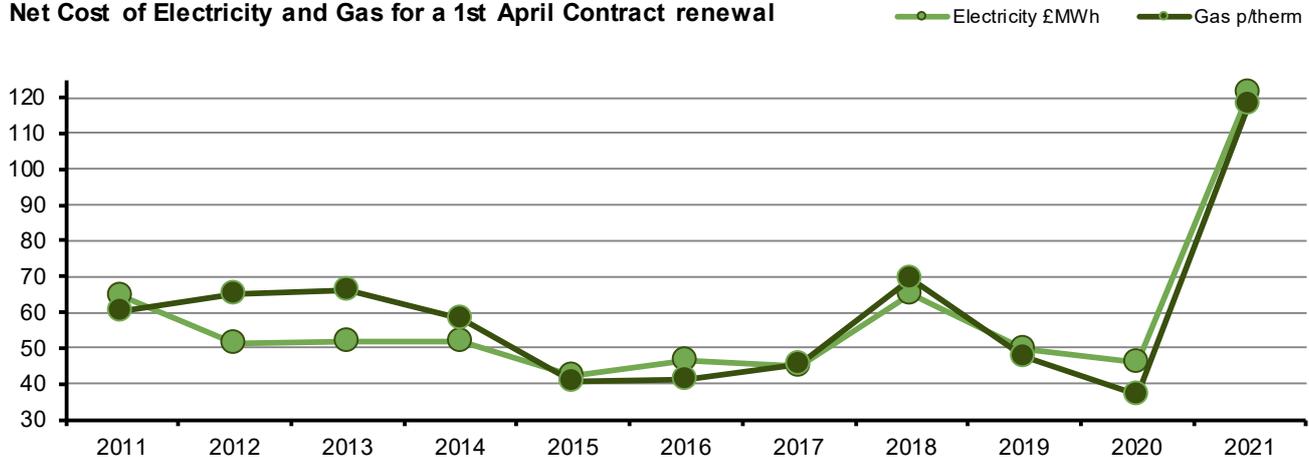


Report issued: 13th October 2021

## Net Cost of Electricity and Gas for a 1st April Contract renewal



### Electricity: base load cost - excludes distribution, taxation and supplier margin and costs

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
51.24	51.93	51.73	42.10	46.68	45.13	64.85	49.95	45.88	121.55

### Gas: core gas cost - excludes distribution, taxation and supplier margin and costs

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
64.95	65.96	58.42	40.67	41.36	45.64	69.30	47.47	36.69	118.16

### Week commencing 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
<b>Start</b>	\$78.79	170.42	£159.97	\$238.50	47.5
<b>End</b>	\$83.09	144.15	£143.63	\$216.00	38.1

Last week saw front month UK gas trade a ridiculous 199p/therm range with the start of the week bringing gains with bullish momentum continuing as Gazprom's ability and willingness to meet European demand remained in question and mid-term temperature forecasts were revised colder. Wednesday saw the peak of the rally with front month pushing above 400p/therm. However, this level was ultimately rejected as profit targets were met and selling ensued. This selling pressure continued to build over the afternoon as the contract fell through support levels and Putin made an announcement that Russia was ready to step in and increase supply to Europe to 'steady the market'. The contract managed to post a within-day loss of 20.46p/therm. Thursday and Friday saw several rallies off support levels that ultimately failed, feeling like the underlying wish of the market was to move lower to levels more in line with fundamentals. However, these rallies also show a willingness to step into the market, hinting that if forecasts turn colder or a shock to supply occurs, we could be pointing upwards again. Carbon markets were again interesting last week with the decoupling between EUAs and UKAs continuing further. Dec 21 EUAs dropped €3.71/tonne of value on the week, with the heaviest selling coming on Wednesday with some participants pointing to selling of spot EUAs to generate cash to aid with funding positions amidst exchange margin rate hikes. UKAs saw a weak auction on Wednesday only partially clear as the government looked to have exercised their option to not fill bids too far below futures pricing. The Dec 21 UKA contract dropped £11.50/tonne on the week, bringing the UKA/EUA spread back in. Brent markets gained on the week with Dec 21 trading up \$3.11/barrel despite late weakness due to surprise builds in US crude and gasoline stockpiles.

### Week commencing 20<sup>th</sup> September 2021

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
<b>Start</b>	\$74.81	128.83	£126.14	\$168.65	30.5
<b>End</b>	\$77.79	137.54	£145.57	\$200.25	37.3

Last week saw gas pricing plunged into chaos once again on Monday as Gazprom booked no additional capacity via Ukraine for October and took reduced capacity via Yamal. Whilst this changes little in terms of fundamentals, the market exploded higher concerned about any change to winter supply with front month posting a close to 27p/therm gain from the prior day's settlement. However, sentiment started to change over the rest of the week with the contract trading lower day on day. It is worth noting that this statement largely ignores the massive volatility present with several days with trading ranges in excess of 10p/therm, highlighting the importance of the timing of any trade execution for customers on flex contracts. Bearish sentiment came from increased wind load factors helping to ease pressure on the prompt as well as the arrival of one LNG vessel with another expected in the coming days. Power markets largely outperformed gas last week, with UK carbon markets seeming to lead power more than any signal from gas on some days. Carbon markets were certainly interesting last week with divergence between EUA and UKA contracts. This dissociation could be linked to limited supply in UKAs compared to their European counterparts, as well as signs of increased investor interest in the UK scheme further exacerbating the physical shortage. Brent crude markets were supported last week by still reduced US supply, eating further into US stockpiles with a larger drawdown in US crude than expected. Also lending some support was the announcement by Iran that OPEC+ would do what they could to keep oil pricing near \$70/barrel whilst the global economy continues to fight and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Week commencing 27<sup>th</sup> September 2021

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
<b>Start</b>	\$77.79	137.54	£145.57	\$200.25	37.3
<b>End</b>	\$78.79	170.42	£159.97	\$238.50	47.5

Last week saw the Oct 21 and Winter 21 gas and power contracts expire as we officially entered the shoulder month of October. Nov 21 NBP and baseload gained an eye-watering 57.31p/therm and £45.18/MWh, both lifting above 200p/therm and £200/MWh by some way. Both contracts are up over 300% from their starting point in Jan 21 but this isn't yet accounting for non-commodity elements of gas and electricity which would see prices higher still. UKAs posted an impressive gain of £9.10/tonne over the course of the week as EUAs lagged, losing €0.90/tonne over the week. Tuesday saw the Dec 21 EUA contract plummet and despite some efforts to rebound, the contract ultimately posted a loss. Tuesday's loss was attributed to investor retrenchment as the reality of tight energy markets globally sunk in for energy concerned investors. Driver shortages in the UK, meteoric gas prices, concern for northern hemisphere coal stocks, and considerable risk of demand destruction through industrial turn down paint a tricky outlook for this winter. Brent saw the Dec 21 contract become the new front month and, despite some volatility and wider trading ranges, ultimately traded sideways for most of the week. A late rally on Friday helped to cement a gain of \$2.05/barrel by settlement Friday but nervousness persists around tight energy supply globally and the looming OPEC+ meeting which seems set on increasing supply into an already finely balanced oil market.

### Week commencing 13<sup>th</sup> September 2021

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
<b>Start</b>	\$72.95	114.67	£113.94	\$175.00	19.2
<b>End</b>	\$74.81	128.83	£126.14	\$168.65	30.5

Last week saw gas markets remain at centre stage of the energy complex. Front month rallied hard into the start of the week. Bullishness continued into Wednesday morning before momentum turned around and sellers came to the fore. This bearish momentum looked strained early on Thursday as the contract was pushed higher but ultimately came to fruition with the contract being smashed lower into settlement to cement a within-day loss. Friday again started strong before selling off over the course of the afternoon, however rather than weakness into the close we saw buying. This buying was likely a mixture of shorts being closed and buyers getting into the dip with more mainstream media picking up stories of struggling energy firms and record high wholesale pricing. Power markets were extremely bullish too, tracking gas and strength in short term power. We also saw another four-figure system imbalance price, not helped by fire at an IFA interconnector substation that has knocked 1GW of the line's capacity off until the end of March 22. Carbon markets continued to show dissociation to gas pricing. Dec 21 EUAs ultimately dropped €1.44/tonne on the week and is starting to stray into bearish territory given its inability to break out of the recent range despite gas market behaviour. Brent markets gained on the week as US supply, struggling to return after Hurricane Ida, was hit further by Storm Nicholas, threatening to curb Texan production. Gains were tempered however by the Chinese looking to sell out some of their Strategic Reserves.

Disclaimer: The above information is based on current market data available at the time of producing this document and is subject to change.

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