

Flame conference – Expert session Bergermeer
Amsterdam, 14 April 2015

What is the fair value of Bergermeer SBU?



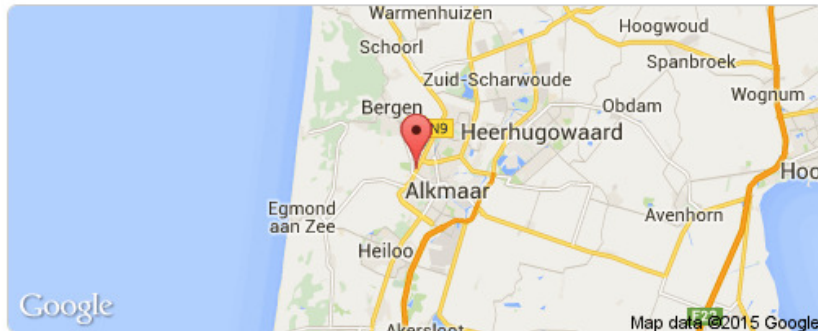
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Bergermeer SBU 2015

Storage name

Storage physical location

Location coordinates found.



Gas market *

Volume restrictions

Start date

Max (MWh)

Default rates (daily)

Inventory level

Firm injection rate

Firm withdrawal rate

Linear interpolation

☒ Yes ☐ No

Storage costs

Valid from

Injection cost - fixed, firm

EUR / MWh

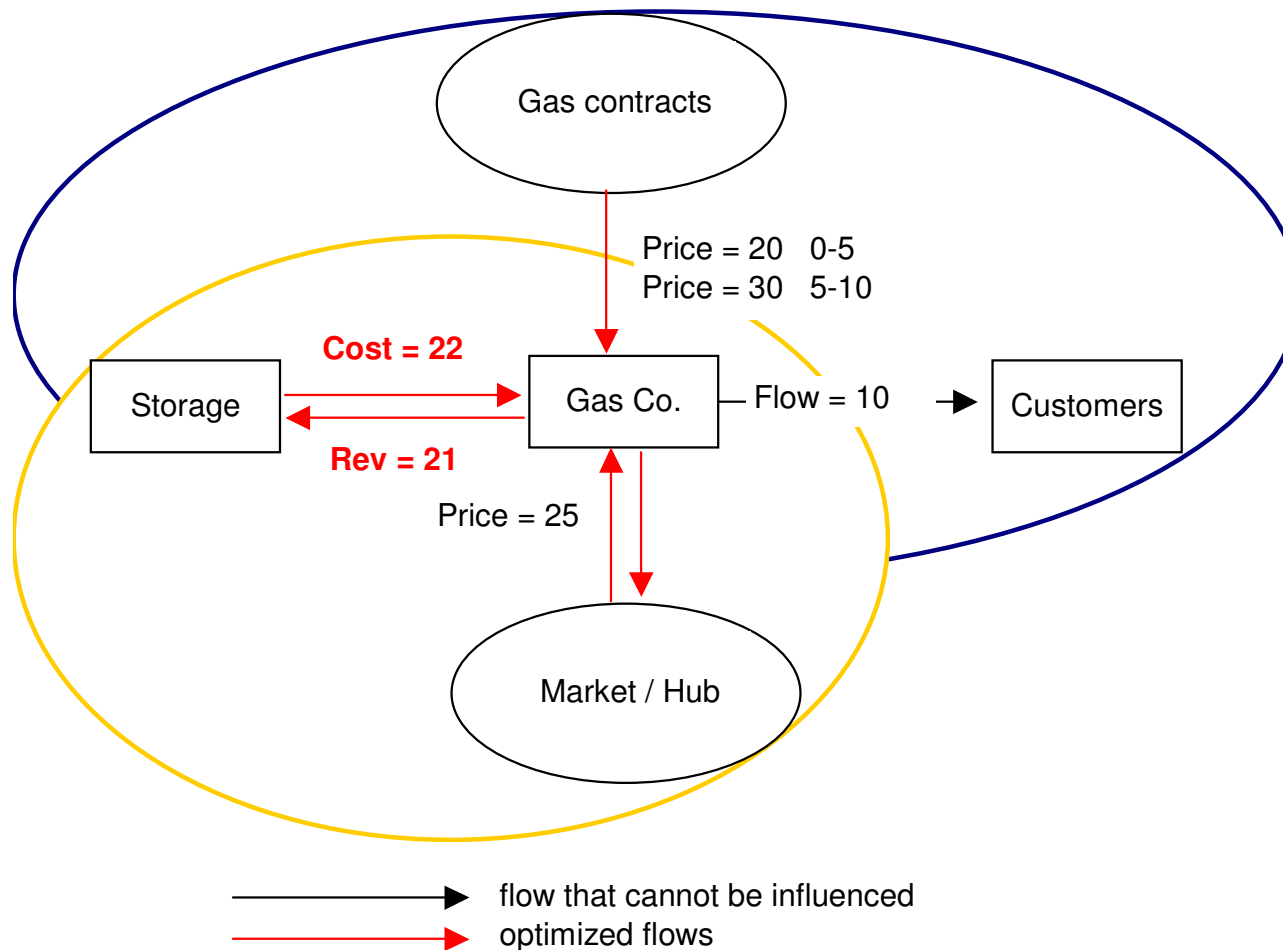
Withdrawal cost - fixed, firm

EUR / MWh

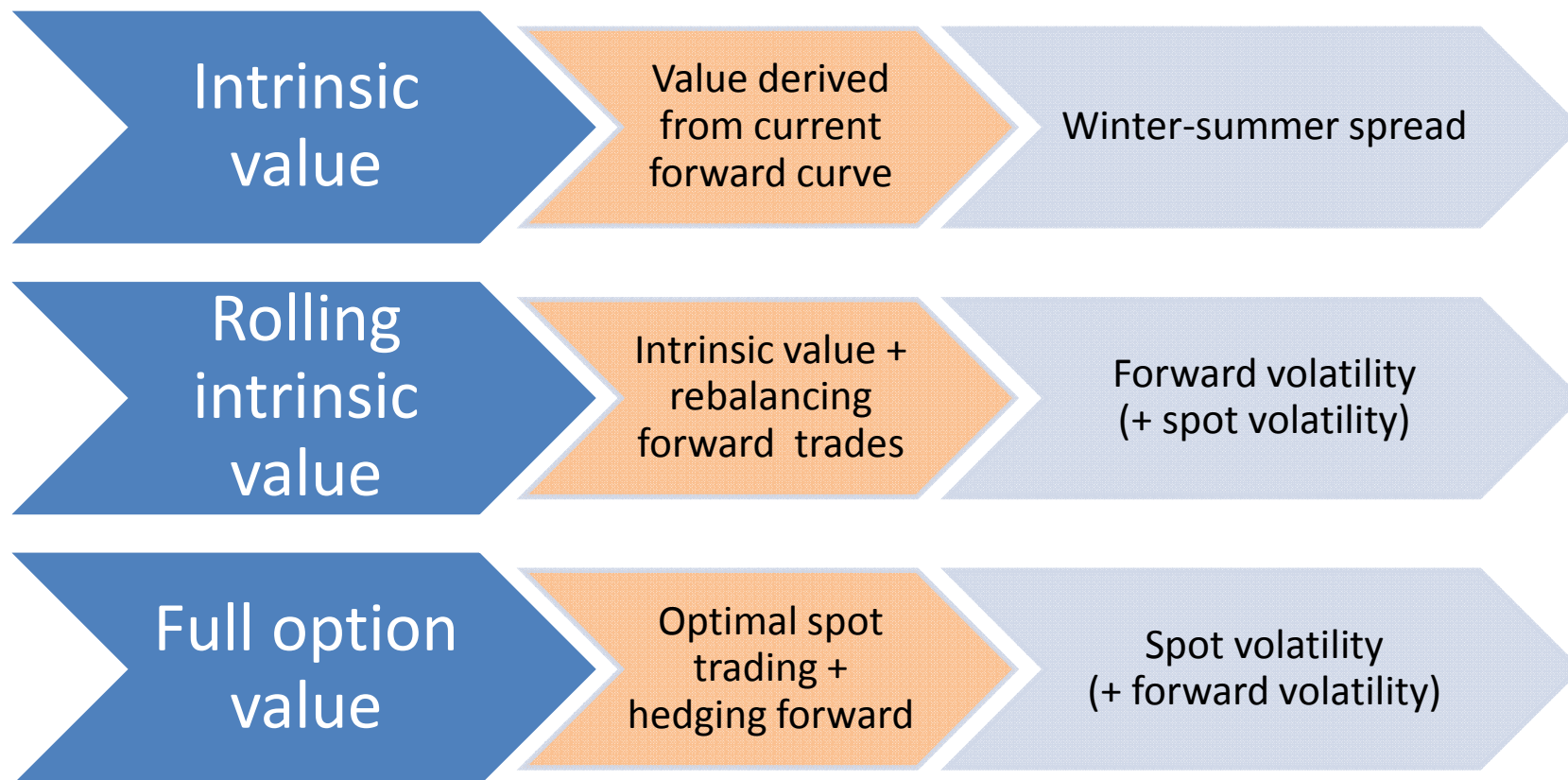
What determines the storage value?

- Winter-summer spread in the forward market
- Forward price volatility (winter-summer variation)
- Spot price volatility
- Added value for your own portfolio (balancing)
- Other factors:
 - Financing costs
 - Market liquidity / trading costs
 - Reliability of the storage service (interruptions)

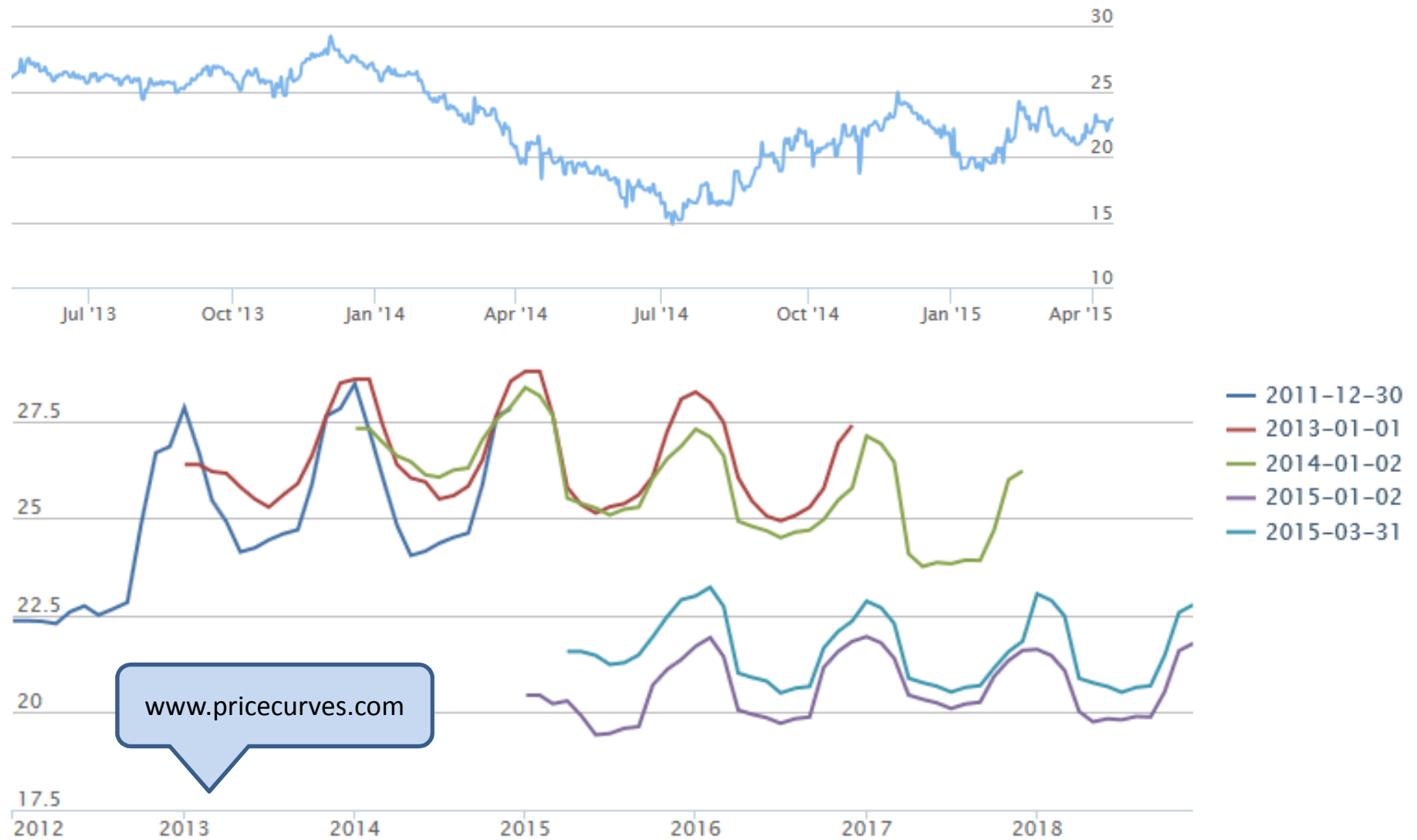
Valuing storage against market or portfolio?



Valuation and trading approaches



Spot and Forward price volatility TTF



KYOS assessment 31 March 2015

- Available on bergermeer.kyos.com

Intrinsic

	Daily (EUR)	Monthly (EUR)	Tradable (EUR)
Value	991.64	991.64	801.91

Total value based on Monte Carlo price simulations

Strategy	Spot (EUR)	Spot & Hedge (EUR)	Rolling intrinsic (EUR)
Hedge product	No	Months (delta)	Tradable (as defined in the market settings of the commodity)
Avg	2 809	2 809	1 771

- TTF Winter-summer spread = 1.18 EUR/MWh
- Multiplier:
 - Monthly Intrinsic: 0.84
 - Rolling intrinsic: 1.50
 - Spot + delta hedging: 2.38

Important questions

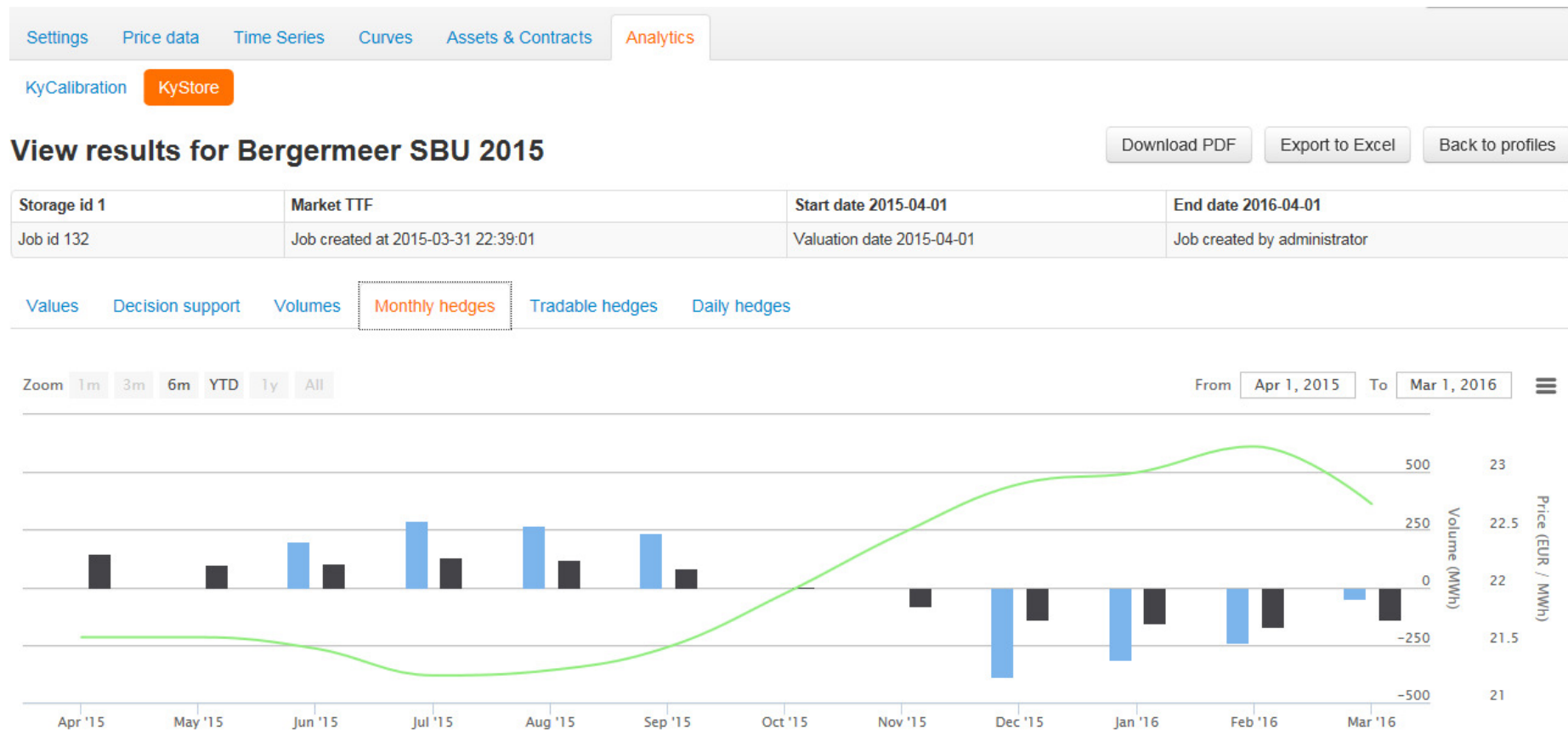
1. Do storage valuation models provide accurate valuations?
2. And: how should I realize this value?

BACKTESTING IS NEEDED

- In pricing / valuation:
could I have realized the estimated value in the past?
- Applied to gas storage valuation:
Estimate the value on 1 April
Then every day follow the trading advice of the storage model
which is recalculating every day, based on actual prices

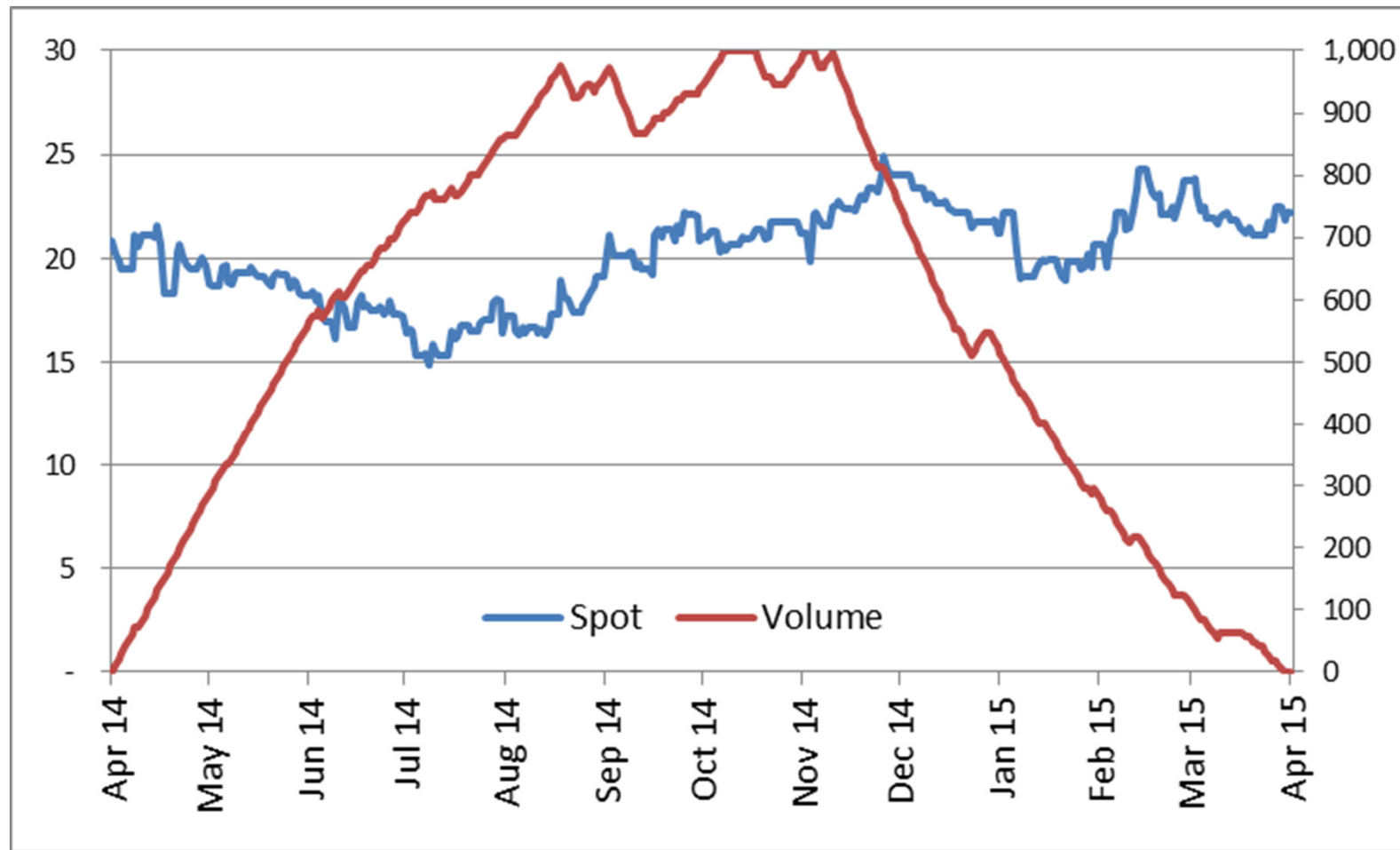
How does it work?

Step 1: initial (delta) hedge

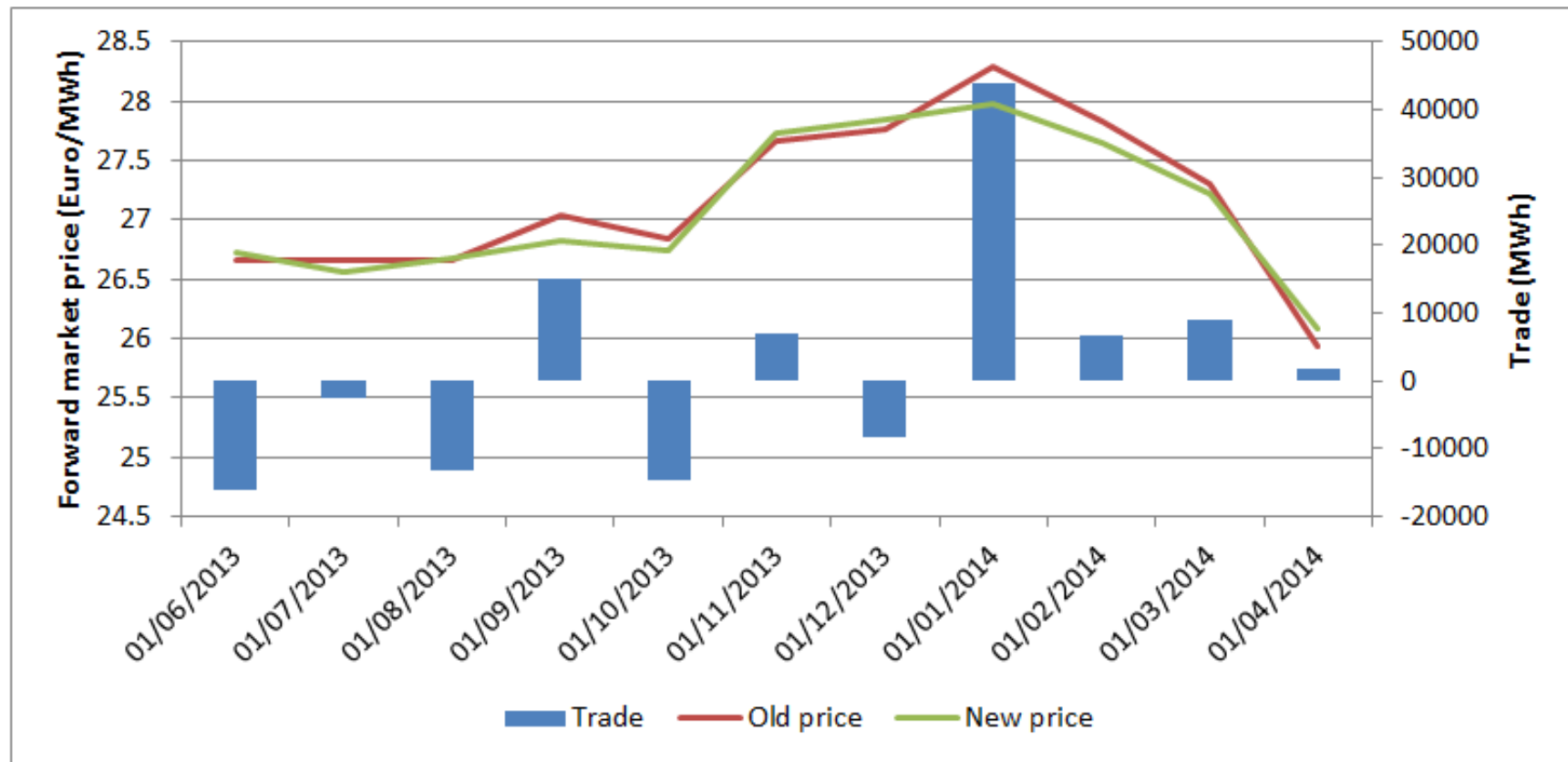


How does it work? Step 2

Step 2: every day optimization of spot trades



Step 3: adjusting hedge over time



Bergermeer SBU backtest results

	2012	2013	2014	Avg
Intrinsic value	3,257	1,110	2,794	2,387
Estimated value	4,028	1,678	3,988	3,231
Realized value	3,157	2,810	4,177	3,381

Spot volatility	23%	25%	48%	32%
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	2012	2013	2014	Avg
Intrinsic value	0.89	0.92	0.91	0.90
Estimated value	1.10	1.39	1.29	1.26
Realized value	0.86	2.32	1.36	1.51

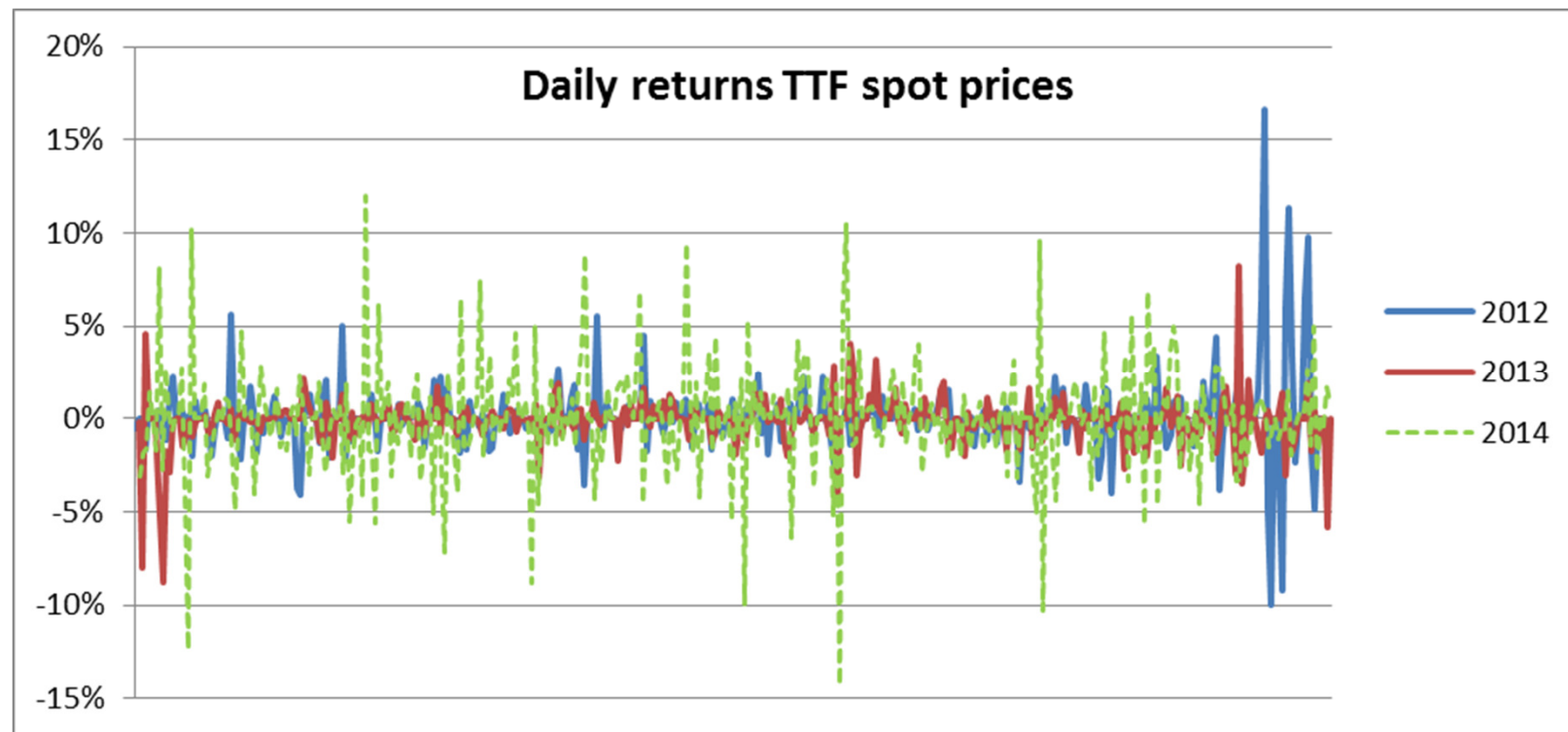
Winter-Summer spread	3.67	1.21	3.08	2.65
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Value = spot trading + delta hedge (rebalanced monthly)

Volatility levels were known beforehand

Storage trading results: uncertainty

Various KYOS backtests show that trading results are quite uncertain, despite spot optimization and delta hedging. On average, estimated value is realized (e.g. in 17 years of NBP history), though last few years were relatively difficult.



Delta hedge versus Intrinsic hedge

- Optimal hedge = delta hedge
- Provides best stabilization of value
- Roughly speaking:
 - Delta hedge = expected volume (or value) in the spot trading strategy

Comparison: intrinsic hedge does not take into account uncertainty and flexibility to adjust positions over time

Introduction KYOS

Background

- Strong focus on energy & commodity markets: trading, valuation, risk management
- Core competence: combine quantitative methods with practical solutions
- Experienced and dedicated expert team based in Haarlem, the Netherlands

Activities



- Modelling and software

Apply quantitative financial methods to energy markets



- Consulting

Advise on energy trading, valuation and risk management



- Training

Combine theory with real life examples

KYOS software

Power Markets

- KyPlant - power plant optimization and valuation
- KyDispatch - short-term dispatch optimizer



Gas Markets

- KyStore - gas storage valuation
- KySwing - gas (swing) contract valuation



Risk Management / Price modeling

- KyCurve - create hourly price forward curves
- KySim - Monte Carlo price simulations
- KYOS PRM - Portfolio & Risk Management System
- AtRisk - Cf@R, E@R, V@R

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{n=1}^n \frac{h}{n} x f(x)}{\sum_{n=1}^n \frac{h}{n} f(x)}$$



Companies with KYOS software

