

ofgem Promoting choice and value for all gas and electricity customers

Introduction – Why we do this

NMA-CREG-Ofgem workshop on crossborder flows

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Cross-border flows are important to our objectives

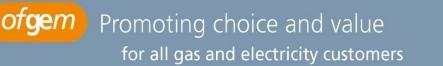
- Efficient interconnector flows are important for security of supply and economic efficiency
- Regulators have a role in overseeing licence compliance, including interconnector licences
- Regulators have a new statutory duty to promote a competitive internal market, eliminating restrictions on cross-border trade in gas and enhancing the integration of national markets
- Regulators have formulated a European gas target model to achieve this



CEER's project on a conceptual model for European gas markets



- Builds on the Third Energy Package
- A general vision for the development of a European gas market by 2014
- It is not legally binding, however should be perceived as the overarching strategy behind the legally-binding Framework Guidelines/ Network Codes
- Significant stakeholder input
- CEER project started in December 2010, concluded in December 2011



3 pillars of CEER's Gas Target Model

Vision for a sustainable IEM in gas

Pillar 1:		Pillar 2:		Pillar 3:
Enable functioning		Tightly		Enable secure
wholesale markets		connect markets		supply patterns
Improve effectiveness by realising economic pipeline investments				

- **<u>Pillar 1</u>**: Structuring network access to the European gas grid in a way that enables functioning wholesale markets, implementing entry exit systems, change shapes of balancing zones ("market areas").
- **Pillar 2:** Implement efficient cross-border capacity allocation mechanisms, congestion management rules, potentially market coupling, fostering short and mid-term price convergence between the functioning wholesale markets.
- **Pillar 3:** Enabling the establishment of secure supply patterns, facilitating efficient cross-border investment.

Today we are focusing on pillar 2.



Pillar 2: connecting wholesale markets

"Gas needs to flow to where it is valued most"

European rules

Capacity Allocation Network Code (currently being finalised) - Allocate interconnection capacity by auctioning bundled products on a central booking platform

Congestion Management Procedures (to be implemented by October 2013)

- Undermine capacity hoarding through overselling and buyback and/or effective use-it-or-lose-it provisions, possibility to surrender capacity

Network Transparency Rules (already legally binding) - Network users need to know what capacity available, how much it is worth and how they can get it

Non-discriminatory tariff rules (currently being developed)

- Cross-border flows should not subsidise domestic demand or vice versa

Unbundling rules (already legally binding)

-To ensure that network companies face the right incentives

Interoperability and Data Exchange Network Code (currently being developed):

- Deals with operational interactions between TSOs that are causing barriers to trade

Gas balancing network code (recently submitted to ACER)

- Balancing rules that help the development of liquid markets and reduce barriers to cross-border trade

These will be implemented – but does more need to be done?



Commitments from the CEER gas target model conclusions document (2011)

Excerpts from recommendation 1:

- Regulators shall assess the degree of market integration in close cooperation with each other and stakeholders
- Where necessary, NRAs shall explore measures to improve the degree of market integration.
- These measures could also include joint actions with neighbouring markets, for example improving the efficiency of interconnection arrangements

Excerpts from recommendation 2:

- NRAs shall consider whether measures, such as implicit auctions, would improve the efficiency in the use of interconnection capacity
- Regulators and stakeholders should cooperate to conduct pilot projects that design and trial an implicit capacity allocation mechanism
- The assessment of the degree of market integration should also address the question whether more measures need to be taken to ensure a more efficient use of interconnection capacity



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