



European Union Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators

ACER LNG price assessment methodology

Beta 2.0

8 March 2023



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Version history

Version	Effective Date
European LNG Daily - Methodology for LNG price assessments Beta 1.0	13 January 2023
ACER LNG price assessment methodology Beta 2.0	08 March 2023

BETA 2.0

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1. Background and mission statement

Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 on *enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders* ('the Regulation') tasks the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators ('ACER') with the publication of daily LNG price assessments. The price assessments shall, by definition, reflect 'the prevailing level at which LNG of stated specification has, or could be expected to have transacted over a defined period of time.'

The Regulation tasks ACER with creating objective daily LNG price assessments by collecting real-time information on LNG transactions. The Regulation grants ACER the necessary powers to collect the data needed for LNG price assessments from LNG market participants, extending the tasks and competences already conferred to ACER under Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014 (collectively referred to as 'REMIT').

ACER's mission is to ensure that objective daily LNG price assessments are made available as of 13 January 2023. ACER must process LNG market participants' data independently. To that end, ACER's LNG price assessment methodology is designed based on the International Organization of Securities Commissions' (IOSCO) Principles for Price Reporting Agencies established in 2012, whilst ACER's benchmark provision will be designed based on the IOSCO Principles for Financial Benchmarks¹ established in 2013 as a framework of Best Practices. These principles are designed to avoid distortions in the price assessments and to guarantee that results are transparent and accountable. ACER's LNG price assessment methodology therefore aims to produce price assessments that are reliable indicators of LNG market values, free from distortion, and representative of the particular market to which they relate.

This price assessment is to be complemented by the publication of an LNG benchmark by 31 March 2023.

2. Market data used in the LNG price assessments

Criteria that define the physical commodity subject to this methodology

The Regulation mandates ACER to collect the LNG market data² required to establish the LNG price assessments by means of introducing a reporting instrument (hereinafter called 'reporting form'). The data collected in the reporting form is used to create ACER's LNG price assessments. All data reported to ACER will be kept confidential and stored in ACER's secure database.

The data fields contained in the reporting form and referenced throughout this document can be consulted in the document *Guidance on reporting LNG market data* accessible on ACER's dedicated LNG price assessment webpage³. The document offers guidance on all the data fields that the reporting form covers, and specifies the characteristics, quality, location, timing,

¹ <https://www.iosco.org/library/pubdocs/pdf/IOSCOPD415.pdf>

² LNG market data collected and published comprises only trades delivered in the EU reported by LNG market participants which are registered with an EU NRA.

³ See [ACER LNG price assessments webpage](#)

terms and minimum volumes accepted, among others. These specifications have been determined in consultation with LNG market participants and follow industry conventions.

ACER is collecting information for Spot-type transactions, bids and offers, as well as for transactions concluded under Portfolio-type contracts (see *Guidance on reporting LNG market data* for expanded definitions of contract types). To produce the LNG price assessments, a data hierarchy is defined. As it is further elaborated in the section that follows, transactions rank the highest in the data hierarchy.

LNG trade data shall be reported whenever the contract quantity involves specialised vessels with a capacity of at least 75,000 cubic metres of LNG. This threshold guarantees the inclusion of LNG imports via standard-size cargoes (125,000 to 165,000 cubic metres), Q-Flex cargoes (165,000 to 216,000 cubic metres), and Q-Max cargoes (more than 216,000), but excludes small-scale cargoes, which would usually come with different terms of trade than large-scale LNG imports. Only collected LNG market data related to the listed cargo sizes are used in the assessment. The methodology considers the relevant transactions, bids and offers irrespectively of the type of cargo they refer to.

Data hierarchy for the LNG price assessments

To ensure the quality and integrity of the LNG price assessment, ACER follows a priority order when processing and using LNG market data:

1. The LNG price assessment considers **spot DES transactions**

ACER's LNG price assessment consists of a time and volume weighted average price of spot DES transaction prices reported for the purchase or sale of LNG with delivery in the European Union. A rolling window of up to ten working days is used to identify, aggregate and analyse the LNG market data used in each daily LNG price assessment.

2. Transactions that are reported from both buyers and sellers are considered only once

Both LNG buyers and sellers are required to report LNG market data to ACER by filling in an individual reporting form using TERMINAL. In case of discrepancies in the data reported by buyers and sellers, ACER will try to identify the gap, clarify it with the LNG market participants and use the most complete, accurate and consistent report for the price assessment.

3. The LNG price assessment considers firm **spot DES bids and offers**

In case less than a defined number of spot DES transactions are available for a daily price assessment⁴, ACER will complementarily make use of the data on relevant bids and offers. The mid-price of the most favourable bids and offers related to comparable cargoes, terms and delivery windows for a given assessment date will be estimated and used as additional input for the price assessment calculation. The *Guidance on reporting LNG market data* provides clarification about the types of bids and offers and how they shall be reported. Only reported

⁴ The initial threshold is that the number of transactions within the working days rolling window is lower than five.

bids and offers that relate to firm bid or offer commitments that are listed in the LNG trading platforms and are subject to a matching process will be considered.

4. The **last valid daily price assessment result is repeated**

On occasions where there is no sufficient LNG market data available for the price assessment during the relevant rolling time window, the last valid daily price will be repeated. ACER will communicate that the value is repeated and will share the reason for the repetition via the same publication channels.

5. **Outliers and single submitter** situations

ACER may disregard transactions that appear to be outliers, since these can distort the price assessment and its results. Inconsistencies in the reported information or suspected motivation to unfairly influence the price discovery process would typically be grounds for the removal of data. ACER shall verify with the LNG market participants the information and assess if transaction outliers might have been caused by data quality issues. If misreported transactions get corrected within the timeframe defined in the reporting guidance, ACER will make use of the corrected data.

Moreover, in order to meet the mandate established in the Regulation, in the situation that more than half of the data used in the assessment is provided by a single submitter, ACER will verify if the transactions are real and legitimate. In case data quality issues are confirmed, the price assessment will refer to the last valid price indication.

Integrity of the reporting process

The ACER *Guidance on reporting LNG market data* specifies the criteria that define who is required to submit LNG market data to ACER for the purpose of LNG price assessments, the quality control procedures for the evaluation of the identity of the reporting party through the use of CEREMP, and the criteria applied to reporting persons who are registered to submit LNG market data on behalf of an LNG market participants.

As defined by Article 19(1) of the Regulation, the LNG price assessment is published daily, and no later than 18:00 CET. Furthermore, Article 20(1) of the Regulation stipulates that LNG market participants shall submit daily to ACER the LNG market data in accordance with the specifications set out in Article 21, in a standardised format, and as close to real-time as technologically possible before the publication of the daily price assessment.

In order to allow ACER to perform the price assessment based on the submitted data of a given day in an adequate and timely manner (i.e. no later than 18:00 CET), it is imperative that LNG market participants also comply with their reporting obligation in a timely manner. In this respect, LNG market participants subject to the reporting obligation under the Regulation shall always keep in mind that their reporting obligation primarily specifies real-time reporting of LNG market data (as close to real-time as technologically possible).

In case the agreement on the transaction or the placing/communication of the bids and offers occurs after the publication of the price assessment on the given day, or any time during

weekends or ACER holidays when there is no price assessment publication, still LNG market participants shall report the details of the LNG market data as close to real-time as technologically possible (and no later than by 14:00 CET the following working day).

If a transaction does not specify whether an LNG delivery is for an EU terminal on the day of the transaction but the buyer later decides to deliver the LNG to an EU LNG terminal, the latest point in time when the transaction becomes reportable is when the slot for the vessel is registered at the regasification terminal port authority⁵.

Newly reported LNG market data, which refers to transaction times prior to the assessment day, will be used in the price assessment of the given day when the data is reported. In such case, published price assessments will not be corrected.

3. Data analysis and the LNG price assessment

ACER publishes **three distinct and independently calculated LNG price assessments**. The assessments are published on ACER working days.

Table 1: ACER's LNG price assessments

	Type of contract and trading terms	Market area	Delivery period
1	DES LNG Spot NWE	North-West Europe	Up until the second half-month ahead
2	DES LNG Spot SE	South Europe	Up until the second half-month ahead
3	DES LNG Spot EU	European Union	Up until the second half-month ahead

Terminals considered in each market area:

- **North-West Europe (NWE)** comprises the terminals in Belgium, France (except Fos Cavaou and Fos Tonkin), Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain (only Mugaros and Bilbao).
- **South Europe (SE)** comprises the terminals in Croatia, France (only Fos Cavaou and Fos Tonkin), Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain (except Mugaros and Bilbao).
- **European Union (EU)** comprises all terminals in the European Union.

The data reporting system (TERMINAL) enables to report delivery points listed in [Annex IX of the REMIT Manual of Procedures: List of LNG facilities subject to reporting according to REMIT](#) and additional delivery points in case the list is not complete.

The list of LNG facilities available as delivery points for reporting is revised on a permanent basis and will be updated as soon as a new delivery point need is noticed.

⁵ LNG terminals have clear procedures for the registration of arriving vessels. See [an example](#) for LNG vessel registration at the Dutch GATE terminal

All price assessments consider only **Spot-type transactions, bids and offers⁶ with ‘delivery ex-ship’ (DES) terms of delivery⁷** that specify an EU delivery terminal in the contract.

The daily price assessments relate to cargoes for delivery within the second half-month ahead of the transaction date. [Annex 1. Assessed delivery periods](#) provides a table with the reference delivery periods assessed on each publication day⁸.

ACER does not assess a forward curve of prices for different delivery periods. The prices of the cargoes with delivery periods on later dates are considered by means of adjusting their values into the reference second half-month ahead period (see further considerations in 4. Data adjustments). If transactions are reported for arrival on earlier dates, data is considered without adjustment.

Transactions agreed under existing Portfolio-type contracts (often referred to as ‘execution agreements’, see *Guidance on reporting LNG market data* for expanded definitions of contract types) are not used for the daily price assessment. ACER will analyse the collected LNG market data and explore the possibility of providing price assessments of Portfolio-type contracts in the future.

LNG contracts transacted under free-on-board (FOB)⁹ terms of delivery are not considered in the daily price assessment, even if those cargoes could eventually be delivered at EU terminals.

All LNG market data considered in the daily assessment is referred to as “eligible data”.

The daily assessment presents the weighted average price resulting from this methodology. It may additionally show the spread between the LNG prices assessed and the settlement prices of selected gas hubs. The daily assessment indicates the number of transactions considered in the daily price assessment, the traded volume represented by the considered transactions, the number of market participants involved in the considered transactions and the number of LNG terminals covered by the considered transactions.

⁶ As stated in the *Guidance on reporting LNG market data*, cargoes originally procured under Portfolio-type contracts that are subsequently diverted and resold to other buyers are expected to be reported as Spot-type transactions.

⁷ The terms of delivery shall be specified by referring to the respective Incoterms applicable for LNG transactions. In Delivery ex-ship trading terms, the seller is responsible for the LNG until it is delivered to a specified port, whilst the delivery point is specified in the contract.

⁸ Each daily price assessment assesses prices for cargoes arriving during a defined half-month period. The reference period is up to the second half-month ahead of the transaction date. The period shifts at the specific dates referred in Annex 1. For example, on 10 February 2023, the second half-month ahead reference period is H1 March 2023, consisting of the days 1 to 15 March 2023, while on 24 February 2023, the second half-month ahead reference period is H2 March 2023, consisting of the days 16 to 31 March 2023.

⁹ In FOB transactions the buyer acquires the LNG and is responsible for shipping. The delivery point may not be specified in the original contract.

4. Data adjustments

To assure robustness of the calculation, comparability of transactions, ACER assessment methodology adjusts certain LNG market data received. The data adjusted is the following:

- Delivery dates
- Transaction times
- Prices

Normalisation of delivery dates

ACER's LNG price assessments reflect the prices of spot DES transaction prices for LNG cargoes arriving up until the second half-month ahead of the transaction date. ACER does not assess a forward curve of prices for different delivery periods. This approach is taken in view of the low number of transactions and with the aim of building the price assessments on actual and verified LNG market data.

The methodology normalises the price data of the reported spot DES transactions in terms of delivery dates (arrival start and end dates, arrival window):

- Prices of the transactions indicating delivery within the assessed half-month or earlier are not normalised.
- Prices of transactions indicating delivery date soon after¹⁰ the assessed half-month are normalised as if the delivery would occur in the assessed half-month.

The assessed spot DES price for the half-month period that comprises the soon after delivery is divided by the price that comprises the ACER assessed half-month ahead. That coefficient is used to normalise the transaction prices reported for delivery soon after the assessed half-month period.

In order to apply this adjustment, the forward LNG prices assessed by relevant Price Reporting Agencies ('PRAs') may be used.

Schematic representation of the normalisation principle is available in [Annex 2.1. Normalisation of delivery periods/windows](#).

Rolling window of transaction days

Due to small numbers of LNG transactions, the daily price assessment considers transactions (and, when necessary, selected bids and offers) transacted across the last ten weekdays (MON-FRI).

ACER assigns higher relevance to recent transactions. To assure this, time weighting follows geometric progression (sequence), where higher weights are given to most recent transaction data with weights gradually decreasing towards zero.

¹⁰ Soon after refers to delivery periods up until the 4th half month ahead (H4).

The weighted average price is calculated by applying the following time weights w_{t-i} :

$$w_{t-i} = \frac{(1-a)}{(1-a^{10})} a^i,$$

where t represents day of the assessment, i represents lag between the transaction timestamp and assessment day and a is a decay factor fixed and set by ACER.

Outright prices and indexed prices

LNG transactions can result in an outright fixed price or in an indexed price formula. The latter typically results in a floating price settled days after a transaction occurs. To build its daily price assessments, ACER will make use of the prices reported by market participants.

According to the *Guidance on reporting LNG market data*, if the original price of the transaction refers to an outright fixed price, market participants should report it and ACER will directly make use of that price for the daily assessment. If the transaction price is based on a price formula that results in an outright fixed price that is known at the time of a transaction, ACER will make use of that fixed price. Finally, if the price of a transaction cannot be expressed as an outright fixed price at the time of reporting because it results from an indexed floating value, ACER will make use of the estimated price that market participants are requested to provide, irrespective of the availability of the index value at the time of reporting. In doing that estimate, LNG market participants are asked to use the settlement price(s) of the index or indices used in the formula from the previous day of the transaction.

5. Price assessment publication

Peer review process

All ACER price assessments are produced by an analyst and then peer-reviewed by a second analyst. Eventually, the assessment report is approved by a senior analyst prior to publication. This peer review process, which is fully auditable, is in place to make sure that this methodology is correctly and consistently applied and to ensure the integrity and quality of the published price assessments. Relevant information, including all price input, communication with the LNG market participants and editorial judgements, are securely retained in ACER's database for at least five years to maintain a full audit trail. Price assessors are trained in the price assessment process and must abide by the valid written LNG price assessment Standard Operating Model.

Publication

At the end of the peer review process, the daily price assessment is published each ACER's working day at no later than 18:00 CET, taking account of the LNG market data reported until 16:00 CET. The daily price assessment is published via ACER's publication channels (TERMINAL).

Corrections and delays

If an incorrect assessment is published, it will be rectified and republished as soon as possible. A pricing notice explaining the reasons for the correction will also be published promptly.

ACER uses several procedures and measures to avoid delays in the publication of its assessments. ACER will communicate an event of a delay promptly. In such case, only data that has been received within the standard timeframe will be included in the assessment. No assessment will be amended due to the emergence of new data or market activity after the initial publication. Retrospective changes to the published values will only be made in case of a technical, administrative or interpretation error.

6. Methodology revision

ACER aims to continually develop and periodically review this methodology in consultation with relevant stakeholders. This price assessment methodology may be further revised before 31 March 2023. The revision will entail a consultation process, aiming to improve the assessment and make the publications as useful as possible.

7. Measures to prevent conflicts of interest

ACER has been implementing a Policy for the Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest since 2015¹¹. The prevention and management of conflicts of interest is a vital part of good administrative behaviour of the EU institutions, bodies and Agencies. It is crucial to ensure ACER's independence and transparency, and to maintain the stakeholders' and citizens' trust in ACER's integrity. In the regulatory practice, the highest level of integrity is required to ensure the quality and credibility of regulatory measures. Any ACER staff member is obliged to carry out his/her duties independently, objectively, impartially and in keeping his/her duty of loyalty to the European Union. This Conflict of Interest Policy will also apply to the LNG price assessments. ACER staff members are bound by the EU Staff Regulations and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants (CEOS) and its implementing rules as adopted by ACER's Administrative Board and the Director. The relevant rules in the Staff Regulations with respect to conflicts of interest can be found in Title II (Rights and Obligations).

8. Queries and complaints

A written and published procedure for receiving, investigating and retaining records concerning complaints about ACER's LNG price assessment process and results will be made available. The details concerning the complaints will be documented and published by ACER.

The procedure includes the option to seek recourse from an independent external auditor appointed by ACER to investigate such complaints.

¹¹ Decision AB No 2/2015 of the Administrative Board of ACER of 31 January 2015 laying down a policy for the prevention and management of conflicts of interest.

9. External auditing

An external auditor, with appropriate experience and capability, will be tasked with reviewing and reporting on ACER's adherence to its stated methodology criteria and the requirements of the principles. The first resulting audit should be completed within one year of the application of this methodology and its results published within 15 months of the application of the methodology. Subsequent audits should take place annually and the results should be published three months after each audit is completed with further interim audits carried out as appropriate.

These measures are intended to promote the reliability of assessment methodologies through stakeholder input and alert a market authority to possible factors that might affect the reliability of assessments.

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Annex 1. Assessed delivery periods

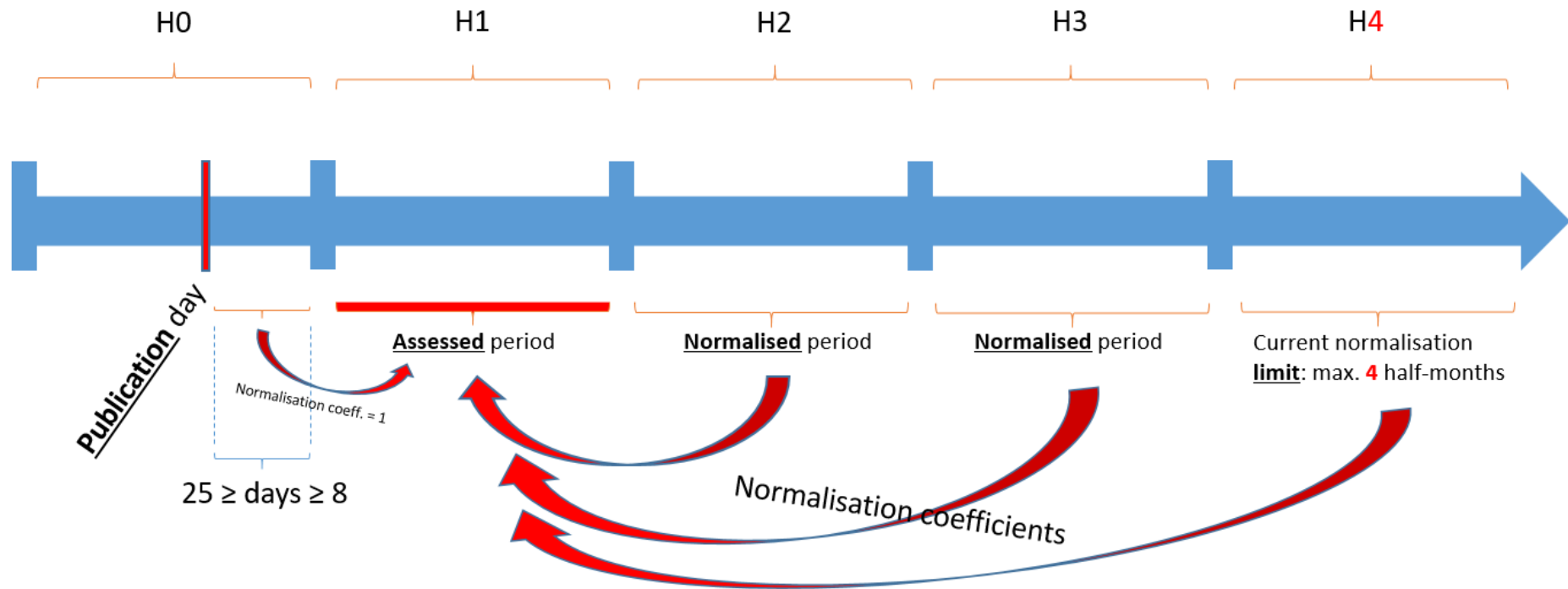
Correspondence between price assessment dates and assessed delivery periods:

Assessment day interval	Assessed Period	Delivery start date	Delivery end date
01/01/2023	H2 JAN	16/01/2023	31/01/2023
09/01/2023	H1 FEB	01/02/2023	14/02/2023
25/01/2023	H2 FEB	15/02/2023	28/02/2023
08/02/2023	H1 MAR	01/03/2023	15/03/2023
22/02/2023	H2 MAR	16/03/2023	31/03/2023
09/03/2023	H1 APR	01/04/2023	15/04/2023
25/03/2023	H2 APR	16/04/2023	30/04/2023
09/04/2023	H1 MAY	01/05/2023	15/05/2023
24/04/2023	H2 MAY	16/05/2023	31/05/2023
09/05/2023	H1 JUN	01/06/2023	15/06/2023
25/05/2023	H2 JUN	16/06/2023	30/06/2023
09/06/2023	H1 JUL	01/07/2023	15/07/2023
24/06/2023	H2 JUL	16/07/2023	31/07/2023
09/07/2023	H1 AUG	01/08/2023	15/08/2023
25/07/2023	H2 AUG	16/08/2023	31/08/2023
09/08/2023	H1 SEP	01/09/2023	15/09/2023
25/08/2023	H2 SEP	16/09/2023	30/09/2023
09/09/2023	H1 OCT	01/10/2023	15/10/2023
24/09/2023	H2 OCT	16/10/2023	31/10/2023
09/10/2023	H1 NOV	01/11/2023	15/11/2023
25/10/2023	H2 NOV	16/11/2023	30/11/2023
09/11/2023	H1 DEC	01/12/2023	15/12/2023
24/11/2023	H2 DEC	16/12/2023	31/12/2023
09/12/2023	H1 JAN +1	01/01/2024	15/01/2024
25/12/2023	H2 JAN +1	16/01/2024	31/01/2024

Annex 2.1. Normalisation of delivery periods/windows (part 1)

Criteria for the assessment delivery period

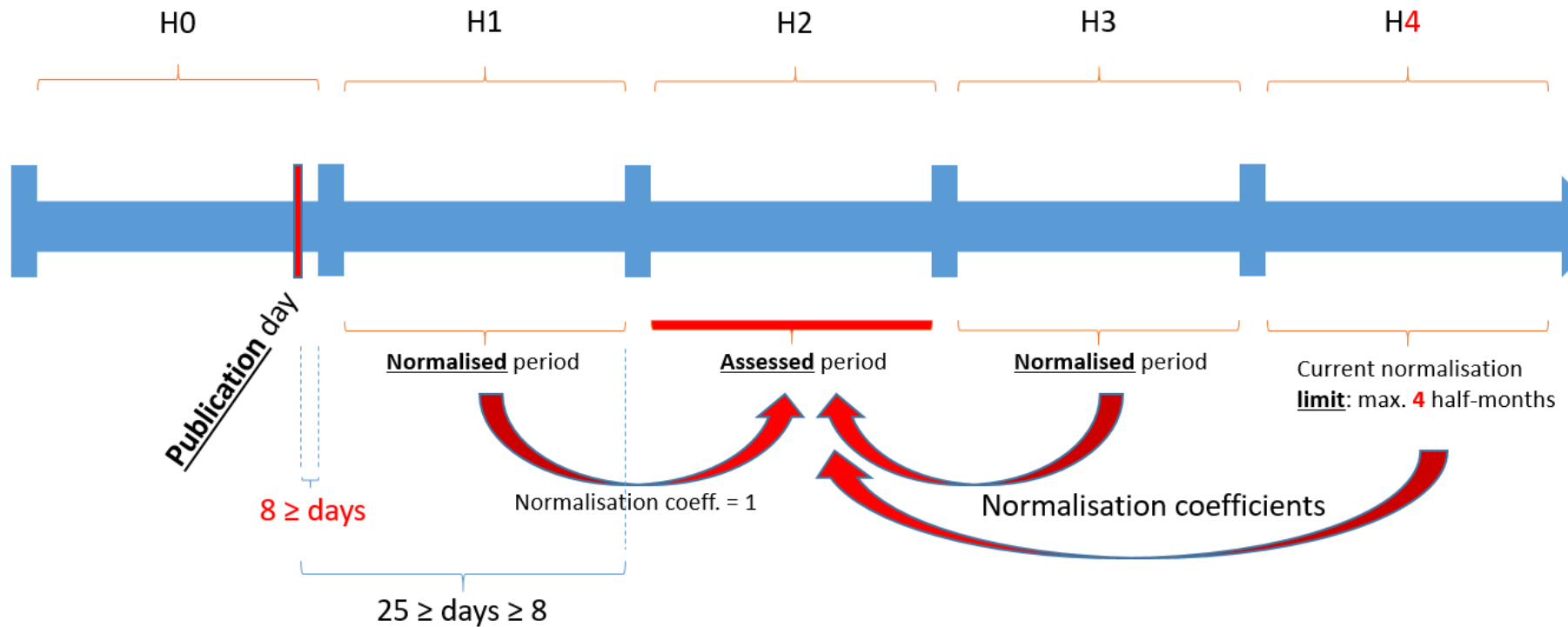
- Publication date at least 8 days before assessed delivery period
- Publication date not more than 25 days away from assessed delivery period
- Assessment reference period change allowed within a week



Annex 2.2. Normalisation of delivery periods/windows (part 2)

Criteria for the assessment delivery period

- Publication date at least 8 days before assessed delivery period
- Publication date not more than 25 days away from assessed delivery period
- Assessment reference period change allowed within a week



Annex 2.3. Normalisation of delivery periods/windows: numerical example

Reference data		Transaction 1 data	
Publication (assessment) date	02/02/2023	Area	NWE
Assessment period	H2 FEB	Delivery period	H1 FEB
FWD reference price for assessment period (EUR/MWh) (A)	54.00	Reported price (EUR/MWh)	53.00
FWD reference price for delivery period (EUR/MWh) (B)	53.00	Normalised price (EUR/MWh)	53.00
Normalisation coefficient H1 MAR (C) = (A)/(B)	1.0189		

Transaction 2 data	
Area	NWE
Delivery period	H1 MAR
Reported price (EUR/MWh)	55.00
Normalised price (EUR/MWh)	56.04

Normalised price = Reported price * norm. coefficient (C)

