

Conexus Baltic Grid conference:

Contribution of the underground gas storages in solving the supply security issues

22 November 2018, Riga

Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE)



- is an association representing the interests of European natural gas infrastructure operators active in natural gas transmission, storage and LNG regasification
- 68 member companies, 6 observers, 25 countries
- committed to actively contribute to the design and implementation of a transparent, secure, sustainable and competitive gas market in Europe
- GIE enhance transparency (AGSI, ALSI, maps, databases etc)

Gas storage plays and will continue to play a vital part in the EU gas market



European Gas Flows 2015-17



TWh/d

Key highlights from last winter







- The response to the higher demand for gas was an increase in send-out rates from gas storage
- ✓ During cold snaps, the storage daily withdrawals reached 11.4TWh (28/02/2018), the highest since 2011

- ✓ Gas stock level at the end of winter season was at 18% or 190TWh (the lowest in 5 years)
- In some countries the gas stock level dropped as low as 2%.

18%

European gas storage working volumes per MS





The EU regulatory framework for the gas storage market



3rd energy directive

 ✓ Ownership unbundling (generation from transmission)





✓ Network codes



The full value of gas storage





Exec Summary: value and the positive externalities of gas storage for the energy system in transition

Gas storage provides multiple benefits to the energy system

Gas storage brings insurance and system value to market participants and system operators



Gas storage enables arbitrages on a range of temporal dimensions



Gas storage supports efficient dimensioning and use of networks



Exec Summary: value and the positive externalities of gas storage for the energy system in transition

The role of gas storage in offering insurance and system values will drastically increase in a decarbonized integrated energy system

The future evolution of the energy system will increase the insurance and system value of gas storage





Typical storage capacities and time scales of different network scale technologies





The current market conditions

TTF summer-winter spreads (2007-2017)



Declining spread lead to a closure of too many storages in the wrong locations

FTI-CL Energy study Enhanced market-based pricing should be the backbone, supported by regulatory measures which address externalities

Storage business model in an energy integrated system • Enhanced market-based pricing should continue to be central to the gas storage business model.

• Regulatory measures should be deployed to internalise externalities which market-based pricing does not capture.



Social benefits:

- Additional measures could be considered to ensure that society continues to benefit from the insurance and system value of gas storage
- Consistent and "coupled regulation" to support efficient sector coupling
- If deemed necessary, facilitate cost recovery to ensure SSOs can maintain a socially optimum level of storage

Market enhancements:

- Enhanced market-based pricing to capture arbitrage benefits across different times frames and geographies
- Removal of market failures through development of new products and penalties

FTI-CL Energy study Various regulatory approaches can be deployed to account for positive externalities and ensure long-term sustainability of gas storage



	Market pricing with new products and incentives	Market pricing with regulation of externalities	Market pricing with integrated optimisation and regulation
Key features	 Removal of market failures and reinforced incentives through development of new products and penalties 	 Regulation of externalities e.g. storage obligations, tariffs adjustments, and/or capacity mechanisms 	 Partial or market wide regulation to ensure cost recovery for required storages based on integrated system management
Principles underlyin Market based	g regulatory approaches to ensure effici • Market based pricing to ensure • Assessm	ent allocation of storage capacity and level pla efficient allocation of storage capacity and level playing ent of the system and insurance value in the relevant m	ying field with other flexibility optio field with other flexibility options arket zone
pricing and cost coverage to ensure socially optimal deployment	No guarantee of cost recovery	• Additional revenue streams corresponding to externalities but cost recovery not guaranteed	Regulated revenues to ensure cost coverage to maintain optimal level of storage
Internalising system value externality	 Effective incentive and penalty mechanisms for shippers and TSOs to value insurance and system externalities Encourage coordinated approach btw. TSOs and SSOs for system optimisation and investment / retirement decisions Application of regulatory measures (e.g. tariffs adjustments or storage obligations, capacity mechanisms, etc.) to integrate full social benefits into market pricing Could be supported by incentives on TSOs and SSOs for integrated approach 	• Application of regulatory measures (e.g. tariffs adjustments or storage obligations, capacity mechanisms, etc.) to integrate full social benefits	 Ensure a consistent and coherent approach in an integrated management plan for the energy system Could take the form of partial regulation (strategic storage) or market wide revenue regulation for storages necessary for the energy transition
Internalising insurance value externality		 Could be supported by incentives on TSOs and SSOs for integrated approach 	

GIE recommendations on the study

- 1) Gas storage as major flexibility provider could further facilitate market convergence towards the greener-mix by fostering the spread of renewable gases
- 2) Only an evolving regulatory framework integrating the exploitation of positive economic and environmental externalities will meet emissions targets in a cost-effective manner
- 3) Wherever the current framework does not already recognize/reward the full value of the underground gas storages, GIE supports an evolving EU regulatory framework that enables to move to market-based pricing, in order to achieve efficient gas storage use in a level playing field
- 4) Government and NRAs need to ensure that value of positive insurance and system externalities created by gas storage are assessed and adequately captured in the regulatory framework
- 5) In doing so, a 'silo' approach should be abandoned and instead a holistic view could be adopted to optimize an investment planning across the full energy system.



Thank you for your attention and interest