

ERGEG's principles and proposals on CAM and CMP

Brussels, 18 February 2009

Scope and style of the proposals



- Harmonisation of CAM and CMP needed to facilitate crossborder trading
- Proposals refer to cross-border points and to points connecting markets only
- Mechanisms to be applied at points with actual or potential congestion only
- No application at storage and LNG facilities or at exit points to end consumers
- Today's gas markets diverge

 Many proposals are not designed to be binding but to be optional and available to NRAs concerned

General aims of the proposals



- 1. Increase available capacity both long-term and short-term
- 2. Improve allocation procedures ensure transparent and non-discriminatory allocation (FCFS potentially inappropriate)
- 3. Reduce shippers' transaction efforts
- **4. Improve utilisation rates** of pipes which are currently often quite low by:
 - providing additional short-term flexibility
 - freeing up long-term capacity
- Thus: Approach satisfies various needs of shippers

1. Increase available capacity (I)



- Co-operation of adjacent TSOs in order to inter alia
 - align capacity offers at both sides of the border
 - increase of available capacity by enhanced co-operation in day-to-day dispatch
- More dynamic calculation of available capacity
 - calculation often based on longer-term simulation (e.g. once a year)
 - TSOs to regularly re-calculate available capacity based upon actual technical conditions (e.g. temperature)

1. Increase available capacity (II)



- Application of commercial means like
 - overbooking and capacity buy-back
 - TSOs offer specified amount of capacity above the existing technical capacity
 - in case of congestion TSOs buy-back capacity on the market
 - possible fall-back option: procurement of physical energy
 - procurement of physical energy

2. Improve allocation procedures



- Definition of products having regard to market needs
 - Part of available capacity shall be set aside for **short- term products** (e.g. 10 % 25 % of technical capacity)
 - Offer of products on a rolling basis
- Allocation during an open subscription period (OSP) instead of FCFS
- In case of demand exceeding available capacity the OSP is followed by
 - auction or
 - pro-rata
- Facilitation of secondary markets needed, but already legally required

3. Reduction of shipper's efforts



- Compatible products and compatible procedures to be implemented
 - Alignment of contracts and codes for firm and interruptible capacity
 - Implementation of standardised communication procedures
- Bundling of capacity at all points connecting adjacent systems
- Establishment of joint, anonymous, web-based platforms for capacity booking

4. Improve utilisation rates – short-term



- Interruptible day-ahead UIOLI already legally required
- Firm day-ahead UIOLI
 - Requires proper restriction of re-nomination rights
 - design to be defined
 - small portfolios to be protected
 - Allows for re-allocation of non-nominated capacity
- Offer of day-ahead firm capacity via explicit auction
 - Design of mechanisms have to be aligned with activities on trading markets

4. Improve utilisation rates – long-term



Proposed measures

Long-term UIOLI

Preconditions inter alia:

- Systematic underutilisation
- No justification given

Procedures:

- Withdrawal for a specified period or for the remaining term
- Limitation of nomination rights to maximum flows of the previous year

Conclusions



European regulators

- see urgent need for improvements
- expect proposed principles on CAM and CMP to facilitate cross-border trade

Two main effects assumed:

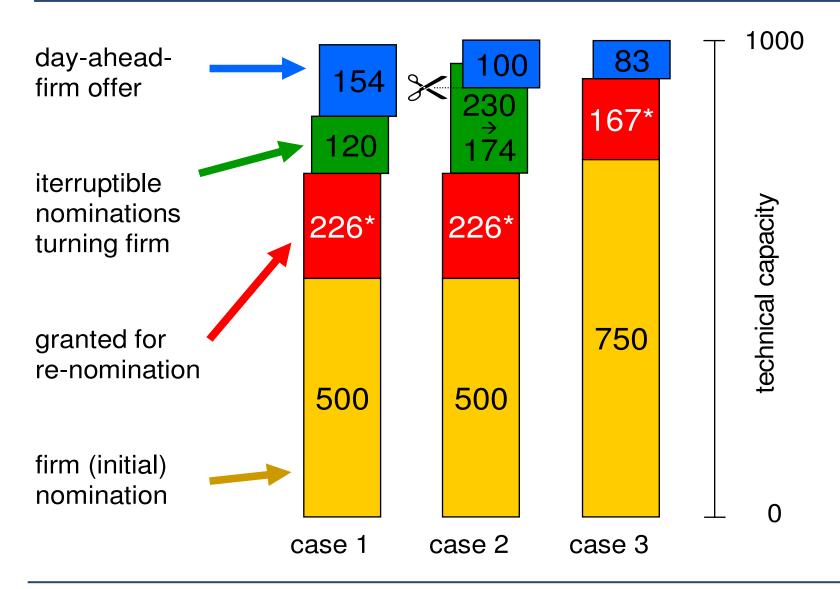
- provision of suitable capacity for most shippers
- increased liquidity of trading hubs
- Proposals are suited to address main problems known today – further improvements might be needed as markets evolve



Thank you!

Back up





Back up



