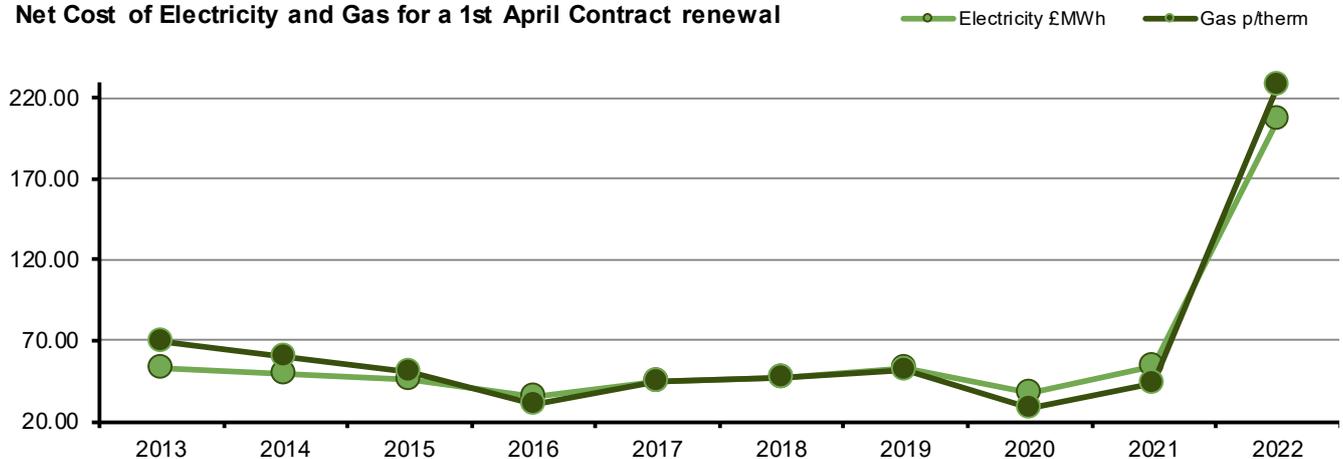


Report issued: 9th March 2022

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



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

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
51.41	49.16	47.08	34.44	46.05	46.37	54.17	38.70	56.75	177.96

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

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
67.17	61.97	51.52	30.37	47.13	46.14	52.53	30.20	46.29	190.59

Week commencing 28th February 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
Start	\$97.17	227.35	£205.92	\$247.00	71.4
End	\$113.88	377.72	£310.39	\$467.00	127.4

Last week saw further unprecedented volatility of commodity markets. Front month UK gas saw over a 100% move upwards on the week, equating to 235.66p/therm. Bullish factors included UK ports shutting their doors to Russian vessels, including LNG carriers; margin rate hikes on exchanges; increased pressure on NATO to enforce a 'No Fly Zone' over Ukraine, which would constitute a severe escalation; the exit of large European trading houses and utilities from exposures to Gazprom and other Russian entities, such as Rosneft; increased fears of Russia halting gas flow to Europe; and the Russian capture, and resulting fire, at Zaporizhzhia, Europe's largest nuclear power plant. This not to say price action was one way, there were periods of severe downwards movements in price action too with close to 70p/therm downward moves in single hours not uncommon with bearish factors including Germany's public opposition to sanctioning Russian energy firms and the idea of mandated EU gas storage levels being brought into legislation to temper markets in the medium-term. Seasonal contracts also moved higher but not in the same way as Summer 22 gained 211.20p/therm whilst Winter 22 gained 'just' 88.27p/therm. Power markets moved up with gas as front month, Summer 22 and Winter 22 UK base gained £170.43/MWh, £152.21/MWh, and £70.33/MWh. Carbon markets were negatively correlated to gas last week with Dec 22 EUAs dropping just over £23/tonne on the week, whilst their UK counterparts dropped £12.05/tonne. Losses looked linked to speculative money fleeing the asset with portfolio rebalancing occurring across the investment community along with stressed balance sheets due to exchange margin movements causing the selling of EUAs in size at times, helping to spook the market. Oil markets have also seen meteoric rises with the May 22 Brent contract gaining \$20.18/barrel with Russian oil struggling to get to an already tight market.

Week commencing 21st February 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
Start	\$92.64	179.89	£174.54	\$197.00	54.6
End	\$97.17	227.35	£205.92	\$247.00	71.4

Last week saw gas, power and oil swing violently from Thursday morning after news broke that Russia launched an attack on Ukraine. Mar 22 NBP hit a high print of 285p/therm that morning as the market digested the reality of Russia declaring war on a sovereign state. All eyes focussed on what sanctions would be levied against Russia and the energy market grew fearful that gas flow from Russia into Europe could end. Sanctions looked to cripple the Russian economy whilst Germany pledged to send directly to Ukraine to assist their defence against Russia. Alongside this, companies such as BP looked to divest from Russian state-oil company Rosneft. One thing was certain following Russia's move against Ukraine, volatility would ensue but ultimately the expectation is that prices are likely to increase. Whilst down from the highs, Summer 22 and Winter 22 NBP rose over 45p/therm over the course of the week whilst baseload power saw gains above £28/MWh from Mar 22 through to Winter 22. Oil swung around 7-year highs, often lifting above \$100/barrel but ultimately failed to sustain this level come settlement Friday. Worries persist over supply, linked to Russia/ Ukraine, and helped the Apr 22 Brent contract finish \$4.39/barrel higher over the week. Contrastingly, carbon dipped last week with Dec 22 EUAs down £1.33/tonne whilst the comparative UKA contract fell £4.14/tonne.

Week commencing 14th February 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
Start	\$91.85	189.77	£177.04	\$229.00	57.6
End	\$92.64	179.89	£174.54	\$197.00	54.6

Last week saw gas markets open strong, with front month pushing above 200p/therm, on Ukrainian-Russian tensions bubbling higher with US reports of an expected invasion by midweek published over the prior weekend. However, the market eroded this gain over the next two days as diplomacy efforts continued, Russia signalled that they would move troops away from the border, and the market seemingly discounted the likelihood of invasion and looked towards more bearish fundamentals with LNG on the way to UK & EU shores, mild temperatures, and high winds. Over the rest of the week, dips were well bought as no actual action to demilitarise the Ukrainian border materialised leading to losses being limited to 9.37p/therm for front month, 9.68p/therm for Summer 22 and 9.40p/therm for Winter 22. Power markets tracked losses in gas with Mar22, Summer 22 and Winter 22 UK base dropping £3.99/MWh, £4.71/MWh, and £3.52/MWh on the week. Percentage losses were smaller than gas, perhaps linked to lower liquidity but also stronger UKAs with the Dec 22 contract making gains on the week. Storms late in the week kept prompt gas and power markets somewhat in check. Carbon markets displayed some divergence with Dec 22 EUAs dropping £3.40/tonne whilst Dec 22 UKAs gained £4.35/tonne. European carbon pricing was hampered by a prominent MEP looking to bring in measures to dampen price spikes by relaxing the rules around injecting supply into the market. This divergence now sees the Dec 22 UKA contract price at a premium of just over £13.50/tonne to their European counterpart.

Week commencing 7th February 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)	Market Index
Start	\$93.27	202.67	£190.52	\$197.00	62.6
End	\$91.85	189.77	£177.04	\$229.00	57.6

Last week saw gas, power and carbon all lose value, with losses consistent for gas and power whereas a big midweek drop for EUAs dragged the commodity down despite stable, modest gains at the start of the week. Particularly high wind output saw it provide the lions share of the generation stack for much of the week and a peak of over 19GW on Saturday. This, along with milder temperatures, decent LNG arrivals and positivity around France/Russia talks at the start of last week helped prices drop. Furthermore, rumours of increased Russian flow to Europe later this year as demand eases and storages fill helped to pressure prices along the curve. However, losses were stemmed from potential support from growing buying interest in Asia as well as continued Russian/Ukrainian tensions. Mar 22, Summer 22 and Winter 22 NBP finished the week 14.63p/therm, 13.52p/therm and 12.62p/therm lower, with losses similar in power where the respective baseload contracts lost £12.04/MWh, £11.35/MWh and £10.73/MWh. Carbon on the other hand, began the week tentatively with EUAs just about holding their level amidst a backdrop of bearishness in the wider energy complex. This showed signs the Dec 22 EUA contract was still striving for €100/tonne however Wednesday saw carbon plummet on reports that EU lawmakers were considering more stringent price control mechanisms for the EU ETS. EUAs experienced their biggest one-day loss since the 17th of December 2021 (losing over €11/tonne that day). Apr 22 Brent gained a meagre \$1.17/barrel on the week to stay near 7-year highs.

Disclaimer: The above information is based on current market data available at the time of producing this document and is subject to change. ECA cannot be held responsible for movement in the commodity market.