



# Crude Oil Refining, Trading, Pricing & Risk Management Essentials

10 – 21 May 2027  
London

## Crude Oil Refining, Trading, Pricing & Risk Management Essentials

**Ref:** 85\_87306 **Date:** 10 – 21 May 2027 **Location:** London **Fees:** 14000 Euro

### Overview

Petroleum downstream operations and commercial supply desks require alignment between technical plant constraints and international market dynamics. This programme delivers foundational and practical instruction in crude oil refining, trading and risk management across physical and financial trading channels. Participants analyze crude assays, refining yield optimization, benchmark pricing mechanisms, chartering logistics, and derivative hedging tools to protect commercial margins against volatile spot movements. This course is delivered by Agile Leaders Training Center.

### Who Should Attend

- Petroleum economists and operations analysts seeking commercial grounding across the oil conversion chain.
- Refinery planners and technical process supervisors balancing unit yields against product netbacks.
- Commercial trading operators and logistics coordinators managing vessel nominations and storage terminals.
- Procurement specialists and contract administrators negotiating delivery terms and cargo transfer clauses.
- Risk control officers and financial analysts assessing exposure across physical and paper oil markets.

### Departments and Industries

This programme supports operations and commercial personnel across energy infrastructure, downstream processing, and commodity logistics.

- Refining and Downstream Processing Divisions
- Crude Oil Supply and Commercial Distribution Units
- Petroleum Shipping, Chartering, and Pipeline Logistics
- Energy Trading Desks and Commercial Analytics Groups
- National Oil Operations and Downstream Marketing Enterprises

### Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Evaluate international crude markers and price setting mechanisms across primary trading hubs.
- Calculate refinery margins and conversion yields across hydroskimming and complex configurations.
- Execute marine freight economics, charter party terms, and pipeline transport scheduling.
- Model total barrel economics to establish transfer pricing and product distribution revenues.
- Formulate physical sales agreements incorporating standardized delivery terms and operational risk clauses.
- Implement price risk management strategies using futures contracts, commodity swaps, and crack spreads.

## **Course Agenda**

### **Day 1: Pricing Mechanisms and Market Benchmarks**

- Evolution of international oil pricing and marker crude selection criteria
- Benchmark structures, quality differentials, and location adjustments
- Price discovery processes and assessments by independent price reporting agencies
- Market structures: contango, backwardation, and storage arbitrage dynamics
- Historical price volatility drivers and structural supply disruptions

### **Day 2: Physical Crude Trade and Marine Logistics**

- Physical oil transaction structures and counterparty workflow cycles
- Tanker vessel classifications, deadweight capacities, and parcel sizing
- Charter party frameworks: voyage charters, time charters, and freight rate calculations
- Pipeline operations: batch scheduling, tariff structures, and transshipment losses
- Demurrage mitigation, laytime management, and port terminal operations

### **Day 3: Refining Processes and Product Yields**

- Refining unit configurations: hydroskimming, catalytic cracking, and hydrocracking
- Assay interpretation and refinery yield calculations across distillation cuts
- Upgrading residue streams via visbreaking, delayed coking, and asphalt production
- Sulfur reduction technologies and meeting low-emission fuel specifications
- Netback analysis and gross refining margin determination methodologies

### **Day 4: Product Valuation and Total Barrel Economics**

- Refined product pricing determinants across gasoline, middle distillates, and fuel oil
- Finished fuel blending specifications, octane requirements, and cold-flow properties
- Total barrel economics and inter-unit transfer pricing principles
- Wholesale distribution channels, storage terminal inventory turns, and marketing margins
- Supply chain revenue optimization across integrated downstream networks



## **Day 5: Commercial Contracts and Legal Governance**

- Structure of physical sale and purchase contracts for crude and products
- Incoterms applications: FOB, CFR, CIF, and DES risk transfer points
- Quality determination, quantity gauging, and independent inspector protocols
- Payment securities: documentary letters of credit, parent company guarantees, and credit limits
- Operational dispute handling, force majeure clauses, and default remedies

## **Day 6: Derivatives and Exposure Mitigation**

- Identification of commercial exposure across unpriced inventories and transit volumes
- Exchange-traded futures contracts: contract specifications, margin calls, and clearing
- Over-the-counter swaps and hedging unpriced crude purchases
- Options strategies for setting price floors and preserving commercial upside
- Crack spread hedging: managing refinery processing margins with product derivatives

## **Day 7: Trading Control and Institutional Compliance**

- Trading mandate governance, delegation of authority, and stop-loss protocols
- Counterparty credit evaluation, exposure tracking, and settlement monitoring
- Operational risk controls: cargo failure, off-spec deliveries, and contamination
- Reporting standards and audit trail management in physical commodity trading
- Sanctions compliance screening and maritime transport transparency practices

## **Day 8: Portfolio Value Optimization**

- Global supply balances and the impact of producer alliance policy shifts
- Downstream asset capital allocation and refinery modernization investment models
- Integrating technical refining capability with dynamic physical trading positions
- Net marketing margin modeling across retail and commercial accounts
- Review exercise: constructing an integrated trading, logistics, and hedging plan

## **Practical Exercises**

Participants apply classroom principles through structured commercial problems and workflow calculations.

- Suggested activity: Calculate gross refining margins from crude assay cuts and market quotations.
- Suggested activity: Draft an Incoterms delivery checklist identifying transfer of title, care, and risk.
- Suggested activity: Formulate a 3-2-1 crack spread hedge to stabilize refining margins.
- Suggested activity: Evaluate tanker voyage economics and demurrage exposure for an international parcel.



## FAQs

### **What specific qualifications or prerequisites are needed for participants before enrolling in the course?**

There are no formal prerequisites. The curriculum is structured to support commercial analysts, refinery operations planners, logistics coordinators, legal specialists, and energy economists seeking practical exposure across physical and financial oil operations.

### **How long is each day's session, and is there a total number of hours required for the entire course?**

Each day consists of four to five hours of structured instructional delivery, guided calculations, and case assessments. The eight-day programme encompasses thirty-two to forty hours of interactive instruction.

### **What is the difference between physical and paper oil markets?**

Physical markets govern the contractual purchase, marine transfer, refining, and terminal storage of tangible hydrocarbons. Paper markets trade financial instruments, such as futures and swaps, used by market participants for price risk management, margin hedging, and forward price discovery without physical delivery.

## Conclusion

Downstream success requires connecting refinery hardware capabilities with commercial trade execution and disciplined risk governance. Professionals complete this programme equipped with quantitative tools and operational frameworks to evaluate marker crude pricing, optimize processing yields, navigate charter party logistics, and deploy structured hedging programmes that safeguard balance sheets against market shifts.