

Pamela Taylor, Head of European Strategy, Ofgem ACER Workshop on Gas Balancing Ljubljana, 18 May 2011



Where are we now?

- During the "transition period", ERGEG assumed the role assigned to ACER by the 3rd package and worked on "pilot" Framework Guidelines
- 6 August 2010: EC issued invitation letter to ERGEG to drat pilot FG
- Stakeholder engagement through formal consultation process, Expert Group, public workshop, bilateral meetings, discussions and informal written comments from EC
- 11 March 2011: ERGEG submitted pilot FG to EC
- 11 April 2011: ACER consultation on FG published
- 12 June 2011: consultation closes
- ACER to finalise FG in Autumn





The vision

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 emerging gas hubs
 - by encouraging shipper trading across timescales;
 - by having market arrangements for TSO procurement of balancing



- 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)

Suitable for all parts of Europe



Problem identification

- Lack of access to relevant information, flexible gas and network capacity reduces shippers' ability to balance efficiently
- Fragmentation of balancing zones may create barriers to cross-border trade
- Some imbalance charges do not provide the right incentives to shippers and are potentially discriminatory
- Non-market based methods for TSO procurement of balancing services reduce market liquidity
- All of this results in TSOs doing most of the balancing instead of the market



Shipper and TSO roles and responsibilities

Problem

 Unbundled TSOs will be increasingly separate from the shippers trading gas. The balancing regime needs to promote shipper trading

- Where there is access to liquid intra-day markets, shippers take primary responsibility for balancing during the relevant balancing period and reduce the TSO's role as much as possible.
- Sale of linepack subject to NRA approval.
- Interim step: In absence of liquid short term wholesale gas markets, TSOs can provide day-ahead profiles, and through residual balancing be responsible for balancing intra-day. TSOs may require shippers to keep inputs and offtakes in a certain range and may provide tolerances.



TSO information provision obligations

Problem

- A lack of transparent and timely information availability reduces shippers' ability to balance their portfolio efficiently
- Risks of discrimination may result from lack of transparency

- Requirement on DSOs to cooperate with TSOs
- TSOs to provide, free of charge:
 - network users' inputs onto and off-takes from the system at appropriate intervals during the balancing period (at least twice a day and enough to enable compliance with potential within-day obligations)
 - (in the absence of metered data) forecasts of offtake volumes for non-daily metered customers at the day-ahead stage, to be updated at appropriate intervals (at least twice a day unless network users are able to fulfil their balancing obligations with information provided day-ahead, e.g. they are cashed out against day-ahead off-take forecasts).
 - TSOs to provide regular updates of and hourly end-of-day forecasts on the system balance position (as per Chapter 3, Annex 1, Gas Regulation)



Balancing periods: Within day obligations

Problem

- Daily balancing regimes may lead to imbalances during the gas day
- Managing these imbalances incurs a cost
- It may be more efficient to target some of these tasks/ costs at those who cause them

- Harmonised daily balancing period in line with CAM Network Code
- ■TSOs to procure relevant balancing services in a market based manner
- "Within-day obligations" can be imposed where
 - this is necessary in order to ensure system integrity and to minimise the need for the TSOs to take balancing actions
 - They do not act as undue barriers to entry
 - ■TSOs may impose on network users a charge for failing to meet the obligations (cost reflective, not undue barriers to entry or cross-border trade)
- NC to rule out some within-day obligations (such as an hourly balancing regime)
- Role for Public consultation, NRAs and ACER

Nomination procedures

Problem

 Network users need to be able to adjust their own positions and buy or sell flexible gas for balancing purposes during the day

- •If not covered by other legal obligations,
 - ■Network code to set out criteria for (re)nomination procedures to be harmonised at both sides of IPs, consistently across Europe
 - Criteria shall minimise response times
 - ■Network users shall not be required to nominate input volumes which match their output volumes or vice versa





TSO Procurement of balancing services

Problem

 Non-market based procurement of balancing services in some systems reduces market liquidity and makes it difficult to set cost reflective imbalance charges

- TSOs to procure balancing services transparently in short term wholesale gas market.
- Harmonisation of products, TSOs to maximise use of standardised short term products
- Interim step: TSOs to procure gas on a balancing platform. Exceptionally, tenders or bilateral contracts can be used. TSOs to release flexible gas where they do not need this.





Imbalance charges

Problem

 Approaches to imbalance charges differ across Europe and are not always cost reflective. This may be a barrier to cross border trade, discriminatory and provide inefficient signals.

- Imbalance charge based on the cost of TSOs' balancing actions (marginal price)
- Imbalance charge based on price on wholesale market where no TSO balancing action has been taken
- Interim Step: Imbalance charges based on a cost proxy





Cross-border cooperation

Problem

 European gas market is currently highly fragmented – how can we ensure efficient cross-border flows?

- TSOs to explore:
 - Cross-border netting (individual network users to net their imbalances between neighbouring markets through virtual bilateral trades)
 - TSO-led cross border balancing
 - Merge or couple balancing zones where this is technically feasible and economically reasonable
 - TSOs to implement Operational Balancing Accounts (OBAs)



Implementation

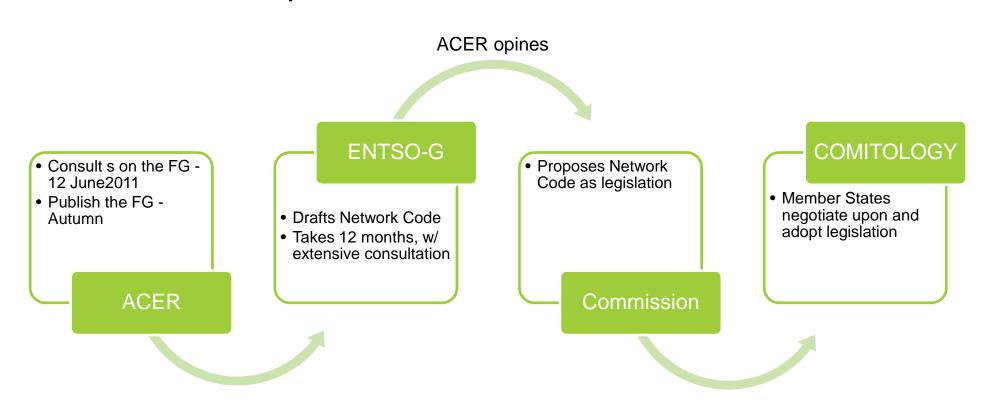
ACER's proposals on compliance

Compliance

- TSOs obliged to comply within 12 months of adoption of network code
- NRAs can allow additional 12 months if TSOs are not implementing interim steps
- Obligation on TSOs to report yearly to ACER and NRAs on progress of and roadmap towards implementation

The way forward

- ACER consultation closes 12 June 2011
- ACER to publish the FG Autumn 2011





How to participate in ACER Consultation?

- Please be specific and relate your response to ACER's proposal
- Please give reasons for your positions
- Deadline for submissions: 12 June 2011
- Register on ACER website
 - www.acer.europa.eu
 - www.energy-regulator.eu
- Obtain a login
- Submit comments through an on-line consultation form
- Name and affiliation of all participants published on ACER website



Thank you for your attention!

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