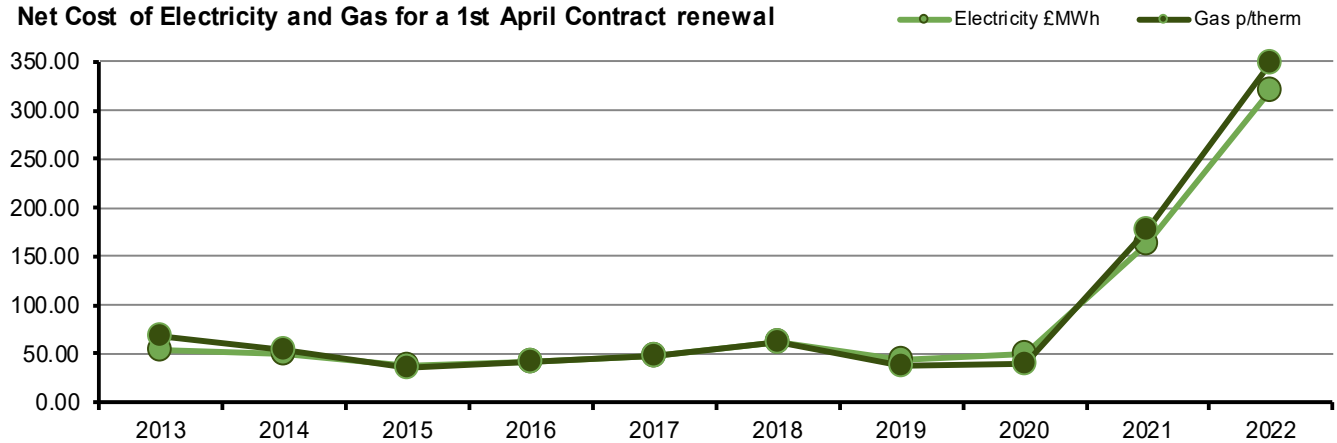


Report issued: 21st December 2022

## 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
53.10	49.63	38.49	42.75	47.08	62.23	44.78	50.18	163.75	320.68

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

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
67.52	53.63	35.16	42.22	48.18	62.15	37.28	39.88	176.90	348.47

## Week commencing 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)
Start	\$77.30	348.63	£345.65	\$255.00
End	\$78.98	287.80	£282.43	\$204.00

Last week saw record half hourly delivery costs in within day power markets with highs of nearly £2,000/MWh, this was due to reduced wind generation and the grid running very tight in the peaks due to an inability to import from France along the interconnector. Gas prices were volatile with prompt contracts being supported by the bullish weather fundamental, while curve contracts swung in directional sentiments. Across Friday's session curve contracts slid by more than 10% indicating that risk premiums were being removed and the market was no longer buying the fear of the incumbent cold spell. Gas demand in the UK over the course of last week was well above seasonal norms at over 400mcm/day, while norms are usually around the 300mcm/day. Wind generation remained very low, providing significant strength to DA-pricing throughout the week. Front month power experienced a weak day on Friday, dropping 9.43% on the day and settling down 15% on the week. Brent was bearish throughout the week, with a slight surge in the middle of the week. Therefore, volatility continues as traders struggle to forecast demand with geopolitics influencing a range of factors. It settled the week down below the significant level of \$80/barrel and off from the massive highs of near \$140/barrel seen earlier this year.

## Week commencing 5<sup>th</sup> December 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)
Start	\$87.25	340.88	£362.06	\$272.50
End	\$77.30	348.63	£345.65	\$255.00

Last week saw another interesting development in the energy markets as the markets began to price in the first significant cold spell forecast for weeks 49 and 50. Gas prices were volatile although settled the week up near 3% across the curve. LNG deliveries to Europe remain high as this helps offset the net drawdown of gas from Europe as colder temperatures begin to increase heating demand. Gas demand in the UK is now well above seasonal norms at nearly 400mcm/day, norms are usually around the 300mcm/day, it increased as the week progressed. Wind generation remained very low, providing significant strength to DA-pricing throughout the week. Front month power then experienced a weak day on Friday, dropping 7.5% on the day and settling down 15% on the week. Brent was bearish throughout the week with continued volatility as traders struggle to forecast demand with geopolitics influencing a range of factors. It settled the week down below the significant level of \$80/barrel and off from the massive highs of near \$140/barrel seen earlier this year. Wind generation dropped off as the week progressed with increasing gas for power generation helping to make up the shortfall.

## Week commencing 28<sup>th</sup> November 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)
Start	\$85.02	317.10	£319.25	\$241.00
End	\$87.25	340.88	£362.06	\$272.50

Last week saw the market begin very bullish because of significant emerging weather fundamentals, namely: cold temperatures and low wind generation. This resulted in some highly volatile price action along the curve, particularly in front month contracts, with Jan 23 NBP experiencing a 71p trading range last Wednesday. As the market became more comfortable with the risk that the cold patch represented to supply and storage levels, the extortionate risk premiums began to be priced out of the curve. However, DA and prompt contracts remain supported due to the increased gas for power and gas for heating demand, coupled with the fact that electricity prices in the UK need to remain relatively competitive with French peak prices, even in the face of continued nuclear uncertainty. The bullish uptick in British gas prices last week resulted in an additional 2 laden LNG vessels becoming bound for British shores, bringing the total up to 18 by the 19th of December. The cold weather is set to continue throughout weeks 49 and 50, and the power market has seen its first medium-high triad warning of the winter today to open the week. Carbon markets remained strong throughout the week gaining €5.80/tonne and £3.23/tonne for EUA's and UKA's respectively. Oil markets however, remained bearish as increasing covid-19 cases in China weaken demand outlooks.

## Week commencing 21<sup>st</sup> November 2022

	Oil (bbl)	Gas (ppt)	Power (MWh)	Coal (MT)
Start	\$87.12	292.95	£291.77	\$217.50
End	\$85.02	317.10	£319.25	\$241.00

Last week saw the market begin bearish before rallying towards the end of the week. LNG supply showed its grip on the market again last week and we saw China sign a long-term LNG deal with Qatar worth approximately \$60 billion over the next 27 years. European gas prices are likely to remain at a premium in the short to mid-term as markets continue to try to attract delivery, replacing the loss of Russian gas supply in the long-term. Power markets saw a capacity market notice on Wednesday as they expected reserve capacity to be tight. This was later cancelled as the grid ended up being long during peak periods. The market rallied late on Friday, due in part to traders covering off short positions going into the weekend and increasingly weak wind forecasts for the week ahead. Assessing the week, both power and gas markets settled bullish and gained 5-10% across their pricing curves. LNG supply outlook remains healthy with 23 ships expected to dock in Britain and Belgium by the 19th December.

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.