



## Market places & 'Lifecycle of a trade'

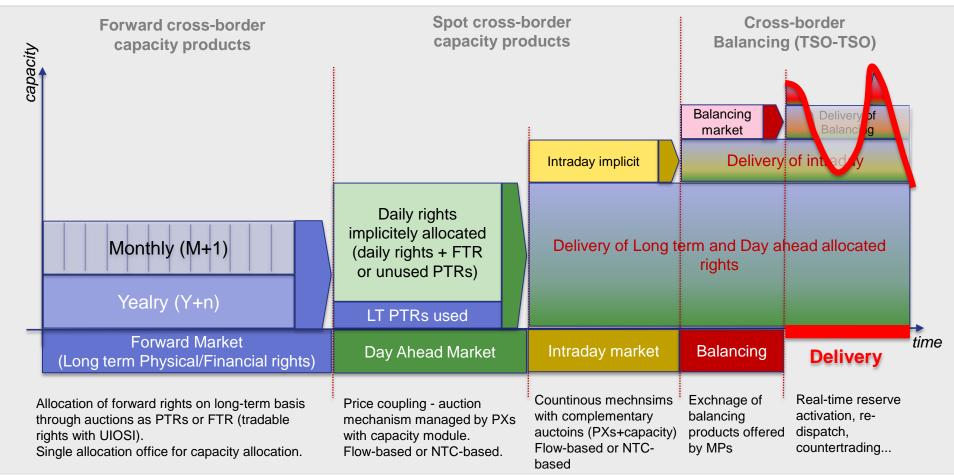
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# Few years after ...

# European electricity target model





#### In focus



- 1 Regulatory framework (from EU to Energy Community)
- 2 When did it [trading] start?
- 3 Electricity as commodity
- 4 What is trading?
- 5 Market places & ways of trading
- 6 Main trading functions
- 7 Lifecycle of a trade
- 8 Long vs short
- 9 Trading between markets [cross-border trading]

#### From EU to Energy Community





impact:

- Climate Policies
- RES support
- Capacity support mechanisms
- Infrastructure regulation
- etc.



Energy Community Treaty Berlin Process (WB6)



#### Brief history



- Energy <u>trading</u> markets
  - Since the growth of oil spot markets in the late 1970s
- In Europe
  - Liberalisation of the energy markets played crucial role
  - Started in UK with unbundling and privatization
  - Spread throughout as a top-down approach, i.e. through legislative packages
- Coal trading has also developed
- Trading of carbon emissions
  - The creation of the EU ETS

### Being a tradable good

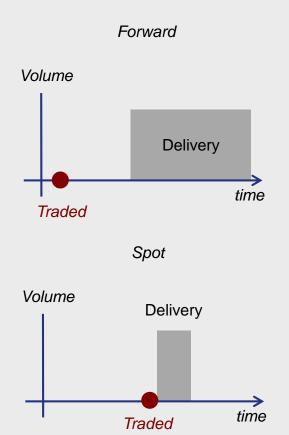


- To be traded widely on market places
  - Same, uniform and standardized = a commodity
  - Energy commodities: crude oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, etc.
- Electricity as a commodity It can't get more uniform and more standardized
  - Cannot be stored\*
  - Price correlated with other energy commodities
  - Peculiar transportation network losses
- Oil is the biggest energy commodity market

#### Tradable contracts

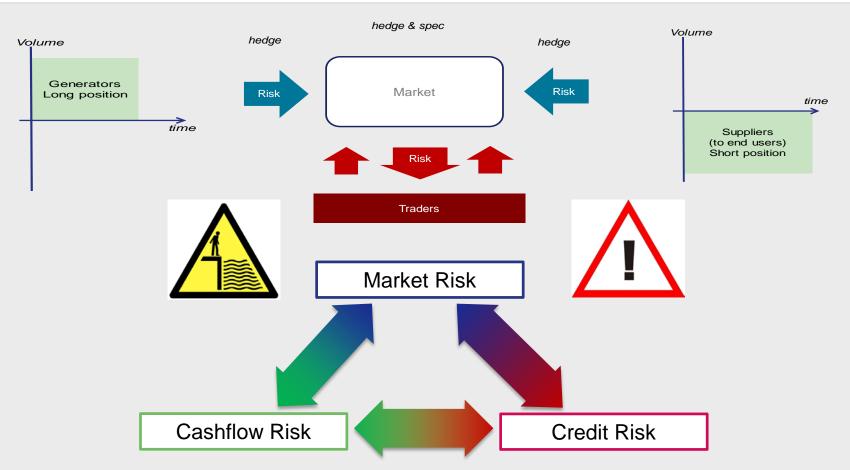


- Product specification is linked to:
  - Place of delivery
  - Time/period of delivery (tenor)
  - Optionality
- Primary source of energy implies the product technology
  - Nuclear / coal / gas = base
  - Gas / oil / hydro = flexibility (peak /hourly)
  - Wind /PV / must-run river = intermittent



# Market & trading: it is all about risks!





### Why trading?



Behind each trade there is a motive directly linked with commercial incentive but influenced by the risk appetite

- **Hedging:** Trading activity to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in an asset, i.e. reduce market exposure
- **Speculating:** Trading activity with the expectation of price movements that will create a financial gain, i.e. taking position expecting with the expectation that the price will move in certain direction
- Arbitrage: Simultaneous purchase and sale to profit from a difference in the price, for example locational arbitrage

### Market places & ways of trading



#### Bilateral trading

(bilateral credit arrangements)

#### Bilaterally

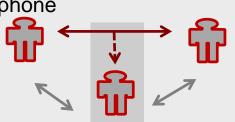
Structural/bespoke contracts



#### OTC

Brokers via screen or phone

Standard contracts



#### Exchange

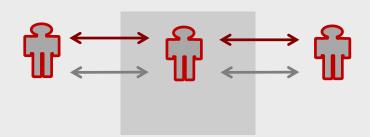
(centrally cleared contracts)

#### Continuous trading

Standard contracts

#### **Auctions**

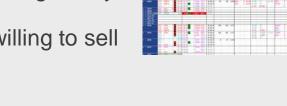
Hourly day-ahead products Intraday too, in some cases



# Key trading terminology

- Contract specification is shown on the screen
- Quantity and prices
  - Bid is the price at which certain market participants are willing to buy
  - Ask is the price at which certain market participants are willing to sell
- Putting Bid/Ask on the screen *initiator*
- Clicking on Bid/Ask aggressor
- The result of trade execution is:
  - Taking short (sold) or long (purchased) position, or
  - Offsetting a previously taken position









#### PXs in Europe

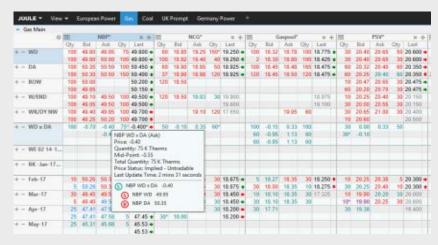


- Most (if not all) are members of Europex <a href="http://www.europex.org/members/">http://www.europex.org/members/</a>
- Almost every country in EU has a PX for DA auctions and futures (derivatives)
- Counterparty is Clearing House/PX
- Transparent for general public (price, volume and products)
- From <u>next week</u> products up to few <u>years ahead</u>
  - For example Cal 18 traded at HUPX
- For <u>delivery</u> into specific market/TSO (underlying market if financial)
  - Delivered at Hungarian TSO (MAVIR) or settled against HU DAM/HUPX
- Margining and settlement with the Clearing House
  - Cleared through ECC (HUPX clearing house)

#### OTC in Europe



- Trayport (Global Vision GV) is an amalgamation of brokers platforms <u>https://www.trayport.com/uk/home</u>
  - Not transparent for general public can be bought as read only
- Standard bilateral contracts (Master agreement)
  - EFET/GTMA contracts (physical)
  - ISDA contract (financial)
  - Margining exchanged bilaterally
  - Set-up with the broker
  - Execution on screen/phone
- Trayport is used by PXs too
- LEBA association of brokers
  - Reports on volume traded <u>https://www.leba.org.uk/pages/index.cfm</u>



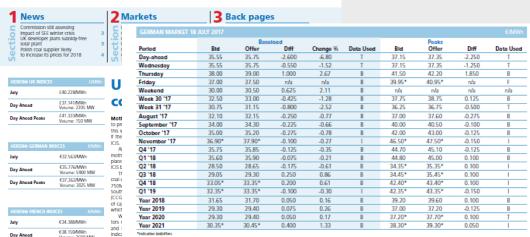
## OTC price reports

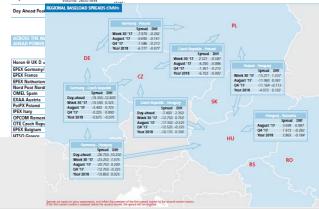
- OTC price data is obtained by subscription to a market report published by a price reporting agency
  - Platts
  - ICIS Heren
  - Argus Media
- Daily reports with prices and market news

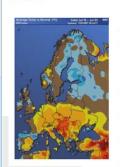


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Weather

# Trading from inside the trading firms



Front office	Middle office	Back office
Analysts	Credit	Treasury
Traders	Market	Finance /Accounting
Originators	Product control (P&L)	Tax department
Operations	Settlement	
	Reporting	7
	Legal / Regulatory / Compliance	

#### Trade lifecycle – getting ready



#### Entering new market

#### (internal)

- Business case
- 2. Market assessment
- 3. Legal and Regulatory assessment

#### (external)

- 4. License with the Regulator- if needed
- 5. Balance Responsible Party with the TSO to be able to use transmission network
- 6. PX/Clearing House registration
- 7. Bilateral arrangements



### Trade lifecycle – trade in embryo



- Each desk / trader is given a risk mandate exposure allowed to take ... say for a year ahead products
- Analysts look at supply and demand conditions, network capabilities, constrains, weather forecasts, hydrological forecast (also based on previous years)
  - Also any information on new investments, or other information that might affect fundamentals for the coming year
- Credit team sets up credit arrangements (margining; bilateral or centrally)
- Trader makes price assessment forward curves (expectation where the price is expected to trade, expected/target P&L)

#### Trade lifecycle – trade execution



- Considering potential limitations and assessments made, the trader choses the product and venue (including volume, price & direction)
  - Check the screen to buy 15 MW of Cal18 Base, delivery @ MAVIR :
  - If a price is offered on screen (by an initiator) the traders clicks and executes the purchase (he is the aggressor), or
  - He puts a bid at a the price x and waits for an aggressor
- Once the trade is executed it is booked in the system (deal capture)
- Settlement/confirmation team confirms the trade with the broker and the counterparty (via electronic platform, email or fax ...)
- Executed trade is reported (REMIT/EMIR)
- P&L team calculates the P&L at the end of the day
- Market risk may update the risk mandate on daily basis if high price volatility
  - Potential margin updates

**15MW** 

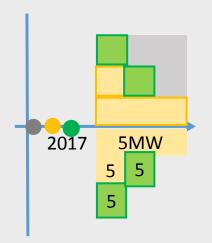
2018

2017

## Trade lifecycle – portfolio management



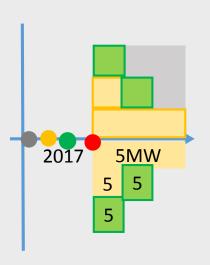
- Trader has a long position of 15MW of Cal18 Base, delivery @ MAVIR
- Based on price assessments, fundamental analyses and any limitations, it may:
  - Sell part or all 15MW as Cal18 Base product
  - Wait until close to delivery and sell Month-ahead, Quarter-ahead, Day-ahead or Intraday ...
- It chooses to sell 5MW as Cal18 Base, delivery @ MAVIR and 5MW as Q1 2018
- Later it sells another 5MW as Q1 2018 Base and 5MW Q2 2018



#### Trade lifecycle – delivery



- Q1 2018 is flat but needs to be delivered
- Delivery involves nomination with the TSOs this case with MAVIR
  - Take delivery of 15MW from CPs X and Y
  - Deliver to CPs A and B
  - Nomination is done usually on D-1 before 2pm (x-border nomination is different) – by the Operation team
- The remaining opening position is traded quarter/month/week ahead and/or day-ahead and intraday



### Trade lifecycle – delivery from TSOs' perspective

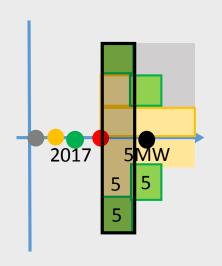


- Both counterparties to the trade send the nomination to the TSO
  - Usually is the net position of many trades between themselves
  - Nominations should match, otherwise the TSO will not accept or apply the lesser rule
- Position of each market participant should be flat
  - Open position may be allowed for example from long-term nominations to day-ahead or even intraday (depends from TSOs rules)
  - Imbalances can be a result of non-flat nomination (as a trader no gen. or cons. assets)
- As a generator, the nomination with the counterparties should match, however the nominated position is then checked against actual production
  - The difference is the imbalance

### Trade lifecycle – financial settlement

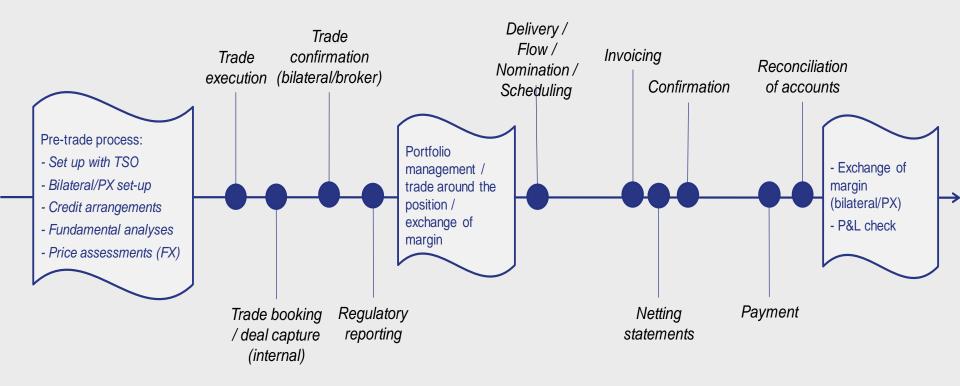


- Few days after the delivery month, the invoices are issued by counterparties (or PXs)
- Trading firms apply netting of payments so netting statements are exchanged and final payment/direction is confirmed by middle office
- Treasury team ensures the payment is made (cash transfer)
- Accounting confirm the records daily reconciliation of accounts
- After the payment credit exposure changes credit updates the exposure



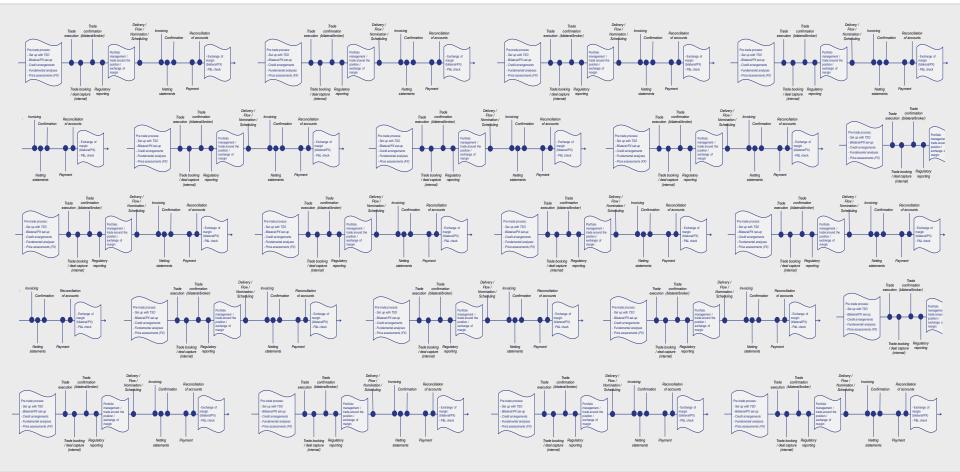
### Recap of the trade lifecycle





# Multiply this by X times





#### Result is ...



#### Building up position:

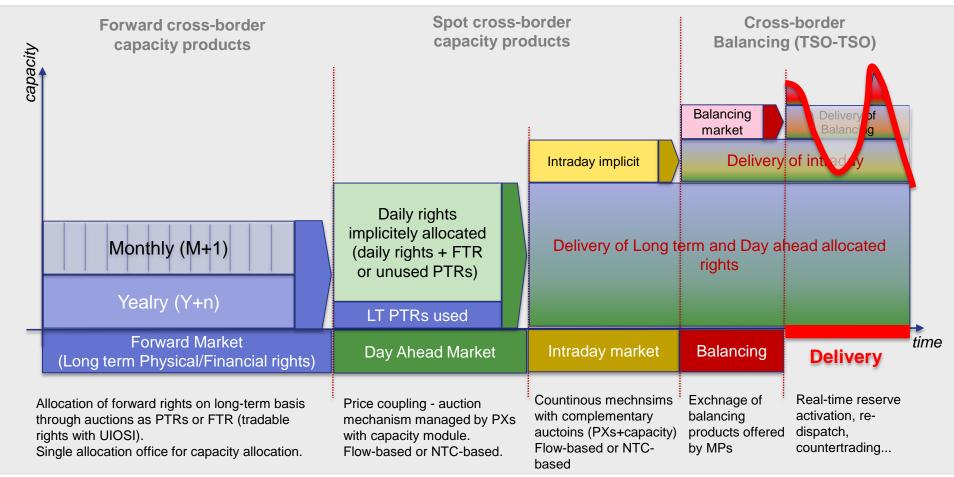
- Long, bought electricity for future delivery so you need to sell it before the delivery comes
  - You are effectively a 'generator'
  - You expected that price will go up in shorter term market
  - You were bullish
- Short, sold electricity for future delivery so you need to buy it before the delivery comes
  - You are effectively a 'supplier' to end users
  - You expected that price will go down in shorter term market
  - You were bearish
- Have an offset position





# From one zone to another; cross-border trading







#### Thank You!

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