



Gas Storage Europe

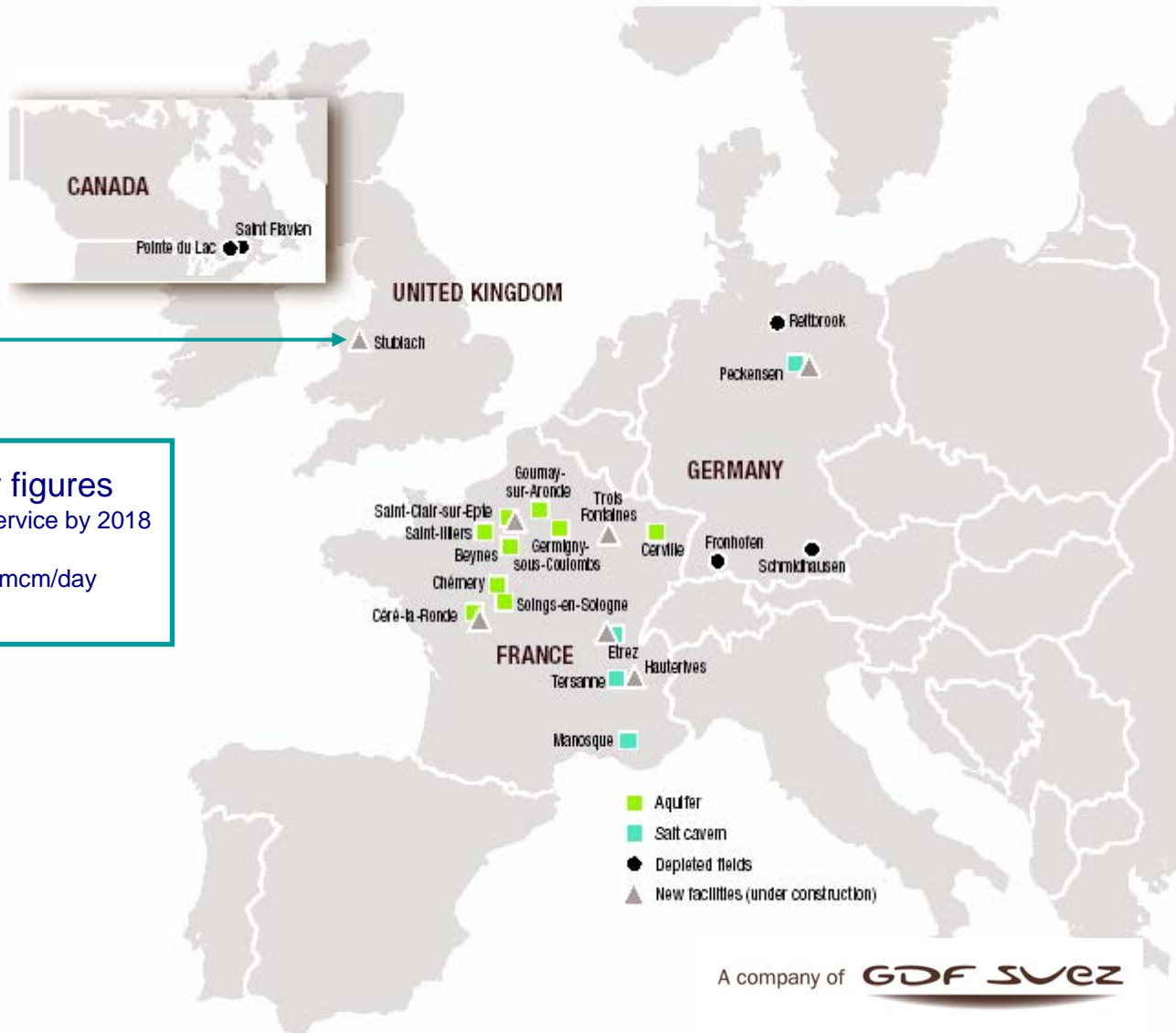
# **The Key Role of Gas Storage in the European Gas Market in the light of the Russia-Ukraine Crisis**

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**Gas Infrastructure Forum : Ensuring European Security of Supply  
London, 15th June 2009**

## Our sites and current developments



**Stublach project key figures**

- 28 caverns to be put into service by 2018
- Capacity: 400 mcm
- Withdrawal rates: up to 33 mcm/day
- 500 M€ Capex

# Valuable tools on our website – [www.gse.eu.com](http://www.gse.eu.com)

- Aggregated Gas Storage Inventory



- Storage Investment Database



- and GSE Storage map

- GSE Position papers on strategic storage, on third energy Package, on capacity allocation mechanisms & congestion management methods, key messages on the flexibility market

- GSE observations on GGPSSO implementation, on Ramboll study

# Agenda

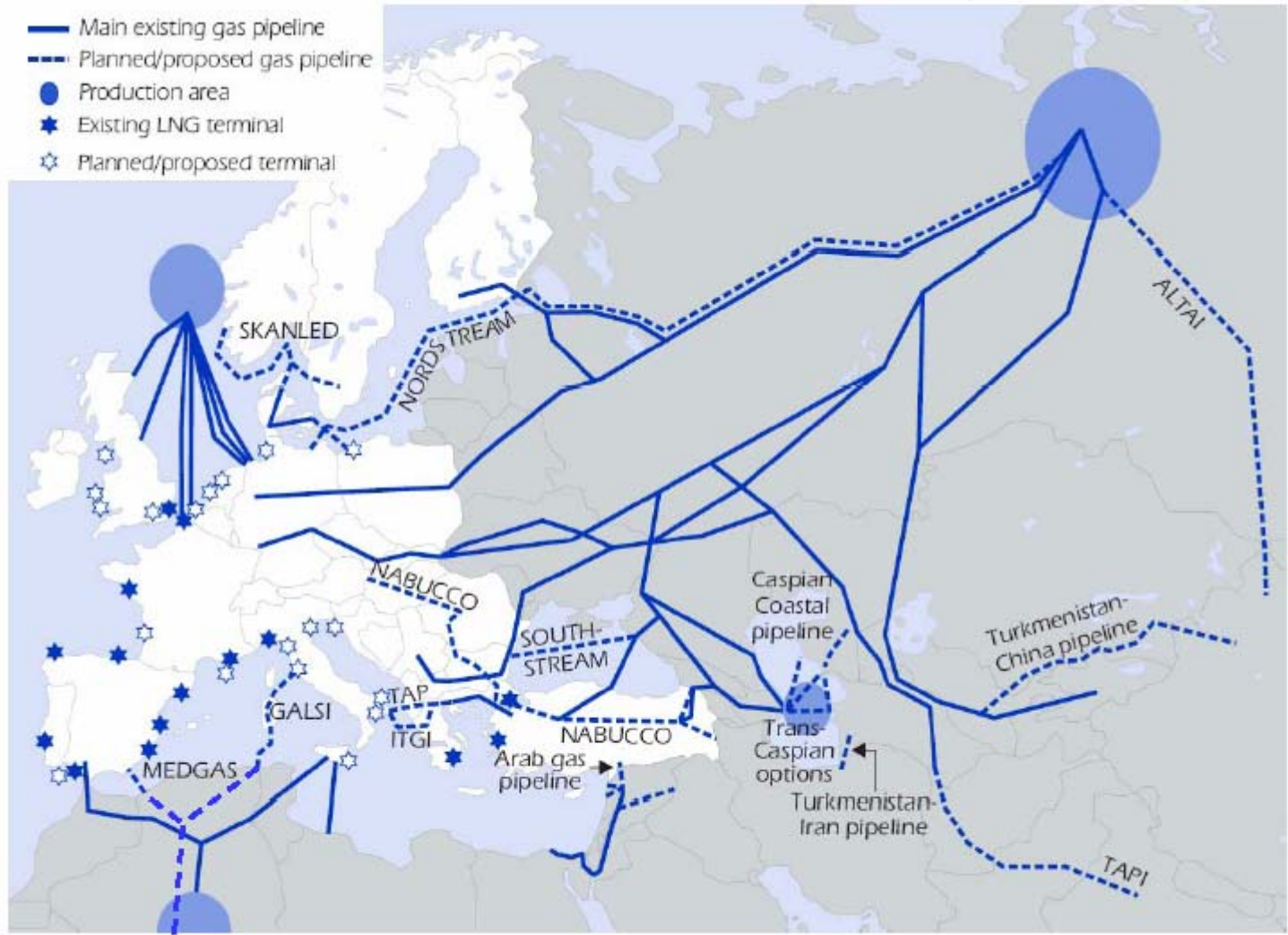
- 1. European gas storage market – Overview**
- 2. Russia-Ukraine gas crisis: lessons to be learned**
- 3. Gas Storage development and opportunities**
- 4. European legislative framework**
- 5. European gas storage market: main issues**

# 1. European gas storage market - Overview



# European Gas Supply Transmission system

- Main existing gas pipeline
- - - Planned/proposed gas pipeline
- Production area
- ★ Existing LNG terminal
- ☆ Planned/proposed terminal



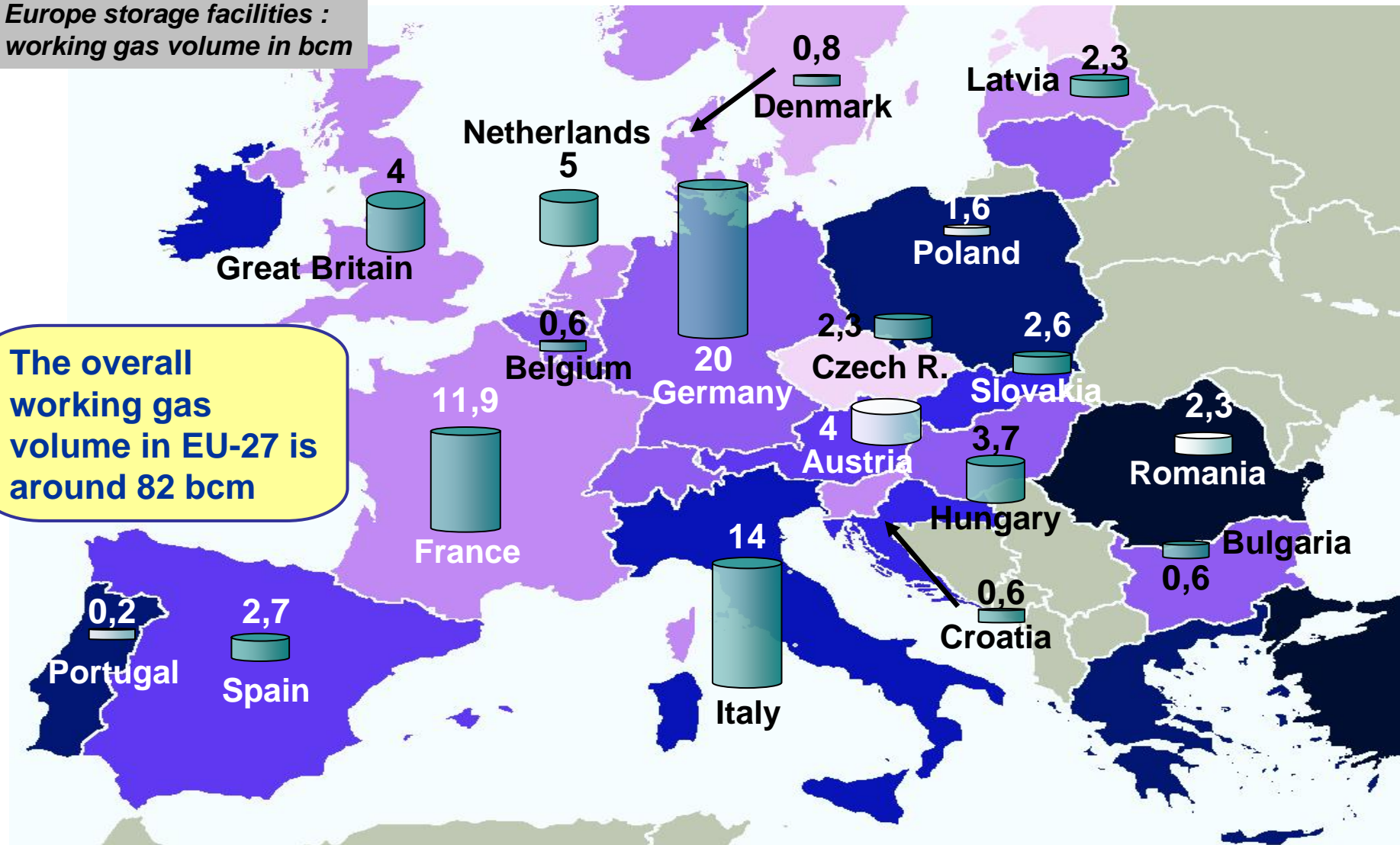
Trans Saharan Gas Pipeline



# Storage volumes in EU-27 – current situation

Europe storage facilities :  
working gas volume in bcm

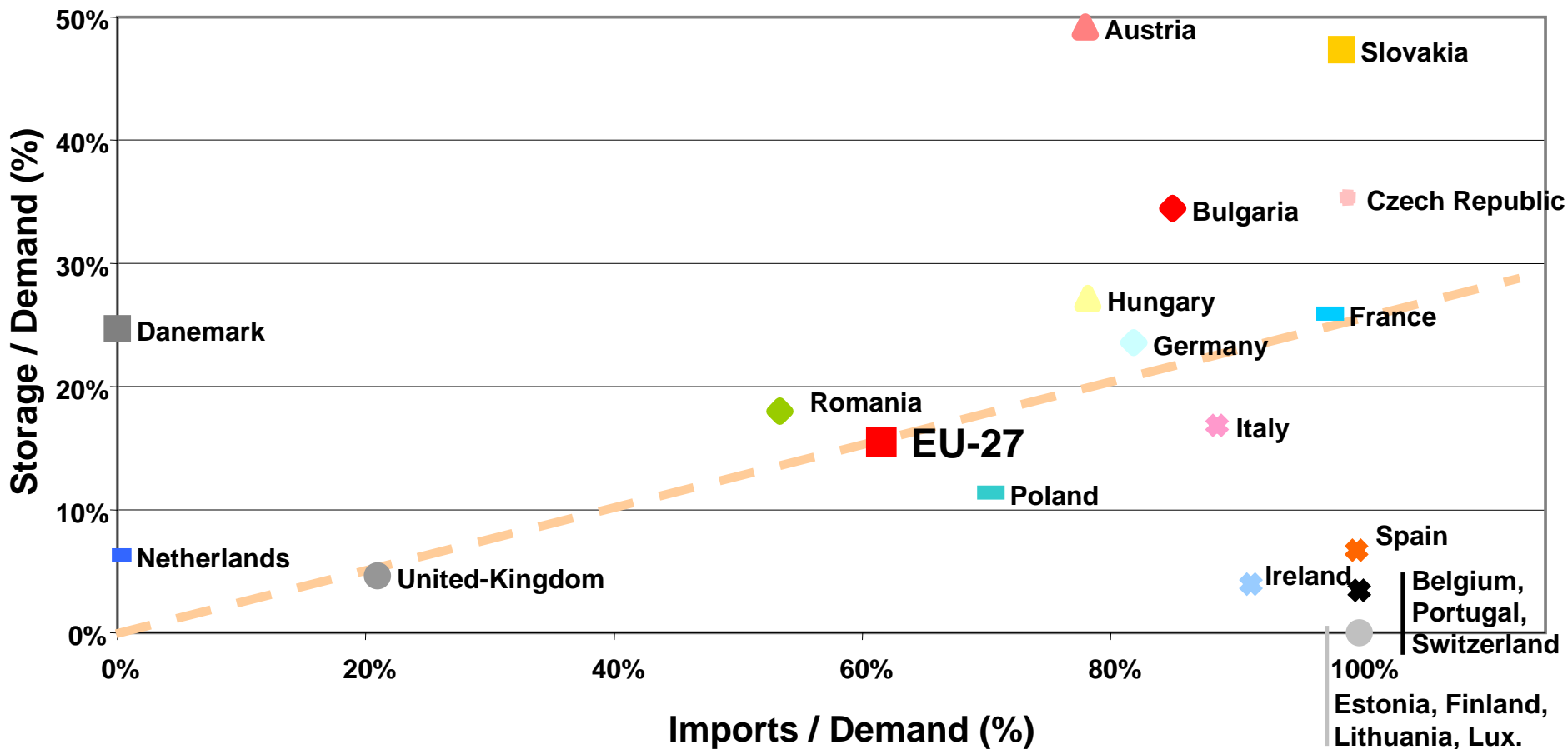
The overall working gas volume in EU-27 is around 82 bcm



Source: GSE 2008, CEDIGAZ 2007

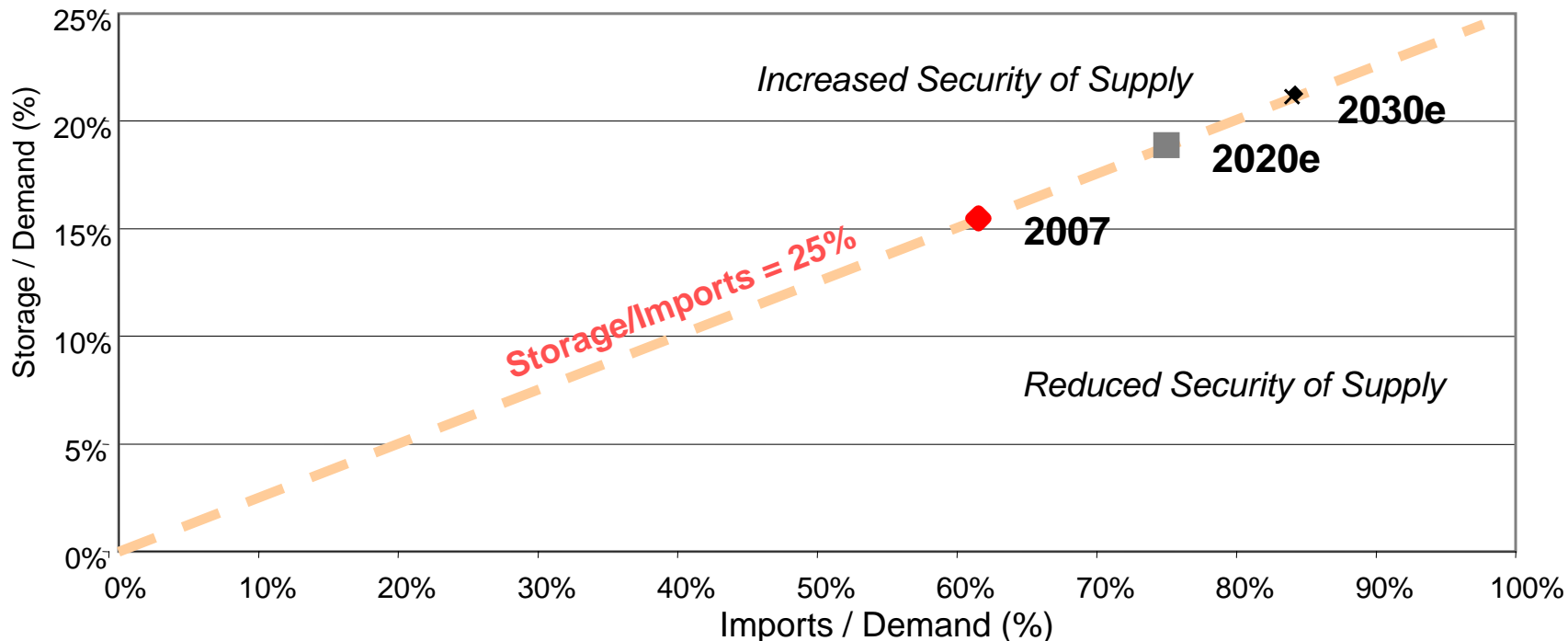


# Another way to look at storage in Europe...



Source: SG Equity Research / Eurogas / GSE 2008

# ... and to assess the need for new storage



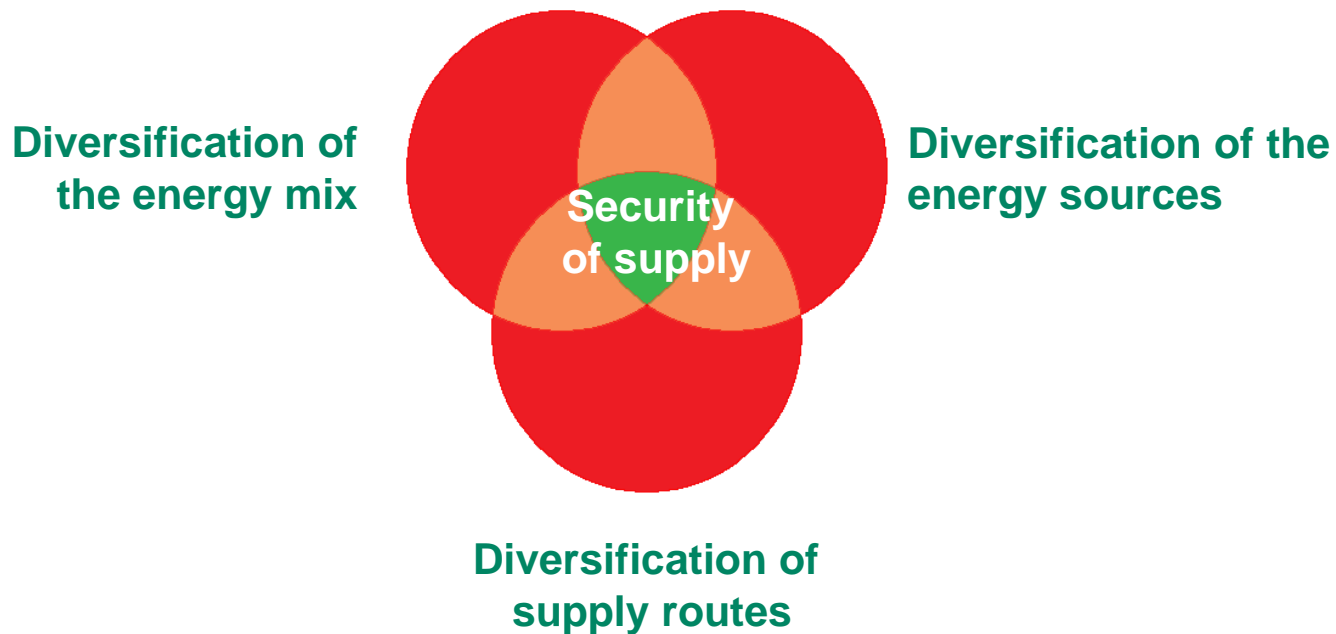
**Gas demand CAGR up to 2025: 1.5%**  
**Storage needs CAGR up to 2025: 2.8%**

**EU storage volumes need to be expanded by 50 bcm until 2025!**

## **2. Russia-Ukraine gas crisis: lessons to be learned**

# Russia-Ukraine gas crisis : lessons to be learned (1/2)

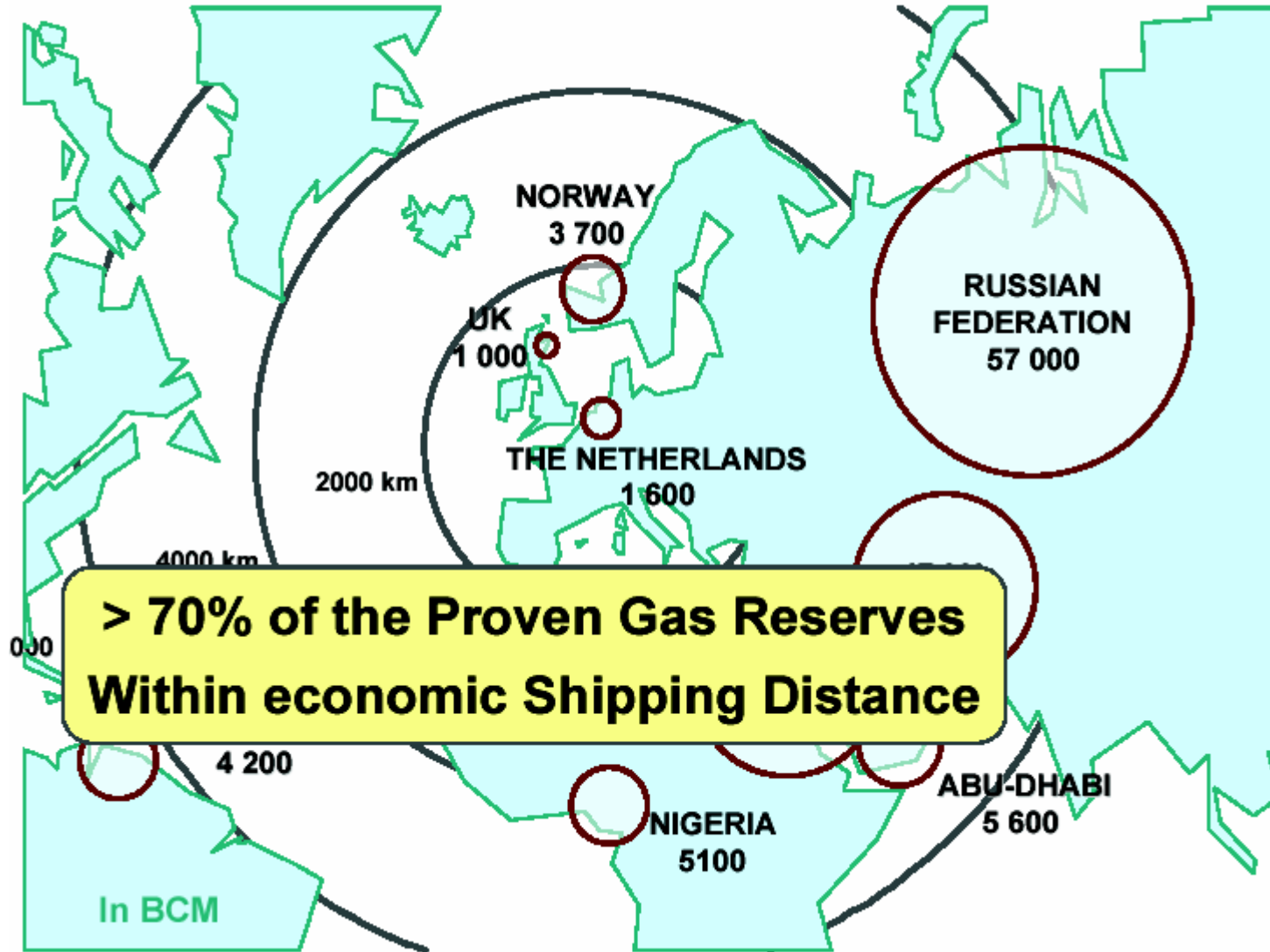
- European commercial storage facilities have played a key role in ensuring security of supply.
- The real issues in this crisis are due to a lack of diversification in supply sources and supply routes for some countries.



## **Russia-Ukraine gas crisis : lessons to be learned (2/2)**

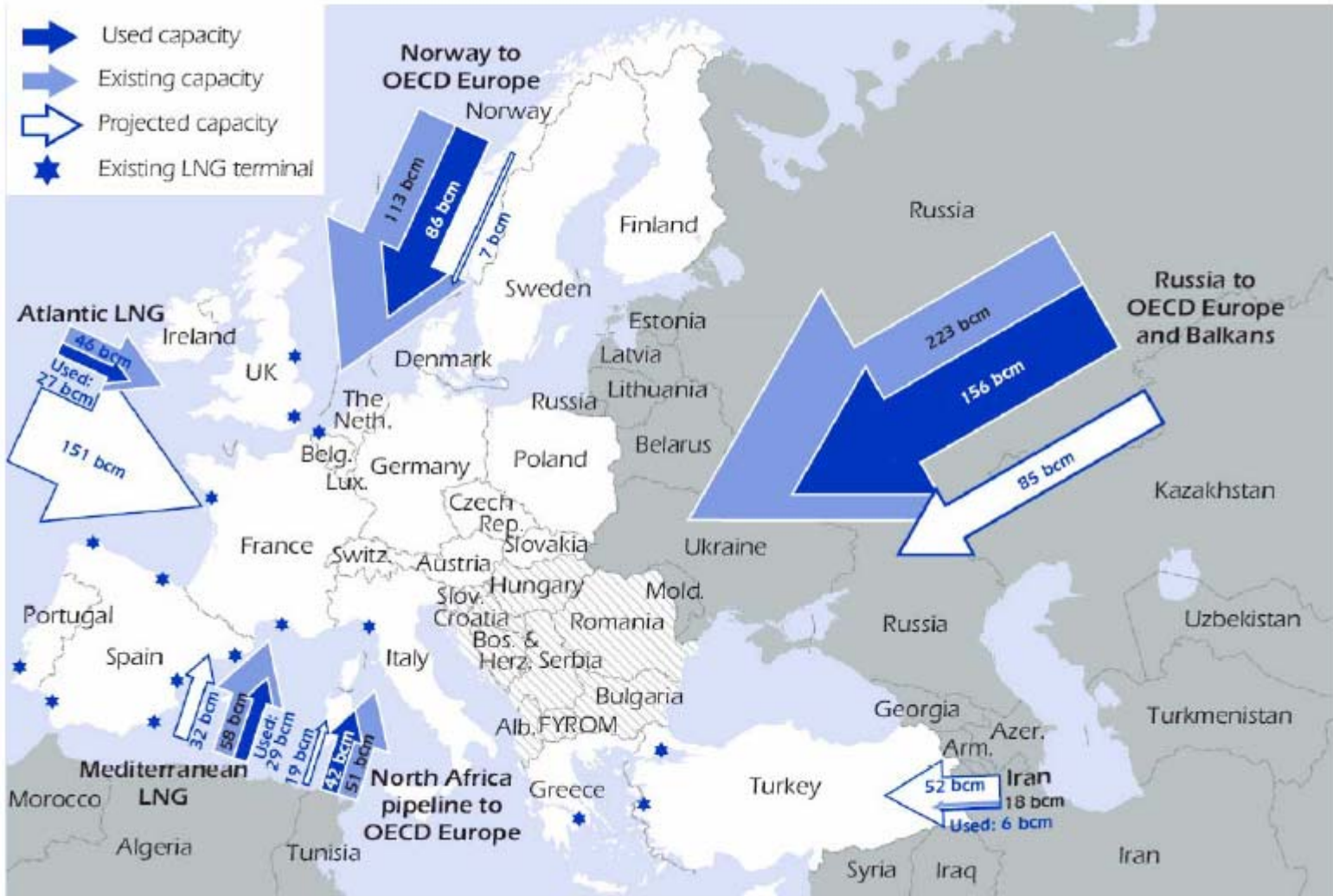
- ➔ The good functioning of the commercial storage facilities has shown that the development of commercial storage in a more interconnected market must be fostered in order to reinforce security of supply in Europe.
- ➔ Strategic stocks should not be deemed as a solution for the security of supply problem.
- ➔ There should not be a confusion between strategic storage facilities and stock obligations in commercial storage facilities (Strategic stock management) in order to ensure security of supply for the customers.
- ➔ More transparency in stocks information from system operators is paramount : GSE has decided to further upgrade its Aggregated Stock Inventory (GSE ASI) platform.

## **2. Gas Storage development and opportunities**





# EU : Supply Capacities in 2006 & 2015

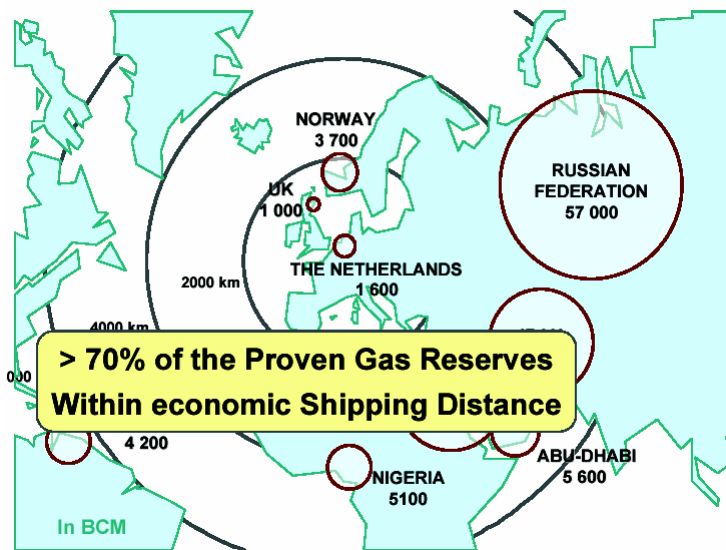




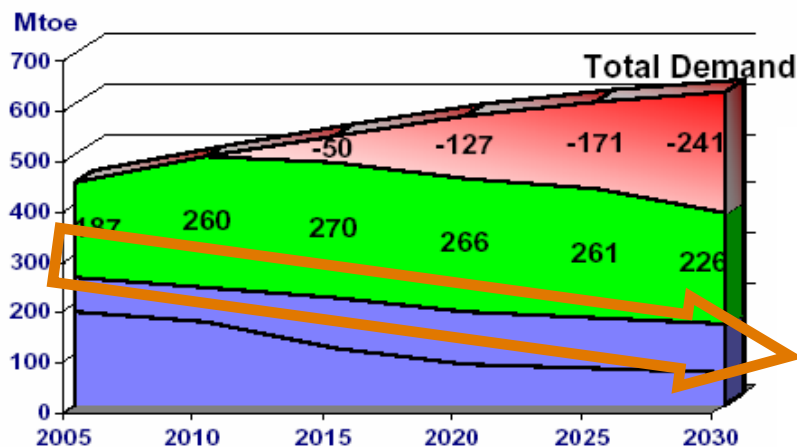
# Why are gas storage needs increasing in Europe?



## Longer transportation routes



## Decreasing EU gas production

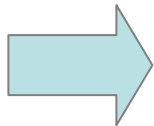


**EU27: Natural Gas Supply outlook**  
 Source : Eurogas - Natural gas demand and supply : long term outlook to 2030, 16/11/2007

- Additional Supplies to be defined
- Contracted Imports and possible prolongations from outside Europe
- Potential Norwegian exports
- Indigenous Production (EU27)

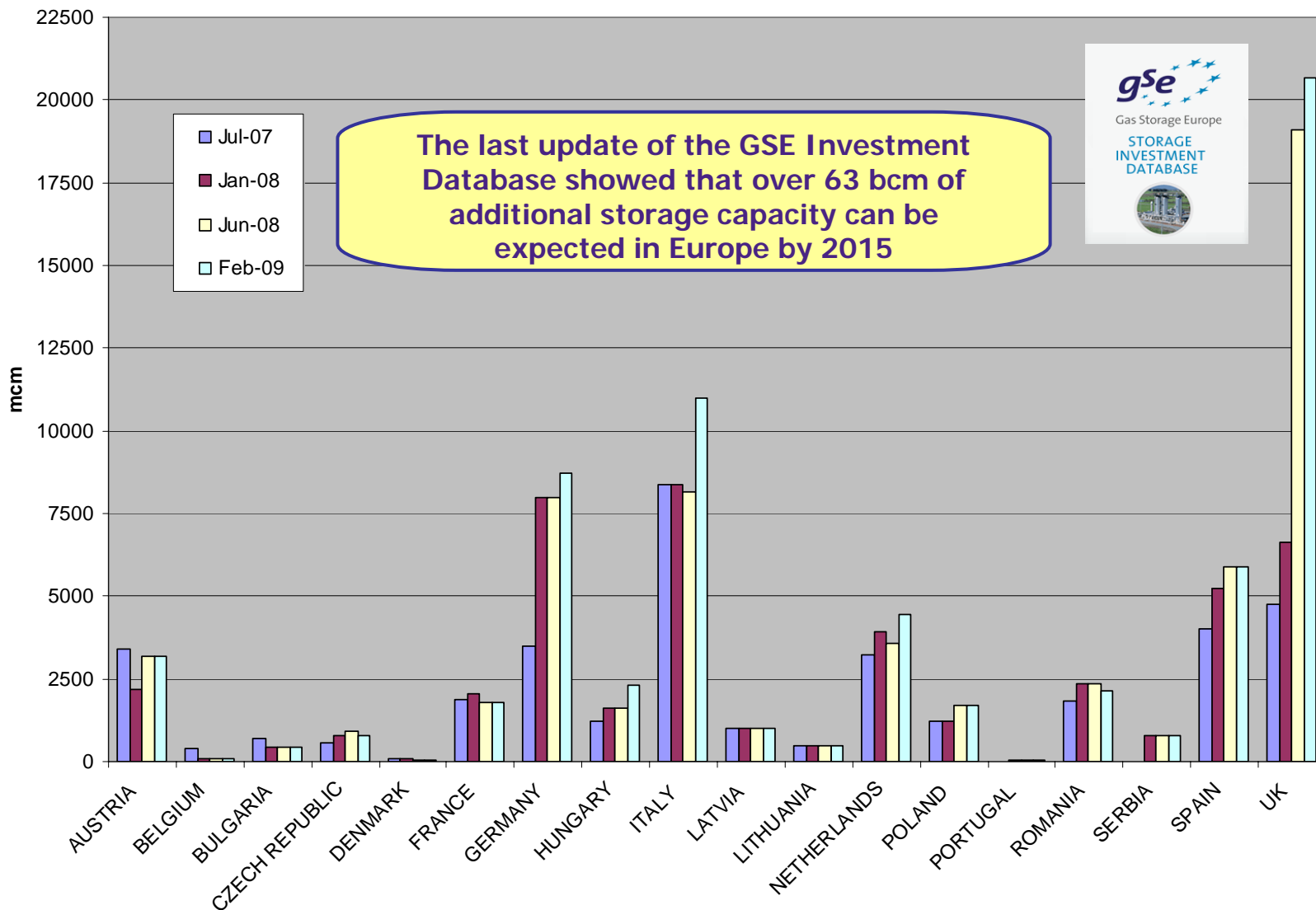
## Investment : SSOs are responding to market needs

- **Database of EU storage investments was launched in July 2007:**
  - Publicly available information
  - Projects divided into 3 categories: planned, committed and under construction
  - Updated regularly
  - From an initial **30 bcm** WG capacity increase to 2015 (July 2007) to around **63 bcm** (February 2009)
  - Grand total of around **110 projects** : **new players are increasing their role** : 25% of projects / 30% of planned new capacity (~19 bcm)
- **A powerful and transparent instrument to evaluate storage supply perspectives.**



[http://www.gie.eu.com/maps\\_data/database/index.html](http://www.gie.eu.com/maps_data/database/index.html)

# Investment : SSOs are responding to market needs



## **3. European legislative framework**

2 directives  
for 2 objectives

- European legal framework:
  - Security of supply (2004)
  - Internal market liberalisation (2003)
    - Ensures Third Party Access (TPA) to storage
    - Gives alternatives for Member states: Regulated / Negotiated
- European voluntary guidelines: Guidelines for Good Practices for Storage System Operators (GGPSSO)
  - Compliance with GGPSSO shows a transparent and non-discriminatory access to storage

3rd directive

- 3rd Energy Package including a 3<sup>rd</sup> gas directive

**GSE believes that negotiated TPA should be the preferred choice wherever market conditions allow as this regime best facilitates investments and further development of the market**

## **4. European gas storage market : main issues**

## European gas storage market : main issues

- European gas storage development : we will have to develop as much capacity over the next 20 years as we have developed over the last 60 years.
- Competition with other flexibility tools : indigenous gas production swing, imported pipeline gas contract flexibility, peak shaving, spot markets, imported LNG, new transmission lines, interruptible gas, ...
- Attracting funding : we have to invest up to 50 billion euros over the next 20 years to face this development in the context of the current economic crisis.
- A stable European Regulatory framework that encourages new storage developments as well as the optimal use of existing storage facilities is essential.



Gas Storage Europe

**Thank you for your attention!**

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