XML File Guidance Notes: Credit Presentation

September 2025

XML Credit Format – introduction

This document is designed to provide a technical overview of the Energy Traders Europe XML Credit Standard. The standard has been agreed with Energy Traders Europe Credit & Collateral Working Group to allow bilateral credit restrictions to be delivered to brokers in a format that will allow:

- Credit restrictions to be conveyed in a clear and unambiguous way
- Timely and accurate processing by the broker
- Processing automatically by a machine on the broker side directly into the trading platform
- One file to be able to be processed by all brokers – no need for broker specific formats

The key advantage over the current manual workflow is that clients using this new format can send their credit information and have the list processed and inserted into the broker Trayport platforms automatically, which therefore:

- Removes the current points of human error
- Removes possible different interpretations and ambiguities
- Removes delays caused by credit overload, where many clients send their updated lists at the same time.

XML Credit Format – why XML?

Although some early prototyping was done using Excel spreadsheets, Excel is not suitable for standardised data sharing. XML was chosen as the format for Energy Traders Europe credit standard because it offers significant benefits over other formats such as Excel or PDF.

- It is designed to transport data, so be created by a machine and be processed by a machine
- It is also human readable, so can be comprehended by non-IT users
- It is an open standard, well understood by IT staff and supported by all IT tools, but simple enough to be understood by non-specialists
- It allows the use of a "schema" which allows a technical validation that an XML file generated follows the rules to be a valid credit file, so removing many potential points of incompatibility.

Credit Format – immediate benefits

Provision of an Energy Traders Europe XML document can have immediate benefits, even before the work is complete as it allows both traders who generate the file and brokers who will receive it to get familiar with the process.

For example, it is possible (depending upon the brokers capability) to immediately start trade validation – where the XML credit file is used in read only mode – so to cross-check credit for every new live trade that your company executes and flag up any discrepancies between it and the new XML file.

<u>This allows:</u>

- Confidence that your XML file generation matches the existing restrictions set in your existing manual list

- Identify potential errors in the current manual credit list processing – so for example where a trade is incorrectly allowed by the manual list processing (due to human error in processing, or misinterpretation of the manual list) – and corrective action to be immediately flagged to the broker.

It is also possible to enter a "Parallel run" where your XML credit list can be loaded into a non-production Trayport system to further validate static data and mappings on both sides.

XML Credit Format – sample files

The Energy Traders Europe XML file allows counterparty credit restrictions, as well as any credit preferences to be simply conveyed.

<u>Supporting information is available in this FAQ document, along with:</u>

- A supplementary FAQ if you have a more complex business where you send credit for multiple entities or are a DMA provider.

- An XSD file which is a technical (not intended to be human readable) file which describes the format of the XML in a way which computers understand. The XSD contains the "rules" of the content of the XML file, for example:
  - That each credit file must contain one header
  - The header must contain as a minimum the entity that is sending the data, and the generation time of the file (to allow the latest credit file to be unambiguously identified by the broker)
  - The header optionally contains contact information for the sender
  - After the header there are between 1 and unlimited credit records which detail credit restrictions or preferences

- Several sample XML files to give you an idea of what is possible

Standard Format – guidelines

- Credit files should be in XML format
- The file can be optionally ZIP compressed and will be typically sent by email to the broker
- Credit can be set against individual counterparties or groups of counterparties.
- Credit can be set against individual instruments or groups of instruments.
- Credit is set for specific dates. No rolling credit.
- There is the capability to specify "Preferred Sleeve" credit data as part of the XML file if required.
- Counterparties are identified by LEI (preferred), ACER code or EIC code
- Instruments are identified by EFET standard codes – see Appendix 1 at the end
- EFET codes distinguish separately between Hi Cal and Lo Cal delivery points where these are relevant. If you wish to open credit at both points, then you must specify both.

Standard Format – company identification

Counterparties in the XML file are identified by LEI (preferred), ACER or EIC code. Codes are used instead of names because they are unambiguous and do not change. Using names often requires human intervention, reintroducing the potential for errors that we are trying to remove. In addition, codes do not change in the event of an entity simply changing name.

Typical differences in name handling arise from:

- There is no consistent approach to handling special characters in names (e.g., the use of "&" versus the word "and").

- Abbreviations and company designators can be expressed in many different ways (e.g., Co. versus Company, Limited versus Ltd or Ltd. for UK companies, SPA versus S.p.A. or S.p.A. etc.).

- "Non-latin" characters can be removed or transliterated (i.e., Ørsted or Orsted).

It is also possible to use EIC code or ACER codes, but the LEI has much more universal coverage. LEIs can also be looked up for free here: https://search.gleif.org/#/search/.

Important: The "description" field in the XML is only used to aid human readability; it is not processed by the brokers IT systems.

Company Identification (least preferred solution)

Counterparties in the XML file are identified by LEI (preferred), ACER or EIC code. Every effort should be used to use one of these identification methods.

In exceptional cases, where none of the three code types above are available, it is permitted by the schema for a trader to send a unique, trader specific, identifier in the file to identify a counterparty called a "customer" code.

Using a customer code to identify a counterparty means that there needs to be an offline communication of which codes equate to which legal entity, which will then need to be manually mapped at the broker side, which adds a risk of human error. Therefore, it is desirable to get, for example, an LEI as soon as possible so that full automation can be assured.

Customer code is represented in the XML as a specific code type like this:

<toCompany codeType="**customer**" description="Example Company LLC">**123456**</toCompany>

Note: the description field is not used by the process, it is only to aid human readability.

XML File Guidelines – key points

- **Always update the generation date and time** in the XML file header when you create a new file. This is key for us to know the latest version (i.e., if multiple updates are sent, we need to know which is the most recent, in order to process it). We do not want to process messages out of order!

- An XML file must always be complete. Do not send just changes or partial files.

<u>This is to allow us to detect changes which will allow us to:</u>

a) Process the file more efficiently (only submitting positive changes)

b) Identify if anything has been removed and allow us to remove the credit (for example, a counterparty no longer in the list, or the removal of permission for a delivery point).

- Omission of any explicit credit instruction means no credit - it does not mean leave it the same as it was before. (The XML file also allows for "-" to be specified for explicit "no credit" for a time period, but it is not necessary to use this)

- ~~Send credit for all delivery points and trade types in one file – rather than, for example, a separate Gas list and Power list~~ **(Updated April 2022: see next page)**

XML File Guidelines – sending multiple files

- If you can, it is best to send credit for all delivery points and trade types in one XML file – rather than, for example, separate Gas list and Power credit lists. If this is the case, there is no need to use the optional instrument Group Identifier field in the XML header.

- Alternatively, use the instrument Group Identifier header field to identify distinct groups of instruments that you consistently send together, for example you can send one file with a group identifier of “Gas”, one for “Central Europe Power” and one for “Eastern Europe Power”. The categories are not fixed, you can use whatever categories you decide, i.e. “Gas” and “Power” or “UK” and “European”

- Always send the same set of instruments in the file with the same group identifier.

- The instruments that you send in a file with a group must not overlap with another group, (i.e., do not send Slovak power in both Eastern and Central files – it must only appear in one).

```
<creditDefinition>
  <header>
<company codeType="lei" description="Your Company">YourLEI</company>
<generationTime>2022-03-29T05:28:31.6471106Z</generationTime>
   <instrumentGroupIdentifier>Gas</ instrumentGroupIdentifier >
```

XML File Guidelines – general

There is no harm in specifying delivery points and counterparties that the broker does not offer – this allows the same XML file to be sent to every broker.

- Unknown hubs and entities will be ignored by the broker

Start dates can be in the past, so in general today's date or any date in the past will be treated as starting from today.

The "ID" attribute on a credit record should start at 1 and then increment. Its intended use is to allow human discussion of a file in event of query – so referring to record ID 34 for example.

Any "description" fields are optional and can be used for any purpose to aid human readability, but their contents will not be checked or processed. For example, the description can be used to add the company name, but it will be ignored, and the provided LEI or other identifying code will be used.

Remember that any of the five special characters i.e: & < > " ' need special handling inside XML files , for example an & in a counterparty description needs to be replaced with &

XML File – complex scenarios (DMA and multiple entities)

Multiple legal entities

If you send in credit for more than one counterparty i.e. you are responsible for credit lists:

- for many different branches
- or are a DMA provider
- or manage credit for parent/sister/child companies

then please see the additional FAQ document for DMA providers.

XML File Guidelines – start and end dates

Credit start and end dates are inclusive. For example, if today is 10th of February, for all markets:

If you wanted to allow just within day trading for a counterparty, the dates should be Start 10th Feb , End 10th Feb.

If you wanted to allow within day and day ahead, the dates should be Start 10th Feb , End 11th Feb.

If you wanted to allow from day ahead to end of month, the dates should be Start 11th Feb , End 28th Feb.

The brokers will adjust the dates to be relevant to the market (such as gas markets where delivery ends at 06:00 on the following day or UK power where the underlying contract starts delivery at 23:00 the day before).

If you specify from 1st March to 31st March that will allow "March" trading on all contracts even though March gas contracts run 6 hours into April or UK power contracts start 1 hour before March.

XML File Guidelines – equivalents

These 6 lines, buy and sell for Jan, Feb and March:

```
<credit action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-01-31" />

<credit action="S" startDate="2023-02-01" endDate="2023-02-28" />

<credit action="S" startDate="2023-03-01" endDate="2023-03-31" />

<credit action="B" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-01-31" />

<credit action="B" startDate="2023-02-01" endDate="2023-02-28" />

<credit action="B" startDate="2023-03-01" endDate="2023-03-31" />
```

They are the equivalent of this one line: Buy and Sell Q1

```
<credit action="BS" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31" />
```

You can use either or any variant of them as long as time periods do not overlap or contradict.

Both variants will allow buying and selling of Q1 and any entirely contained contracts, i.e. the months of Jan, Feb and Mar plus any other contracts that start and end inside the Q1 time period.

XML File Guidelines – examples

These example 3 lines:

- buy for Q1
- sell for January and March

```
<credit action="B" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31" />

<credit action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-01-31" />

<credit action="S" startDate="2023-03-01" endDate="2023-03-31" />
```

This would result in you having credit set:

- being able to buy from the counterparty in Q1 (i.e. Jan, Feb, March and all other entirely contained time periods);
- but only able to sell to the counterparty in Jan and March - and not sell Feb or Q1 (because if any part of a contract is not tradable, the whole contract is not tradable)

XML File Guidelines – specify multiple delivery points

If your credit for a counterparty is the same for multiple delivery points, it will be simpler to group everything together.
Here we show multiple gas delivery points with the same credit instruction (but different Buy and Sell end dates):

```
<creditRecord id="1">
<toCompanies>
      <toCompany codeType="lei" description="BP Gas Marketing Ltd.">549300LH9YXVHGYN6V32</toCompany>
    </toCompanies>
    <instruments>
      <instrument>FW_AT_VTP</instrument>
      <instrument>FW_BE_ZEE</instrument>
      <instrument>FW_NL_TTF_BaseHi</instrument>
      <instrument>FW_DE_THE_BaseHi</instrument>
      <instrument>FW_DE_THE_BaseLo</instrument>
      <instrument>FW_GB_NBP</instrument>
    </instruments>
    <credits>
      <credit action="B" startDate="2022-02-01" endDate="2024-06-30" />
      <credit action="S" startDate="2022-02-01" endDate="2022-12-31" />
    </credits>
  </creditRecord>
```

Rolling Credit

- The standard does not allow for "rolling" or "abstract" credit, such as keeping credit open for 36 months or on a "day ahead" basis.

- Historically, rolling credit has been the cause of most credit discrepancies, with multiple interpretations of what exactly it means, coupled with different implementations by brokers and some limitations on the underlying platform.

- However, rolling credit can still be achieved – the rolling behaviour can be emulated to meet a participant's requirements by sending a new credit file with the desired absolute open and closed credit ranges included. This file would need to be sent every day to achieve daily rolling, or every month for monthly rolling.

- The new file must be sent in time for the changes to take effect. Special care needs to be taken with any desired daily rolling so that the file is sent to brokers with sufficient time prior to the start of business in order to take effect and open the credit for the day ahead.

- Alternatively, credit can be opened for two or more days at a time so that a counterparty is not closed until the next file is received and processed.

Rolling Credit – in the event of missed or delayed file

Credit supplied by an XML file behaves in the same way as credit sent via the legacy manually process. Once credit is submitted into the trading platform, it remains in place until the next file has been received and processed – so credit will remain as set until it is positively changed.

The only notable point is that due to nature of absolute (i.e. non-rolling) credit, any time periods that are intended to be extended will not be until the file containing the new absolute time periods is received and processed.

As an example, if on 20th May you have set a counterparty to be Buy/Sell up to 21st May (today and tomorrow) and Sell only until the end of the year.

- If on the 21st, May you do not send a new file, the end result will be Buy/Sell up to 21st May (today only) and Sell only until the end of the year.

- If again on the 22nd, May you do not send a file, the end result will be Sell only until the end of the year – because the Buy instruction to 21st May has expired.

So, it is not necessary to send a file every day, however you do need to do so if you need to change the end date allowed for example to roll credit forwards.

Preferred Sleeve – introduction

- The standard follows a strict set of credit restrictions. For example, if Q1-23 is closed, then Winter 22/23 and Cal-23 would also be closed, because they both contain a closed period.

- One method to approach maximising trading ability whilst maintaining credit control would be to implement the process of sending "preferred sleeve" information on a routine basis, in advance of the point where credit constraints mean that a counterparty is restricted from trading.

- Preferred sleeve information can be used to direct credit exposure into certain counterparties, tenors and delivery points – either across the board for a counterparty and for all instruments - which can reduce credit risk exposure to that party (assuming appropriate netting agreements are in place) or specified for a counterparty and individual instruments in order to reduce M2M volatility by reducing the net position at a delivery point.

- For example, if you have a large exposure from buying from party X in Q1-23, you can specify a preference to sell to party X Q1-23 either at certain or all delivery points.

- This information can then be used by brokers so that, when they are looking for a sleeve to sell to party X, priority is given to those that actively want to sell to them.

Preferred Sleeve – example

This preference to sell in Q1-23 could be indicated in a credit record as for example:

```
<instruments>
                        <instrument>FW_NL_TTF_BaseHi</instrument>
                        <instrument>FW_NL_TTF_BaseLo</instrument>
                       <instrument>FW_DE_THE_BaseHi</instrument>
                       <instrument>FW_BE_ZEE</instrument>
                        <instrument>FW_DE_AMP</instrument>
                       <instrument>FW_NL_TED</instrument>
            </instruments>
            <credits>
                        <credit action="BS" startDate="2021-09-29" endDate="2024-09-30"/>
            </credits>
            <preferredSleeves>
                        <preferredSleeve action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31"/>
            </preferredSleeves>
```

- This indicates that you are able to buy from and sell to the counterparty at the listed delivery points up until the end of Summer 2024. However, you have a preference to sell to them in Q1-23.
- In this case, credit is open for both buying and selling, but your preference to sell is noted and may help target sell side trades, in order to keep your exposure within limits.

Preferred Sleeve – second example

Multiple directional preferences can also be specified in a credit record as below:

```
<instruments>
                    <instrument>FW_NL_TTF_BaseHi</instrument>
                    <instrument>FW_NL_TTF_BaseLo</instrument>
                    <instrument>FW_DE_THE_BaseHi</instrument>
                    <instrument>FW_BE_ZEE</instrument>
                    <instrument>FW_DE_AMP</instrument>
                    <instrument>FW_NL_TED</instrument>
</instruments>
<credits>
                    <credit action="BS" startDate="2021-09-29" endDate="2024-09-30"/>
</credits>
<preferredSleeves>
                    <preferredSleeve action="B" startDate="2022-01-01" endDate="2022-12-31"/>
                    <preferredSleeve action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31"/>
                    <preferredSleeve action="B" startDate="2023-04-01" endDate="2023-09-30"/>
</preferredSleeves>
```

- This indicates that you can buy from and sell to the counterparty at the listed delivery points until the end of Summer 2024. However, you have a preference to buy from them in Cal-22, Sell in Q1-23, and buy Q2-23 and Q3-23.
- In this case, credit is open for both buying and selling, but your preferences will be used to target both buy and sell side trades as appropriate, in order to try to keep your exposure within limits.

Preferred Sleeve – third example

If exposure continues to build on the buy side on Q1-23 you could:

```
 <instruments>
                    // instruments removed for briefness
</instruments>
 <credits>
                    <credit action="BS" startDate="2021-09-29" endDate="2022-12-31"/>
                    <credit action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31"/>
                    <credit action="BS" startDate="2023-04-01" endDate="2024-09-30"/>
                    </credits>
<preferredSleeves>
                    <preferredSleeve action="B" startDate="2022-01-01" endDate="2022-12-31"/>
                    <preferredSleeve action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31"/>
                    <preferredSleeve action="B" startDate="2023-04-01" endDate="2023-09-30"/>
</preferredSleeves>
```

Here this has set Q1-23 to sell only, so the effective credit will allow:

- Sell in all periods from today up until Q3-24
- Buying from now until end of Cal-22, and then from Q2-23 until Q3-24

The preference to Sell Q1-23 and buy other periods remains active as before so trades will be targeted at the preferences where possible.

Preferred Sleeve – priorities

Standard preference – denoted by either
- Action "S" – I prefer to sell to
- Action "B" – I prefer to buy from

Priority preference – denoted by either
- Action "PS" – It is my priority to sell to
- Action "PB" – It is my priority to buy from

Neutral / no information – denoted by either
- A record with an explicit "-" action (using action "-" is not strictly necessary)
- A gap in a preference timeline, or providing no preferredSleeve information at all

The difference between standard and priority is up to the customer to define. Priority simply means that this is more important than other information. All types can be combined, provided they do not overlap (and therefore contract one another), for example:

```
<preferredSleeves>
        <preferredSleeve action="B" startDate="2022-01-01" endDate="2022-12-31"/>
        <preferredSleeve action="PS" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31"/>
        <preferredSleeve action="-" startDate="2023-04-01" endDate="2023-07-31"/>
        <preferredSleeve action="B" startDate="2023-08-01" endDate="2023-09-30"/>
</preferredSleeves>
```

Preferred Sleeve – general

It is important to know that sleeve/credit preferences will not override the master credit list, for example:

```
<credits>
        <credit action="BS" startDate="2021-09-29" endDate="2022-12-31"/>
        <credit action="-" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31"/>
        <credit action="BS" startDate="2023-04-01" endDate="2024-09-30"/>
</credits>
<preferredSleeves>
        <preferredSleeve action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2023-03-31"/>
</preferredSleeves>
```

In the above, credit is closed in Q1-23, therefore the preference to sell to the counterparty cannot be actioned.

- Credit must be open in at least the desired direction for a preference to be effective, otherwise it will be ignored.

It is possible to express a credit preference that contradicts or is not permitted by your counterparty credit. However, in the event of conflict, the master credit takes precedence, and any preferences that are not allowed under the main credit list will be ignored.

Preferred Sleeve – different instruments

Credit preference information can be combined in a credit record where the counterparty and instruments are the same (see previous examples), or can be specified separately for an instrument or groups of instruments if required:

```
<creditRecord id="1">    //toCompanies removed for briefness
                    <instruments>
                                        <instrument>FW_NL_TTF_BaseHi</instrument>
                     </instruments>
                     <preferredSleeves>
                                        <preferredSleeve action="PS" startDate="2022-01-01" endDate="2024-12-31"/>
                    </preferredSleeves>
</creditRecord>
<creditRecord id="2">  //toCompanies removed for briefness
                     <instruments>
                                        <instrument>FW_DE_AMP</instrument>
                                        <instrument>FW_NL_TED</instrument>
                    </instruments>
                     <preferredSleeves>
                                        <preferredSleeve action="B" startDate="2022-09-01" endDate="2022-12-31"/>
                                         <preferredSleeve action="S" startDate="2023-01-01" endDate="2025-12-31"/>
                    </preferredSleeves>
          </creditRecord>
```

<u>The example above shows:</u>

- A priority preference to sell to the counterparty at TTF from now until end of Cal-24.
- A buy preference for German and Dutch power for Q4-2.
- A sell preference for German and Dutch power Cal-23, Cal-24 and Cal-25.

Appendix 1 – Data Values

(Copied from the EFET Trade Surveillance Specification and reproduced here as a convenience)

Instrument types:

These are the codes needed to identify instruments types

CODE	Transaction Instrument Type
FW	Forward (must be physically settled) – use of this includes physical options
SW	Fix for float swap (must be financially settled)

Country codes: These are the country codes needed to identify the country location of the power grid or gas hub that credit is being set for. Note that codes can be added to this list if additional countries are added as locations.

CODE	Country
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
FI	Finland
FR	France
GB	United Kingdom
HU	Hungary
IT	Italy
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal

CODE	Country
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SK	Slovakia
SL	Slovenia
CH	Switzerland
ES	Spain
IE	Ireland
AL	Albania
TR	Turkey
BA	Bosnia Herzegovina
MK	Macedonia
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia

Market Area Codes:

Market Area Electricity (Control Areas) Codes: These are the codes that should be used to identify the market area electricity control areas for which credit can be set. When new areas are created, a new code will need to be agreed upon by the relevant working groups of Energy Traders Europe and LEBA, added to the list, and communicated to the credit community.

CODE	Market Area Electricity (Control Areas)
AMP	Amprion GmbH, Germany
APG	Austrian Power Grid AG, Austria
TER	Terna – Rete Elettrica Nazionale SpA, Italy
RTE	Reseau de Transport d'Electricitie S.A., France
ELE	ELES d.o.o., Slovenia
ELI	Elia Grid, Belgium
SWS	SwissGrid, Switzerland
FIN	Fingrid, Finland
CEZ	Czech Republic Grid, Czech Republic
OSL	Oslo (Statnett), Norway
KRS	Kristiansand (Statnett), Norway
BER	Bergen (Statnett), Norway
TRH	Trondheim (Statnett), Norway
MOL	Molde (Statnett), Norway
TRM	Tromso (Statnett), Norway
SE1	Lulea (SE1), Sweden
SE2	Sundsvall (SE2), Sweden
SE3	Stockholm (SE3), Sweden
SE4	Malmo (SE4), Sweden
DK1	Western Denmark, Denmark
DK2	Eastern Denmark, Denmark
MVM	Mavir Grid, Hungary
PSE	Polish Grid, Poland
SEP	Slovakian Power Grid, Slovakia
NAT	UK Power National Grid, United Kingdom
REE	REE Grid, Spanish
TED	TenneT, Netherlands
PTE	MIBEL PTEL, Portugal
ESO	Electricity System Operator, Bulgaria

CODE	Market Area Electricity (Control Areas)
TRANSELECTRICA	Transelectrica, Romania
OST	OST, Albania
TEIAS	Teias, Turkey
NOSBIH	NOSBIH, Bosnia Herzegovina
MEPSO	Mepso, Macedonia

Market Area Natural Gas Codes: These are the codes that should be used to identify market area natural gas hubs for which credit can be set. When new areas are created, a new code will need to be agreed upon by the relevant working groups of Energy Traders Europe and LEBA, added to the list, and communicated to the credit community.

CODE	Market Area Natural Gas
PEG	Points d,Echange de Gaz, France
TTF_BaseHi	Title Transfer Facility, Netherlands
TTF_BaseLo	Title Transfer Facility (Lo Cal), Netherlands
THE_BaseHi	The Trading Hub, Germany
THE_BaseLo	The Trading Hub (Lo Cal), Germany
PSV	Punto do Scambio Virtuale, Italy
NBP	National Balancing Point, United Kingdom
~~**ZEE**~~	~~Zeebrugge, Belgium~~
VTP	Virtual Trading Point, Code used for multiple market areas: Austria, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia/Estonia (unique product definition achieved in combination with country code)
ZTP_BaseHi	ZTP, Belgium
ZTP_BaseLo	ZTP (Lo Cal), Belgium
PVB	Punto Virtual de Balance, Spain
GTF	DK (GTF), Denmark
MGP	Hungarian Virtual Trading Point, Hungary
PGS	Polish Virtual Trading Point, Poland
CEG	CEGH, Czech Republic
SLO	Slovakia Virtual Point, Slovakia
IBP	Irish Balancing Point
TVB	Tanque Virtual de Balance
AVB	Almacenamiento Virtual de Balance
BCH	GB BEACH

Market Area Special Products: These are the codes that should be used to identify market areas or special products for which credit can be set. When new areas are created, a new code will need to be agreed upon by the relevant working groups of Energy Traders Europe and LEBA, added to the list, and communicated to the credit community.

CODE	Market Area Special products
SPK	Spark spreads
CARBON_GO	EU Guarantees of Origin (GoO)
CARBON_REGO	UK Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO)

Instrument type code, country code and market area codes combinations:

The following are the accepted code combinations for identifying the instrument type, country and market area on which credit can be set. Any new combinations would need to be agreed with the EFET and LEBA credit working group.

Gas(Physical)

FW_NL_TTF_BaseHi
FW_NL_TTF_BaseLo
FW_DE_THE_BaseHi
FW_DE_THE_BaseLo
FW_IT_PSV
FW_BE_ZEE
FW_AT_VTP
FW_ES_PVB
FW_DK_GTF
FW_HU_MGP
FW_PL_PGS
FW_CZ_CEG
FW_SK_SLO
FW_BE_ZTP_BaseHi
FW_BE_ZTP_BaseLo
FW_FR_PEG
FW_GB_NBP
FW_IE_IBP
FW_ES_TVB
FW_ES_AVB
FW_GB_BCH
FW_FI_VTP
FW_LT_VTP
FW_LV_VTP

Power(Physical)

FW_DE_AMP
FW_AT_APG
FW_IT_TER
FW_FR_RTE
FW_SL_ELE
FW_BE_ELI
FW_CH_SWS
FW_FI_FIN
FW_CZ_CEZ
FW_NO_OSL
FW_NO_KRS
FW_NO_BER
FW_NO_TRH
FW_NO_MOL
FW_NO_TRM
FW_SE_SE1
FW_SE_SE2
FW_SE_SE3
FW_SE_SE4
FW_DK_DK1
FW_DK_DK2
FW_HU_MVM
FW_PL_PSE
FW_SK_SEP
FW_ES_REE
FW_NL_TED
FW_PT_PTE
FW_BG_ESO
FW_GB_NAT
FW_RO_TRANSELECTRICA
FW_AL_OST
FW_TR_TEIAS
FW_BA_NOSBIH
FW_MK_MEPSO

FinancialPowerSwaps

SW_IT_TER
SW_ES_REE

Special Products

FW_GB_SPK
FW_NL_SPK
FW_EU_CARBON_GO
FW_GB_CARBON_REGO

Appendix 2 – Change History

March 2022
- Initial version. Author: steve.banks@griffinmarkets.com

April 2022
- Added "Sending Multiple Files" instrumentGroupIdentifier information
- Added "Preferred Sleeve" information

May 2022
- Add introduction and sample files pages
- Move DMA and multiple entity information into a separate FAQ document as this is not relevant to the majority of clients
- Added "Immediate Benefits" and "Why XML" and "Company Identification" and "Rolling Credit –in event of missed or delayed file" pages
- Text updates on many pages for clarity

December 2022
- Add Romanian Power to Appendix 1

Appendix 2 – Change History (continued)

May 2024

- Corrected typo (the wrong order) of GenerationTime and instrumentGroupIdentifier in the example text, to now match the schema

- Appendix 1 - Added more static data codes for mainly Eastern European Locations
  FW_IE_IBP (Irish Gas)
  FW_AL_OST (Albanian Power)
  FW_TR_TEIAS (Turkish Power)
  FW_BA_NOSBIH (Bosnia Herzegovinian Power)
  FW_MK_MEPSO (Macedonian Power)

- Appendix 1 - Removed ZEE gas code, as now obsolete.

- Added documentation for existing "customer" code type under Company Identification (Least Preferred).

April 2025

- Introduction of "Special products" (spark spreads, GoOs, REGOs)
- Appendix 1 – Added more static data codes for Gas and the Special products

  FW_ES_TVB
  FW_ES_AVB
  FW_GB_BCH
  FW_GB_SPK
  FW_NL_SPK
  FW_EU_CARBON_GO
  FW_GB_CARBON_REGO

Appendix 2 – Change History (continued)

September 2025

- Appendix 1 – Added more static data codes for Gas
  FW_FI_VTP
  FW_LT_VTP
  FW_LV_VTP