura Sanicola

Energy companies in Canada would face a nightmare if Donald Trump follows through on threats to slap 25% tariffs on imports from our northern neighbor. Canada exports more than 80% of its energy to the U.S., providing key revenue for crude oil

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Why Gasoline prices will fall, not rise, during Middle East conflict

Gasoline prices are falling, and are [likely to stay depressed](#) for weeks if not months as refiners churn out more gas at a time when people are using less of it. This isn't a short-term issue. There are larger economic factors at play in fuel markets that make it likely prices will keep dropping through the end of the year. The average U.S. gasoline price fell to \$3.68 per gallon on Tuesday from \$3.70 on Monday despite a spike in oil prices [due to the Israel-Hamas war](#). Oil prices flattened out in the mid-\$80s on Tuesday, but even if they rise again it's unlikely to cause gasoline prices to increase much.

That's because gas prices are being driven more by changes in the economics of oil refining than by changes in the broader oil industry. "I see it continuing to drop," said Tom Kloza, global head of energy analysis at OPIS. "Even if crude goes back to \$100, it's gonna be very difficult for gas to rally in the next 125 days." Kloza thinks gas prices could fall to somewhere between \$3.25 and \$3.50, and he doesn't expect the trend to reverse until the middle of the first quarter of 2024.

Despite the shrunken margin, refiners still have an incentive to operate at high capacities, pumping out both diesel and gasoline. The combined margins they are making from those two fuels remain above historical averages because diesel is so expensive, according to RBC Capital Markets analyst Michael Tran. Gasoline may be the most famous fuel around, but it "has become a byproduct of the refining process."

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