

# CEER vision for European gas target model

Walter Boltz, Chair of ERGEG Gas Working Group 1st workshop, Vienna, 3 December 2010



# Why are we here today?

- 18<sup>th</sup> Madrid Forum invited EC and regulators to explore, in close cooperation with system operators and other stakeholders, the interaction and interdependence of all relevant areas for network codes and to initiate a process establishing a gas target model.
- Regulators expressed their readiness to chair and coordinate this process, and to present an outline on the definition and the scope of the gas target model to be developed.
- Process launched in early November
  - Call for evidence (open until 7 Jan 2011)



## Where are we starting from?

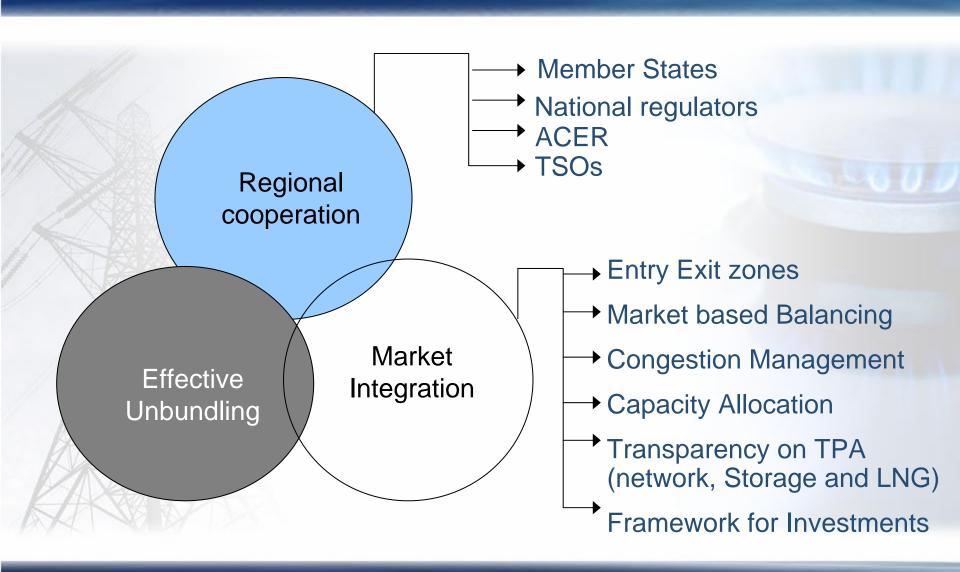
# Current market structure is built upon national gas markets

- 27 different market designs
- Level of market integration between national markets is low
  - Lack of available firm interconnection capacity
  - Price differentiation between national markets and Hubs.
  - Low market shares outside the home markets
  - Flexibility of gas flows (is improving)

# **Currently we are far away from an Internal Gas Market in Europe**



## 3rd package – Interacting Instruments





## Regulators' work up to now

- A conceptual model should give an **overall guidance** for the ongoing and future drafting of **FGs and NCs**, which are the **ideal instrument** to define detailed rules on specific matters and enable market integration.
- European Energy Regulators have based their work in the past on a conceptual model
  - However, there is a need to discuss this more widely with all stakeholders and to reach a broad agreement on the relevant aspects.

To ensure that all work streams fit together, a vision of how the European gas market should look like in five years is needed.



#### **EER vision: Overall goals**

- Effective implementation of entry/exit systems;
- Facilitating cross border market integration;
- Efficient capacity allocation procedures;
- Efficient usage of pipeline capacity, especially for crossborder flows;
  - Integration of national markets;
  - Limiting (physical and contractual) congestions;
- Improving the integration of Trading Points;
  - Convergence of market prices, reflecting market risks and supply/demand imbalances;
- Improving security of supply;
  - Appropriate network, storage and LNG capacity enhancement;
  - Upstream investments



#### **EER vision: core elements**





# EER vision: existing elements - 1

#### Framework Guideline on Capacity Allocation

- Entry / Exit zones (3rd package)
- (National) virtual trading points (VTPs)
- Bundling of capacities to better connect VTPs (hub-to-hub trading)
- Virtual interconnection points
- Standardised capacity services
- Auctions as standard allocation mechanism

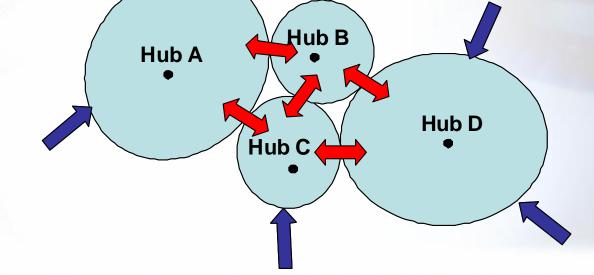
Size of market areas based on physical characteristics rather than political boundaries





# Vision for a Target Model on Capacity Allocation

"a set of entry/exit market zones with their own virtual hubs connected through a limited number of bundled capacity products identical all over the EU and allocated via auctions"





## EER vision: existing elements - 2

#### **Congestion Management Procedures**

- Dynamic capacity calculation to maximise the offer of capacity to the market;
- Oversubscription and capacity buyback to make available an extra amount of firm capacity to the market;
- Surrendering of capacity back to the TSO;
- Limitation of existing re-nomination rights to increase offer and allocation of firm day-ahead capacity;
- Withdrawal of underutilised capacities (long-term UIOLI)

Make more existing capacities available to the market



# **EER vision: existing elements - 3**

#### Framework Guideline on Gas Balancing

- Roles and Responsibilities of TSOs and Network Users;
- Definition of gas day;
- Daily balancing period with within day constraints and at the end of the day cash-out;
- Information provision obligations;
- Market based imbalance charges;
- Cross-border cooperation and integration of balancing zones;
- Buying and selling of flexible gas and balancing services by the TSO;





# The vision on Balancing

Balancing framework guidelines— key to market design (not just technical rules)



- •Remove barriers to crossborder trade created by different balancing arrangements
- Reduce fragmentation of the market by looking at ways to merge balancing zones
- Promote the development of regional markets by encouraging the use of interconnectors (and gas from cross-borders) in balancing



# Develop liquid traded market

- Facilitate new entry by ensuring balancing arrangements are nondiscriminatory;
- Promote market liquidity at gas emerging gas hubs
- by encouraging shipper trading across timescales;
- by having market arrangements for TSO procurement of balancing gas



#### Provides a coherent set of rules, which

- lead to a common vision of balancing arrangements;
- can be implemented in network codes and is enforceable by NRAs;
- take account of the different degree of market development across Europe
- •need for interim steps)



# Stepwise approach?

- Cross-border netting (individual network users to net their imbalances between neighbouring markets through virtual bilateral trades)
- TSO-led cross border balancing
- Merged balancing zones



#### **EER vision: next steps**

- Implicit versus explicit auctions;
- Harmonisation of transmission tariff structures;
  - Pricing of very short-term capacity products to facilitate efficient gas trade and competition;
  - Avoiding perverse effects of potential competition between short and long term bookings;
  - Avoid cross-subsidies between cross-border and domestic network usage;
  - Providing incentives for efficient investments;
  - Guaranteeing the recovery of allowed revenues by the TSO (reserve price for auctions);
- Etc.





# Criteria to measure successful market integration

- Development of VTPs (active traders, churn rate);
- Sales of incumbents outside their home market;
- Nº and volume of congestions at IPs;
- Lack of implementation of legal obligations;
- Price convergence (industrial customers, import prices, VTP prices);
- New entrants from other countries;
- Market share and concentration measure of incumbents (such as HHI);
- Etc.



#### What we want to achieve

- Shared vision for the European Internal Gas Market;
- Identify practical steps to achieve this goal within e.g. 5 years;





#### **Questions - 1**

- What are the main goals to be aimed at beneath the high-level policy goals set out by the 3rd Package?
- What are the major developments and anticipated changes in the European gas market and where would a target model bring added value? Including:
  - the role of long term capacity contracts in the future European gas markets;
  - the role of hubs / gas exchanges.
- What are the key elements of a conceptual model considering key aspects of market design (CAM, CMP, tariffs, bal, gas quality, wholesale pricing)?



#### **Questions - 2**

- What level of detail, e.g. level of harmonisation, do you expect? For example:
  - Do we need a definition of an EU-wide gas day? If yes, what should this definition be?
  - How deep should the "reach" of the model be, i.e. should it encompass DSOs? Is there a trade-off between vertical depth (i.e. including all levels of national gas markets) and horizontal depth (i.e. integrating balancing zones cross border)?



#### **Questions - 3**

- Which areas or aspects of the gas market should be affected and what are the constraints for such a model?
- Which areas or aspects of the gas market should be excluded and left to national/regional decision making?
- What are the options for integrating the currently fragmented European markets?
- Are there any existing models you would like to recommend?
- Should we merge balancing zones to create cross border or regional zones? How many balancing zones does Europe need and how big should they be?
  - Is the coupling of market areas as it is being developed in European electricity markets appropriate for gas?



Thank you for your attention!

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