



Università Commerciale
Luigi Bocconi

IEFE
Istituto di Economia e Politica
dell'Energia e dell'Ambiente

La gestione del rischio nel mercato elettrico

Interventi dei relatori

workshop

Roma - 15 giugno 2007

CNEL
Sala del Parlamentino
Viale Davide Lubin, 2
Roma

Programma	IV
Interventi	VII

8.30 Registrazione

9.15 Saluti

Antonio Marzano | Presidente | CNEL

9.30 **SESSIONE I**

LO STATO DEI MERCATI E GLI STRUMENTI DI COPERTURA

Presiede

Salvatore Zecchini | Presidente | GME

Interventi

La specificita' dei derivati sull'energia elettrica. Implicazioni sulla gestione di un mercato organizzato

Guido Cervigni | Senior Managing Consultant | IECG e Universita' Bocconi

Marco Pagano | Professore di Economia Politica | Universita' di Napoli Federico II

Sui modelli stocastici per il prezzo dell'energia elettrica

Carlo Mari | Professore di Metodi Matematici per la Finanza | Universita' degli Studi "G. D'Annunzio"

Strutturazione di derivati per la gestione del rischio nei mercati elettrici

Andrea Roncoroni | Professore Associato | Essec Business School

Recent advances and hedging instruments for demand side risk management

Chris Harris | Head of Industry, Network and Agreements | RWE npower UK

Discussione

11.30 Coffee break

11.50 **SESSIONE II**

I METODI DI COPERTURA DEL RISCHIO IMPIEGATI DAGLI OPERATORI: SVILUPPI RECENTI E PROSPETTIVE NEL CAMPO DELLE SOLUZIONI PRATICABILI DAL MERCATO

Presiede

Clara Poletti | Direttore | IEFE

Interventi

Mercati a termine per l'energia elettrica: l'esperienza europea

Pia Saraceno | Amministratore Delegato | ref. Ricerche per l'Economia e la Finanza

The role of structured trading in modern portfolio optimization

Stefano Fiorenzani | Manager Risk Analytics | Essent Trading NL

Hedging techniques used in Italy and Europe by market players: recent developments and future perspectives

Philippe Petit | Executive Director Energy Risk Management | Goldman Sachs International

Avvio della piattaforma conti energia a termine: uno strumento contro i rischi nell'esecuzione fisica delle transazioni a termine nel mercato elettrico

Guido Bortoni | Responsabile Direzione Mercati | Autorita' per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas

Discussione

15.00 TAVOLA ROTONDA

LE PROSPETTIVE DEL MERCATO ELETTRICO ITALIANO E IL RUOLO DI UN MERCATO REGOLAMENTATO A TERMINE

Moderata

Diego Gavagnin | Direttore editoriale | Quotidiano Energia

Interventi

Tullio Maria Fanelli | Commissario | Autorita' per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas

Luca Alippi | Presidente | AIGET

Enzo Gatta | Presidente | Assoelettrica

Luigi Paganetto | Presidente | Enea

Giuliano Zuccoli | Presidente | Federutility

Valeria Termini | Direttore | Scuola Superiore della Pubblica Amministrazione

Claudio Salini | Funzionario Generale Responsabile Divisione Mercati | Consob

17.00 Conclusione dei lavori

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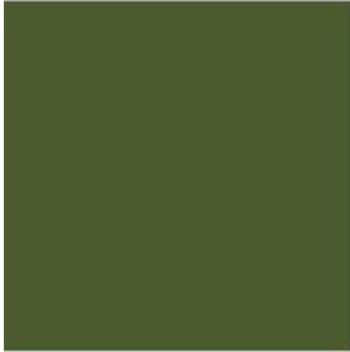
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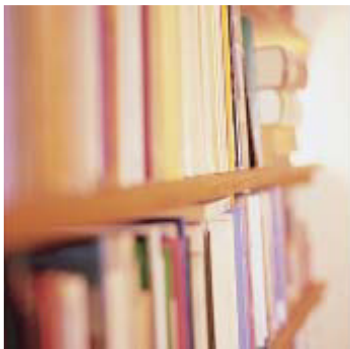
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Le specificità dei derivati sull'energia elettrica. Implicazioni sulla gestione di un mercato organizzato

Federico Boschi, LECG

Guido Cervigni, LECG

Marco Pagano, Università di Napoli, Federico II

LECG

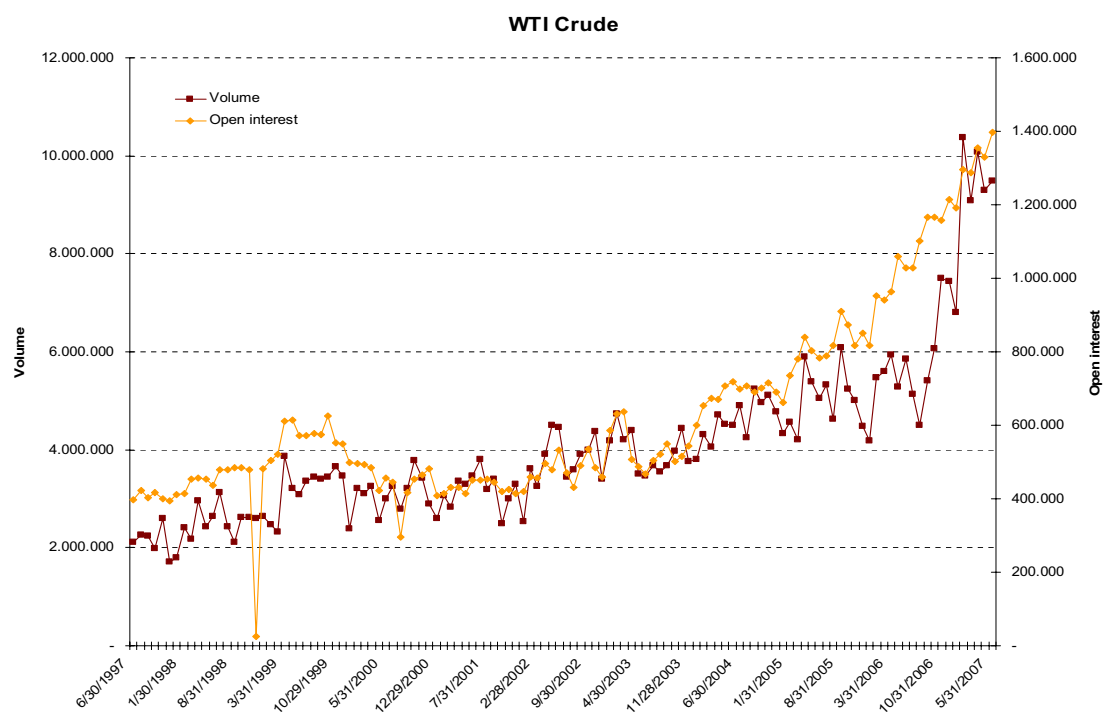
Workshop GME – IEFE *Gestione del rischio nel mercato elettrico*
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Sommario

- **Il mercato degli strumenti derivati sull'energia**
- **Il ruolo dei derivati nel settore elettrico**
- **La situazione Italiana**

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- Il ruolo dei derivati nel settore elettrico
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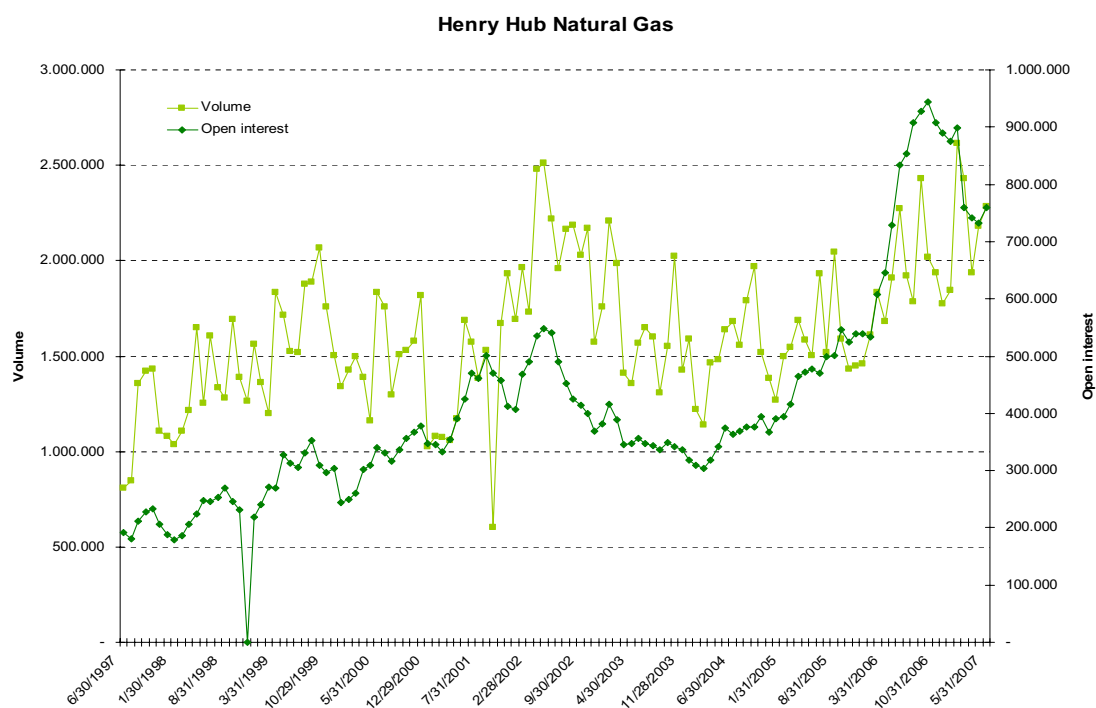
Stati Uniti: petrolio greggio



Fonte: NYMEX

Volume e open interest sono misurati in numero di contratti scambiati, dove la quantità oggetto del contratto è pari a 1,000 barili

Stati Uniti: gas naturale

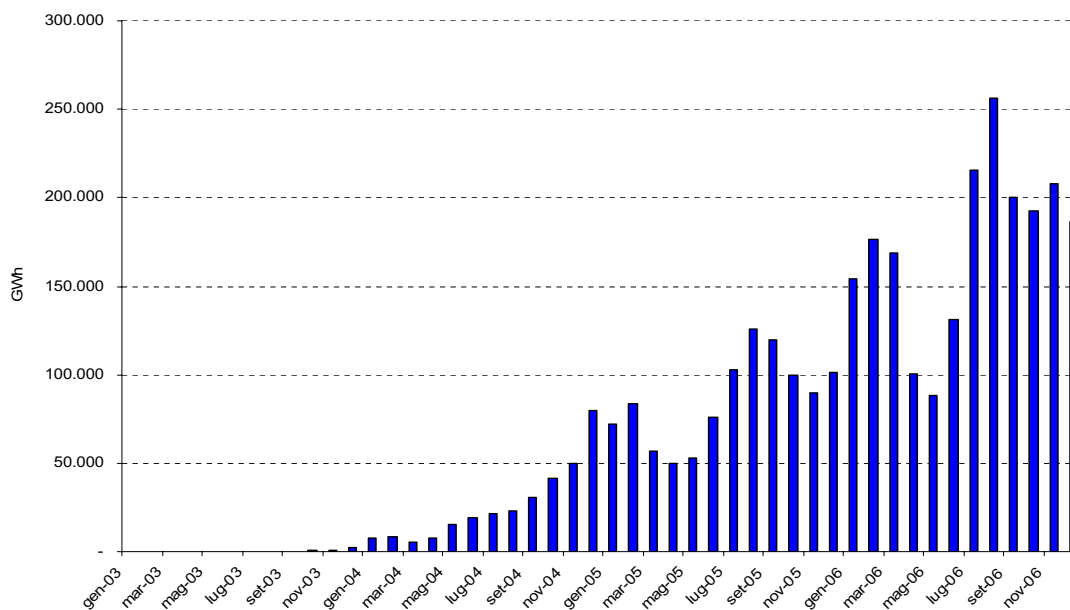


Fonte: NYMEX

Volume e open interest sono misurati in numero di contratti scambiati, dove la quantità oggetto del contratto è pari a 10,000 MMBtu

Stati Uniti: energia elettrica

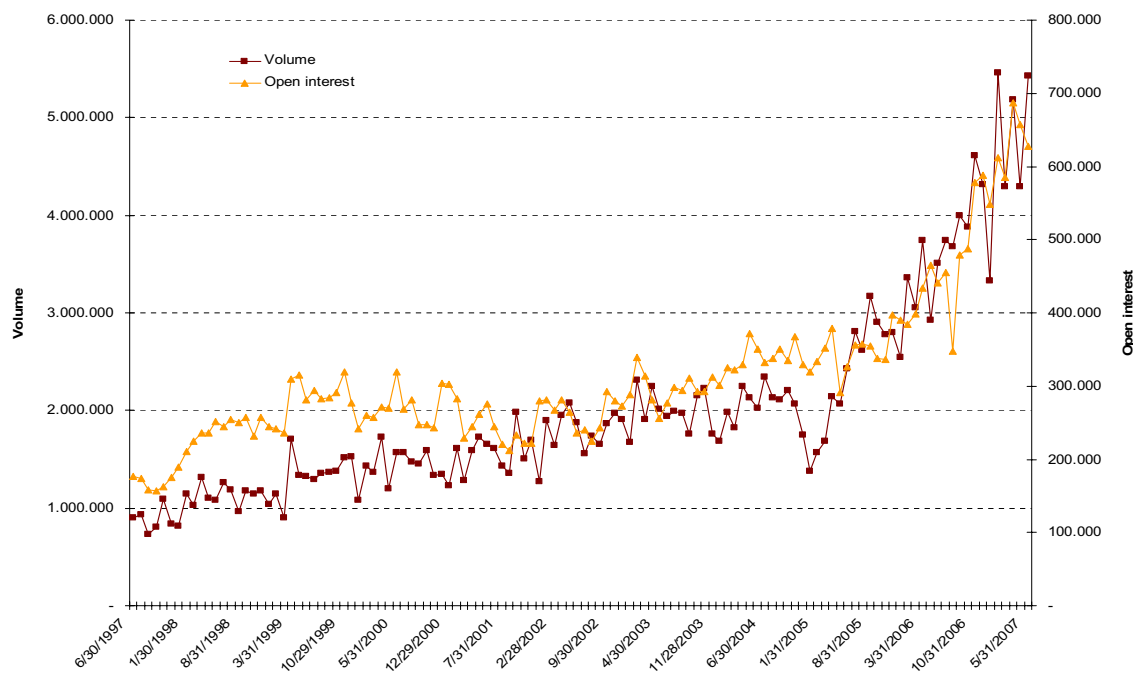
Volume derivati scambiati



Fonte: FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission)

Europa: petrolio greggio

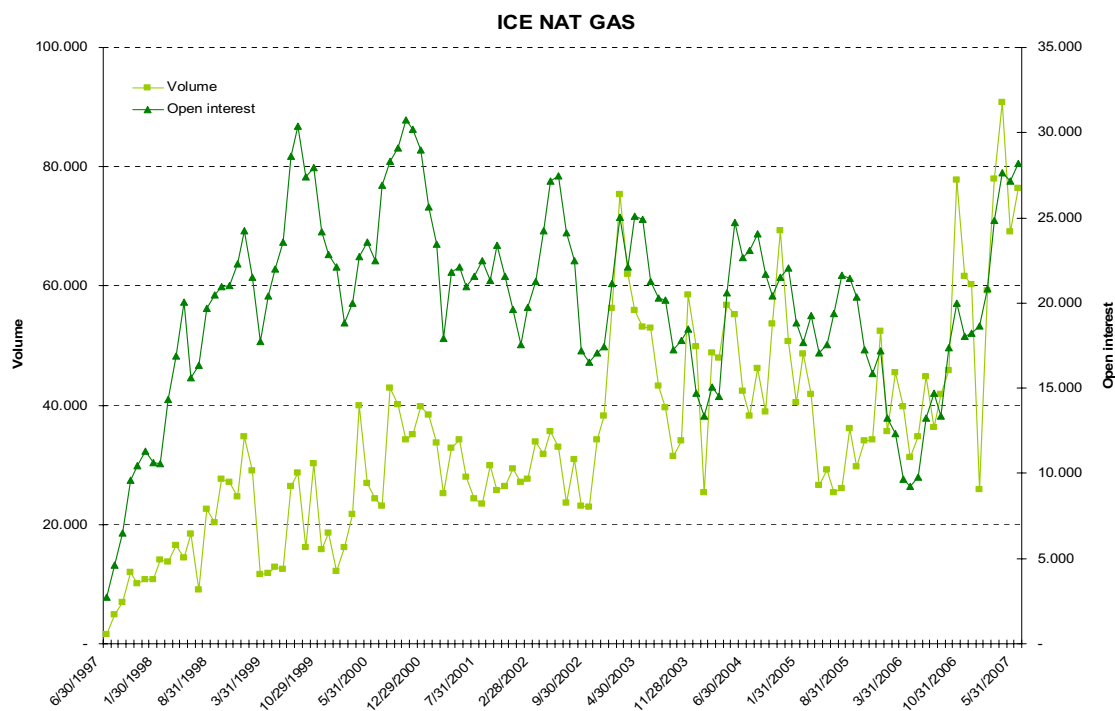
ICE Brent Crude



Fonte: ICE

Volume e open interest sono misurati in numero di contratti scambiati, dove la quantità oggetto del contratto è pari a 1,000 barili

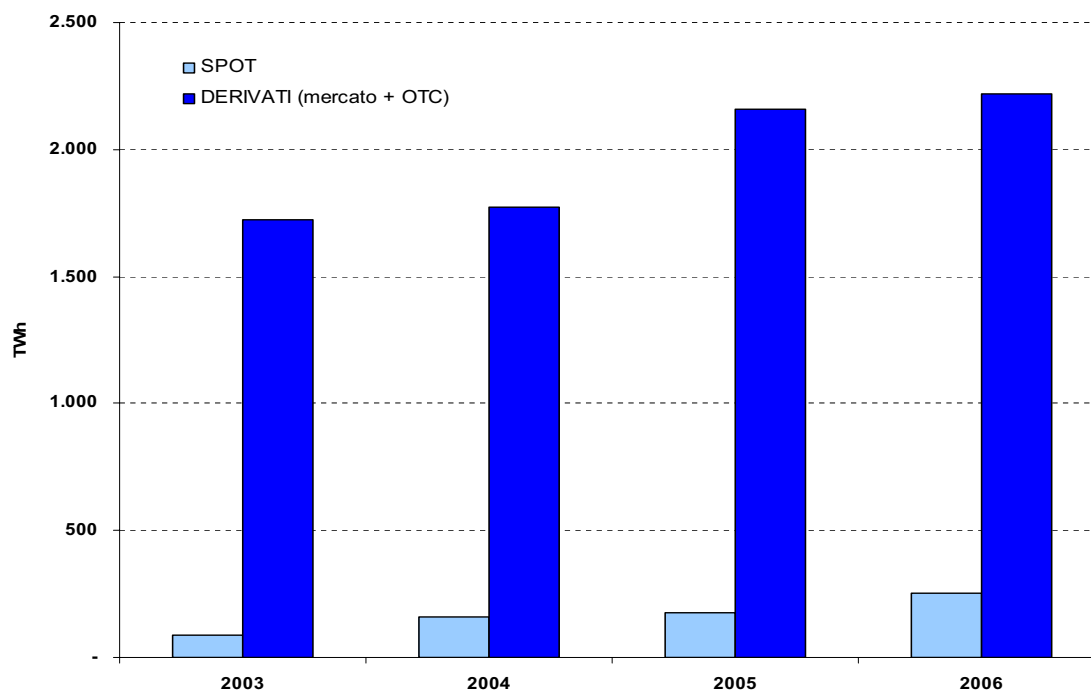
Europa: gas naturale



Fonte: ICE

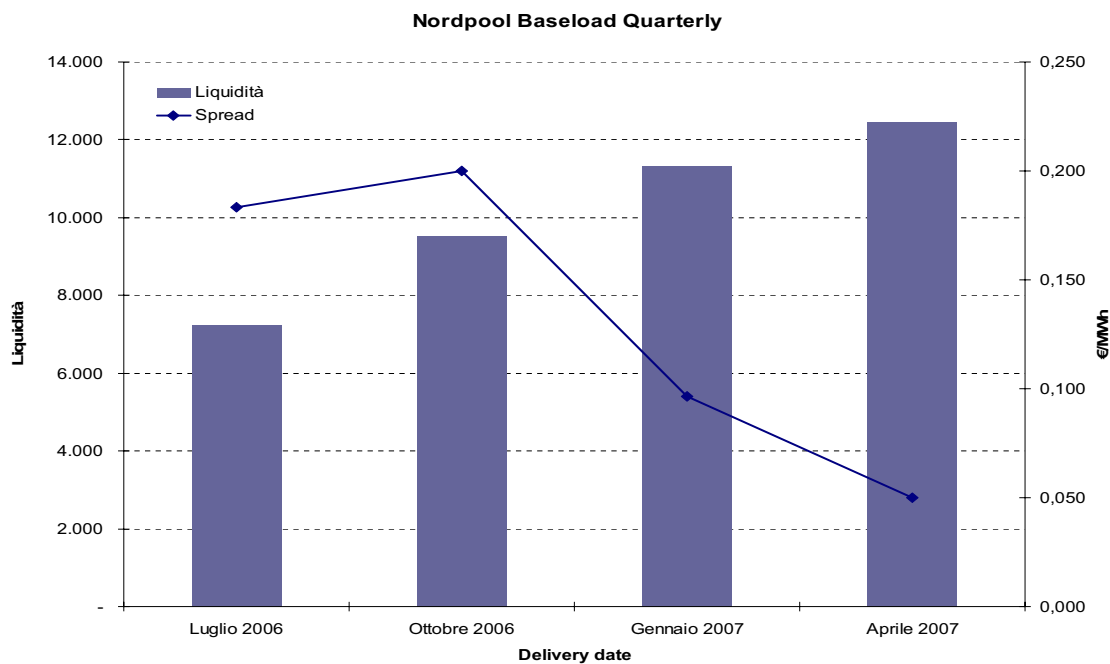
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Europa: NordPool



Fonte: NordPool

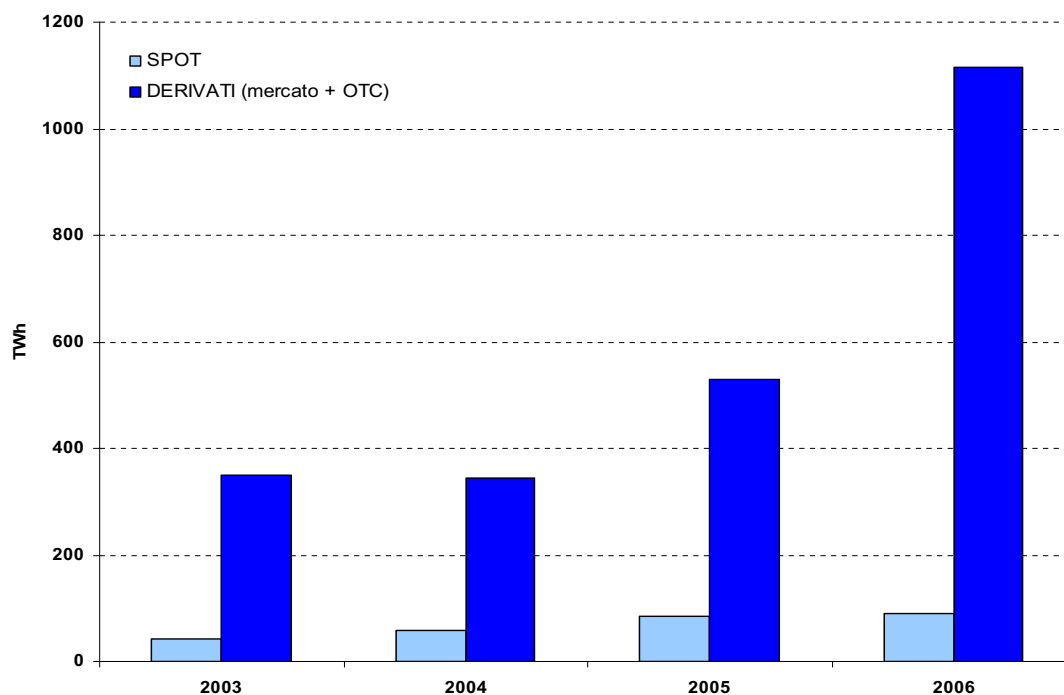
Europa: NordPool



Fonte: Elaborazioni LECG su dati Bloomberg

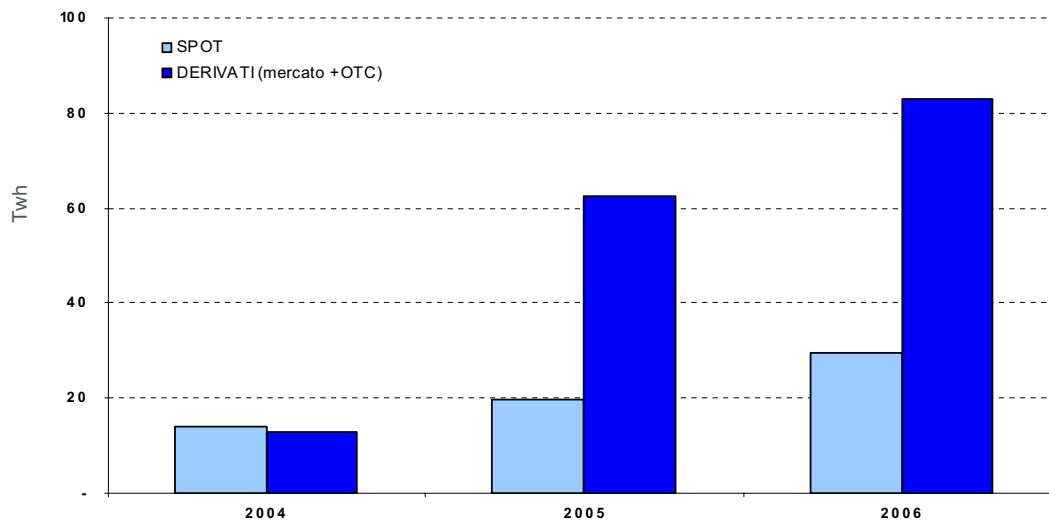
La liquidità è calcolata come media dei volumi scambiati nei tre mesi precedenti alla scadenza

Europa: European Energy Exchange



Fonte: EEX

Europa: PowerNext



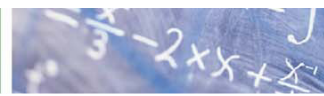
Fonte: PowerNext

Valutazione

- Negli anni recenti i mercati energetici future sono stati significativamente più attivi
- L'incremento è più marcato nel gas e nel petrolio, ma presente anche nell'elettricità



- Il mercato degli strumenti derivati sull'energia
- **Il ruolo dei derivati nel settore elettrico**
- La situazione Italiana



La specificità del settore elettrico

- **Effetti della non immagazzinabilità dell'energia elettrica:**
 - elevata volatilità del valore dell'energia elettrica
 - elevata sensibilità del valore dell'energia elettrica a modeste variazioni delle condizioni di domanda e offerta e del quadro regolatorio
 - una particolare vulnerabilità dei mercati spot all'esercizio di potere di mercato



- **Il settore elettrico è molto rischioso; la previsione del livello futuro dei prezzi è difficile**

Rischi su produttori e (grossisti-)venditori

- **I produttori sono esposti ai rischi di:**
 - non ottenere attraverso la rendita infra-marginale sul mercato spot una adeguata remunerazione del capitale investito su orizzonti temporali molto lunghi
 - conseguire perdite nell’approvvigionamento dei combustibili
- **I venditori sono esposti ai rischi di:**
 - prezzo, in quanto il cliente finale raramente accetta condizioni di fornitura correlate all’andamento dei prezzi di borsa
 - volume in quanto il cliente finale – specialmente i più piccoli – non sono disposti ad assumere impegni sui volumi ritirati

Implicazioni

- **In assenza di mercati a termine liquidi:**
 - l’integrazione verticale è l’unico modo per riallocare i rischi
 - la “scoperta” dei prezzi avviene al livello *retail*, pertanto con maggiori frizioni
 - l’entrata nel *retail* (dei piccoli clienti) e nella generazione è più difficile
- **Un mercato liquido e trasparente di strumenti derivati finanziari può fornire un contributo rilevante ad aumentare l’efficienza nel settore**

- Il mercato degli strumenti derivati sull'energia
- Il ruolo dei derivati nel settore elettrico
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Nel mercato elettrico Italiano ...

- **Manca una quotazione pubblica continua di prezzi di acquisto e di vendita**
- **Non sono scambiati impegni con durate superiori ad un anno (eccetto i vecchi contratti dell'Acquirente Unico ...)**
- **Gli unici segnali di prezzo a termine derivano da:**
 - offerte di Enel solo in vendita e solo in alcuni periodi dell'anno
 - prezzo di acquisto di Acquirente unico nelle aste: solo alla fine dell'anno precedente a quello di consegna
- **La stessa transazione può avvenire a prezzi anche molto diversi a seconda della sede in cui è effettuata e delle controparti**

Esempio: prezzi spot e prezzi a termine

- **Botterud et al. (2002) trovano evidenza di premi al rischio costantemente negativi nei future sull'elettricità su NordPool (Prezzi a termine > Pspot futuri)**
- **In Italia**
 - Nel 2005 il prezzo spot (PUN) è stato del 10% superiore al prezzo del contratto differenziale “carbone” sottoscritto dall'Acquirente Unico per consegna 2005
 - Nel 2007 (I° quadrimestre) il PUN è stato inferiore di oltre il 5% al prezzo strike dei VPP Enel baseload, per consegna 2007
- **La relazione tra prezzi “a termine” e spot non è stabile. C'e' molta incertezza**

Possibilità di copertura per un produttore

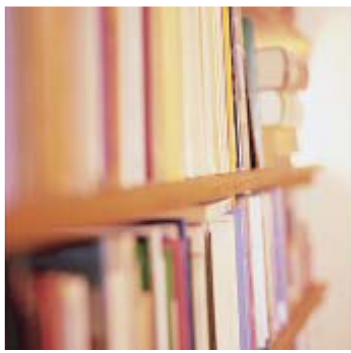
- **Vendere all'Acquirente Unico, ma:**
 - è possibile che il prezzo AU risulti inferiore a quello che prevale nel mercato libero (dipende dal comportamento dei produttori con potere di mercato)
 - Le aste dell'AU avvengono una volta l'anno
 - AU offre solo coperture ad un anno
- **Vendere sul mercato libero, ma:**
 - I grossisti comprano solo il necessario alle forniture dei clienti finali (senza finalità speculative)
 - Il grossista ha potere di mercato rispetto al generatore (può scegliere di non fornire clienti finali se non trova energia a prezzi adeguati e può comunque comprare al prezzo Enel)
- **La copertura per il generatore può essere complicata e costosa**

Vantaggi e potenziali problemi

- **Un mercato liquido e trasparente di strumenti derivati finanziari può fornire un contributo rilevante ad aumentare l'efficienza nel settore elettrico Italiano**
- **Vi sono tuttavia potenziali problemi:**
 - Operatori dotati di potere di mercato sul mercato fisico dell'energia elettrica possono alterare significativamente e facilmente il valore dei future
 - L'effetto moltiplicativo delle posizioni assunte nel mercato finanziario può modificare gli incentivi al comportamento sul mercato spot
- **Quello dei derivati sull'energia resta un mercato "difficile" per gli speculatori: anche nel 2006 ci sono stati fallimenti (MotherRock 400-500 milioni \$; Amaranth 5-7 miliardi \$)**

Regolamentazione

- **Un mercato organizzato è una condizione necessaria a consentire il monitoraggio delle posizioni degli operatori**
- **Tra gli interventi regolatori possibili**
 - sul mercato dei derivati, al fine di garantire liquidità, potrebbero essere imposti obblighi di *Market Making* sugli operatori con posizione rilevante nel mercato fisico
 - sul mercato fisico, al fine di mettere tutti gli operatori in condizioni di stimare nel miglior modo possibile i prezzi spot futuri, dovrebbero essere imposti obblighi di diffusione di informazione sui soggetti che godono di vantaggi informativi



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the 1990s, the number of people aged 65 and over in the United States is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people aged 75 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 75 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 65 and over than the number of people aged 65 and over is of the total population aged 65 and over. For example, if the total population aged 65 and over is 20 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over is 10 million, then the number of people aged 75 and over is 50% of the total population aged 65 and over.

As the number of people aged 75 and over increases, the number of people aged 85 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 85 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 75 and over than the number of people aged 75 and over is of the total population aged 75 and over. For example, if the total population aged 75 and over is 10 million, and the number of people aged 85 and over is 5 million, then the number of people aged 85 and over is 50% of the total population aged 75 and over.

As the number of people aged 85 and over increases, the number of people aged 95 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 95 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 85 and over than the number of people aged 85 and over is of the total population aged 85 and over. For example, if the total population aged 85 and over is 5 million, and the number of people aged 95 and over is 2.5 million, then the number of people aged 95 and over is 50% of the total population aged 85 and over.

As the number of people aged 95 and over increases, the number of people aged 100 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 100 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 95 and over than the number of people aged 95 and over is of the total population aged 95 and over. For example, if the total population aged 95 and over is 2.5 million, and the number of people aged 100 and over is 1.25 million, then the number of people aged 100 and over is 50% of the total population aged 95 and over.

As the number of people aged 100 and over increases, the number of people aged 105 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 105 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 100 and over than the number of people aged 100 and over is of the total population aged 100 and over. For example, if the total population aged 100 and over is 1.25 million, and the number of people aged 105 and over is 625,000, then the number of people aged 105 and over is 50% of the total population aged 100 and over.

As the number of people aged 105 and over increases, the number of people aged 110 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 110 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 105 and over than the number of people aged 105 and over is of the total population aged 105 and over. For example, if the total population aged 105 and over is 625,000, and the number of people aged 110 and over is 312,500, then the number of people aged 110 and over is 50% of the total population aged 105 and over.

As the number of people aged 110 and over increases, the number of people aged 115 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 115 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 110 and over than the number of people aged 110 and over is of the total population aged 110 and over. For example, if the total population aged 110 and over is 312,500, and the number of people aged 115 and over is 156,250, then the number of people aged 115 and over is 50% of the total population aged 110 and over.

As the number of people aged 115 and over increases, the number of people aged 120 and over will increase at a faster rate. This is because the number of people aged 120 and over is a smaller percentage of the total population aged 115 and over than the number of people aged 115 and over is of the total population aged 115 and over. For example, if the total population aged 115 and over is 156,250, and the number of people aged 120 and over is 78,125, then the number of people aged 120 and over is 50% of the total population aged 115 and over.

Sui modelli stocastici per il prezzo dell'energia elettrica

Carlo Mari | Professore di Metodi Matematici per la Finanza | Università degli Studi "G.
D'Annunzio"

Modeling power prices in competitive markets

(Sui modelli stocastici per il prezzo dell'energia elettrica)

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GME, 15 giugno 2007

Roma, June 2007 – p. 1/4

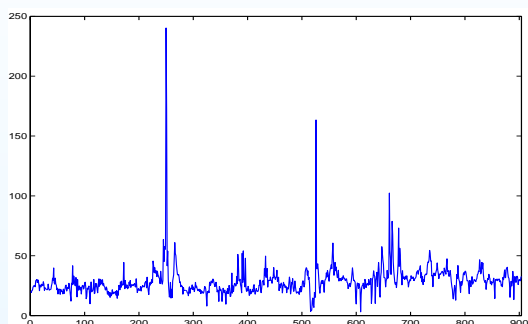
Outline

- Power prices dynamics: empirical analysis and stylized facts
- Reduced-form models
- Modeling spikes by excitable stochastic dynamics
- Hybrid models
- Concluding remarks

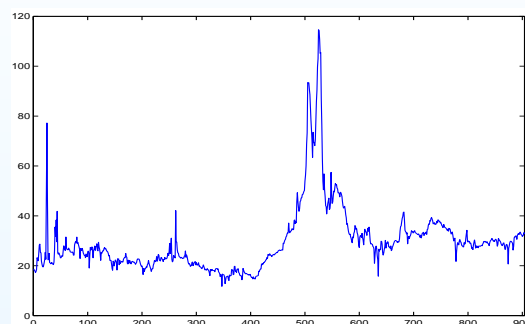
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Historical behavior: prices

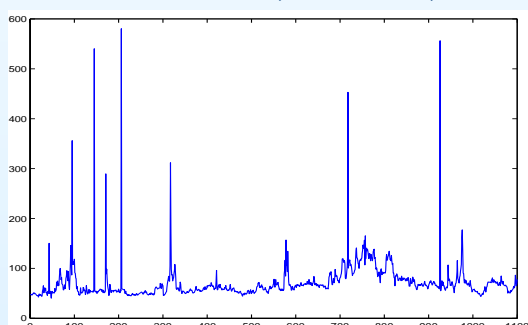
EEX: Jan 2, 01 - June 19, 04



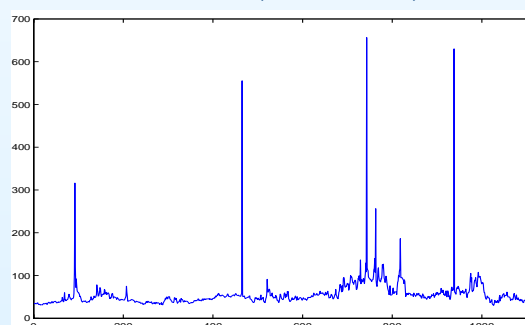
Nord Pool: Jan 2, 01 - June 19, 04



NEPOOL: Oct 22, 02 - Jan 15, 07



Texas: Oct 22, 02 - Jan 23, 07



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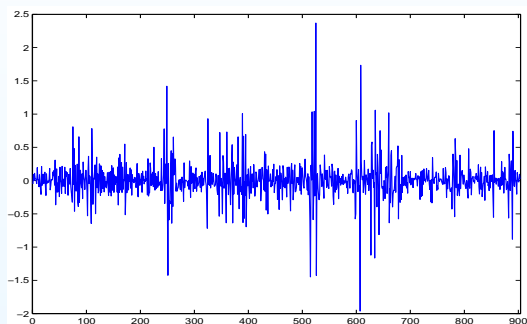
Stylized facts

- Electricity prices are *variable* and *unpredictable* and show
 - **seasonality**
 - infradaily
 - weekly
 - annual
 - **multi-regime dynamics**: stable periods and turbulent periods
 - **mean-reversion**: prices fluctuate around the long run average
 - **jumps and short-lived spikes**: unparalleled upward jumps shortly followed by steep downward moves
 - **high volatility**: daily volatilities of about 30% are very frequent

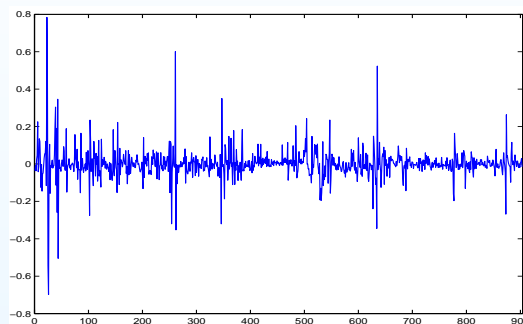
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Historical behavior: returns

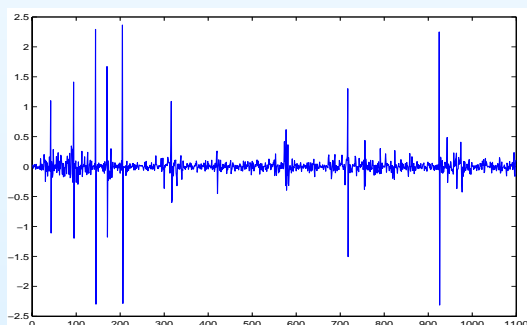
EEX: Jan 2, 01 - June 19, 04



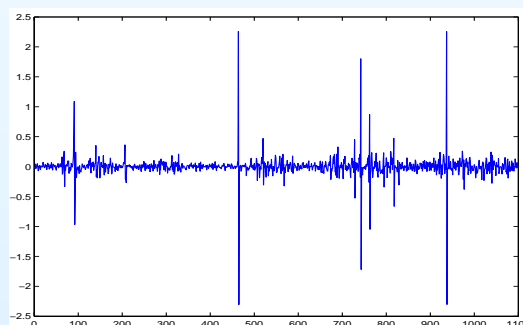
Nord Pool: Jan 2, 01 - June 19, 04



NEPOOL: Oct 22, 02 - Jan 15, 07

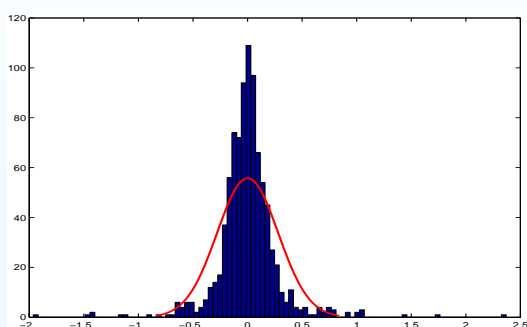


Texas: Oct 22, 02 - Jan 23, 07

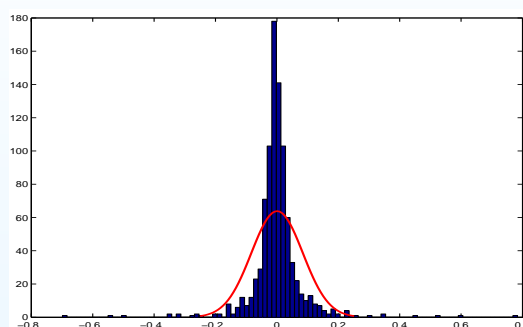


Empirical distributions

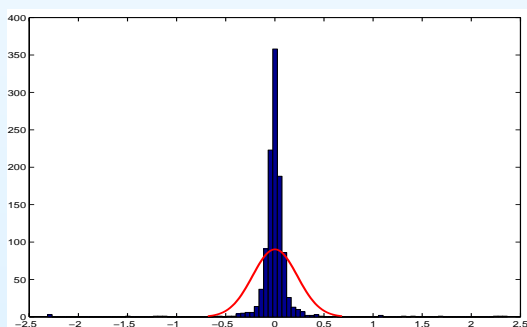
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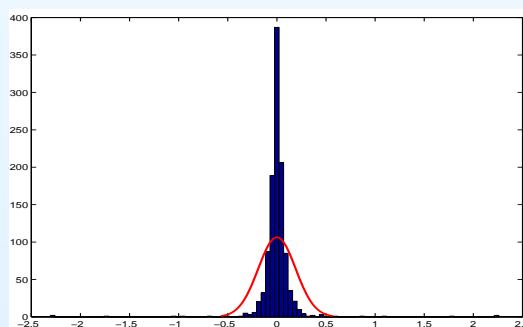
Nord Pool: Jan 2, 01 - June 19, 04



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Texas: Oct 22, 02 - Jan 23, 07



Descriptive statistics

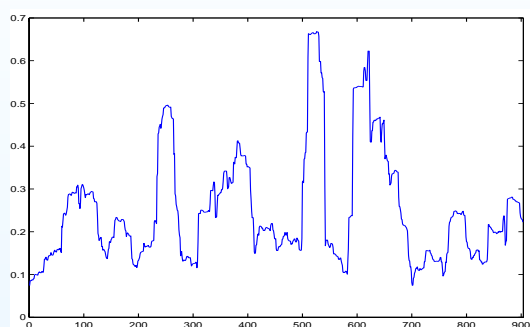
The table displays descriptive statistics for the logarithm of the *daily spot prices* (arithmetic average of the 24 market hourly prices)

	EEX	Nord Pool	NEPOOL	Texas
Start	Jan 2, 01	Jan 2, 01	Oct 22, 02	Oct 22, 02
End	June 19, 04	June 19, 04	Jan 15, 07	Jan 26, 07
n	904	904	1103	1112
Min	-1.9627	-0.6983	-2.3140	-2.3058
Max	2.3694	0.7837	2.3657	2.2591
Mean	0.0005	0.0006	0.0008	0.0004
Std. dev.	0.2797	0.0837	0.2227	0.1900
Skew	0.4677	0.5440	0.3239	-0.1203
Kurt	16.8189	26.6337	66.8421	91.7385

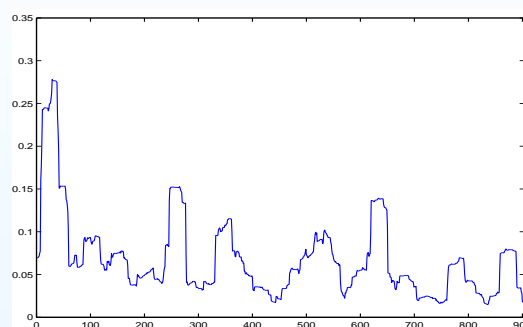
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Historical volatility

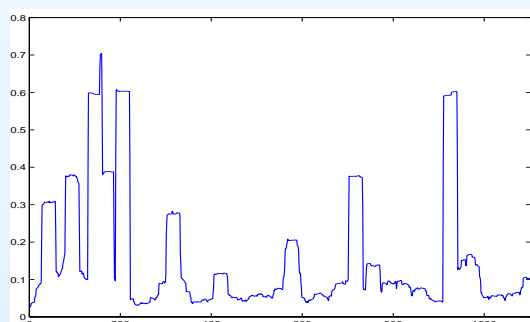
EEX: Jan 2, 01 - June 19, 04



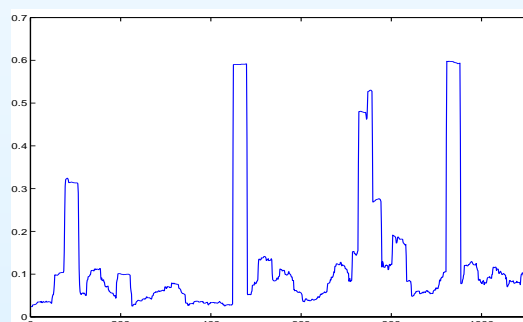
Nord Pool: Jan 2, 01 - June 19, 04



NEPOOL: Oct 22, 02 - Jan 15, 07

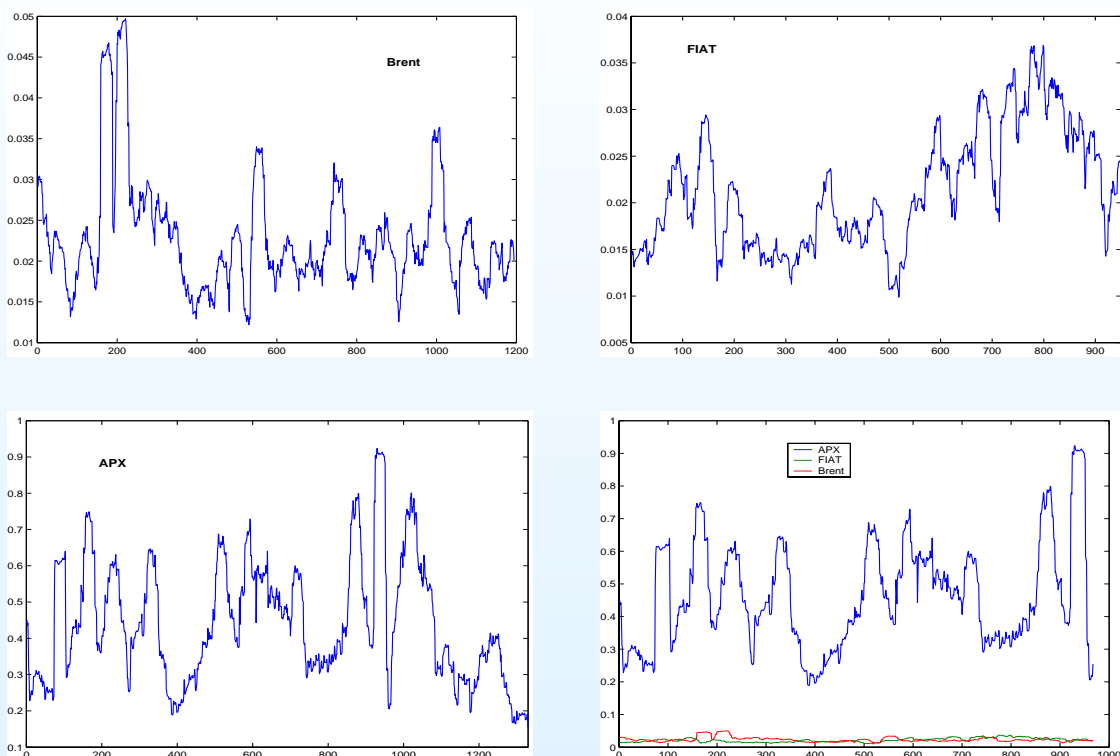


Texas: Oct 22, 02 - Jan 23, 07



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Comparing volatilities



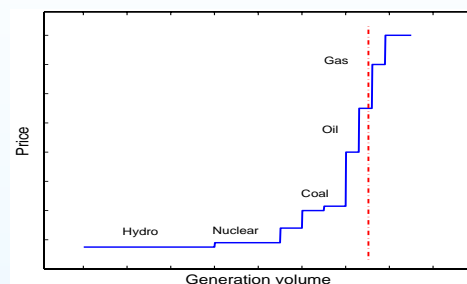
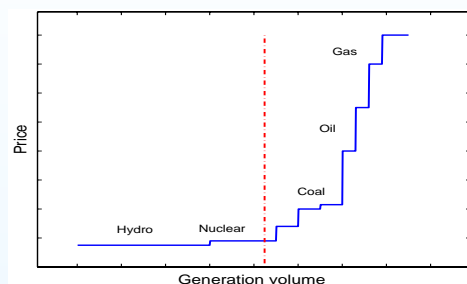
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Electricity: a very special commodity

- Electricity cannot be stored
- electricity must be transported: some technical constraints must be satisfied (transmission capacity, frequency, voltage)
- the demand is highly inelastic and very sensitive to weather conditions (temperature)
- the production (supply) is characterized by
 - generators with low marginal costs to cover the base load (nuclear, hydro, and coal units)
 - generation units with high marginal costs to meet peak demand (oil-, gas-fired plants)

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Understanding the spike phenomenon



- supply curves exhibit a time variable kink after which offer prices rise almost vertically
- a spike may occur when the load curve is at the right of the kink
 - peaks in electricity demand
 - shortages in electricity generation (fluctuations of fuel prices, outages and grid congestions)
 - bidding strategies

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Modeling electricity prices dynamics

- **Cost-based models:** the objective is to minimize generating costs to meet demand estimates in a certain region under operational and environmental constraints
 - primary factors (fuel prices, temperature, outages) as drivers of power prices
 - dispatch, planning, and price forecast
- **Fundamental equilibrium models:** the objective is to obtain power prices as a solution of equilibrium (demand-supply) problems



- these approach are not designed to capture the *price dynamics*
- they are not appropriate to develop *hedging* and *risk-management* tools

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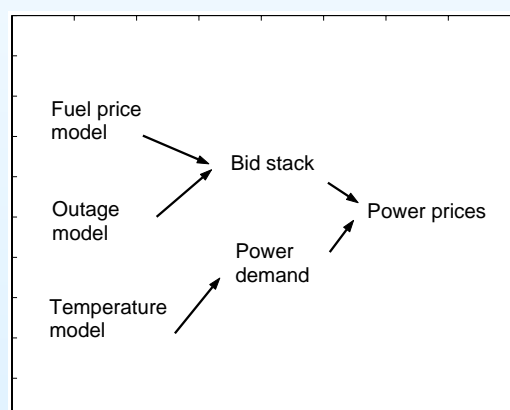
Modeling electricity prices dynamics

- **Reduced-form models:** the objective is to replicate the statistical properties of electricity prices observed in real markets
 - stochastic models of electricity prices to capture:
 - seasonality
 - mean-reversion
 - spikes
 - high kurtosis
 - regime-switching
 - standard financial techniques for building risk-management strategies and pricing energy derivatives

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Modeling electricity prices dynamics

- **Hybrid models:** the objective is to fuse the benefits of different modeling methodologies
 - *stochastic techniques* are used to describe the dynamics of the underlying drivers (temperature, fuel prices, outages..)
 - the *fundamental methodology* is used to represent demand-supply relations



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Hedging power price risk

- A good representation of the spot price dynamics is crucial
 - to value power derivatives
 - to design supply contracts
 - to define risk-management strategies
- trade-off between model parsimony and adequacy to capture the main characteristics of power prices



reduced-form models, hybrid models

Reduced-form models

- Two main classes of models:
 - **spot price models**
 - **forward price models**
- *Spot price models*
 - they provide a proper representation of the dynamics of spot prices
 - they do not allow the identification of the *market price of risk* when pricing derivatives
- *Forward price models*
 - they allow for pricing of derivatives in a straightforward way
 - they have some limitations as the inability to derive the features of spot prices from the analysis of forward curves

Spot models

We denote by

- P_t : the spot price at time t of one MWh of electricity
- $S_t = \ln P_t$

$$S_t = f_t + x_t$$

- f_t : highly predictable (deterministic) component accounting for seasonal effects
- x_t : random component reflecting unpredictable movements due to shortages in electricity generation and peaks in electricity demand

Mean-reverting diffusion models

The starting point of our analysis is the following model (Lucia and Schwartz 2002)

$$dx_t = -\alpha x_t dt + \sigma dw_t$$

- high values of the mean-reversion rate and of the volatility parameter
- jumps are not allowed
- the volatility is constant
- statistical properties of simulated trajectories are not consistent with empirical data

Mean-reverting jump-diffusion models

$$dx_t = -\alpha x_t dt + \sigma dw_t + J_t dN_t$$

- high values of the mean-reversion rate



- signed jumps (Escribano *et al.* 2002)
- reverting jumps (Geman and Roncoroni 2006)
- alternating positive and negative jumps (Weron *et al.* 2004)

Markov regime-switching models

- Regime-switching models can be useful
 - to capture the nonlinearities of the prices dynamics
 - to distinguish the normal stable motion from the spike regime
 - to introduce various mean-reversion rate and volatilities depending on the state of the system
- different regimes correspond to different sectors of the stack curve
- the switching mechanism between the states is governed by an unobservable Markov process

A three-regime model

- To separate the *stable motion* from the *spike regime*, the following approach has been proposed (Huisman and Mahieu 2003)

$$dX_t = \begin{cases} -\alpha_0 X_t dt + \sigma_0 dw_{0t} & \text{stable regime} \\ \mu_1 dt + \sigma_1 dw_{1t} & \text{the spike regime} \\ -\alpha_{-1} X_t dt + \sigma_{-1} dw_{-1t} & \text{back to the stable regime} \end{cases}$$

- The transition probabilities matrix: the duration of the spikes is of "one day"

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \gamma dt & 0 & 1 \\ \gamma dt & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A two-regime model

- The following model (Mari 2006, Physica A) tends to distinguish the stable motion and the "turbulent" dynamics

$$dX_t = \begin{cases} -\alpha_0 X_t dt + \sigma_0 dw_{0t} & \text{stable regime} \\ -\alpha_1 X_t dt + \sigma_1 dw_{1t} + Jdq_t & \text{"turbulent" regime} \end{cases}$$

- The spike duration can be more than one day: the probability transition matrix is

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \gamma dt & \eta dt \\ \gamma dt & 1 - \eta dt \end{pmatrix}$$

Estimation results

Maximum likelihood estimation of the two-regime model by the Hamilton filtering technique (Hamilton 1989)

	EEX	Nord Pool	NEPOOL	Texas
α_0	0.1858 (0.030)	0.0056 (0.005)	0.0197 (0.008)	0.0173 (0.007)
σ_0	0.1246 (0.005)	0.0223 (0.001)	0.0482 (0.002)	0.0371 (0.002)
α_1	0.4719 (0.075)	0.0306 (0.013)	0.2216 (0.037)	0.0781 (0.019)
σ_1	0.3617 (0.036)	0.0730 (0.006)	0.1397 (0.008)	0.1083 (0.007)
λdt	0.0641 (0.040)	0.1218 (0.033)	0.085 (0.022)	0.0488 (0.012)
σ_J	1.0914 (0.346)	0.2805 (0.046)	1.2119 (0.187)	1.1209 (0.186)
$1 - \gamma dt$	0.9408 (0.016)	0.8935 (0.021)	0.9476 (0.011)	0.9208 (0.017)
$1 - \eta dt$	0.8206 (0.046)	0.8635 (0.034)	0.8710 (0.029)	0.9040 (0.028)
LL	-2757.1	-1584.7	-3441.5	-3107.9
SC	5568.6	3223.9	6939.1	6271.9

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Statistical properties

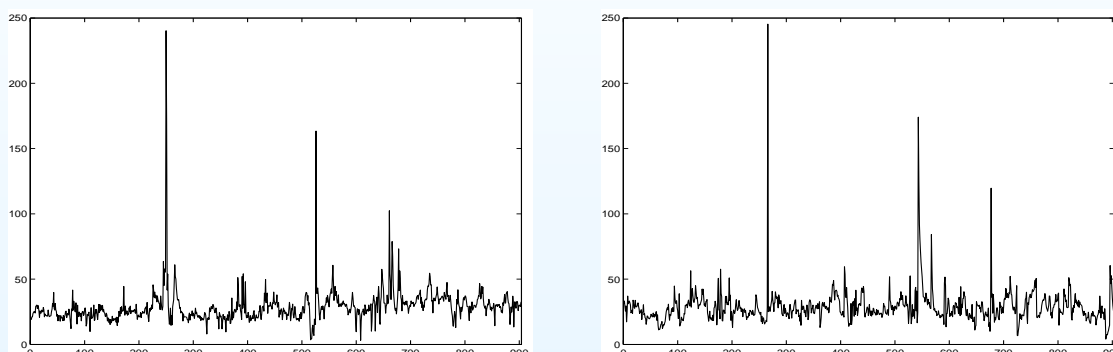
		Mean	Std. dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
EEX	Observed	0.0005	0.2797	0.4677	16.8189
	Simul.	0.0003 (0.0004)	0.2774 (0.0285)	0.0140 (0.8714)	17.0803 (7.5577)
Nord Pool	Observed	0.0006	0.0837	0.5440	26.6337
	Simul.	0.0003 (0.0005)	0.0828 (0.0077)	0.0473 (1.1351)	23.5910 (6.3148)
NEPOOL	Observed	0.0008	0.2227	0.3239	66.8421
	Simul.	0.0004 (0.0004)	0.2145 (0.0329)	0.0100 (2.8303)	68.7083 (22.3961)
NEPOOL (three-reg.)	Simul.	0.0004 (0.0003)	0.2307 (0.0317)	0.2879 (0.7038)	39.7591 (9.6435)

Averages over 5000 simulated paths

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A simulated trajectory

Historical behavior of prices (left) and a simulated path (right) at EEX



	Mean	Std.dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Observed	28.7095	13.1889	7.6585	103.5765
Simulated	28.7405	13.2254	7.5184	103.3850

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Modeling spikes by excitable dynamics

- A dynamical system is *excitable* when a stationary solution is stable with regard to perturbations smaller than a characteristic threshold. If it is perturbed above this threshold, the system performs a large cycle, coming back to its initial state
- The FitzHugh-Nagumo (FHN) model can be cast in the following form

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon \dot{x}_t^s &= x_t^s - \frac{x_t^{s3}}{3} - y_t, & \varepsilon > 0 \\ \dot{y}_t &= x_t^s + a\end{aligned}$$

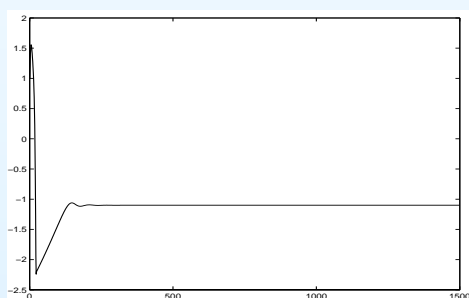
- the FHN-dynamics is proposed for illustrative purposes, more general maps can be used to describe spiky systems

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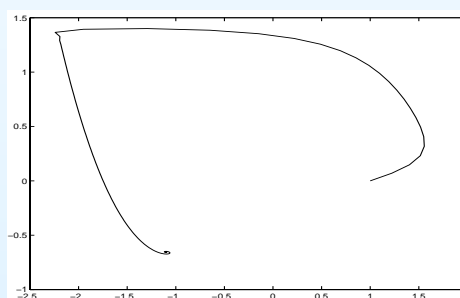
Stability properties: the excitable dynamics

- only one fixed point $(-a, a^3/3 - a)$
- the parameter of bifurcation a determines the behavior of the system: at the bifurcation point $a = 1$ the stability of the fixed point changes
- for $a > 1$ the fixed point is stable: the model shows an *excitable* behavior

Stable motion ($\varepsilon = 0.1, a = 1.1$)



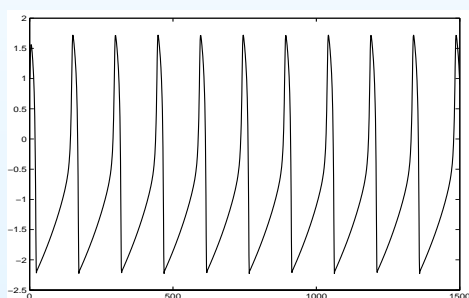
Stable motion: phase-space



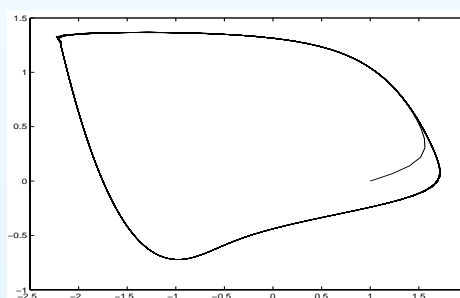
Stability properties: the oscillatory dynamics

- for $a < 1$ the fixed point is unstable but a limit cycle exists: the model shows an *oscillatory* behavior

Oscillatory dynamics ($\varepsilon = 0.1, a = 0.986$)

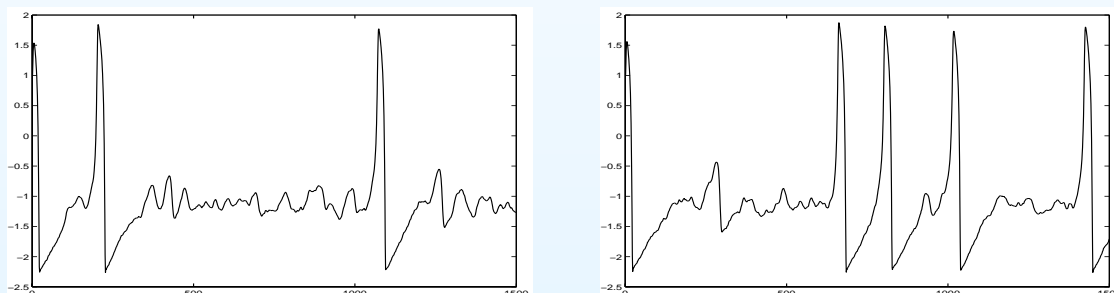


Oscillatory dynamics: phase space



An excitable stochastic dynamics

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon dx_t^s &= \left(x_t^s - \frac{x_t^{s3}}{3} - y_t\right)dt \\ dy_t &= (x_t^s + a)dt + \sigma_s dw_t\end{aligned}$$



The noise, w_t , induces fluctuations in the bifurcation parameter: the system switches between stable and unstable motion thus allowing for stochastic spikes formation ($\varepsilon = 0.1$, $a = 1.1$, $\sigma_s = 0.08$)

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Modeling electricity prices: a two regime-switching model

- The stable motion is governed by a mean-reverting diffusion process
- the spike regime is described by a stochastic FHN dynamics

$$\begin{cases} dx_t = (\mu_0 - \alpha_0 x_t)dt + \sigma_0 dw_{0t} \\ x_t = \phi(x_t^s + \psi) \end{cases}$$

ϕ , ψ : two positive constants (Mari 2007, Physica A)

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Transitions between regimes

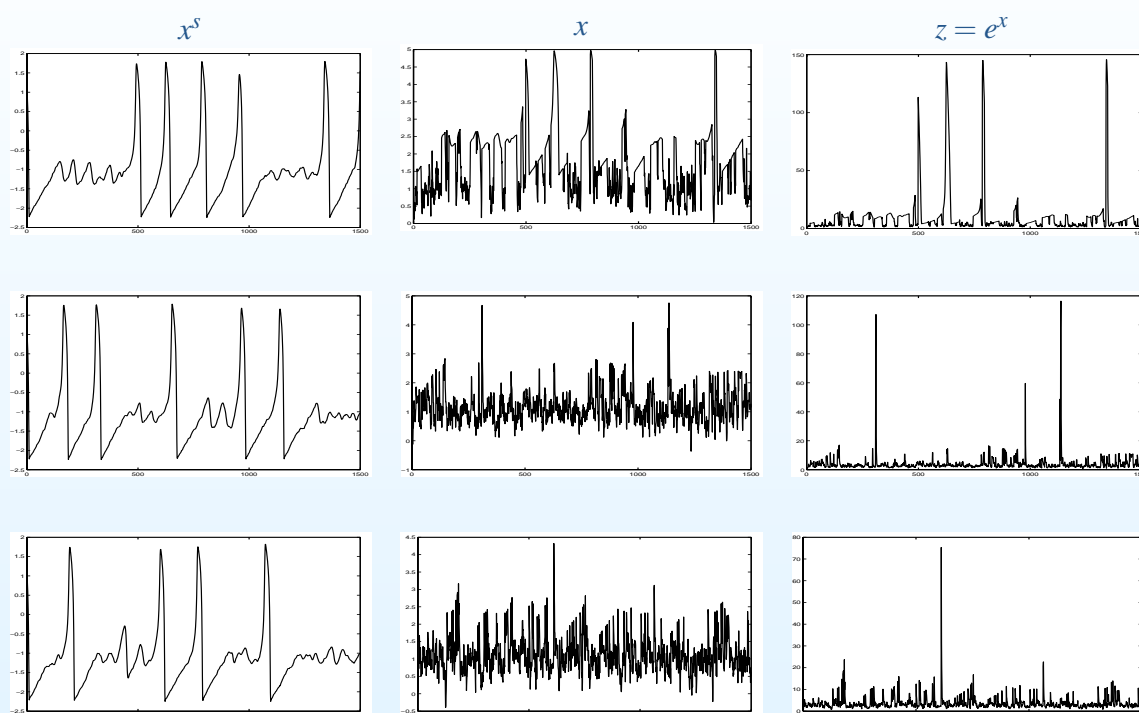
The transition probabilities matrix can be cast in the following form

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \gamma dt & 1 - \eta dt \\ \gamma dt & \eta dt \end{pmatrix}$$

- the probability to remain in the stable regime as well the probability to revert back to the stable regime are "high"
- the duration of spikes can be more than one day
- although the stochastic oscillations in the FHN-dynamics have the same height, in our model the height and the duration of the spikes can be controlled by the parameters γ and η

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The spike dynamics

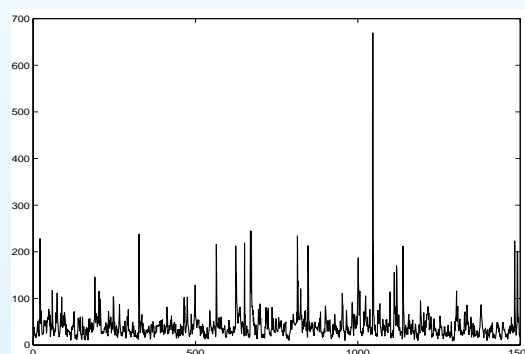
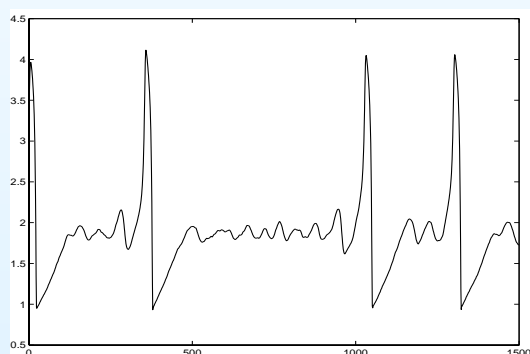


The probability of remaining in the spike regime is assumed to be of 95%, 50%, and 10%

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Simulating prices paths: the APX market

Seasonality	Stable dynam.	Spikes dynam.	Transitions prob.
$\mu = 2.63$	$\mu_0 = 0.30$	$\varepsilon = 0.10$	$\xi dt = 0.015$
$\beta_1 = 0.35$	$\alpha_0 = 0.33$	$a = 1.05$	$\eta dt = 0.075$
$\beta_2 = 0.65$	$\sigma_0 = 0.25$	$\sigma = 0.08$	
		$\phi = 0.89$	
		$\psi = 3.80$	



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Statistical properties

In agreement with market data, the model can produce probability distributions with very high values of kurtosis

	Mean	Std. dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Observed	0.0005	0.4633	0.7116	8.8401
Simul.	0.0005	0.4647	1.2094	8.8837
	(0.0003)	(0.0190)	(0.3460)	(3.2941)

Averages over 5000 simulated paths

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A three-regime extension

Modeling electricity prices using a single mean-reverting regime produces very high values of the mean-reversion rate



$$\begin{cases} dx_t = (\mu_0 - \alpha_0 x_t) dt + \sigma_0 dw_{0t} \\ x_t = \phi(x_t^S + \psi) \\ dx_t = -\alpha_{-1} x_t dt + \sigma_{-1} dw_{-1t} \end{cases}$$

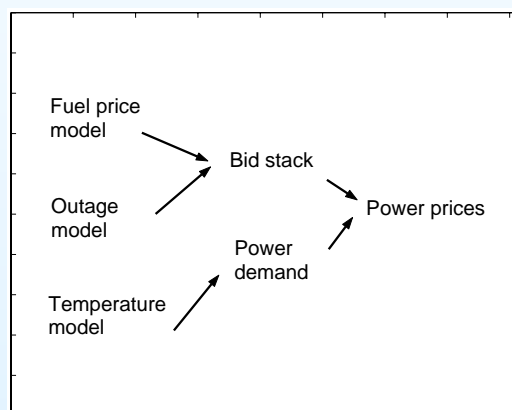
- different regimes are characterized by different values of mean-reversion parameters and volatilities
- α_{-1} is responsible of the strong prices reduction after a spike

Hybrid models

Reduced form models are not capable of incorporating non-price information



hybrid models: fundamental and market data



A demand-supply approach

- The supply curve in the (q_t, P_t) -plane can be cast in the following functional form (Barlow, 2002)

$$P_t = \begin{cases} [(a - q_t)/b]^{1/c} & \text{if } q_t < a - \varepsilon b \\ \varepsilon^{1/c} & \text{if } q_t \geq a - \varepsilon b \end{cases}$$

- the demand is very inelastic

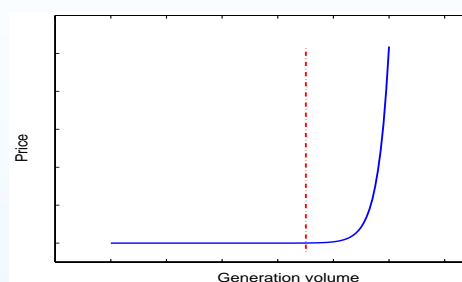
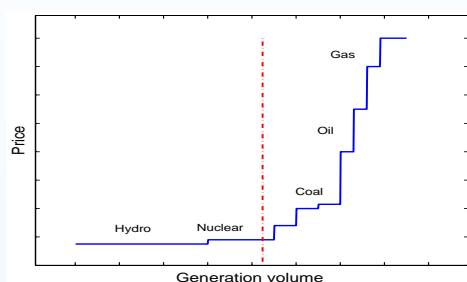
$$q_t = D_t$$

where D_t is a stochastic process independent of the power price

- D_t is driven by a mean-reverting diffusion process
- a fixed nonlinear supply function is used to produce spikes in the simulated trajectories

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Modeling the dynamics of the power margin



- The (time-variable) supply curve in the (q_t, P_t) -plane is assumed to be (Mari, 2007)

$$P_t = h_0 \exp\left(\frac{q_t - k_t}{h_1}\right)$$

- k_t is a stochastic process defining the kink position at time t , and h_0, h_1 are normalization parameters
- $q_t = D_t$, where D_t is independent of the power price

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Equilibrium between supply and demand

$$P_t = h_0 \exp\left(\frac{D_t - k_t}{h_1}\right) \equiv h_0 \exp(-z_t)$$

where

$$z_t = \frac{k_t - D_t}{h_1}$$

is the (normalized) **power margin** at time t



electricity prices experience spikes when $z_t < 0$

Modeling the dynamics of z_t

$$z_t = f_t + x_t$$

- f_t : highly predictable (deterministic) component accounting for seasonal effects
- x_t : random component reflecting unpredictable changes in the power margin level (shortages in electricity generation and peaks in electricity demand)
 - jump-diffusion dynamics
 - regime-switching dynamics

Modeling primary factors

- Anderson (2004): a four modules specification
 - forced outages
 - planned outages
 - load
 - prices
- Eydeland and Wolyniec (2003): a six modules specification
 - fuel prices (futures prices)
 - forced and planned outages
 - generation stack
 - temperature
 - demand
 - spot prices: a bid stack transformation of the demand

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Model risk and pricing energy derivatives

- To make the models realistic, more and more fundamentals factors can be incorporated
 - highly complex hybrid models are subject to a significant **modeling risk**
- balance between model parsimony and adequacy to capture the main characteristics of prices



pricing energy derivatives

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Strutturazione di derivati per la gestione del rischio nei mercati elettrici

Andrea Roncoroni | Professore Associato | Essec Business School

Strutturazione di Derivati per la Gestione del Rischio nei Mercati Energetici

Andrea Roncoroni
ESSEC Business School
& IEMIF-Università Bocconi

Convegno "*La Gestione del Rischio nel Mercato Elettrico*"
GME e IEFÉ-Università Bocconi

Roma, 15 Giugno 2007

Sommario

1. Strumenti Derivati e Copertura del Rischio di Mercato
2. Contratti a Termine OTC: *Forward* e *Swap*
3. Contratti a Termine Quotati: *Futures*
4. Contratti a Termine su Differenziali di Prezzo: CfD
5. Strutture Derivate Semplici: Opzioni *Vanilla*
6. Strutture Derivate Complesse: Interrompibili
7. Valutazioni Fische tramite Opzioni Reali: Contratti *Spark Spread*

1. Strumenti Derivati e Copertura del Rischio di Mercato

Rischio

- Ogni posizione dell'azienda è soggetta a fonti di **Rischio** che ne definiscono l'aleatorietà del rendimento atteso.
- **Tipologia** del rischio nei settori energetici:
 - di Mercato → variabilità del prezzo
 - Operativo → inadeguatezza strutturale ed eventi fisici
 - di Volume → variabilità della domanda
 - di Credito → solidità finanziaria delle controparti
- **Esempio:** Meteo → domanda → prezzo del MWh → costo di fornitura.

Gestione del Rischio di Mercato

- **Senza derivati:** la volatilità del conto economico si riduce tramite:

- 1) Integrazione verticale;
- 2) Diversificazione del prodotto.

Problemi: costi elevati, scarsa flessibilità, legame all'andamento economico.

- **Con derivati:** trasferimento del rischio ad altri operatori.

- **Differenze rispetto ad un'assicurazione tradizionale:**

- 1) Negoziabilità dell'assicurazione → facile liquidabilità;
- 2) Copertura di un medesimo rischio con altri prodotti (*hedging*).

Derivati

- Un **Derivato** è un titolo i cui flussi di cassa (*cashflow* o *pay-off*) dipendono dalla realizzazione futura di una o più variabili osservabili (sottostante):

- **Ingredienti:**

- 1) Scadenario: fisso → Europeo, opzionale → Americano
- 2) Flusso di cassa: sottostante → *cashflow*

- Il **Sottostante** può essere un prezzo, indice di mercato, valore atmosferico.

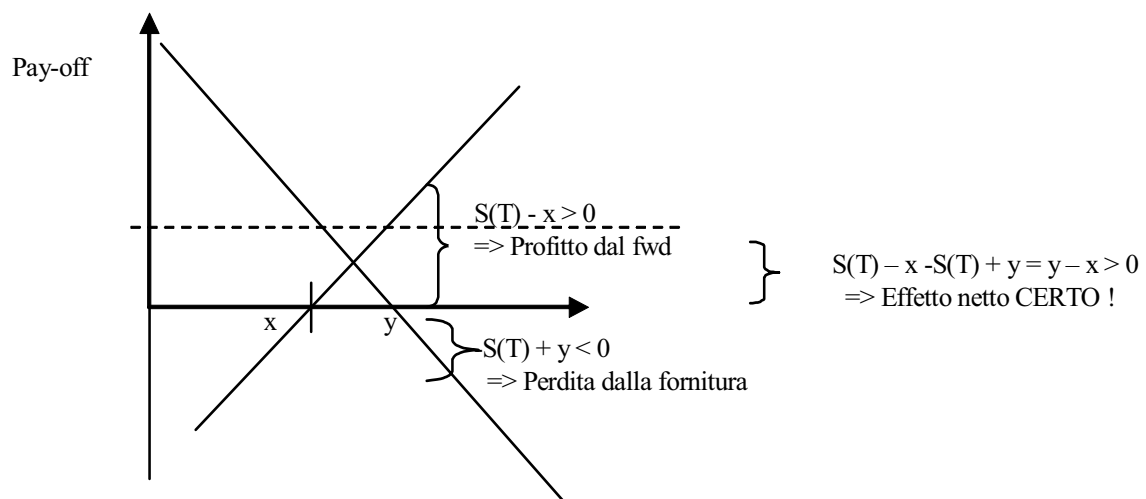
Utilizzo di un Forward a fini di Copertura

• L'**Operatore di copertura** (*hedger*) si occupa di diminuire o eliminare il rischio di una posizione in essere.

• **Esempio:** Un rivenditore si impegna a vendere in T a tariffa fissa y elettricità, il cui prezzo a pronti sarà $S(T)$. Supponiamo che il prezzo forward quotato nel mercato sia $x < y$. Comprando un forward, l'effetto netto in T è dato da:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ \text{Tariffa } y \\
 &- \text{costo di acquisto } S(T) \\
 &+ \text{pay-off del forward } [S(T) - x] \\
 = & y - x > 0, \text{ che non dipende dall'incertezza su prezzo a pronti } S(T)
 \end{aligned}$$

Utilizzo di un Forward a fini di Copertura



Contratto Forward Elettrico

- Un **Forward elettrico** garantisce un *flusso continuo* per un periodo $[T_1, T_2]$ ad un prezzo $f_t(T_1, T_2)$ fissato in t :

$$S(T_1) - f_t \quad \text{in } T_1,$$

$$S(T_1 + 1\text{giorno}) - f_t \quad \text{in } T_1 + 1\text{giorno},$$

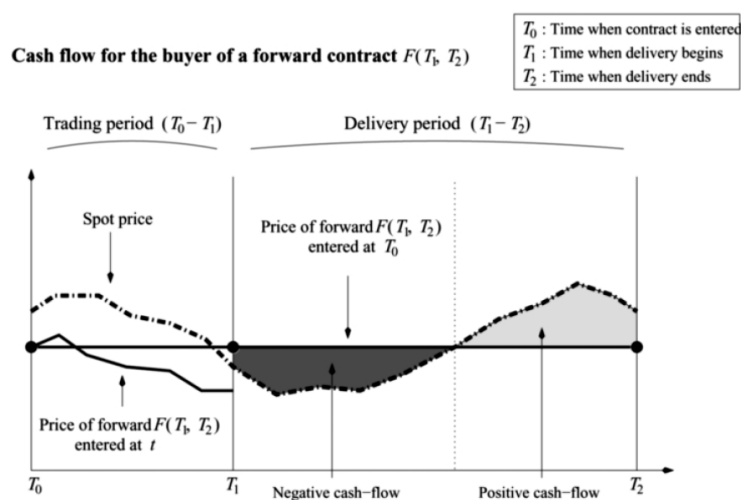
$$S(T_1 + 2\text{giorni}) - f_t \quad \text{in } T_1 + 2\text{giorni},$$

...

$$S(T_2 - 1\text{giorno}) - f_t \quad \text{in } T_2 - 1\text{giorno},$$

$$S(T_2) - f_t \quad \text{in } T_2$$

Flusso di Cassa di un Forward Elettrico



Source: Fleten and Lemming (2003)

Swap

• Un'azienda compra energia nel mercato spot per rifornirsi su base mensile. Ritiene altresì che la volatilità sia troppo elevata. Può fare due cose:

1. Comperare un **Futures** per ogni mese di consegna fino alla massima scadenza disponibile nel mercato. Per le scadenze successive deve fare **Rolling over** di posizioni a breve. Inoltre, i prezzi fissati sono differenti per scadenze distinte.

2. Comperare uno **Swap** = sequenza di forward tutti con uno stesso prezzo di consegna. Il prezzo suddetto è fissato cosicché il contratto sia negoziato senza esborso a pronti: **Prezzo swap**.

• **Vantaggi:**

(a) il prezzo è unico;

(b) la posizione di copertura non richiede aggiustamenti né *rolling over*.

3. Contratti a Termine Quotati: Futures

Contratto Futures

• **Problema:** Il flusso di cassa di un forward $S(T) - f$ può essere così elevato per una delle due controparti da renderne impossibile la liquidazione (\rightarrow rischio di credito).

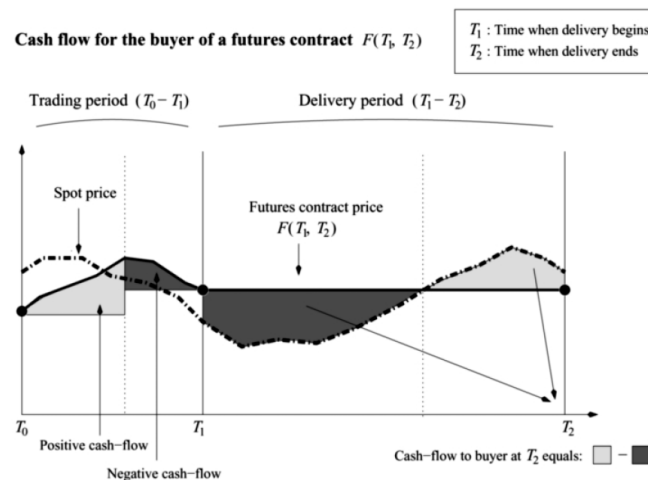
• **Soluzione** \rightarrow **Futures** = forward con flusso di cassa spalmato nel tempo fino a scadenza:

$$\underbrace{S_T - f_t}_{\text{Unico in } T} = \underbrace{S_T - f_{T-1\text{giorno}}}_{\text{Flusso in } T} + \underbrace{f_{T-1\text{giorno}} - f_{T-2\text{giorni}}}_{\text{Flusso in } T-1g} + \dots + \underbrace{f_{t+1\text{giorno}} - f_t}_{\text{Flusso in } t+1g}$$

\Rightarrow Il **meccanismo di diluizione del flusso** di cassa (*Marking-to-market*) prevede che alla fine di ogni giorno u tra t (data di negoziazione del forward) e T (data di consegna) l'acquirente del futures riceva (se positivo) o paghi (se negativo) l'ammontare:

$$\text{Flusso di cassa in } u = f_u - f_{u-1\text{giorno}}$$

Flusso di Cassa di un Futures Elettrico



Source: Fleten and Lemming (2003)

Differenze tra Forward e Futures

<i>Forward</i>	<i>Futures</i>
Over-the-Counter	On-the-counter
Su misura	Standardizzato → Rischio di base
Flussi di cassa a scadenza	Marking to market giornaliero
Illiquido	Liquido → Succedaneo immateriale del sottost.
Consegna fisica/liquidaz.in contanti	Liquidazione in contanti
Mese, quadrimestre, anno	Giorno (×5 scad.), settimana (×8 scad.)*

* Nota: fino al 2003 → Futures: Week, Month; Forward: Winter 1, Winter 2, Summer, Year

4. Contratti a Termine su Differenziali di Prezzo: CfD

Rischio Base di Area

- Nel mercato del giorno dopo scandinavo, **Elsport**, un unico **Prezzo di sistema** E_{Sistema} viene quotato per tutte le aree di consegna.
- Per alleviare le congestioni di rete, si adottano **Prezzi di area** eventualmente distinti da quello di sistema. (48% dei casi durante il periodo 1996-2001!)
- Una posizione lunga su futures sopporta un **Rischio base di area**:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Forward} \rightarrow E_{\text{Sistema}}(T) - f \\ \text{Esposizione} \rightarrow E_{\text{Area}_i}(T) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Pay-off} = \overbrace{[E_{\text{Sistema}}(T) - E_{\text{Area}_i}(T)]}^{\text{aleatorio}} - \overbrace{f}^{\text{fisso}}.$$

Definizione ed Uso di un CfD

- Un **Contratto per differenza** (CfD) è un forward sottoscritto sullo scarto fra prezzo di area e prezzo di sistema.
- **Utilizzo** → Fissazione di un prezzo di consegna per una data area:

$$(1) \text{ Pay-off da ottenere} = E_{\text{Area}_A}(T) - f \quad (f = \text{fisso}).$$

(2) Sintesi:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{[E_{\text{Area}_A}(T) - E_{\text{Sistema}}(T)] - f_{\text{CfD}}(t)}^{1 \text{ posizione lunga su CfD}} + \overbrace{E_{\text{Sistema}}(T) - f_{\text{Sistema}}}^{1 \text{ posizione lunga sul futures}} \\ = & E_{\text{Area}_A}(T) - \underbrace{(f_{\text{CfD}}(t) + f_{\text{System}})}_{=f \text{ fisso}} \end{aligned}$$

Esempio

- **Prezzo forward del CfD** $f_{\text{CfD}} = 10$ NOK/MWh;
- **Prezzo futures di sistema** $f_{\text{System}} = 260$ NOK/MWh;
- **Prezzo spot di sistema** alla scadenza $E_{\text{System}} = 290$ NOK/MWh;
- **Prezzo spot di area** alla scadenza $E_{\text{Area}} = 285$ NOK/MWh.

Posizione	Lungo CfD	Lungo Futures	Risultato Netto
Pay-off	$+\underbrace{285}_{E_{\text{Area}}} - \underbrace{290}_{E_{\text{System}}} - \underbrace{10}_{f_{\text{CfD}}}$	$+\underbrace{290}_{E_{\text{System}}} - \underbrace{260}_{f_{\text{System}}}$	$285 - 270$

- Questo portafoglio copre l'acquisto per consegna ad un cliente finale di 1 MWh nell'area considerata, effettuato al prezzo di 285 NOK/MWh.
- 270 NOK/MWh rappresenta la **tariffa fissa netta** ottenuta.

5. Strutture Derivate Semplici: Opzioni *Vanilla*

Opzioni

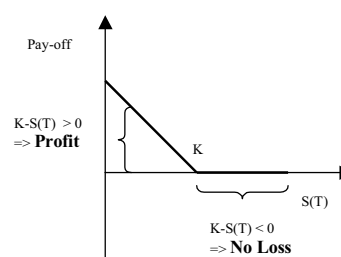
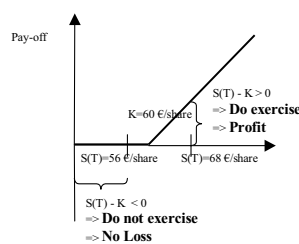
- La copertura con contratti a termine (futures e forward) annulla il rischio di variazioni del valore della posizione dovute a variazioni del sottostante.
- Tuttavia, non consente di approfittare delle variazioni favorevoli per incrementare il valore della posizioni.
- Le opzioni coprono contro il rischio di perdita dovuta a variazioni sfavorevoli e garantiscono la ricaduta positiva derivante da variazioni favorevoli.
- In compenso, un premio sempre positivo dev'essere corrisposto al venditore dell'opzione (mentre i contratti a termine non costano nulla). Questo perché il flusso a scadenza non è mai negativo per il compratore:

$$\text{Flusso di cassa} = \begin{cases} S(T) - K & \text{se positivo, i.e., } S(T) > K \text{ (esercizio)} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti (non esercizio)} \end{cases}$$

Utilizzo di un'Opzione a fini Speculativi

- L'opzione **Call** conferisce il diritto di acquisto a un prezzo fissato K .
- L'opzione **Put** conferisce il diritto di vendita a un prezzo fissato K .

Nozionale	Sottostante	Scadenza	Prezzo di esercizio	Premio dell'opzione
$n = 100$	$S(t) = 58$	$T - t = 4m = \frac{1}{3}y$	$K = 60$	$V(t) = 5$



Opzioni Elettriche

- **Opzione a prezzo di esercizio fisso:** Il detentore decide dell'esercizio ciascun giorno durante il periodo di consegna. Lo strike è fissato all'emissione. La liquidazione è finanziaria.
- **Opzione a prezzo di esercizio variabile:** Idem, ma lo strike è fissato all'inizio del periodo di consegna in funzione (nota) di variabili di mercato (*e.g.*, prezzo di combustibili) e vale per ogni giorno di consegna.
- **Utilizzo:** 1) Copertura contro shock estremi (*e.g.*, picchi estivi);
2) Stabilizzazione dei flussi di cassa;
3) Allocazione del rischio di mercato (nella misura in cui la scarsa liquidità del sottostante e il rischio base non coperto ne impediscano la ricopertura).

6. Strutture Derivate Complesse: Interrompibili

Contratto di Fornitura Flessibile

- Consideriamo un **Contratto di fornitura** (*base-load*) a prezzo fisso o variabile secondo una formula nota (e.g., fornitura su $[t, t + 1]$ effettuata al prezzo forward quotato M giorni prima dell'inizio).
- In cambio di uno sconto sulla tariffa applicata, il venditore acquisisce contrattualmente il **Diritto di interrompere la fornitura** per un dato massimo numero di volte.
- **Posizione netta** = **Callable forward** = 1 posizione lunga su *forward* a consegna prorata +1 posizione corta su opzione *swing*.
- **Flusso di cassa** = prezzo *forward* – premio per l'opzione + flussi da esercizio dell'opzione.

Opzione Swing

- Conferisce **diritti di transazione** di una *commodity* per un periodo t_1, \dots, t_N .
- Ciascun diritto consiste nella **duplice opzione** di scegliere sia l'istante τ_i al quale effettuare la transazione, sia la quantità q_i di *commodity* da scambiare verso un corrispettivo K_i (acquisto se $q_i > 0$, vendita se $q_i < 0$), per un numero massimo di volte $n \leq N$.

<i>Parametri di input</i>	n (numero date esercizio)	K_i (prezzi di esercizio)
<i>Scelta Detentore</i>	τ_1, \dots, τ_n (date esercizio)	q_1, \dots, q_n (quantità acq./vend.)

Clausule

- **Date d'esercizio** τ_1, \dots, τ_n vincolate (periodo di rifrazione $\tau_{i+1} - \tau_i \geq \Delta$).
- Fornitura in **soluzione** unica o lungo un periodo stabilito.
- **Quantità** q_i fissate o opzionali, libere o vincolate ($a \leq q_i \leq b$ o sottoposte a **penalità** sulla singola fornitura o su quella complessiva, con penalità unitaria fissa o contingente al mercato).
- **Prezzi di esercizio** K_i fissati (anche distinto per tipo di operazione: acquisto o vendita) o variabili.
- **Obiettivo** → Valore dell'opzione inclusa nel contratto di fornitura = Massimo valore estraibile da parte del titolare dei diritti di esercizio.

7. Valutazioni Fisiche tramite Opzioni Reali: Contratti *Spark Spread*

Spark Spread e Opzione Reale

- Lo **Spark spread** misura la differenza fra il costo variabile di funzionamento di un generatore termico (prezzo del gas) e il reddito da vendita del prodotto finito (prezzo dell'elettricità):

Prezzo spot dell'elettricità – Fattore di conversione \times Prezzo spot del gas.

- L'impianto funziona solo se lo spark spread è positivo.
- La flessibilità di attivare e disattivare l'impianto sulla base di prezzi di mercato (di gas e elettricità) rappresenta un'**Opzione reale** per il detentore del capitale investito. Questa è una sequenza di opzioni call, ciascuna con pay-off = $\max \{E(T) - Fc \times G(T), 0\}$.

Applicazione alla Valutazione di un Impianto

- La valutazione di un impianto tramite la metodologia tradizionale del **Flusso Scontato** (Discounted Cash Flow, DCF) non considera il valore della flessibilità di funzionamento (*opzione incorporata*).

• Esempio

Fut.elettr.	Fut.gas	Convers.	Volat.elettr.	Volat.gas	Corr(E, G)	r	T
$23 \frac{\$}{MWh}$	$2 \frac{\$}{MMBtu}$	$9000 \frac{Btu}{kWh}$	31%	25%	0.3	5%	1y

- **DCF** $\rightarrow V = e^{-0.05} (23 - 9 \times 2) = 4.76 \frac{\$}{MWh}$.

- **Black-Scholes** $V = 5.63 \frac{\$}{MWh} \Rightarrow$ Errore di prezzaggio = $0.87 \frac{\$}{MWh}$.

- **Errore cumulato** lungo tutta la produzione:

$$\text{Errore unitario} \times 300 MWh \times 16 \frac{\text{ore on-peak}}{\text{giorno}} \times 23 \frac{\text{giorni}}{\text{mese}} \times 120 \text{ mesi} = 11.5 \text{ Milioni di } \$.$$

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for health care services. The population of the UK is ageing, and there is a growing number of people with chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are admitted to hospital and the length of their stays. In addition, there has been a growing emphasis on preventive care, which has led to an increase in the number of people who are seen by their general practitioners and other health care professionals.

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Recent advances and hedging instruments for demand side risk management

Chris Harris | Head of Industry, Network and Agreements | RWE npower UK

Recent Advances and Hedging Instruments for Demand Side Risk Management

GME Workshop on Risk Management in Electricity Markets

Rome June 15th 2007

Chris Harris
RWE npower UK

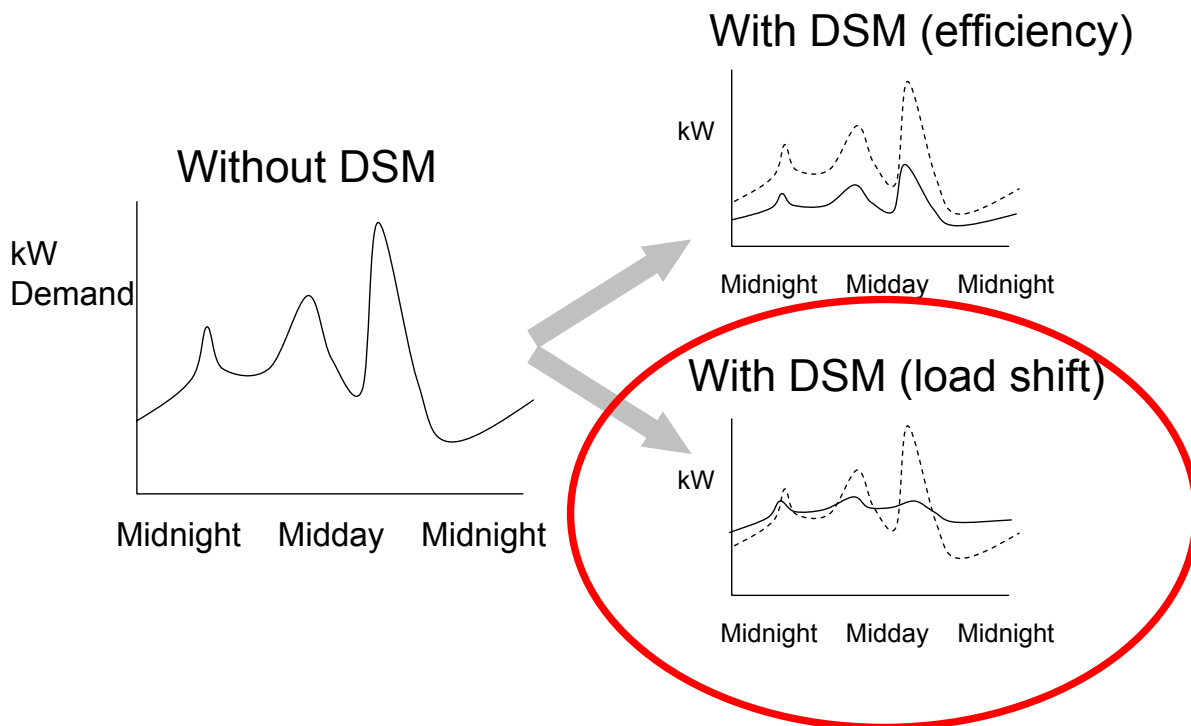
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Agenda

- What is Demand Side Management (DSM)
- What does it achieve
- Some Smart Tariffs
- Enabling arrangements
- Current developments

2

What is Demand Side Management



3

What does DSM achieve

- Lower CO₂/kWh footprint
- Lower system losses and reactive requirements
- Lower consumer bills
- Reduced fuel poverty
- Conserved natural resources
- National competitive advantage
- Long and short term security of supply
- Support for decentralised energy
- Reduced geopolitical strife

4

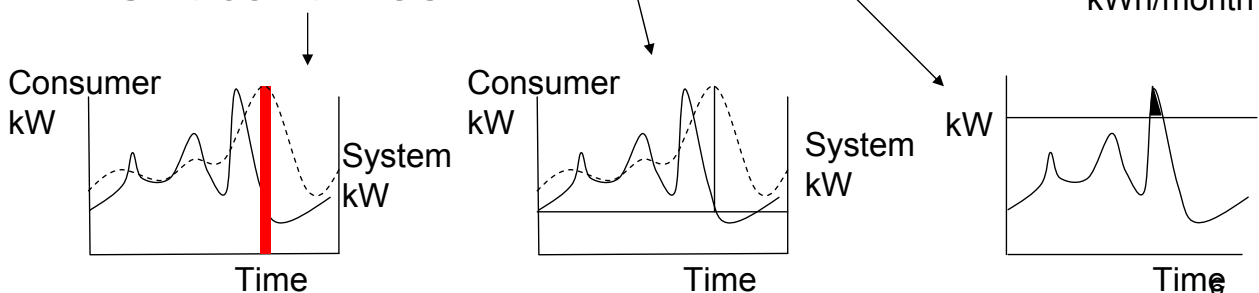
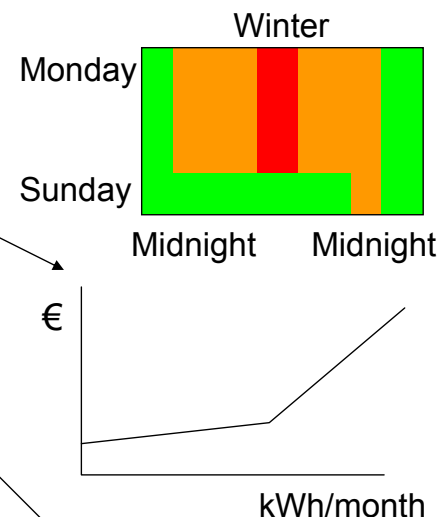
Enabling Arrangements

- Smart Tariffs
- Smart Metering
- Smart Central Settlements
- Smart Consumers
- Smart Devices
- Smart Use of System Charges

5

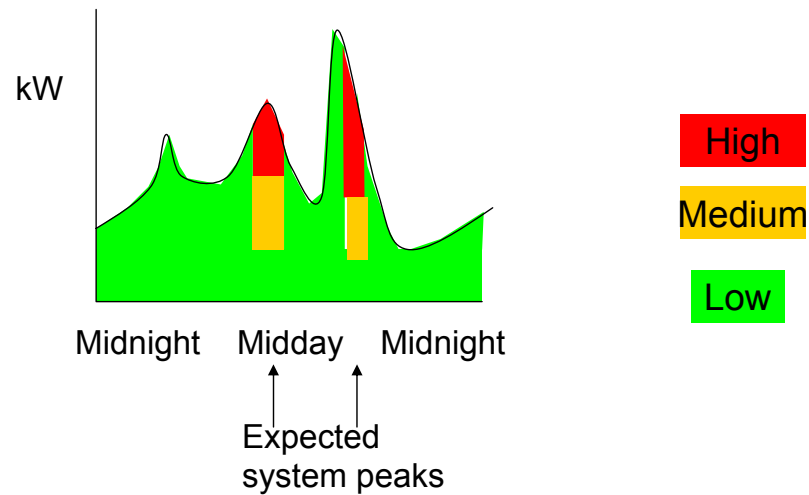
Some Smart Tariffs

- Periodic
- Two (three etc.) rate
- Wholesale price indexed
- Capacity subscription
- System peak capacity
- Critical times



Smart Tariff Combinations

e.g. 3 rate subscription



7

Metering – Some Enabling Features

- Communication in to the meter
- Communication out from the meter
- Storage of halfhourly interval consumption
- Visible display
- Device management

8

Metering Enablement for Some Smart Tariffs

Tariff	Coms in	Coms out	Interval	Display	Device mgt
Periodic	Not Necessary	Not Necessary	Necessary	Not Necessary	Ideal
2/3 rate	Not Necessary	Ideal	Not Necessary	Not Necessary	Not Necessary
Indexed	Ideal	Not Necessary	Necessary	Not Necessary	Ideal
Capacity	Not Necessary	Not Necessary	Ideal	Not Necessary	Necessary
System peak	Ideal	Not Necessary	Necessary	Ideal	Ideal
Critical times	Necessary	Not Necessary	Ideal	Necessary	Ideal

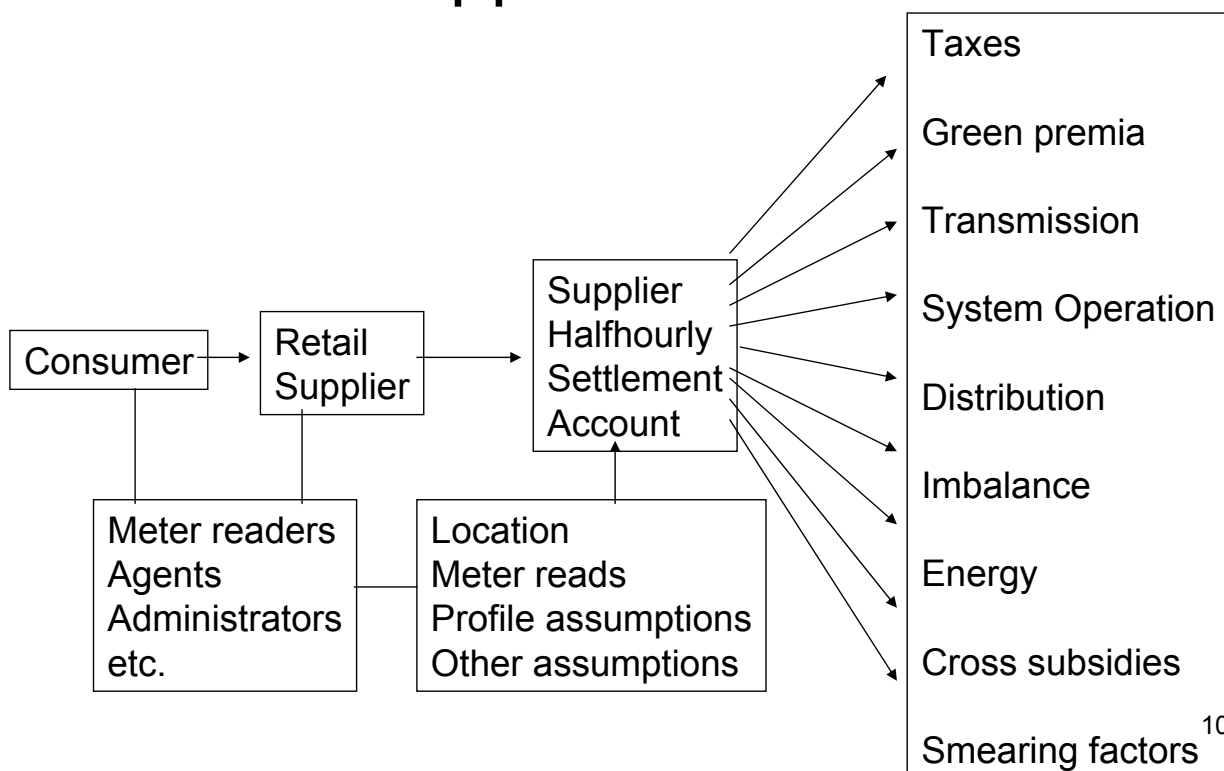
Necessary

Not Necessary

Ideal

9

The Settlement System Retail Supplier as Central Hub



10

Necessity of Interval Settlement

Consumer $\xrightarrow{\text{Smart Tariff}}$ Retail Supplier $\xrightarrow{\text{Dumb Settlement}}$ Retail Market Operator

Smart consumer pays less



Smart Supplier with Dumb Settlement pays the same



Smart Supplier loses money



Settlement must be by meter point by actual halfhourly metered consumption

(Current arrangement is by meter group, nominal consumption profile)

11

Unbundling and Hedge Provision by Retail Suppliers for Better DSM

	Unbundle	Provide Hedge
Taxes		
Green Premia	Yellow	Yellow
Transmission	Green	Yellow
System Operation	Yellow	Yellow
Distribution	Green	Yellow
Imbalance	Yellow	Yellow
Energy	Green	Green
Cross Subsidy	Yellow	Red
Smearing Factor	Yellow	Red

Current

Possible

Problematic

12

Hedge Instruments

- Day ahead index
- Forwards (to halfhourly resolution)
- Options (caps and swaptions)
- Traded Swing options
- Complex weather swaps
- Weather derivatives
- Gas-power swaps
- Gas volume options (total consumption)

13

Key Instrument for DSM provider

- Supply contract has a precise volume profile
- In high price times, the consumer can either i) sell back some electricity at prevailing prices or ii) under an option contract with a premium, sell back some electricity at a strike price

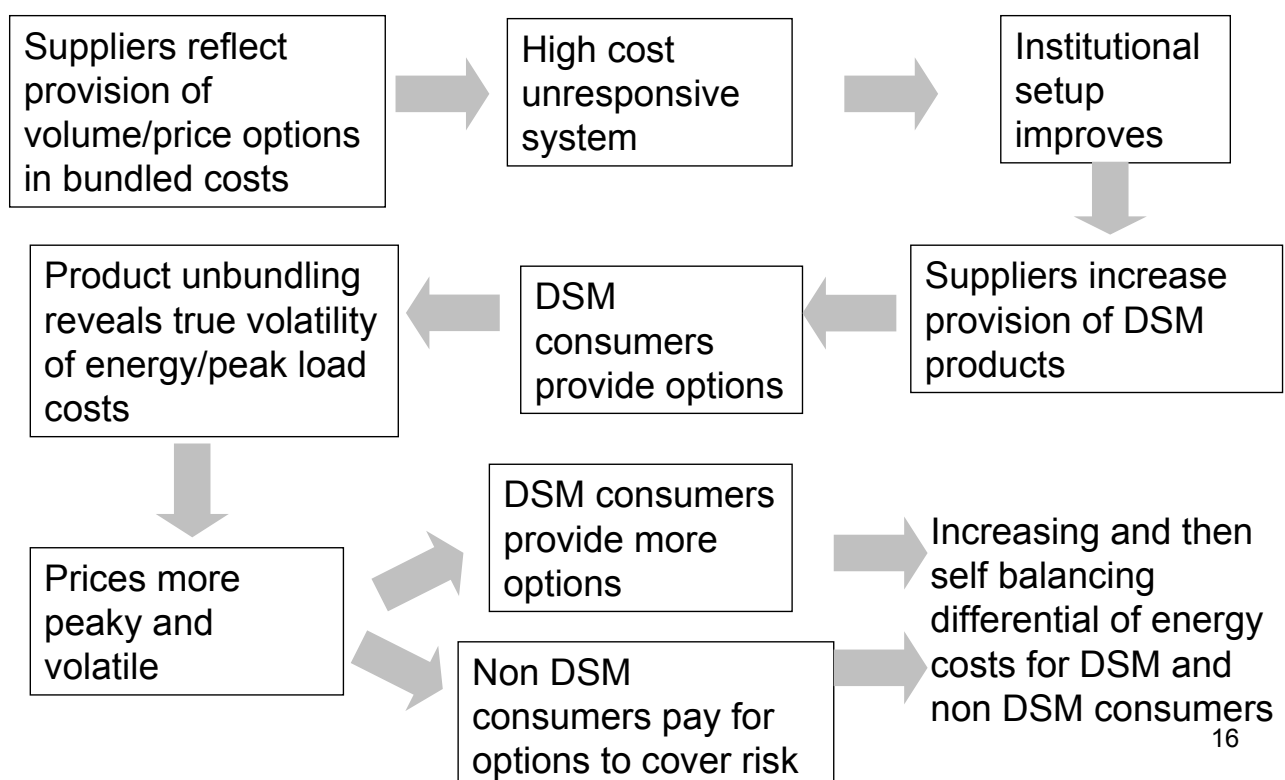
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Hedge Provision

- 1- Expose consumers to peaky and volatile prices for energy and other factors
- 2- Provide swaps, options and other derivatives to smooth out prices for non DSM consumers
- 3 – Buy options and other derivatives from power generators and (increasingly) DSM consumers

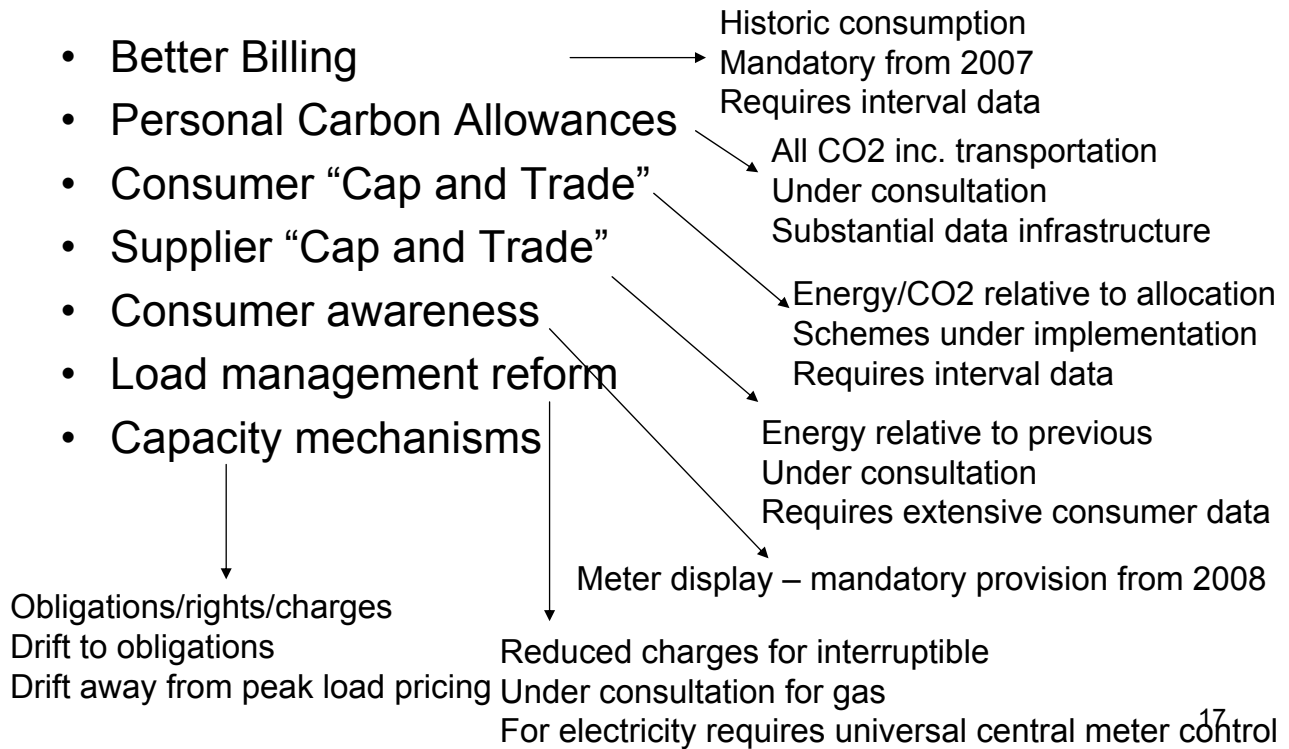
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The Tipping Point



16

Great Britain - Some Current Developments Affecting DSM



Fully Enabled System

- Smart settlement and use of system charges
- Liquid forward and option market, halfhourly
- Very high peakiness and volatility
- Hedges provided for all external risks
- Halfhourly indexed energy tariffs
- Peak Load Pricing for transportation
- Energy Content Labels tradeable
- Live communication to consumer
- Consumer display and interaction
- Automated device response

Implications for Retail Suppliers

- Halfhourly complex indexed billing
- Increasing “swing” costs for non DSM consumers
- Weather risk more explicit
- Increased connection of retail prices to wholesale prices
- Non energy hedging (weather, volume, networks, etc.)

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Conclusions

- DSM impact remains very small
- DSM is critical for energy policy
- Institutional barriers remain high
- The key developments are institutional
- The critical enabler is interval settlement
- DSM will undoubtedly increase
- Long lead times for preparedness
- Tools, techniques, technology all available
- DSM encourages and is encouraged by, use of derivatives on weather, energy price, volume/swing, insurance

20

Appendices

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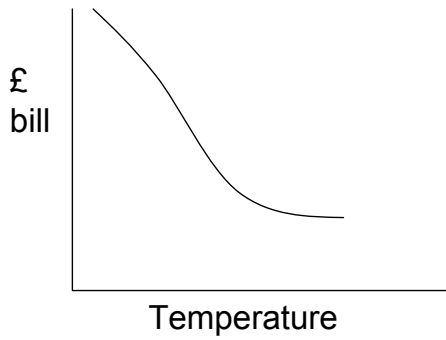
Stylised DSM consumer contract

- Energy = $\text{sumproduct}(\text{halfhourly live price}, \text{halfhourly actual consumption})$
- Initial hedge = $\text{sumproduct}(\text{halfhourly price change from contract to live}, \text{halfhourly contract consumption})$
- Swing = $\text{sumproduct}(\text{halfhourly price change from contract to live}, \text{halfhourly volume change contract to actual})$, with volume change limits
- Networks = $a * \text{MWh} + b * \text{MW peak} + c * \text{MW at system peak}$
- Imbalance = $\text{contract } \rho * \text{average historic imbalance} * \text{contract } \Delta P$
- DSM = live sale at live prices or option sale at strike prices
- DSM contracts have minimum swing bundled into contract price

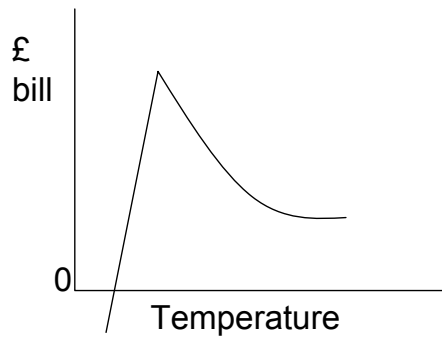
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Weather risk

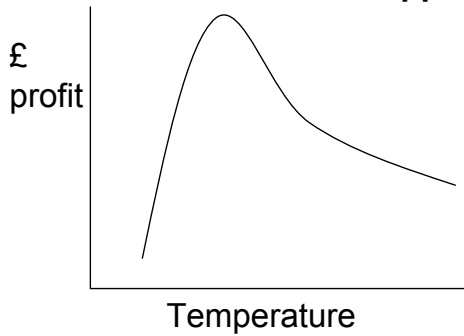
Non DSM consumer



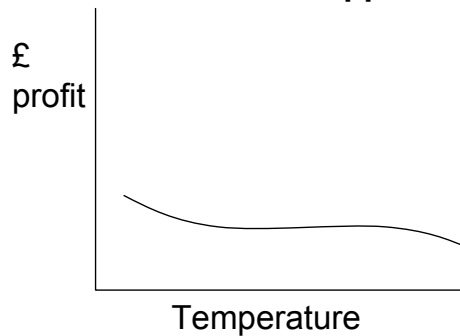
Non DSM consumer



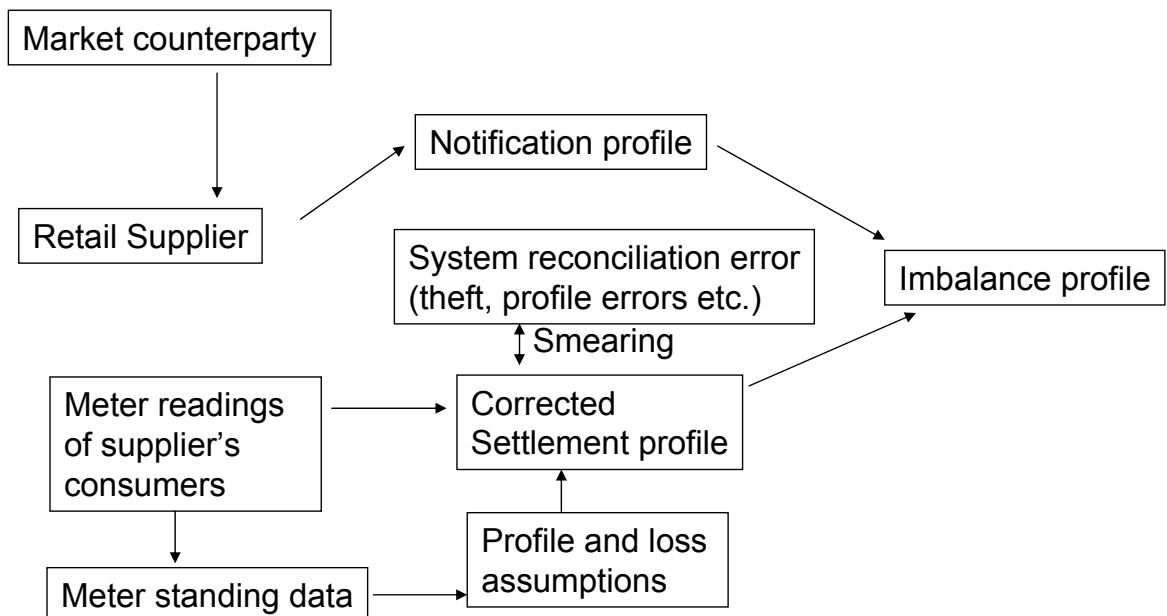
Pure "non DSM" supplier



Pure "DSM" supplier

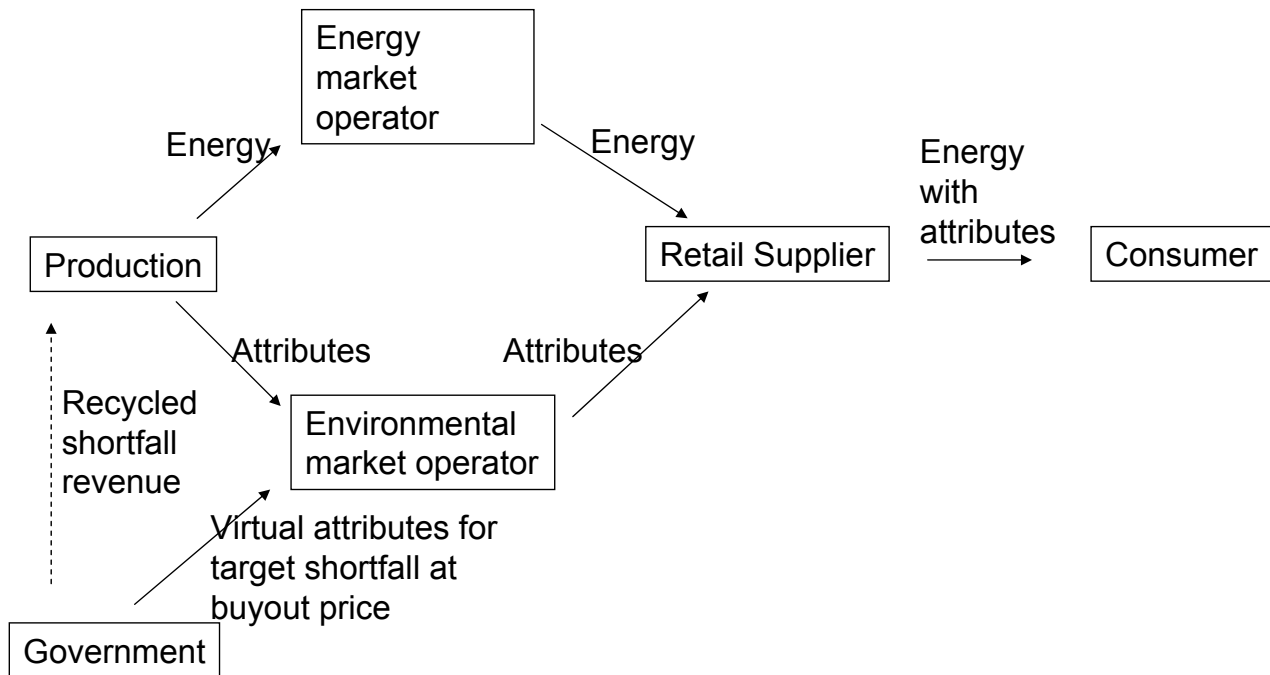


Imbalance and Smearing

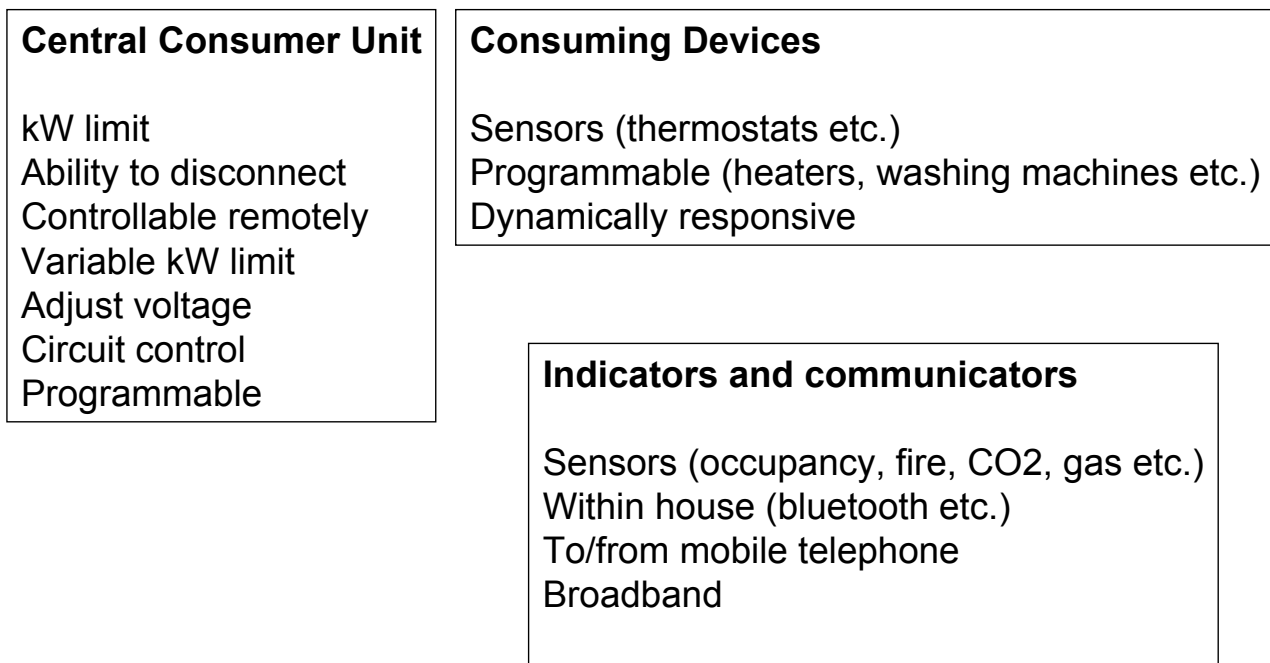


Arrows denote energy flow in the halfhour

Energy content labelling – Stylised View



Smart Devices



Useful examples

- France – Tempo (coms in – critical times)
- Italy – Telegestore (coms out, central control)
- Norway – Wholesale price indexation
- Sweden – Meter usage profiles
- Texas, California, Australia, Canada – Time of Use



[Mercati a termine per l'energia elettrica: l'esperienza europea](#)

Pia Saraceno | Amministratore Delegato | ref. Ricerche per l'Economia e la Finanza

Mercati a termine per l'energia elettrica: l'esperienza europea

Pia Saraceno - REF. Ricerche per l'Economia e la Finanza

Sandro Sapio - Università degli Studi di Napoli Parthenope

Fabio Baldi - REF. Ricerche per l'Economia e la Finanza

Workshop "La gestione del rischio nel mercato elettrico"

Roma – 15 giugno 2007

Mercati a termine per l'energia elettrica in Europa

- Quali motivazioni?
 - ✓ Evidenza sulla volatilità
 - ✓ Tipologie di rischio
- Caratteri strutturali
 - ✓ Evoluzione storica
 - ✓ Principali indicatori
- Performance
 - ✓ Efficienza informativa dei mercati derivati
 - ✓ Impatto sui prezzi *day-ahead*
- Conclusioni

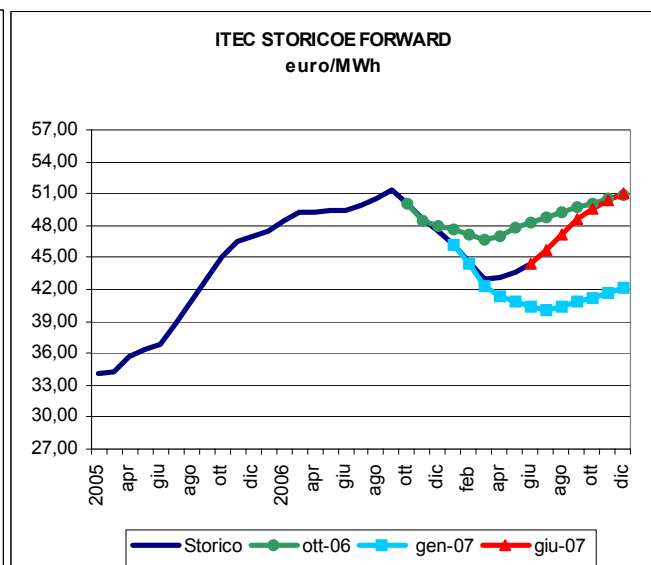
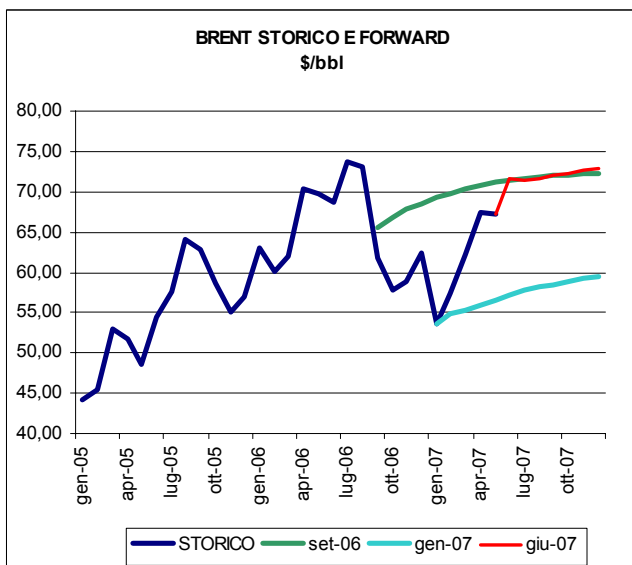
Perché i derivati elettrici in Europa

Volatilità e rischi

- Produttori e utenti sono esposti a diverse tipologie di rischio
 - ✓ Rischio di prezzo
 - ✓ Rischio volumetrico
 - ✓ Rischio di fallimento della controparte
 - ✓ Rischio di sbilanciamento regionale
 - ✓ Rischi legati agli investimenti in capacità
- L'estrema volatilità delle borse elettriche aggrava questi rischi
- L'incertezza scoraggia gli investimenti in nuova capacità produttiva

- Il prezzo *day-ahead* di equilibrio dipende dai "fondamentali" del mercato
- Esempi: costi dei carburanti, costi dei permessi di emissione, struttura della domanda, struttura dell'offerta
- La volatilità del mercato *day-ahead* dipende
 - ✓ dalla varianza delle fluttuazioni dei fondamentali
 - ✓ dalla rigidità di domanda e offerta

I FONDAMENTALI SONO VARIABILI



*ITEC™ indice REF-Morgan Stanley costruito con dati Platts;

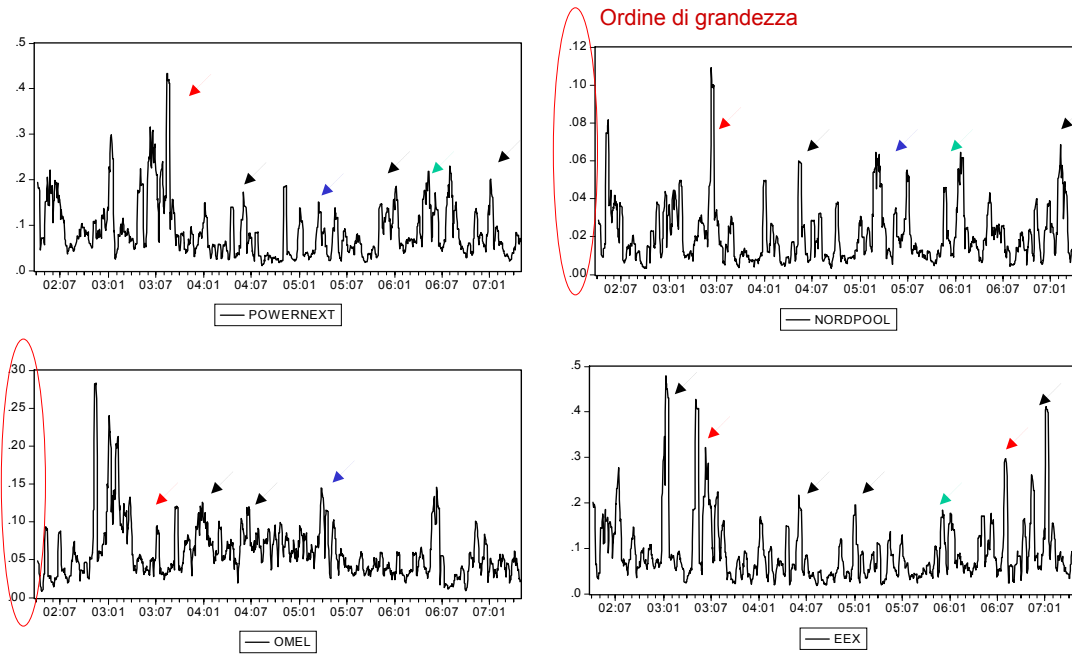
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Per informazioni www.ref-online.it

Fonte: Elaborazioni REF

Rolling Volatility nelle borse elettriche europee

ref.

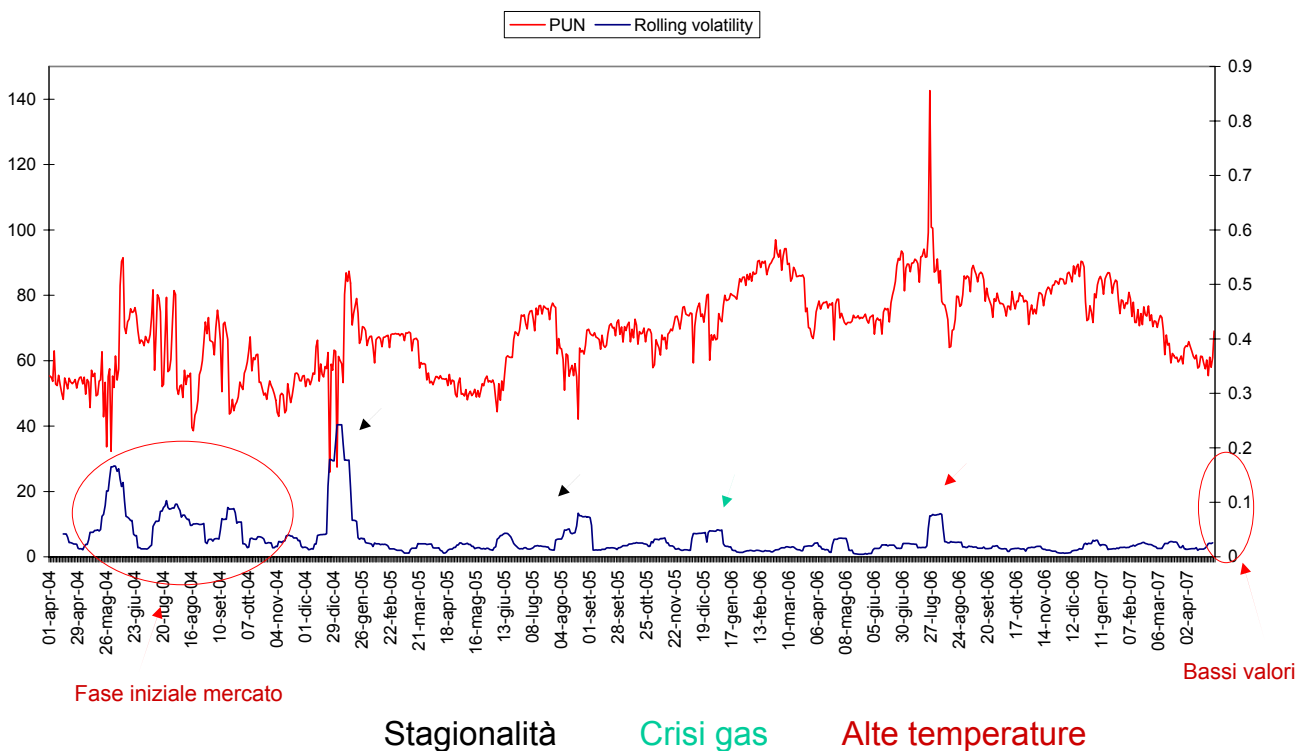


Picco principalmente imputabile a:

GAS **TEMPERATURA** **STAGIONALITA'** **GAS/TEMP**

Prezzi e volatilità nel mercato Ipx

ref.



Struttura dei mercati

Principali tappe storiche

- 1991 - "Portafoglio iniziale" E&W: CfD
- 1993 - NordPool: forward "fisici"
- 1995 - NP futures
- 1997 - NP: forward "finanziari"
- 1999 - NP options
- 2000 - NordPool CfD. UKPK futures
- 2002 - Derivati EEX
- 2004 - Powernext futures
- 2005 - NP: forward su CO2
- 2006 - MIBEL futures (Pen. Iberica)

	Futures	Forward	Opzioni	CfD	CO2 Futures
APX UK (Inghilterra)		X			
EEX (Germania)	X		X		X
ENDEX (Paesi Bassi)	X				
ICE Futures (UK)	X				
Ipex (Italia)					
NordPool (Scandin.)	X	X	X	X	X
OMIP (Pen. Iberica)	X				
PolPX (Polonia)	X*				
Powernext (Francia)	X				

Indicatori dimensionali: derivati vs. spot (2006)

	Volumi Spot (TWh)	Vol.Derivati (TWh)	Membri m.spot	Membri m.derivati
APX UK	10	(overall)	52	(overall)
EEX	88.7	1044	146	83
ENDEX	----	53	----	46
ICE Futures	----	n.a.	----	79
Ipex	196.5	----	103	----
NordPool	249.8	766	294	122
Omip/Omel	117.8	5.5*	25	21
Powernext	29.6	83.1	55	27

Performance

Efficienza informativa

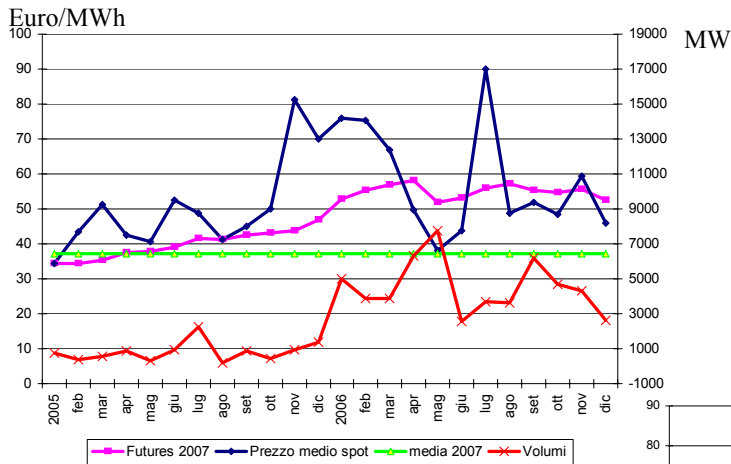
- Efficienza informativa: i prezzi degli strumenti finanziari riflettono pienamente tutta l'informazione disponibile
- Se il mercato a termine è efficiente
 - ✓ il prezzo future uguaglia il prezzo spot atteso, a meno di un premio al rischio:

$$F_{t-k} = E_{t-k}[S_t] - v_{t-k}$$
 - ✓ Il prezzo di un forward multiperiodale è uguale al valore di un portafoglio composto da forward uniperiodali
- Costi di un mercato a termine inefficiente
 - ✓ Ridotta credibilità
 - ✓ Difficoltà nella pianificazione degli investimenti e nella gestione dei rischi
 - ✓ Attrae speculatori

- Zuykov (2005)
 - ✓ Futures NordPool (1995-2005), EEX (2002-2004)
 - ✓ Inefficienza nel breve periodo (test ECM)
 - ✓ Misure relative di efficienza
 - Inefficienza EEX: il prezzo future non include tutta l'informazione rilevante
 - Inefficienza NordPool: bassa capacità predittiva dei futures

- Kristiansen (2007)
 - ✓ Forward mensili e stagionali NordPool (2003-2004)
 - ✓ Verifica uguaglianza prezzi forward stagionali – prezzi medi forward mensili
 - ✓ Simulazione relazioni teoriche
 - ✓ Risultato: Inefficienza del mercato

EEX: prezzo del future annuale 2006 vs. prezzo spot medio 2006

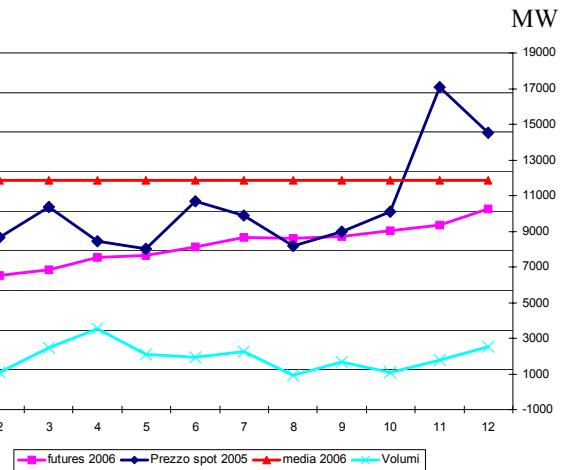


Euro/MWh

MW

Roma, 15 giugno 2007

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La gestione del rischio nel mercato elettrico

Impatto sui prezzi day-ahead

- Allaz-Vila (1993): gli scambi a termine rendono il mercato spot più competitivo (se concentrato)
 - ✓ Una copertura a termine incrementa il ricavo marginale
 - ✓ I generatori trovano conveniente espandere la produzione
 - ✓ Il prezzo spot subisce una pressione verso il basso
- Termini-Cavallo (2003): impatto positivo sulla liquidità anche in presenza di contratti bilaterali
- Powell (1993): effetti della collusione
 - ✓ Il prezzo spot eccede il costo marginale
 - ✓ Il prezzo *forward* eccede il prezzo spot atteso
 - ✓ La domanda realizza una *hedging* solo parziale

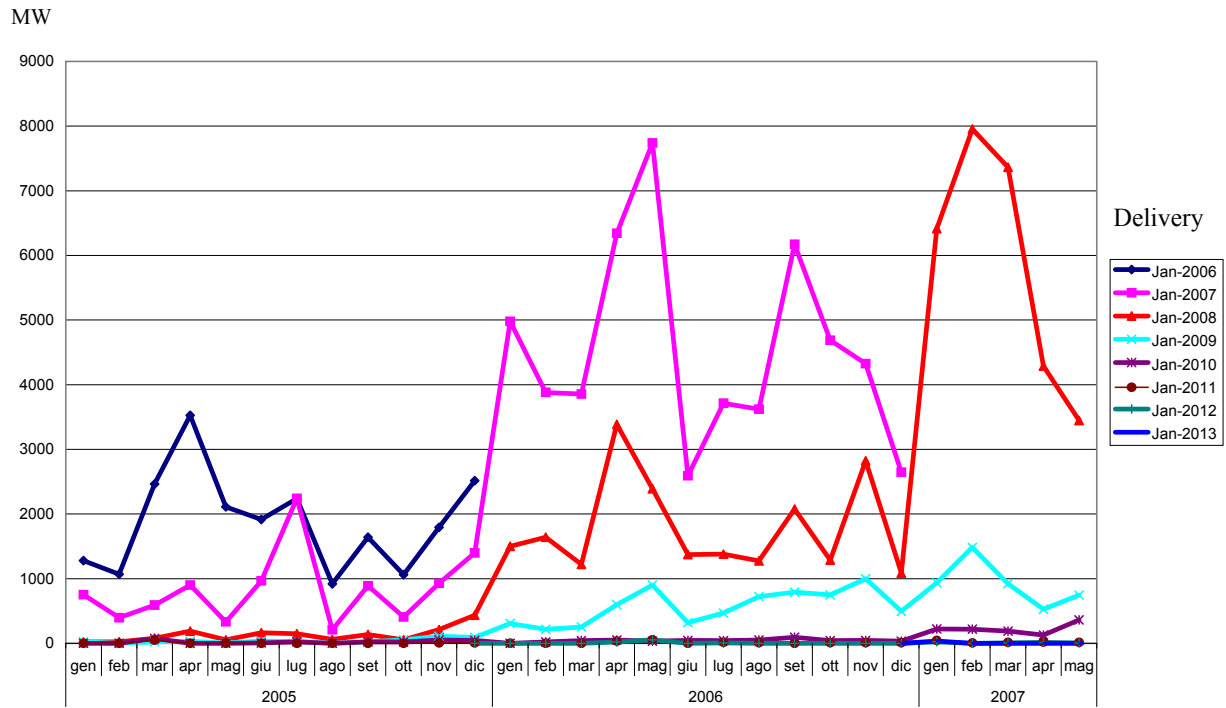
- Herguera (2000): conferma Allaz-Vila
 - ✓ Correlazione negativa tra copertura CfD e prezzi spot in E&W (1993-95), correlazione nulla nel 1998-99
 - ✓ Correlazione assente nel NordPool
 - ✓ Motivo: NordPool meno concentrato
- Cavallo-Sapio-Termini (2005)
 - ✓ I futures hanno contribuito a contenere gli effetti della crisi NordPool di fine 2002
 - ✓ L'introduzione dei futures non ha avuto un impatto significativo sul livello dei prezzi NordPool, ma ha ridotto la varianza

- Allaz-Vila (1993): l'impatto pro-concorrenza è più forte per maturities a lungo termine
- Adilov (2005): scelta endogena delle capacità
 - ✓ Se maturity < tempi di costruzione:
 - i generatori anticipano che saranno aggressivi sullo spot
 - riducono l'investimento in capacità
 - possibile effetto anti-concorrenziale
 - ✓ Implicazioni
 - Favorire gli scambi a lungo termine di derivati
 - Favorire i derivati puramente finanziari
 - Maturity brevi possono essere utili per ridurre potere di mercato in caso alta concentrazione ma molta capacità

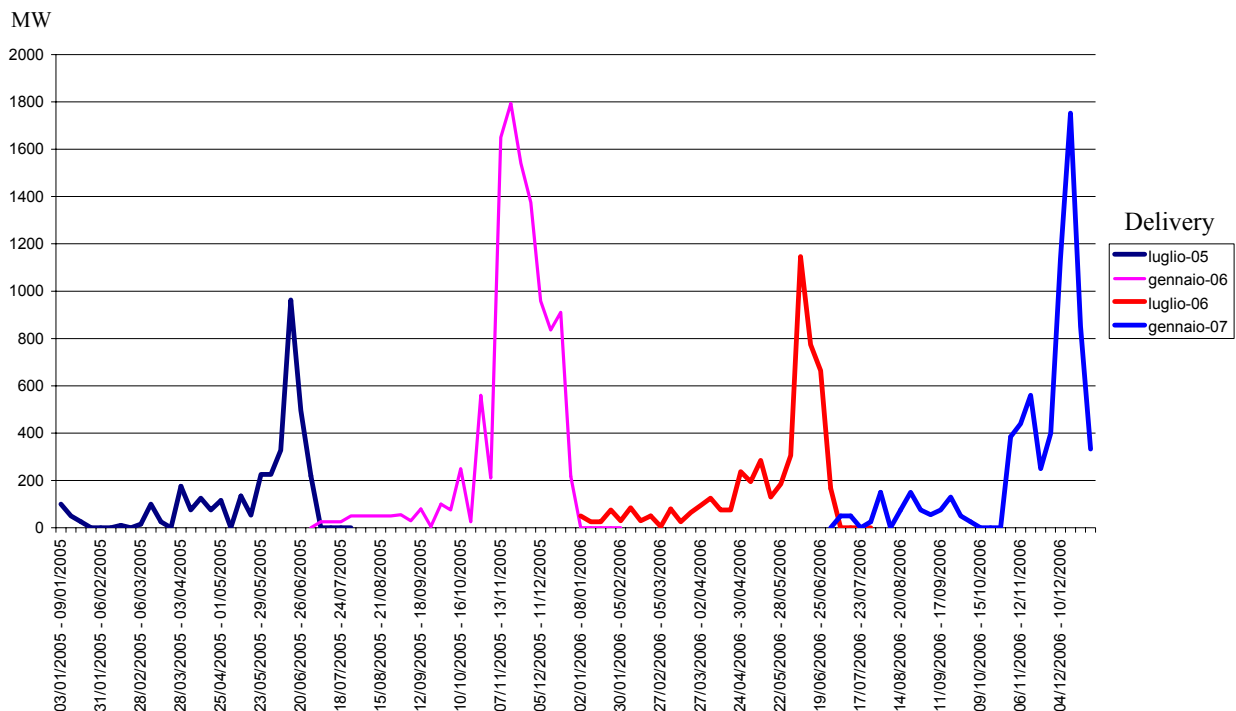
- Herguera (2000)
 - ✓ Il "portafoglio iniziale" dell'E&W (1991) era composto da CfD a 1-3 anni
 - ✓ E&W 1993/94: nuova ondata di CfD, stavolta a 5 anni
- NordPool
 - ✓ Progressiva riduzione degli orizzonti temporali
 - Da 8-9 settimane max a 6 settimane max
 - *Futures* più a lungo termine listati come *forward*
 - ✓ Preferenza per futures a lungo e forward a breve
 - Marking-to-market

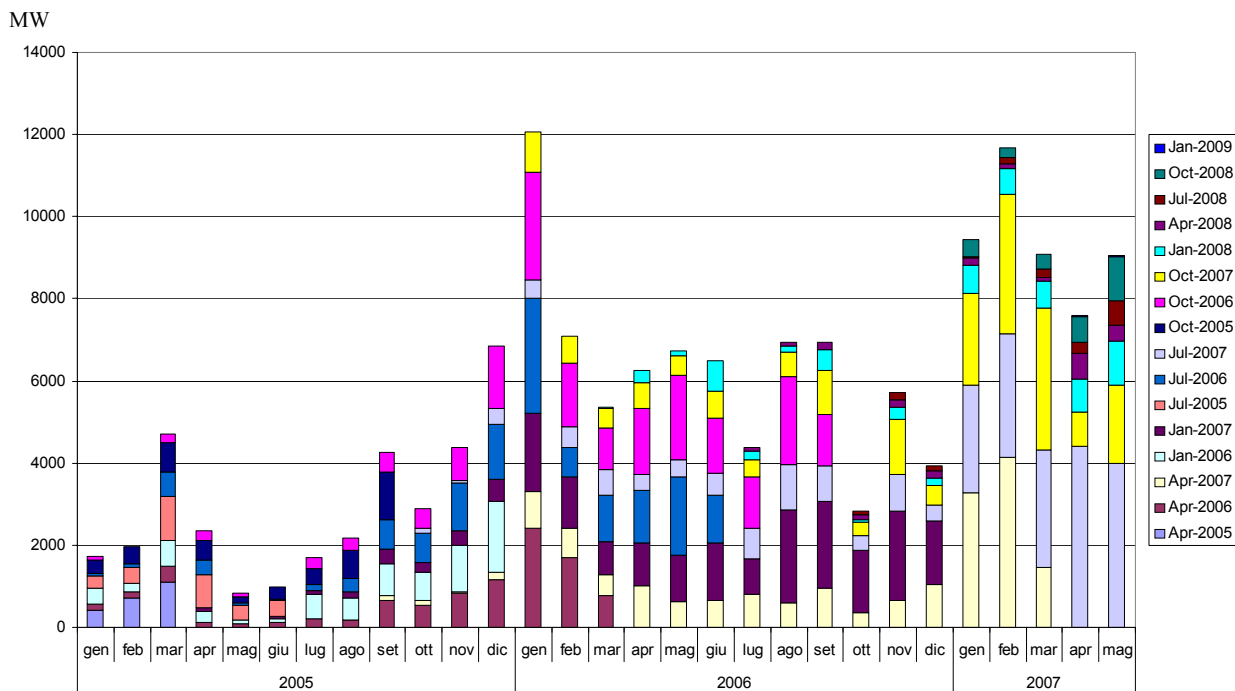
- EEX
 - ✓ Trading "fisico" trascurabile
 - ✓ Scambi concentrati nei periodi appena precedenti la consegna
 - ✓ Negli ultimi 2 mesi precedenti (futures mensili)
 - ✓ Nell'anno precedente (futures annuali e trimestrali)

EEX: Volumi futures annuali baseload



EEX: Volumi futures mensili (periodi non sovrapposti)





Contrattazione che inizia in modo anche consistente fino a 12 mesi prima della delivery, volumi totali in aumento

Conclusioni

Il mercato a termine migliora i segnali di prezzo e dà più informazioni agli investitori ed in generale agli operatori

Tuttavia i lavori passati in rassegna suggeriscono che

- ✓ I mercati a termine europei non sono efficienti
- ✓ L'impatto sui prezzi spot non è chiaro
- ✓ Gli scambi su brevi orizzonti temporali possono neutralizzare l'effetto pro-concorrenziale dei derivati

- Quali implicazioni?

- ✓ Investimenti in capacità
 - Potenziale indebolimento degli incentivi ad investire
 - Riduzione solo parziale dell'incertezza
- ✓ Hedging
 - Successo solo parziale

I mercati a termine non risolvono
i problemi strutturali

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK, and the number of people with a mental health problem who are in contact with mental health services has also increased (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2007, 2012, 2017, 2020).

The 1990s saw the introduction of the Mental Health Act 1990, which replaced the Mental Health Act 1983. The 1990 Act introduced a new system of compulsory treatment orders (CTOs) and a new system of community treatment orders (CTOs). The 1990 Act also introduced a new system of mental health review tribunals (MHRTs).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important part of the UK economy. One reason is that the public sector has become a major employer of people in the UK. Another reason is that the public sector has become a major provider of services to the public. A third reason is that the public sector has become a major source of income for the government.

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The role of structured trading in modern portfolio optimization

Stefano Fiorenzani | Manager Risk Analytics | Essent Trading NL

The Role of Structured Trading in Modern Portfolio Management

Rome 15th of June 2007

Workshop:

La gestione del rischio nel mercato elettrico

Dr. Stefano Fiorenzani

**Head of Risk Analytics Essent
Energy Trading**

The view expressed in this presentation is solely that of its writer. It does not necessarily express the view of the company he is working for.

1

Contents

- Speculative vs. Merchant Trading
- Structured products definition and typologies
- Pricing problems related to structured products
- Full requirement contracts in power markets
- Virtual assets (VPP, VGS, Virtual asset swaps)

2



Speculative vs. Merchant Trading

Speculative Trading

- Speculative purpose
- Take advantage from market price fluctuation
- Independence between industrial and trading activity
- Use of liquid instruments

Merchant trading

- Optimization purpose
- Optimize portfolio structure to take care of market's movements.
- Close connection with industrial activity
- Use of liquid and structured products

3



Structured products definition and general pricing guidelines

- A general and commonly accepted definition of what is a structured derivative product does not exist. Not necessarily an exotic derivative (a derivative with a non standard payoff function) is a structured product. We may identify some general features:
 - Medium long maturity/duration.
 - Physical delivery (not necessarily).
 - It can be seen as the sum of many different options. Not all these options are plain vanilla ones.
 - Its payoff does not depend on a single risk factor. Often, not all the risk sources are traded or liquid.
- Structured derivatives products are usually traded in the energy market with the scope of replicating some typical features of the underlying industrial world. We can buy a structured product as an alternative to a real asset investment, or we can trade structured products as a way of diversifying our portfolio of real assets. In the last few years the trading of structured products grew enormously.

4

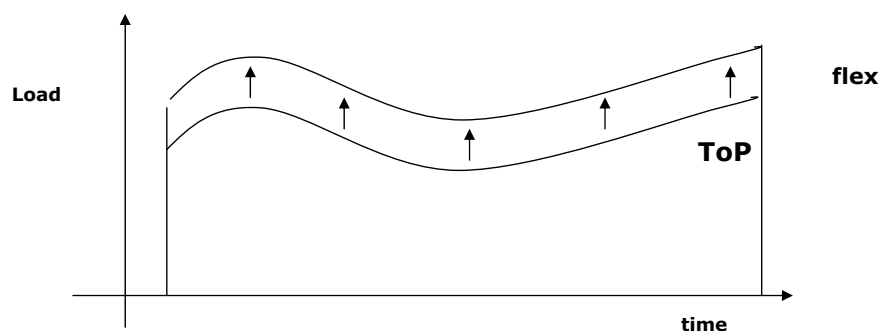
Structured products definition and general pricing guidelines

- Since, structured products are non standard derivatives instruments also pricing techniques that can be used for pricing are typically more complicated than traditional ones.
- In particular, the increased level of complexity will concerns:
 - Underlying price modelling.
 - Mathematical techniques for derivative price calculation.
 - Possibility of hedging the derivative by means of a "perfect replication" (market incompleteness).
- In any case, a detailed analysis of the options and the constraints embedded in the product is necessary step before the construction of any pricing model.

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Full requirement contracts in power markets (1)

- Typically physical power contracts are characterised by volumetric flexibilities. The contract is physically composed by a minimum Take or Pay load profile and a volumetric flexibility usually determined as a proportion of the ToP profile (ex. ToP +/- 10%).



- The contract price is the sum of the ToP fair quote and the options premium.
- As in the case of gas swing contracts volumetric flexibilities can be thought and priced as financial options to increase the volume of power effectively taken. Even ignoring the non trivial constraints that may characterise the contract, the main difficulty for the pricing is represented by frequency of the contract nominees.

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Full requirement contracts in power markets (1)

- When contract flexibilities have an hourly frequency the contract flexibility is effectively a string of hourly options. Hourly options are difficult to price (modelling problems) and mostly to hedge (market incompleteness).
- A possible approach for hedging could be that of aggregating hourly exposure into monthly (peak/off-peak) exposure and delta hedge the contract facing the basis risk.
- The correct valuation of the basis risk is not a simple task in this situation, due to the non standard dynamics of intra-day electricity prices.

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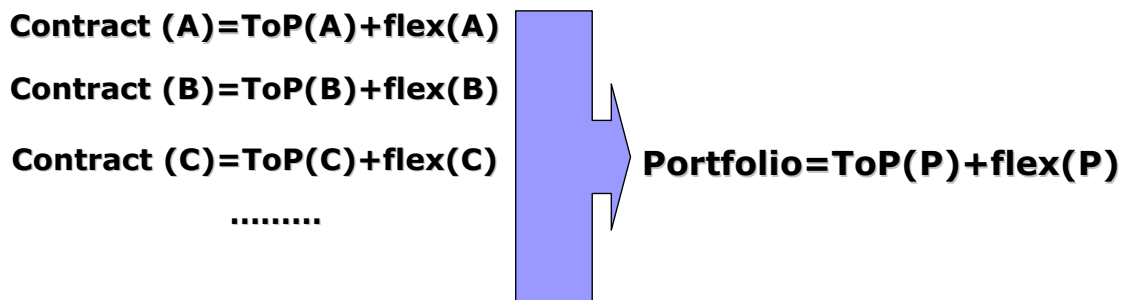


Full requirement contracts in power markets (2)

- The possibility to evaluate a flexible load power contract as the sum of a ToP and a string of options is essentially related to the assumption that every single client will exercise contract flexibilities with a financial rationale.
- This assumption is correct and necessary (opportunity cost) when the client is an active or potential player in the electricity market (wholesale contract). In this situation there is no incentive in aggregating contracts in a portfolio.
- When we deal with retail contracts (clients are not power market players) the exercise of contract flexibilities is not driven by a financial rationale. Power is a consumption good and power flexibility exercise depends on the consumption attitude of the client.
- Consumption attitude is not a systematic variable hence it can be diversified away in a well constructed portfolio. Hence, in retail portfolios there is a strong incentive towards aggregation. Profile diversification may create a competitive advantage since it generates a "virtual volumetric flexibility" that is never simultaneously exercised within the portfolio.

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Full requirement contracts in power markets (2)



with $\text{ToP(P)} = \sum \text{ToP(i)}$ $i=A,B,C,.....$

and $\text{flex(P)} < \sum \text{flex(i)}$ $i=A,B,C,.....$

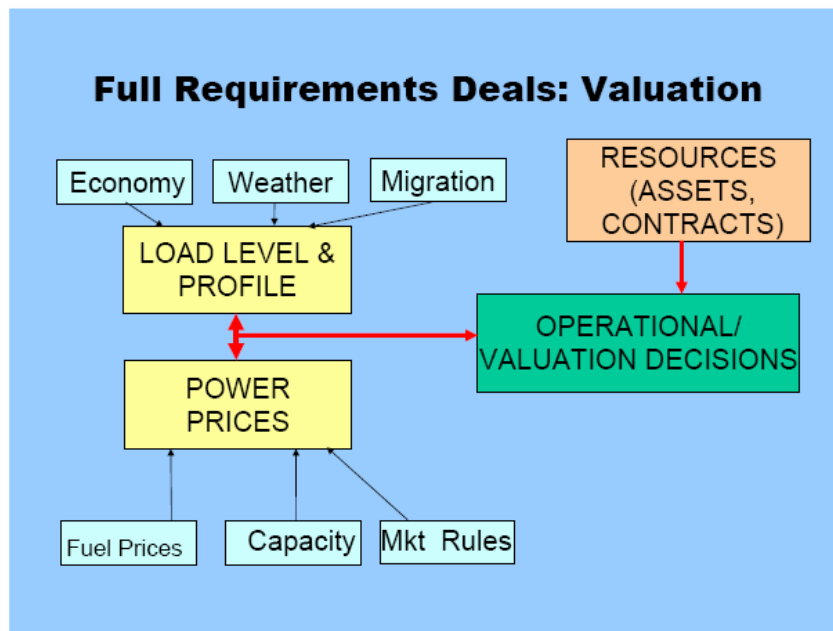
9

Full requirement contracts in power markets (3)

- In an extremely flexible full requirement contract the writer (ex. energy merchant) may be obliged to serve the full demand of the buyer (ex. local distributor) without any other constraint. Hence, there is a complete risk transfer from the final consumer to the producer or trader.
- Full requirements contracts of this type represent extremely serious challenges for pricing and risk management.
- Price risk.
- Volume risk (variable load and migration risk).
- Credit risk (amplified by the difficulty of enforcing contracts with many clients).
- The general approach for the pricing of these contracts is based on the estimation of the expected outcome plus the optimal risk rewards. Classical utility based techniques can be used, scaling risk aversion to correctly represents writer's risk appetite.

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Full requirement contracts in power markets (3)



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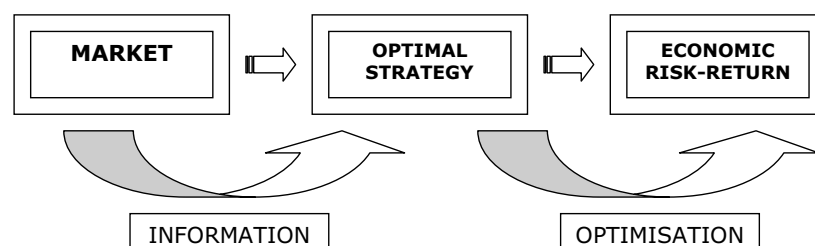
Virtual assets

- Traditionally, plain vanilla financial derivatives have been used in energy markets for hedging purposes with respect to a physical exposure generated by long-medium term contracts or real assets.
- The fact that often physical contracts and real assets are equipped with price and volume flexibilities but also constraints induced the introduction of exotic financial contracts which try to replicate this kind of exposure.
- Virtual assets are nowadays the most complex financial instruments actually traded in energy markets. Among virtual asset contracts we can list: Virtual Power Plants, Virtual Gas Storages.
- Common features of VA can be summarized as follows:
 - medium term maturity (1-5 years)
 - volumetric flexibilities and constraints
 - inter-temporal constraints
 - multi-risk exposure

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Virtual assets

- Virtual assets can be used by energy producers for hedging or portfolio diversification purposes. For energy traders or consumers virtual assets are an alternative and less capital intensive source of energy (physical or purely financial contracts can be often considered equivalent).
- The complexity of virtual asset is reflected by the complexity of mathematical techniques that have to be used for pricing purposes. The main complexity comes from the fact that the correct pricing of such kind of instruments is strictly related to optimal exercise strategy of their flexibilities and constraints.



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Virtual assets

- Differently from plain vanilla derivatives, where the pay-off is univocally determined by the performance of the underlying asset price (final level or path), VA payoff is generated by the exercise rule of contract flexibilities.
- In general the cash flow function of a VA contract will depend upon three groups of variables:

$$K(t) = K(x(t), a(t), S(t))$$

$a(t)$ => set of "control variables" we can manipulate to achieve our optimisation (eg. number of swings, switch on/off the plant, exercise a certain option)

$x(t)$ => set of variables called "state variables" , which determines the exact state of our system as a function of time. State variables are important because the physical constraints of the system can be imposed on them.

$S(t)$ => set of "stochastic variables" (e.g. electricity price, fuel price, but also demand or weather conditions).

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Virtual assets

- Pricing and hedging structured deals often requires the solution of a complex optimization problem.
- Perfect dynamic hedging of the resulting exposure is not possible (market incompleteness). Residual risk should be faced and correctly assessed.
- The following mathematical techniques can be used to obtain a numerical solution of the control problem:
 - Finite difference methods
 - Lattice approaches (trees forests)
 - Least squares Monte Carlo methods
 - Mixed approaches

All these methods present good and bad features, so the decision should be taken on the basis of the specific problem we need to solve.

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Virtual Power Plants

- In a very simplistic vision, thermal power generation assets are "*black boxes*" useful to transform fuel in electricity. Hence, they can be thought as a string of spark *spread options*.
- The simplicity of the spark-spread approach is of course appealing, but if we exclude the case of an extremely flexible power generation unit, in the majority of the cases power plants are characterised by many operational constraints, which prevents from a straightforward application of this simple option pricing valuation approach. Due to operational constraints, the unit commitment decision is not always an option.
- Operational constraints can be classified in 6 generic categories:
 - Commitment/De-commitment Lead Times
 - Inter-temporal Constraints
 - Minimum and Maximum Generation Capacity Constraints
 - Response Rate Constraints
 - Variable Heat Rate
 - Additional costs
- Often, operational characteristics of real plants are reproduced into financial or physical VPP or tolling contracts.

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Virtual Gas Storages

- A physical gas storage gives the owner the possibility to capture market opportunities by transforming over time the availability of a physical gas flow. Time transformation is performed by injecting and withdrawing gas in/from the storage during a certain horizon.
- From the financial point of view a gas storage can be thought as a stream of asymmetric straddle. Asymmetry is essentially due to physical constraints related to injection capacity and maximum stock capacity (depleted field, aquifer storage, salt cavern).
- Virtual gas storages are aimed to replicate financial flexibility of physical gas storages by giving the owner the possibility of calling gas previously stored for sale in the spot market or from putting gas into storage for future delivery.
- All the value comes from the shape of the gas forward curve (intrinsic value) and from the possibility to capture transient price and demand fluctuations (flexibility value).

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Virtual Gas Storages

- Depending on storage cycle different products can be created from daily products (to capture week end week days spreads) to seasonal products.
- Variables which determine product features and mainly product's value are:
 - The maximum storage capacity of the facility
 - The maximum deliverability rate as a function of the inventory level
 - The maximum injection rate as a function of the inventory level

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Virtual Asset Swaps

- Virtual assets can be considered a capital non intensive way of penetrating a certain market but also a nice instrument to diversify a portfolio of real assets. However, as for options, virtual asset buyer has to pay a premium (upfront or periodic fee) to enter in the contract. The fee is a monetary investment.
- A good way of using virtual asset contracts for portfolio diversification without incurring in monetary investments is represented by Virtual asset swaps. Like for equity asset swaps, the two parts agree to exchange two virtual asset contracts without the payment of any premium. As in any swap the deal should be structured in such a way to result "fair" (subjectively) at least at the initial time.
- Through asset swaps we can achieve portfolio diversification in the following dimensions:
 - Geographical diversification
 - Commodity diversification
 - Technology diversification
 - Flexibility and efficiency diversification
- The correct pricing of such a type of contracts is based (for what we said so far) on the ability of assess from a risk/reward perspective the structure of the two deals involved in the swap.

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About the speaker

- **Stefano Fiorenzani** is head of Risk analytics in Essent Energy Trading in Den Bosch (NL). Previously, he has worked as a Quantitative Analyst and Researcher in the Italian energy sector and financial industry. Currently, his activity concentrates on optimization methods for valuing real assets, virtual assets, and structured financial products, with a major focus on alternative techniques for dealing with incomplete illiquid markets. He has published research papers on major energy journals and a recent monograph on energy finance ("Quantitative Methods for Electricity Trading and Risk Management", Palgrave Macmillan, 2006). He has collaborated with academic institutions such as the University of Milan Bicocca and the Athens University of Economics and Business.
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and is projected to reach 17.5 million by 2025 (Office for National Statistics 2005).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2001) has set out a strategy for the care of the elderly, and the Health Service Research Department (2002) has published a research agenda for the care of the elderly. The Health Service Research Department (2002) has identified a number of research priorities, including the need to improve the quality of care for the elderly.

The aim of this paper is to review the current research on the quality of care for the elderly, and to identify areas for further research. The paper is organized as follows. First, we discuss the current research on the quality of care for the elderly. Second, we identify areas for further research. Third, we discuss the implications of our findings for practice.

The current research on the quality of care for the elderly is largely based on the use of surveys and interviews. The most common method used is the use of surveys to measure the quality of care for the elderly. The most common survey used is the Health Service Research Department (2002) Quality of Care for the Elderly Survey (QCE).

The QCE is a survey of the quality of care for the elderly in the UK. It is a survey of the quality of care for the elderly in the UK. It is a survey of the quality of care for the elderly in the UK. It is a survey of the quality of care for the elderly in the UK.

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Hedging techniques used in Italy and Europe by market players:
recent developments and future perspectives

Philippe Petit | Executive Director Energy Risk Management | Goldman Sachs International

Goldman Sachs International

Hedging Techniques used in Italy and Europe by market players: recent developments and future perspectives

Philippe Petit, Executive Director
Friday 15 June 2007, Rome



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Goldman Sachs (GS) Energy Risk Management

- GS is one of the largest traders and providers of energy risk management in the world
- Our commodities business, known as J. Aron, deals as a principal to transactions in the global oil, oil products, natural gas, electricity and coal markets worldwide. J. Aron is wholly-owned and fully guaranteed by the Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
- J. Aron is highly involved in the European energy markets:
 - One of the largest traders and market makers for European crude oil, fuel oil and gasoil
 - Involved in the physical European natural gas markets at the NBP in the UK, at Zeebrugge in Belgium and at the TTF in the Netherlands
 - Active in related physical power markets and interconnectors (UK, Germany, France, Holland)
 - Active in physical emissions trading (EUAs and CERs)
- J. Aron is currently not a participant in the spot and forward physical gas and power market in Italy
- However, Goldman Sachs is active in working with participants in the Italian power and gas markets:
 - Hedging exposure to the CT and other power formulas and its underlying pricing components, which are indexed to fuel oil, light crude oils, and international coals
 - Hedging exposure to natural gas prices that are indexed to oil related formulas

European Power: Market Development

- ① UK power – physical and financial (NETA, LEBA)
- ② Nordpool power – financial
- ③ German power – physical and financial (RWE Grid, Phelix)
- ④ Dutch power – physical and financial (Tennet, APX)
- ⑤ French power – physical and financial (RTE Grid, Powernext)
- ⑥ Italy, Spain and Central Europe are also developing power markets (Borsa elettrica, MIBEL)



3 Months Rolling Power Prices in €/MWH



1998-2000: Italy at a premium to the rest of Europe

1998-1999

- 1998: start of the European Gas & Power market liberalisation on the back of the relevant EU directives
- Gas & Power trading develops around the UK, Germany and the Benelux

1999-2000

- First power wholesale transactions in Italy
 - Physical, with either Merchants or Utilities as counterparts
 - Take advantage of inefficiencies of the transport network
 - Italian players buying mostly fixed price, benchmarked to their oil-based formulas
- The power network operators become more efficient and start auctioning the capacity to Italy. The proceeds of the interconnector auctions are allocated to make cross-border connections more efficient
- Actors turn to gas and once again take advantage of transport network inefficiencies

2001-2002: the obvious arbitrage opportunities with Western Europe are gone. What's next?

2001-2002

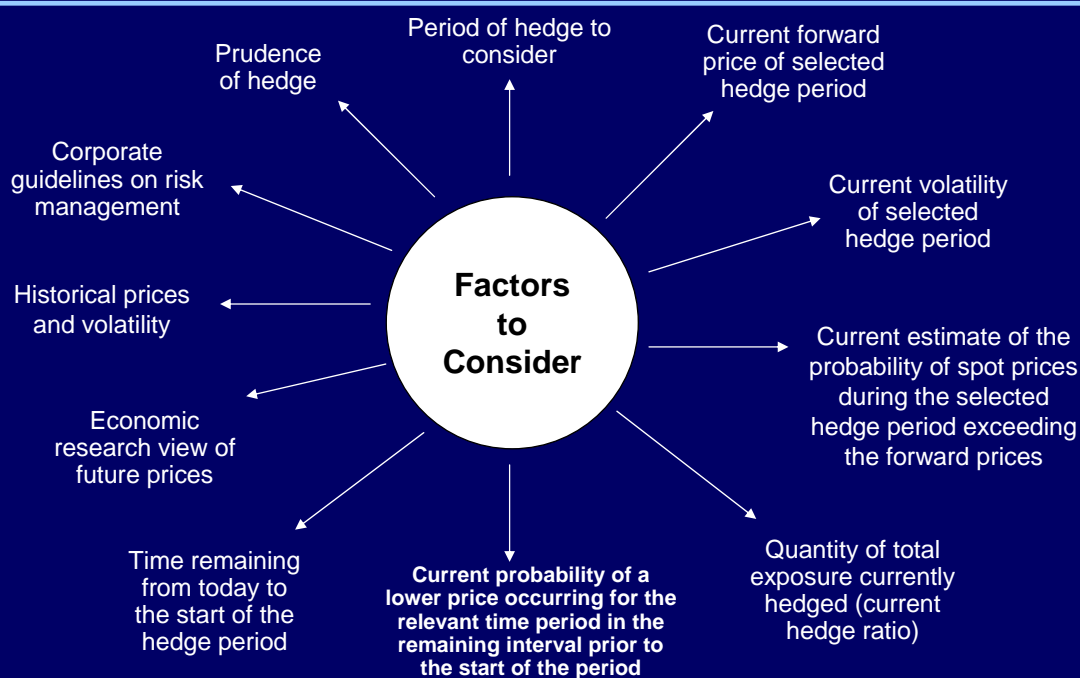
- Demise of the US Energy Merchants. Nevertheless, European Utilities keep on developing trading groups to optimise their pan-European positions
- The Financial Institutions start to develop their Gas & Power capabilities. They slowly become the natural intermediary for Utilities
- The Financial Institutions start to show interest in the Italian oil-based formulas
- Education of the market on financial Derivatives done by the Financial Institutions and Trading Houses
- Education of the Financial Institutions on the Italian Energy Market done by the local Italian players
 - The formulas are complex
 - The Financial Institutions are proposing proxy-hedges
 - The Derivatives market does not really take off

2003-2006: The Italian market is getting used to Derivatives

2003-2006

- The Italian power sector is split up in four and all non Italian Utilities start to focus on Italy
- Utilities become more sophisticated: start to focus not only on Power & Gas but to the link to oil
- European Utilities become more active at the Italian borders. They start approaching Financial Institutions to hedge their exposure to power and gas sales in the Italian market at floating oil-linked prices
- Local Utilities start diversifying their source of supply and require hedging
- Financial Institutions and Trading Houses start actively quoting (i) the CT and (ii) different gas formulas such as the ENI Gas Release
- Interest is growing as Utilities want to lock in their margin
- Financial Institutions develop their systems and are getting more comfortable quoting complex formulas
- Power prices in Europe start to align to power prices in Italy, leading to a more balanced import/export relationship between Italy and the rest of Europe

Dimensions of the hedging decision



The European Power Market: Background

- **UK:** the market trades as a spark spread since the late 1990s, thanks to real gas and power markets. Utilities manage their position as a spark spread. Traders use gas as a proxy-hedge to hedge a large power position
- **Germany/Netherlands:** the market trades either as a spark (NL) or dark (GE) versus API#2, Gasunie (FO 1% rot bfob and GO 0.2 rot bfob) or TTF. Utilities start to look at their positions as spark spreads and dynamically manage them. Some traders still look at the different component separately. The currency can have an important impact on the spark
- **Scandinavia:** very influenced by precipitations
- **France:** very influenced by its neighbours (UK, Germany, Spain, Italy) and by temperature
- **Transactions** happen out 5 to 6 years on the curve. Liquidity is present in the first 24 months
- **Key influence of emissions (EUAs/CERs)** on all European power markets

The European Power Market: Hedging Instruments

- **Forwards:** physical exchange of power (additional risk compared to cash-settled transactions: delivery unpaid)
 - Fixed price
 - Floating price: indexed to fuels (coal, fuel oil, gasoil, Brent etc.)
- **Options on physical:** the most developed products are options on forwards, i.e. options that give the buyer the right to enter into a fixed price forward contract (similar to swaptions)
- **When exchanges are developed, cash settled transactions can be executed (Phelix, APX, LEBA, Powernext):**
 - Swaps
 - Average Price Options (APO)
- **Our experience shows that Traders, Utilities and Consumers usually keep it simple!**

The European Power Market: Type of Clients

- **Power Utilities**
 - Dominant player in the European landscape
 - Focused on the spark spread hedging

- **Consumers / End-Users (Municipalities, Industrials, etc.)**
 - More prone to buy power at an indexed price, either to power or to some other commodities (oil, gas, coal, etc.)
 - They usually separate their physical purchase decision to their hedging decision by buying physical power at a floating price and going to banks to hedge their indexed price position

The Future



2007 →

- Most transactions done between Consumers and Utilities for 2007 in Italy were concluded at a fixed price. As a consequence, we have seen very little hedging activity from Consumers. Utilities and Producers have been focusing on hedging their fuel costs.
- Development of a real power market (PUN)... finally? We have seen a few traders trading physical power in Italy. But very little activity so far on the forward curve
- Depending on where oil prices go, the oil-based power formula market could survive and continue to develop according to the specific needs of each player
- Further development of the LNG market ensures the survival of oil-based formulas
- Can the development of a real gas market (PSV) lead to real spark spread transactions in 2008?

What can a Financial Institution bring to the Table

Solution

- A Financial Institution will work with its Client to understand its needs and see if it can bring solutions to its hedging requirements

Precision

- Formulas are complicated and prone to error. Financial Institutions ought to be rigorous and always agree on historical data with their Clients before trading

Liquidity and Competitive pricing

- Clients are looking for liquidity and consistent competitive pricing. Financial Institutions need to offer this if they want to be in the market for the long term

Speed of Execution

- Underlying oil and currency markets move fast, hence formulas as well. Financial Institutions need to be able to quote formulas fast and accurately

Conclusion

- There is a misperception that the Italian market lags behind in terms of power and gas trading
- In fact, the Italian market has been trading since the beginning of the liberalisation
- Like every other European market, Italy is heavily dependent on oil-indexed formulas
- Even if a power-to-power market and a gas-to-gas market develops in Italy, because of the existence of long term contracts (especially with the development of the LNG market), the influence of the oil complex on the gas and power prices will not disappear
- The development of a power-to-power market and a gas-to-gas market will permit local players to arbitrage power and gas prices with oil-indexed prices
- We see more and more request in North West Europe from players that are willing to buy or sell power indexed to some sort of oil-index (either to lock in the spark spread from a producer perspective or to benefit from potential price decreases from a customer perspective)

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Avvio della piattaforma conti energia a termine: uno strumento contro i rischi nell'esecuzione fisica delle transazioni a termine nel mercato elettrico
Guido Bortoni | Responsabile Direzione Mercati | Autorita' per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas

L'avvio della Piattaforma Conti Energia a Termine: uno strumento contro i rischi nell'esecuzione fisica delle transazioni a termine nel mercato elettrico

Guido Bortoni, Direttore Mercati

Autorità per l'energia elettrica e il gas
DIREZIONE MERCATI

Workshop GME-IEFE "La gestione del rischio nel mercato elettrico"

Roma, 15 giugno 2007



Autorità per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas, Direzione Mercati

1

Deliberazione n. 111/06, nuovo assetto per il dispacciamento al fine di:

- Favorire lo sviluppo di mercati a termine **trasparenti**, liquidi ed **efficienti** per facilitare un'adeguata ripartizione ed allocazione dei rischi tra i vari attori (produzione, consumo, intermediazione)
- Semplificare e quindi minimizzare i costi di transazione connessi all'acquisto e alla vendita di energia elettrica, anche attraverso una **nuova architettura del sistema di registrazione** per l'esecuzione dei contratti



Autorità per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas, Direzione Mercati

2

Condizioni essenziali per la nuova architettura del sistema di registrazione dei contratti

- Assicurare la **coerenza** delle obbligazioni commerciali in vendita con quelle in acquisto e la loro rispondenza alle **reali capacità degli operatori di immettere (e prelevare)** energia elettrica
- Prevedere un **robusto sistema di garanzie** rispetto ai rischi di controparte conseguenti al mancato rispetto degli obblighi di immissione e di prelievo derivanti dalla registrazione delle posizioni commerciali



Per gli operatori le criticità del sistema (Piattaforma Bilaterali - PB) erano infatti:

- transazioni commerciali coincidenti con i programmi fisici, necessità di suddividere i programmi tra tutti i contratti registrati → **complessità e rigidità nell'esecuzione delle transazioni**
- corretta programmazione delle unità di un operatore **dipendente dalla coerente programmazione della controparte** con conseguente rischio di sbilanciamento
- impossibilità di aggiustare la posizione commerciale utilizzando la sola PB
- **limitate possibilità di trading** – transazioni legate a “doppio filo” alla disponibilità degli asset fisici nella disponibilità degli operatori



Prime modifiche introdotte per venire incontro alle esigenze degli operatori:

- **Sbilanciamento a programma**: facoltà per gli operatori di mercato acquirenti di cedere in borsa energia acquisita tramite bilaterali eccedentaria rispetto al proprio fabbisogno “a programma”.
- Introduzione della **Piattaforma di aggiustamento Bilaterali (PAB)** per l’aggiustamento bilaterale della domanda
- Il moltiplicarsi delle piattaforme di registrazione dei programmi (PB, PAB, IPEX) gestiti da operatori diversi e in assenza di un adeguato sistema di garanzie ha comportato una maggiore **vulnerabilità del sistema**: difficili controlli sulla coerenza dei programmi e le reali capacità fisiche degli operatori (**sicurezza**) e sulla reale esposizione dei medesimi rispetto alle posizioni assunte sulle diverse piattaforme (**rischio commerciale**)



La deliberazione n. 111/06 definisce le nuove regole per il dispacciamento, è pienamente operativa dal 1 maggio 2007

- Introduzione della **Piattaforma dei Conti Energia a termine (PCE)** che aumenta la flessibilità per la registrazione degli acquisti e delle vendite
- Introduzione di un sistema di garanzie che consente il **monitoraggio dell’esposizione** degli operatori verso “il sistema” (Terna e GME per quanto attiene al sistema), assicurando il buon esito delle transazioni concluse dagli operatori nell’ambito del servizio di dispacciamento



PCE – maggiore flessibilità per la registrazione delle transazioni

- Transazioni commerciali distinte dalla programmazione fisica delle unità
- La correttezza della programmazione delle unità di un operatore non dipende dalla programmazione della controparte
- Maggiori possibilità di trading: transazioni commerciali non vincolate dagli asset fisici nella disponibilità degli operatori → agli operatori titolari di conti in immissione è concessa la possibilità di effettuare anche transazioni in acquisto e viceversa



PCE – monitoraggio dell'esposizione degli operatori

Conti energia a termine

- per il controllo della congruenza delle posizioni commerciali con le capacità fisiche (margini)
- contabilizzazione delle posizioni degli operatori nei confronti del GME relativamente agli acquisti e alle vendite a termine registrate (partite economiche legate ai CCT)
- Conti di sbilanciamento effettivo per la contabilizzazione delle posizioni degli operatori nei confronti di Terna relative agli sbilanciamenti effettivi



Quale sistema di garanzie

Esigenze conflittuali da contemperare:

- Ridurre il rischio di mancata copertura dei costi di sistema in caso di mancato pagamento o di fallimento di uno o più operatori
- Contenere il costo per gli operatori delle garanzie prestate al sistema
- Attribuire correttamente le responsabilità ed i costi → contenere gli oneri sostenuti dagli operatori in caso di inadempimento da parte di soggetti terzi



Sistema di garanzie: opzioni valutate

Mutualistico/assicurativo: comporta che l'onere che si determina per effetto dell'insolvenza da parte di un operatore venga ripartito (socializzato) sugli altri operatori; questo può avvenire sulla base della creazione di un fondo cui partecipano tutti gli operatori oppure mediante l'imposizione di un corrispettivo generalizzato.

Semplicità gestionale – Minori costi per gli operatori – Scarsa equità

Individuale: prevede l'imposizione al singolo operatore di costituire un ammontare di garanzie che copra la sua esposizione.

Complessità gestionale (richiede monitoraggio continuo dell'esposizione) – Maggiori costi per gli operatori – Massima equità



Sistema adottato – miglior compromesso

Mutualistico/individuale: sostanzialmente di tipo individualistico, prevede però una componente di carattere mutualistico al fine di contenere i costi per gli operatori: corrispettivo autorizzato dall’Autorità a copertura degli eventuali oneri derivanti dall’insolvenza di un utente non coperti dalla garanzia individuale

Sistema “doppio”: la struttura del sistema italiano impone sistemi di garanzie distinti per Terna e GME che devono essere gestiti in modo autonomo ma coordinato attraverso un opportuno scambio informativo

Limite nel periodo di registrazione consentito: 60 giorni



Funzionamento dei sistemi di garanzia – GME e Terna

- La garanzia richiesta dal GME copre le partite economiche derivanti dall’applicazione della CCT → deve essere prestata dagli **operatori di mercato** titolari di unità di produzione, miste (pompaggi), o di import / export

- La garanzia richiesta da Terna copre tutti gli oneri di dispacciamento connessi all’immissione/prelievo di energia → deve essere prestata dagli **utenti del dispacciamento**

- Su ciascun conto possono essere registrate transazioni in acquisto o in vendita purché:

- la posizione netta che si determina sul conto sia congruente con i margini dello stesso
- la transazione sia garantita nei confronti di Terna e GME



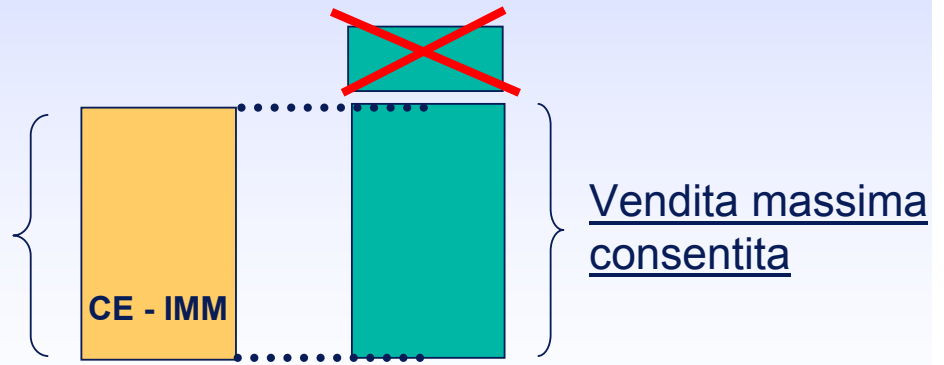
Esempio del funzionamento dei sistemi di garanzia – GME - Terna

- Es. richiesta di registrazione di una vendita in un conto energia in immissione:

1 La richiesta è congrua rispetto ai margini del conto?

Margine a salire

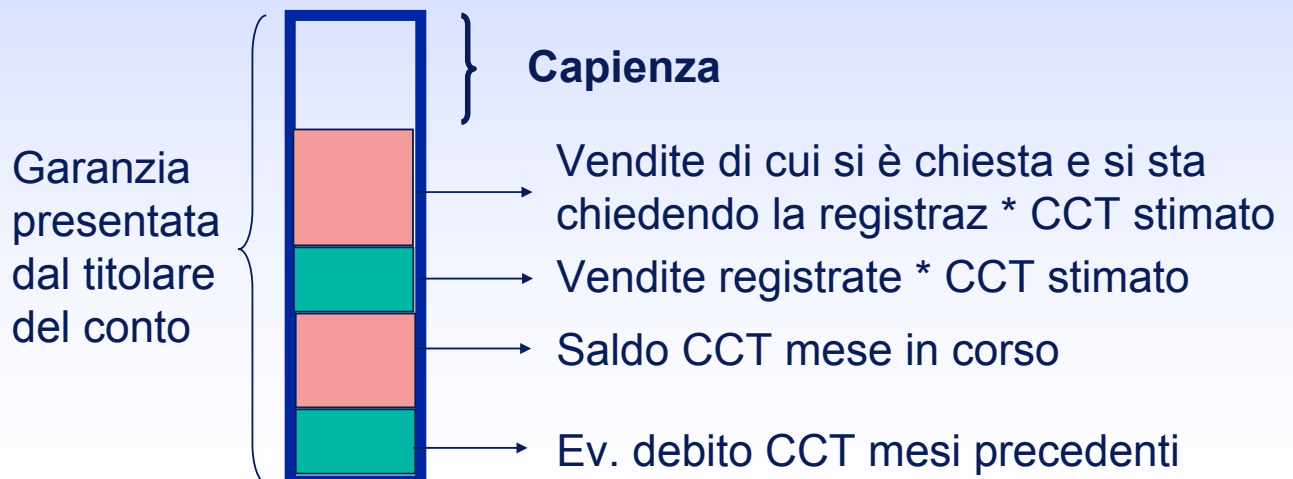
determinato come la somma delle potenze massime in immissione delle unità di produzione sottese (comunicate da Terna)



Esempio del funzionamento dei sistemi di garanzia – GME - Terna

- Es. richiesta di registrazione di una vendita in un conto energia in immissione:

2 Capienza delle garanzie verso il GME > 0 ?



Esempio del funzionamento dei sistemi di garanzia – GME - Terna

- Es. richiesta di registrazione di una vendita in un conto energia in immissione:

3

Esposizione cumulata verso Terna < Massima esposizione consentita verso Terna?

A differenza di quanto avviene per la garanzia richiesta dal GME il valore della garanzia richiesta da Terna è predeterminato sulla base della operatività degli utenti del dispacciamento e opportunamente corretto per tenere in considerazione l'onorabilità e la solvibilità dell'utente stesso.

Il monitoraggio dell'esposizione cumulata si basa sui conti di sbilanciamento effettivo

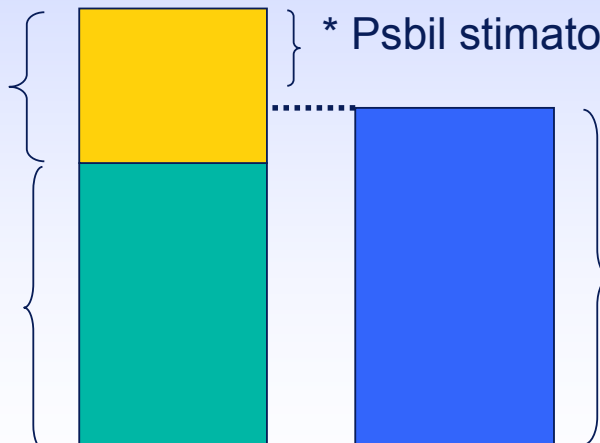


Esempio del funzionamento dei sistemi di garanzia – GME - Terna

I conti di sbilanciamento effettivo, gestiti da Terna, misurano l'esposizione di ciascun UdD nei confronti di Terna relativa ai corrispettivi di sbilanciamento:

Offerte accettate in MSD + ordini in tempo reale

Programmi Post MA di immissione o prelievo



* Psbil stimato = saldo del conto

Energia effettivamente immessa o prelevata



Esempio del funzionamento dei sistemi di garanzia – GME - Terna

L'esposizione cumulata tiene conto del saldo del conto di sbilanciamento effettivo, valorizzando le vendite registrate sul conto in immissione dell'UdD al Psbil stimato, oltre ai debiti e crediti maturati (o stimati) in relazione a corrispettivi di dispacciamento ulteriori.

L'esposizione è massima in assenza del dato di misura – non appena questo è disponibile l'UdD riduce la propria esposizione nei confronti del sistema.



Conclusioni

L'introduzione della PCE e dei sistemi di garanzie nei confronti di Terna e GME ad essa connessi hanno permesso di ridurre la vulnerabilità del sistema ai rischi nell'esecuzione fisica delle transazioni a termine senza comportare oneri eccessivi per gli operatori:

La congruità fisica delle richieste di registrazione di transazioni viene controllata istantaneamente e preliminarmente all'accettazione

L'esposizione degli operatori viene monitorata in continuo grazie ai flussi informativi tra Terna e GME – anche gli operatori possono regolare la propria operatività in funzione delle coperture disponibili



Gestore del Mercato Elettrico S.p.A.



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