



CONGESTION MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES GUIDELINES

Implementation and
Effect Monitoring Report 2018

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PART 1



IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING REPORT OF CMP GUIDELINES

2018

1 INTRODUCTION

The Guidelines for Congestion Management Procedures (CMP GL) were developed by the European Commission in 2010–2011 and were adopted on 24 August 2012 as “Commission Decision on amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 715/2009”. The implementation date was 1 October 2013.

Article 8(8) of the Gas Regulation requires ENTSOG to ‘monitor and analyse the implementation of the network codes and the Guidelines adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 6(11), and their effect on the harmonisation of applicable rules aimed at facilitating market integration’. Article 8(8) also requires ENTSOG to ‘report its findings to the Agency and [...] include the results of the analysis in the annual report’. Under the provision of Article 8 (8) of the Gas Regulation, ENTSOG monitors the implementation of the CMP GL.

From July 2016, ENTSOG also has to monitor if the TSOs have implemented FDA UIOLI in case their IPs are mentioned as “congested” in ACER’s Congestion Report. This obligation is coming from the CMP Annex: “National regulatory authorities shall require transmission system operators to apply at least the rules laid down in paragraph 3 per network user at interconnection points with respect to altering the initial nomination if, on the basis of the yearly monitoring report of the Agency in accordance with point 2.2.1(2), it is shown that at interconnection points demand exceeded offer, at the reserve price when auctions are used, in the course of capacity allocation procedures in the year covered by the monitoring report for products for use in either that year or in one of the subsequent two years....”

ENTSOG, as required by Regulation (EC) 715/2009, is publishing an Annual Report to assess ENTSOG’s work and achievements retrospectively for each given year. The results of this report will also be published in the ENTSOG Annual Report 2019. ENTSOG launched its annual Implementation Monitoring process in December 2018 to ensure the timely publication of the results.

For the implementation monitoring of the CMP GL, the same questionnaire was used as in the previous year and was only updated for those TSOs for which the process of implementation of all the mandatory measures was still ongoing according to last year’s report.

TSOs which were still in the process of implementing all CMPs according to the last year’s CMP Report were asked to provide an update on their implementation status. Additionally, TSOs whose IP(s) were mentioned in ACER’s Congestion Report¹⁾, and for which NRAs chose to implement Oversubscription and Buy-Back (OS+BB) instead of Firm Day-Ahead Use-It-Or-Lose-It (FDA UIOLI), were also asked to provide information about the status of implementation of FDA UIOLI, as it is a requirement of the CMP GL.

Furthermore, there has been an additional TSOs included in the 2018 report as their derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive expired.

1) https://acer.europa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Publication/Congestion%20Report%205th%20ed.pdf

2 OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The following table represents the implementation status of the CMP GLs for TSOs across Europe including, besides the survey participants, also the TSOs which fulfilled the requirements of the CMP GL already in the previous years and TSOs which were not mentioned as congested in ACER's Congestions Report.

No. of TSOs	Oversubscription an Buy-Back scheme (OS+BB) or Firm Day-Ahead UIOLI mechanism (FDA UIOLI)*	Surrender of Contracted Capacity	Long-Term UIOLI (LT UIOLI)	Comments
37	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
1	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Has implemented both OS+BB and FDA UIOLI due to the fact that 1 of its IPs was mentioned as "congested" in ACER's congestion report 2016
2	In process of implementation by 31.12.2018	Implemented	Implemented	1 TSO (OS+BB): The NRA has not approved the proposed scheme yet 1 TSO (OS+BB): Derogation expired. Creation of common balancing zone in 01.2020
1	In process of implementation by 31.12.2018	In process of implementation by 31.12.2018	In process of implementation by 31.12.2018	Implementation expected in 2019
8	Not applicable, as regards scope or derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive	Not applicable, as regards scope or derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive	Not applicable, as regards scope or derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive	No IPs/Derogation

■ Implemented ■ In process of implementation by 31.12.2018
■ Not applicable, as regards scope or derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive

* The Firm Day-Ahead UIOLI mechanism should be implemented as of 1 July 2016, where ACER's congestion monitoring report shows that there is an over-demand for firm capacity products that are offered in the next three years or where no firm capacity is offered at all

Figure 2.1: Overview of Implementation status

In the survey conducted by ENTSOG at the end of 2018 on the level of implementation of the CMPs, 37 TSOs out of 49 EU TSOs (44 ENTSOG members, two associated partners and three more TSOs that are not ENTSOG members²⁾) have implemented Surrender of Capacity, Long-Term Use-It-Or-Lose-It (LT UIOLI) and OS+BB or FDA UIOLI. CMP guidelines allow the option of choosing between OS+BB and FDA UIOLI. The National Regulatory Authority (NRA) of each country has to decide whether to use the OS+BB scheme or the FDA UIOLI mechanism.

In the presented report five TSOs were asked to answer the questionnaire during December 2018 and January 2019. There are three TSOs that were in the particular situation of having one or more IPs mentioned as "congested" in ACER's report.

For two of these three TSOs it has been decided by their NRA not to implement FDA UIOLI but OS+BB. For one TSO no NRA decision was made on the application of OS+BB and FDA UIOLI yet.

Furthermore, one TSO was asked to answer the questionnaire due to the fact that it was still in the implementation process of all of the CMP measures in 2018, because no approval of the proposed scheme by the NRA has been received yet.

An additional TSO has been included in this report as their derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive expired. Furthermore, this TSO is in a process of creating a single balancing zone with the adjacent TSO by 1 January 2020.

And although for eight TSOs the CMP GL are not applicable (for some Member States derogation under Article 49 of the Gas Directive has been granted by the European Commission), one of these TSOs has implemented the CMP measures.

2) The two TSOs that are not ENTSOG members are OPAL Gastransport GmbH & Co. KG, Fluxys Deutschland GmbH and Lubmin-Brandov Gastransport GmbH

3 CONCLUSION

Almost all ENTSOG members have already fully implemented the CMP GL.

Only three TSOs were still in the process of implementing some of the CMP measures by end of 2018. One of these two TSOs is expecting to implement all CMP measures before the end of the year 2019 after receiving NRA approval. For the other TSO the decision of the NRA is also still pending.

The third TSO which hold derogation under Article 49 of the Gas Directive in the previous years is in a process of creating a single balancing zone with the adjacent TSO and is expecting to implement all CMP measures after creation of the balancing zone merger.



Picture courtesy of FGSZ

ANNEX 1

SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Member State	TSO
Bulgaria	Bulgartransgaz EAD
Hungary	FGSZ Zrt.
Romania	Transgaz S.A.
Greece	DESFA S.A.
Latvia	Conexus Baltic Grid

Figure A1: TSOs who answered the questionnaire during December 2018 and January 2019

Figure A1 lists the TSOs who answered the questionnaire during December 2018 and January 2019. Three TSOs were asked to answer the questionnaire due to the presence of at least one of their IPs in ACER's Congestion Report. Two out of these three TSOs applied OS+BB mechanism as requested by their NRAs, so they were compliant with CMP Annex, but were in any case subject to monitoring because at least one of their IPs was mentioned in ACER's Congestion Report. The CMP Annex states that in case one IP is mentioned in ACER's Congestion Report as "congested", the relevant NRA shall require the TSO to apply the FDA UIOLI mechanism, and this is why these two TSOs were also consulted.

For two TSOs no NRA decision was made on the application of OS+BB and FDA UIOLI yet. One TSO hold derogation under Article 49 of the Gas Directive in the previous years and is now in a process of creating a single balancing zone with the adjacent TSO by 1 January 2020. This TSOs is expecting to implement all CMP measures after creation of one common balancing zone. That means that three TSOs were still in the implementation process of all of the CMP measures by 31 December 2018.

TSOs which were already compliant were not asked to answer the questionnaire.

ANNEX 2

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS BY EU COUNTRIES

The following table shows the implementation status of the different congestion management procedures per EU Member State.

Country	OS + BB	FDA UIOLI	LT UIOLI	Surrender of Capacity	Comment
Austria	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
Belgium	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Bulgaria	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Croatia	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Czechia	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
Denmark	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Estonia	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive
Finland	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive
France	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Germany	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	
Greece	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Hungary	In process of implementation	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	Proposed scheme is still under negotiation with the NRA
Ireland	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Italy	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented	Further measures to prevent congestions could be evaluated by the Regulator in the future (see Resolution 464/2016/R/gas, point 2.a)
Latvia	In process of implementation	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	Derogation expired; Common balancing zone with Estonia by 01.01.2020
Lithuania	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Luxembourg	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive
Netherlands	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Poland	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Romania	Not applicable	In process of implementation	In process of implementation	In process of implementation	Implementation of CMP measures expected at the end of 2019
Portugal	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Slovakia	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Slovenia	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Spain	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	
Sweden	Not applicable				
United Kingdom	Implemented	Not applicable	Implemented	Implemented	

■ Implemented
 ■ In process of implementation by 31.12.2018
■ Not applicable, as regards scope or derogation under Article 49 of Gas Directive

ANNEX 3

SPECIFIC SITUATION OF COUNTRIES

ENTSOG conducted the monitoring of the implementation of the CMP measurements for the calendar year 2018. During this exercise, ENTSOG consulted four TSOs. Except three TSOs all the TSOs in the European Union are fully compliant with CMP Guidelines.

HUNGARY

In Hungary, Surrender of Capacity and LT UIOLI were implemented in the year 2013. Although the OS+BB mechanism was introduced into the Hungarian legislation and the BB algorithm was implemented on the Regional Booking Platform, during the previous CMP monitoring some parts of the Hungarian domestic legislation was deemed by ACER as insufficiently detailed (i. e. when OS+BB is triggered). A more detailed joint OS+BB scheme was submitted to the NRA for approval by the Hungarian TSOs (FGSZ and MGT). Further details were required by the NRA to be clarified by the TSOs in 2018. The scheme is still under negotiation with the NRA and the Hungarian TSOs (FGSZ and MGT) and has not been approved yet.

BULGARIA

In Bulgaria, Surrender of Capacity, LT UIOLI and OS+BB have been approved by the NRA and were implemented on 29 September 2017. No decision was taken by the relevant NRA to apply FDA UIOLI.

ROMANIA

In the case of Romania, the Romanian national legislation provided rules on how to implement Surrender of Capacity and LT UIOLI. However there are few details which need to be fully aligned to the CMP Annex. In this respect, Transgaz has submitted a proposal to the Romanian NRA. Regarding OS+BB or FDA UIOLI there is still no decision from the NRA. The expected implementation date for the three CMP mechanisms in Romania is 1 October 2019.

GREECE

In Greece, Surrender of Capacity, LT UIOLI and OS & BB were implemented in December 2013. No decision was taken by the relevant NRA to apply FDA UIOLI.

LATVIA

In the previous years Latvia hold derogation under Article 49 of the Gas Directive ('Emergent and isolated markets') which expired in 2017.

In Latvia, Surrender of Capacity and LT UIOLI were already implemented on 1 May 2017.

Latvia and Estonia are currently in a process of creating a single balancing zone by 1 January 2020. In their draft for the network rules, the OS+BB mechanism is foreseen to be implemented after creation of one common balancing zone.

No congestion at the exiting IPs was experienced so far.

COUNTRIES WITH CONGESTED IPs

There are three TSOs³⁾ out of the survey participants that were in the situation with one of their IPs mentioned in ACER's Congestion Report 2018 as congested:

- ▲ Bulgaria
- ▲ Romania
- ▲ Greece

3) Additionally to this three TSOs, three other TSOs were mentioned in ACER's Congestion Report 2018 which are not included in the present report, for the following reasons:

Austria (GCA): GCA applies FDA UIOLI at this IP side since 1 October 2013. Due to technical reasons, the data on CMP capacities made available through FDA UIOLI was not uploaded to ENTSOG TP by GCA.

France (GRTgaz): Liaison Nord-Sud is a point subject to physical congestion and then not relevant regarding CMP guidelines which are considering contractual congestion only. In addition this point has disappeared as from 1 November 2018.

Italy (SNAM RETE GAS): The capacity was offered as interruptible for use in 2016, 2017 and 2018 at the Tarvisio exit. Due to construction works performed until 2018 in order to guarantee the supply of Northern Italy, at Tarvisio exit capacity products were offered only as interruptible capacity. These works have been terminated in 2018. The Italian system is now ready to offer up to 40 mcm/d export capacity on a firm basis to Northern Europe.

PART 2



EFFECT MONITORING REPORT OF CMP GUIDELINES

2018

1 INTRODUCTION

The Guidelines for Congestion Management Procedures (CMP) were developed by the European Commission in 2010–2011 and were adopted on 24 August 2012 as “Commission Decision on amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 715/2009”. The implementation date was 1 October 2013.

Article 8(8) of the Gas Regulation requires ENTSOG to ‘monitor and analyse the implementation of the network codes and the Guidelines adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 6(11), and their effect on the harmonisation of applicable rules aimed at facilitating market integration’. Article 8(8) also requires ENTSOG to ‘report its findings to the Agency and [...] include the results of the analysis in the annual report’. Under the provision of Article 8(8) of the Gas Regulation, ENTSOG monitors the effects of the CMP guidelines.

ENTSOG, as required by Regulation (EC) 715/2009, is publishing an Annual Report to assess ENTSOG’s work and achievements retrospectively for each given year. The results of this report will also be published in the ENTSOG Annual Report 2019. ENTSOG launched their annual Effect Monitoring process in December 2018 to ensure the timely publication of the results.

The collected data corresponds to the gas year 2018 (which is the period from 1 October 2017 at 6:00 am to 1 October 2018 at 6:00 am). ENTSOG has aimed for producing reports which can be considered supplementary to ACER’s reports. Regarding the effect monitoring, ENTSOG’s focus was in particular to identify to which extent the main aims of the CMP GLs have been achieved.

To measure the effects of CMPs in the European market, ENTSOG and its members agreed on two indicators that show the impact of introducing congestion management mechanisms at Interconnection Points (IPs).

To monitor the effects of the congestion management procedures, the questionnaire was addressed to all IPs rated as “congested” by ACER in its annual contractual congestion report, published on 31 May 2018¹⁾.

1) https://acereuropa.eu/Official_documents/Acts_of_the_Agency/Publication/Congestion%20Report%205th%20ed.pdf



Picture courtesy of Eustream

2 EFFECT MONITORING INDICATORS

2.1 CMP INDICATORS

Effect monitoring will be performed only on the side of IPs considered to be congested by ACER in its latest annual report, published 31 May 2018 concerning contractual congestion at interconnection points.

ENTSOG has decided to develop the following indicators.

2.2 INDICATOR 1 (CMP.1):

Additional capacity volumes made available through each CMP

Note: If the amount of unused capacity reallocated by TSOs to the market at network points measures the effectiveness of CMP, an analysis and overview of congested IPs will be also needed to gain a deeper understanding of the situation at each IP.

Premise 1: gas year to be used is from 1 Oct 2017 to 30 Sep 2018

Premise 2: MWh/h/y is used as the unit for every product to monitor the evolution of the below mentioned ratio by gas year for every of the 4 CMP tools.

CALCULATION FORMULA:

$$CMP1 = \frac{ACMPx}{CMPx} \times 100$$

Where:

CMPx: Return ratio of additional capacity allocated through a given CMP measure, relative to the total additional capacity offered through the given CMP measure

ACMP: Sum of additional capacity allocated through a given CMP measure

CMP: Sum of additional capacity offered through a given CMP measure

INTERPRETATION:

CMPx = 100:

All of the additional capacity offered through the CMP measure has actually been allocated, indicating a fully efficient CMP measure where the market demand for this additional capacity is allocated through the CMP and fully acquired by market parties.

CMPx < 100:

Indicates that the allocated percent of additional capacity offered through each CMP measure is efficient, even though the market demand was less than supply for this additional capacity during the period under consideration.

The "x" in CMPx is to be replaced with one of the following numbers, depending on the CMP measure it was calculated for:

- ▲ 1 for Oversubscription and Buy-Back
- ▲ 2 for Firm Day-Ahead UIOLI
- ▲ 3 for Surrender of Contracted Capacity
- ▲ 4 for Long-term UIOLI

2.3 INDICATOR 2 (CMP.2):

Share of capacity reallocated through CMP among total capacity reallocated

CALCULATION FORMULA:

$$CMP2 = \frac{ACMP}{(ACMP + ASM)} \times 100$$

Where:

CMPx: Return ratio of additional capacity allocated through a given CMP measure, relative to the total additional capacity offered through the given CMP measure

ACMP: Sum of allocated additional capacity offered through CMP measures within a definite period of time

ASM: Sum of allocated capacity acquired from organized secondary markets within the same period

INTERPRETATION:

CMPx = 100:

all reallocated capacity is supplied through CMP measures applied by TSOs

CMPx < 100:

This indicates that network users reallocate capacity themselves using the secondary market and not only through CMP measures applied by TSOs

CONCLUSION:

The higher the CMPx, the better the acceptance for additional capacity offered by applying CMP measures compared to using the secondary market. The lower the ratio, the higher the capacity that is allocated on the secondary market.

Picture courtesy of GASCADE



3 RESULTS OF EFFECT MONITORING EXERCISE

3.1 INDICATOR 1 (CMP.1):

Additional capacity volumes made available through each CMP ²⁾

	OS + BB	FDA UIOLI	SURRENDER	LT UIOLI
Additional Capacity Offered	184.65	694.80	–	–
(Re)allocated Capacity	51.00	142.48	–	–
Ratio	27.62 %	20.51 %	–	–

OS+BB: Oversubscription and Buy-Back
 FDA UIOLI: Firm Day-Ahead Use-It-Or-Lose-It
 SURRENDER: Surrender of Capacity
 LT UIOLI: Long-Term Use-It-Or-Lose-It

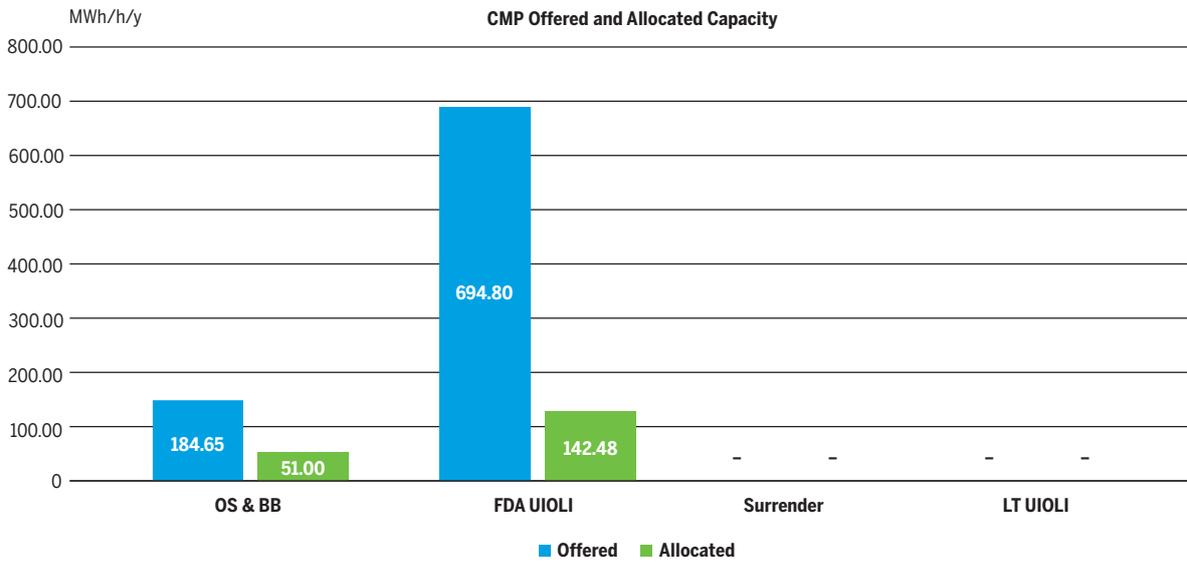


Figure 3.1: Results of CMP indicator 1 in MWh/h/y

As shown in Figure 3.1, FDA UIOLI and OS & BB are the two CMP mechanisms that released capacity at congested IPs while the LT UIOLI mechanism and

Surrender of Capacity does not provide any additional capacity at congested IP sides to the market for the observed period.

2) Differently from last year's report the units are reported in MWh/h/y and not in MWh/h.

OVER-SUBSCRIPTION AND BUY-BACK (OS+BB)

CMP guidelines allow the option of choosing between OS+BB and FDA UIOLI. In most member states, NRAs approved the implementation of the OS+BB mechanism.

In the reported gas year from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2018 about 28 % of the additional capacity offered through OS+BB at congested IPs has been allocated to the market.

According to ACER's report, nine TSOs currently have congested IPs and, of those, six have implemented FDA UIOLI, while the other two have chosen to apply the OS+BB mechanism. For one TSO there is still no decision from the NRA regarding the application of OS+BB or FDA UIOLI.

In some Member States, the incentive-based OS+BB is not proportionate. Thus, the incentive provided to TSOs for offering capacity through OS+BB does not correspond to their risks.

In other countries, situations arise where no incentive regimes have been established by NRAs. These regimes would normally stimulate TSOs to offer additional capacity via oversubscription despite the risk that a buy-back may be necessary. In some cases, even if the regime has been established, the reward provided by the application of the mechanism to the TSO does not compensate the potential risk that may occur in buy-back situations.

FIRM DAY-AHEAD USE-IT-OR-LOSE-IT (FDA UIOLI)

Most NRAs in Europe decided to apply in the respective national entry-exit systems the OS+BB mechanism instead of FDA UIOLI. However, most TSOs whose IPs are considered by ACER to be "congested" have implemented FDA UIOLI as requested by their NRAs. In Germany the regulator decided to apply FDA UIOLI instead of OS+BB. The six survey participants implemented FDA UIOLI are all German TSOs.

Network users made use of 21 % of the additional capacity made available through the FDA UIOLI mechanism in the gas year 2017/2018.

The ratio of additional capacity allocated compared to offered capacity through FDA UIOLI in the gas year 2017/2018 is higher than the ratio in the last year's report (about 10 %). However, also the ratio in this year's report indicates that the market was not in need of the additional capacity despite the congested status of the concerned IPs.

SURRENDER OF CAPACITY

In previous reports Surrender of Capacity appeared to be an efficient mechanism to ease congestion.

However, in the gas year 2017/ 2018 there was no surrendered capacity at the congested IPs.

LONG-TERM USE-IT-OR-LOSE-IT (LT UIOLI)

LT UIOLI is a mechanism that prevents network users from holding on to capacity, thereby hindering other network users in the market from accessing it. Thus, if one network user is holding on to capacity at a congested IP and the use of this capacity is low or 0 during a certain period of time, the LT UIOLI mechanism will be applied and requires the network user to release this unused capacity and allow others to book it.

At all current congested IPs in Europe with high physical gas flow rates additional capacity through the LT UIOLI mechanism is not offered, since the booked capacity is actually used over a longer period of time and to a high degree by the network users.

3.2 INDICATOR 2 (CMP.2):

Share of capacity reallocated through CMP relative to total capacity reallocated³⁾

$$CMP2 = \frac{ACMP}{(ACMP + ASM)} \times 100 = 1.95 \%$$

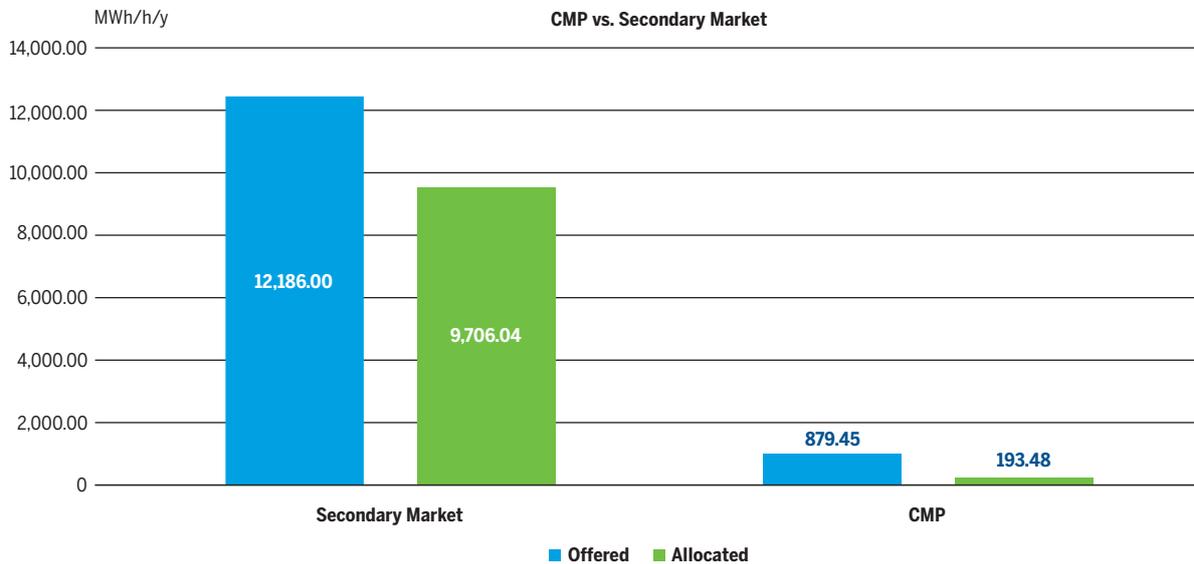


Figure 3.2: Results of CMP indicator 2 in MWh/h/y

VOLUME UNITS ARE MWh/h/y

The chosen indicator compares the allocation of additional capacity through CMP mechanisms with the allocation of the total additional capacity (additional capacity allocated from that offered through CMP mechanism + additional capacity allocated from offered capacity in the secondary market).

In figure 3.2, we can see that both means of re-offering unused capacity via CMP mechanisms and the secondary market have been established in Europe.

22 % of the capacity being offered through CMPs at congested IPs is allocated. However, bilateral agreements between network users (secondary market) is the preferred solution for trading unused capacity.

It is worth noticing the importance of the secondary market in offering additional capacity. Almost 93 % of the total amount of reoffered capacity is traded on the secondary market. However, it is important to note that from the total amount of allocated capacity that is re-offered, 80 % of it is allocated to other network users on the secondary market.

3) Differently from last year's report the units are reported in MWh/h/y and not in MWh/h

4 CONCLUSION

The final analysis allows the following conclusions to be drawn:

- ▲ The current ways of offering additional capacity through existing CMP mechanisms allow network users to access markets in situations where IPs are contractually congested.
- ▲ The current situation in the European gas market shows that, of the total amount of additional capacity offered through CMP mechanisms, around 22 % is reallocated to the market. This means that contractual congestion situations are in general not limiting market access to other network users who do not hold capacity at the relevant IPs. Otherwise, the demand for additional capacity and reallocated amounts would be much higher.
- ▲ The secondary market is an important tool for trading unused capacity between network users and thus significantly helps to ease market access at congested IPs. It can therefore be considered to be a widely accepted alternative to CMP mechanisms by network users.

Picture courtesy of Fluxys TNEP



ANNEX

SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Member State	TSO
Bulgaria	Bulgartransgaz EAD
Germany	bayernets GmbH
	Fluxys TENP GmbH
	GRTgaz Deutschland GmbH
	GASCADE Gastransport GmbH
	Open Grid Europe GmbH
	terranets bw GmbH
Romania	Transgaz S.A.
Greece	DESFA S.A.

Figure A1: Survey Participants

The TSOs included in the survey are those with one or more IPs rated as “congested” in last year’s Congestion Report from ACER.⁴⁾

Eight of the TSOs monitored in this report implemented Capacity Surrender and LT UIOLI. Furthermore, six survey participants are using FDA UIOLI and two are using OS+BB for re-offering unused capacity back to the market. For one survey participant no NRA decision was made on the deployment of OS+BB and FDA UIOLI yet.

4) Additionally to this three TSOs, three other TSOs were mentioned in ACER’s Congestion Report 2018 which are not included in the present report, for the following reasons:

Austria (GCA): GCA applies FDA UIOLI at this IP side since 1 October 2013. Due to technical reasons, the data on CMP capacities made available through FDA UIOLI was not uploaded to ENTSOG TP by GCA.

France (GRTgaz): Liaison Nord-Sud is a point subject to physical congestion and then not relevant regarding CMP guidelines which are considering contractual congestion only. In addition this point has disappeared as from 1 November 2018.

Italy (SNAM RETE GAS): The capacity was offered as interruptible for use in 2016, 2017 and 2018 at the Tarvisio exit. Due to construction works performed until 2018 in order to guarantee the supply of Northern Italy, at Tarvisio exit capacity products were offered only as interruptible capacity. These works have been terminated in 2018. The Italian system is now ready to offer up to 40 mcm/d export capacity on a firm basis to Northern Europe.

COUNTRY CODES (ISO)

AL	Albania	LU	Luxembourg
AT	Austria	LV	Latvia
AZ	Azerbaijan	LY	Libya
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	MA	Morocco
BE	Belgium	ME	Montenegro
BG	Bulgaria	MK	North Macedonia
BY	Belarus	MT	Malta
CH	Switzerland	NL	Netherlands, the
CY	Cyprus	NO	Norway
CZ	Czechia	PL	Poland
DE	Germany	PT	Portugal
DK	Denmark	RO	Romania
DZ	Algeria	RS	Serbia
EE	Estonia	RU	Russia
ES	Spain	SE	Sweden
FI	Finland	SI	Slovenia
FR	France	SK	Slovakia
GR	Greece	TM	Turkmenistan
HR	Croatia	TN	Tunisia
HU	Hungary	TR	Turkey
IE	Ireland	UA	Ukraine
IT	Italy	UK	United Kingdom
LT	Lithuania		

ABBREVIATIONS

ACER	Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators	IP	Interconnection Point
CMP	Congestion Management Procedures	LT	Long-Term
ENTSOG	European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas	NRA	National Regulatory Authority
EU	European Union	OS+BB	Oversubscription & BuyBack
FDA	Firm Day-Ahead	TSO	Transmission System Operator
		UIOLI	Use it or lose it

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