

Regulators' views on the Security of Gas Supply Regulation

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ITRE Mini-Hearing

Brussels, 9 November 2009



Introduction

- January crisis showed that
 - A functioning internal gas market is the best guarantee for security of supply
 - Letting the market function as long as possible was part of the successful emergency response
 - A quick European response is useful in case of a real crisis
 - An updated instrument to respond to gas supply restrictions is needed
- Regulators welcome Commission proposal for a new Security of Gas Supply Regulation



Central issues

- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities
- Infrastructure and supply standard
- Definition of clear steps towards a Community emergency
 - Need to leave it to the market for as long as possible
- Development of Preventive Action Plans and Emergency Plans
 - On national or regional level
- Strengthening of the Gas Coordination Group



Some clarifications needed – I

- Close involvement of NRAs in the development of the PAP and EP, where NRAs are not the Competent Authorities
- Clarification of the reverse flow obligation:
 - Exceptions should be possible where reverse flows do not significantly enhance security of supply or where investment costs outweigh benefits for security of supply
 - No reverse flows back to production sources, LNG facilities or with distribution networks



Some clarifications needed - II

- Clarification of cost allocation rules
 - Where an investment in MS A benefits also MS B or
 - Where an investment in MS A benefits only MS B
 - Proportion to be paid by MS = Proportion to which each MS benefits from the infrastructure investment
- Consideration of secure electricity and district heating supply to protected customers in PAP and EP
- Need for a higher threshold for a Community emergency
 - National and regional measures are often more effective and more targeted than Community measures



Reverse flow investments vs. economic losses

 Reverse Flow investments in South East Europe are estimated to amount to 80-90 Mio. €

Economic losses of the gas crisis (reported by

public authorities)

Bulgaria: 255 Mio.€

Hungary: 70 Mio.€

• Croatia: 270 Mio.€

Serbia: 54 Mio.€

Slovakia: 100 Mio.€





What else is needed to handle future crisis better?

Security of Gas Supply Regulation is an important instrument, **BUT** also

- More transparency on gas flows and storage levels
- Better access to flexible gas on the market
- More capacities and better usage of existing capacities
- More supply and infrastructure diversification → How should the future European energy policy look like?
- More focus also on domestic production → see the successes with unconventional gas in US
- Need to ensure that planned investments are carried out



Thank you for your attention!

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