

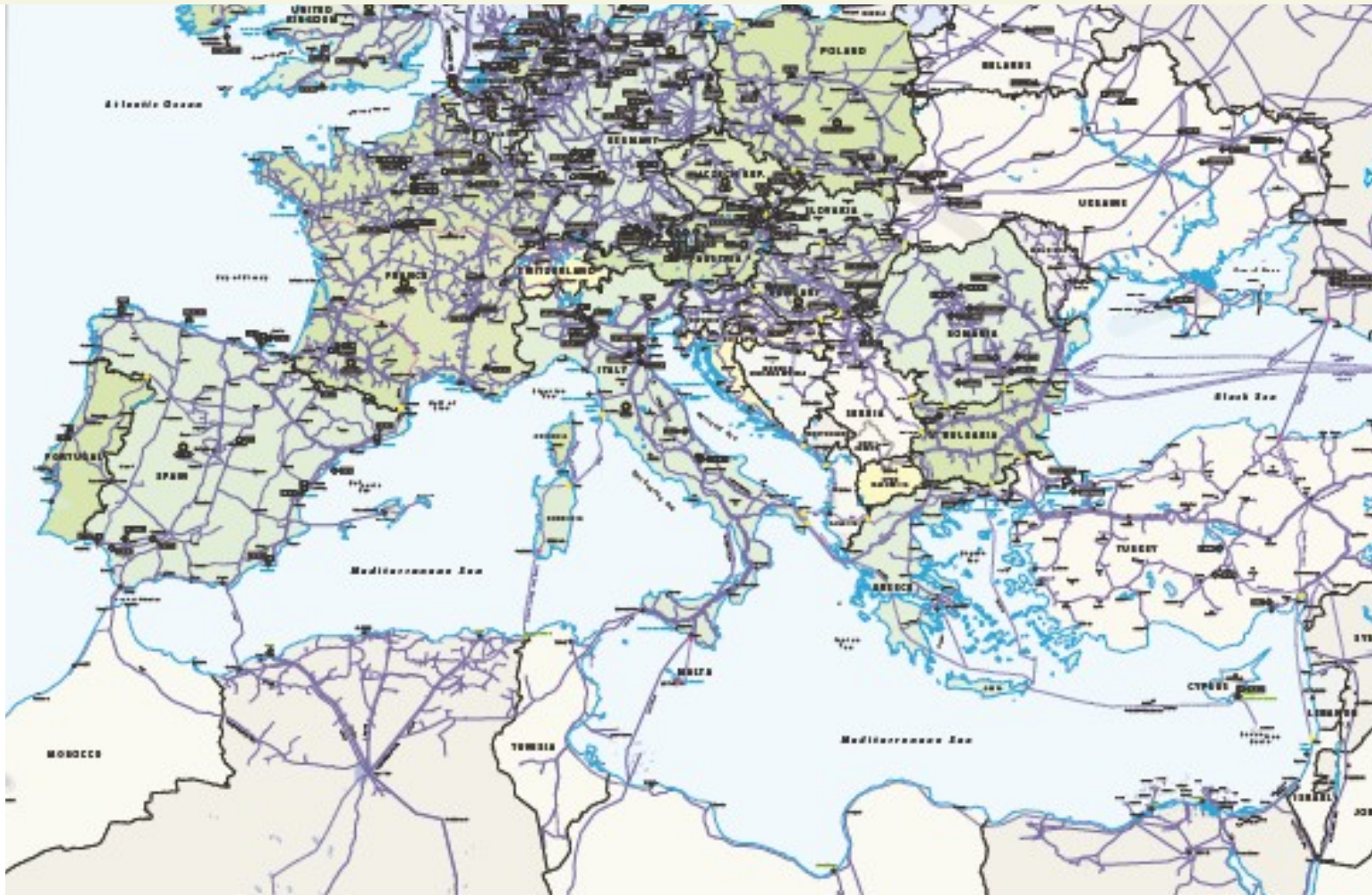
**Regulatory cooperation and
implementation of the third
package provisions on gas
infrastructure exemptions :
The case of TAP**

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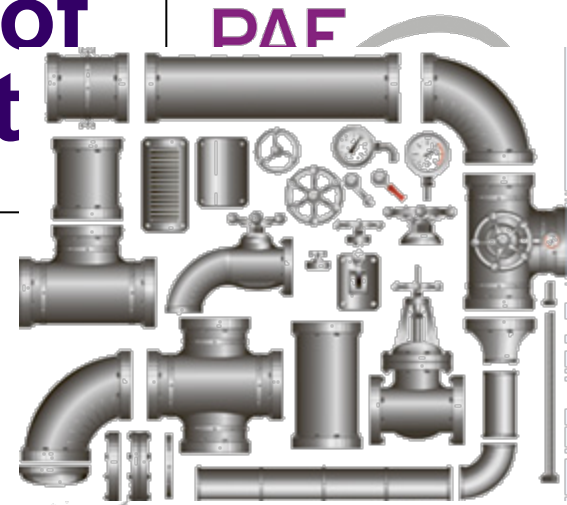


- Introduction
 - A step back into the big picture : achieving the full functioning internal energy market
 - tools and requirements
- The TAP project specifics & the exemption application
- Evaluating and deciding upon the exemption application : Regulatory Cooperation
- Key aspects of the exemption decision
- A look into the future
- Conclusions

The big idea: Gas flows freely from any location in Europe to any location in Europe, fully competitive, functioning liquid markets and ensuring security of supply



The vision: the completion of the internal energy market



3rd Party Access

Regulated tariffs

Unbundling of vertically integrated undertakings



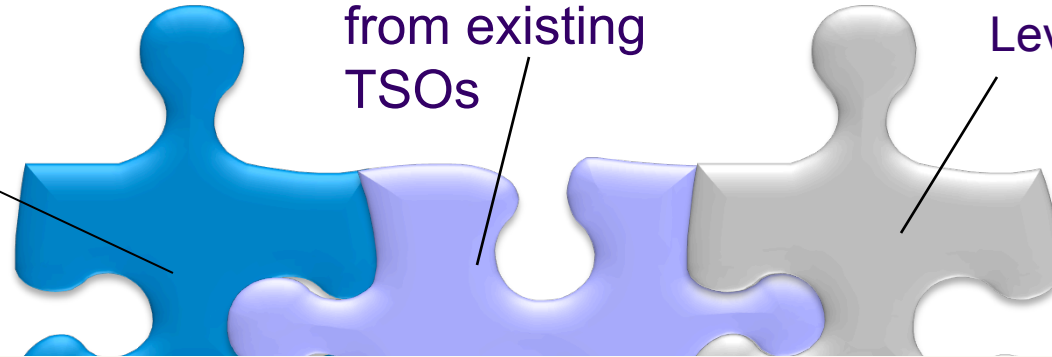
Efficient & harmonised (cross border) regulation

The EU approach to safeguard investments : Exemption conditions

Contribute to competition in gas supply and enhance security of supply;

Separation from existing TSOs

Level of risk



Regulatory cooperation (and agreement) is mandatory

Not detrimental to competition in the regulated system to which the infrastructure is connected.

Charges must be levied on users of that infrastructure



Regulating new infrastructure: IEM principles vs investment risk



Regulation

Cross border regulation

**2 or more NRAs
involved**

**Regulatory
cooperation**

Common decisions



The TAP business case



- 10 bcm of Caspian (Azeri gas) to Italy, expandable to 20 bcm
- Potential supply of gas to the region
- Possibility for reverse flow
- Part of 5 projects – SDII, SCP, TANAP, TAP, SNAM RETE Gas
- The project as a whole crosses 6 nations – 4,000 km
- Just TAP, three countries:
 - 2 EU member states, one EC Contracting Party, 870 km,

The TAP AG Application for exemption

1. From the requirement of TPA & regulated tariffs, for the Initial Capacity of 10 bcm/year
2. From regulated tariffs, for the Expansion Capacity in Phase II (10 bcm/year)
3. From regulated tariffs for Reverse Flow
4. From the unbundling provisions of the Third Gas Directive
5. From the provisions of the Gas Regulation



**For 25 years from the Commercial Operation Date –
no later than 1 2019**

The challenge

- How to accommodate the TAP-business case and – in the same time achieve as many benefits for the regional gas market as possible?
- **Pioneering case**
 - The first of its kind under the Third Package
 - The first between two MS's (Italy and Greece) and one Contracting Party of the Energy Community.
- The exemption decision issued in June 2013 is a result of the continuous, often daily, excellent cooperation between the Italian, Albanian and Greek energy regulators.

The cooperation in detail



The team

6-10 members from all three NRAs depending on issue



The regulators act as one

The working procedure

Similar to CEER and Medreg WGs/TFs

One common working document

The team communicates via email/teleconferencing

The document is agreed at WG level

All formal correspondence regarding the exemption application is agreed among the three regulators and identical

The approval procedure

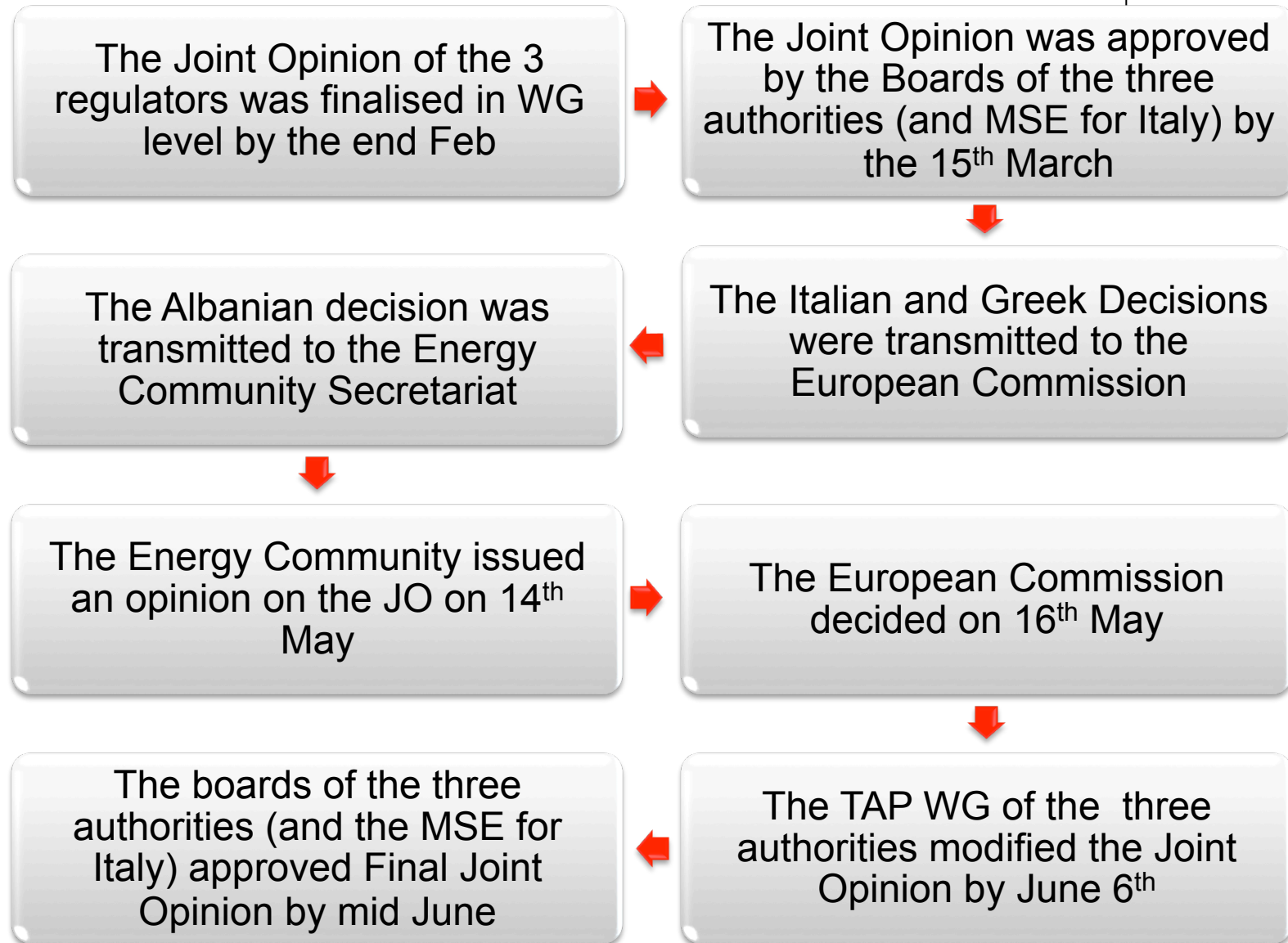
The regulators decide jointly on the same day ($\pm 2-3$ days)

Each NRA issues one decision approving a single document.

The document approved is the same for all and is attached as an Annex to the National Decision

The Annex is written in a common language (English) so that there is no room for translation/interpretation.

The exemption decision process

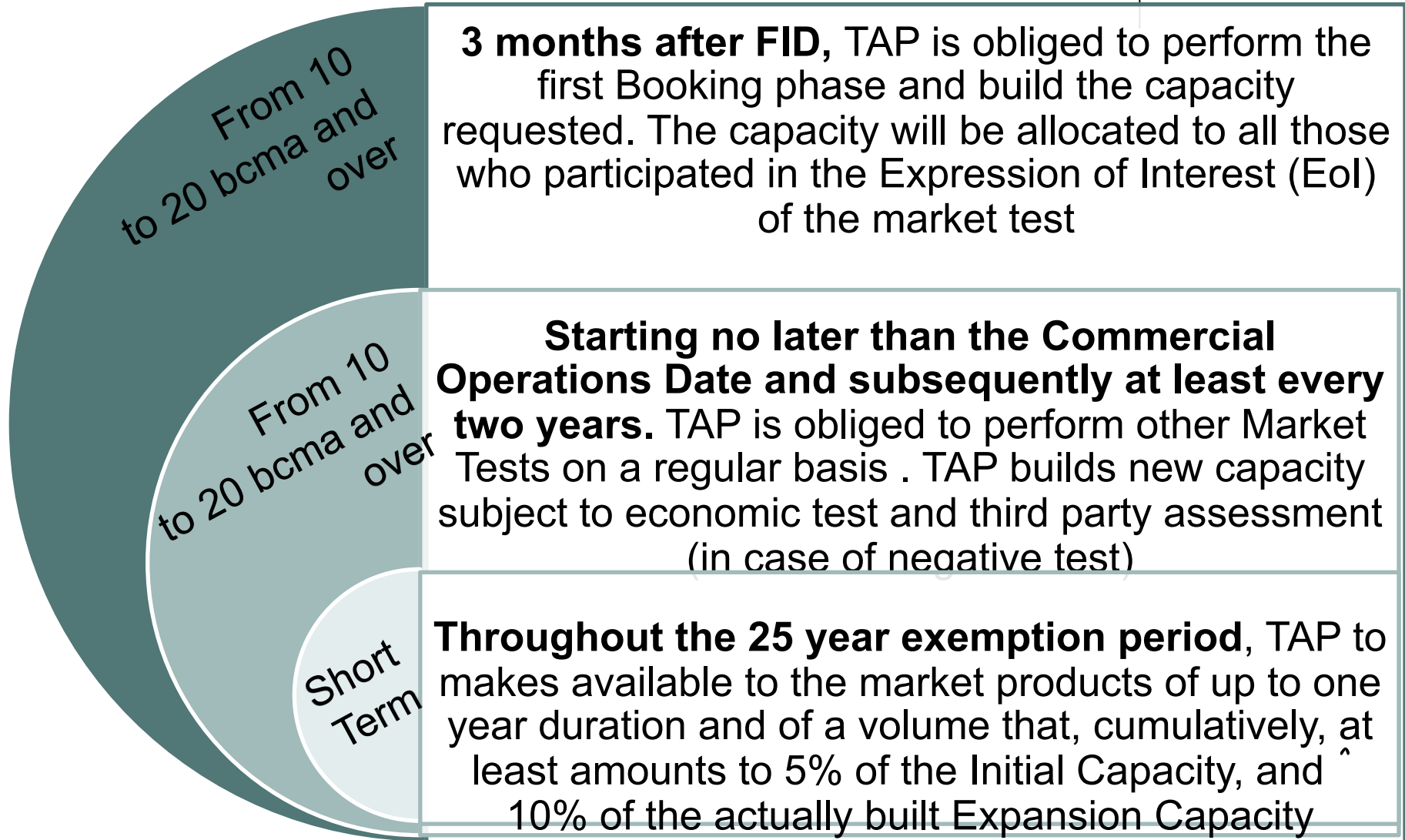


Key aspects of the exemption decision

10 bcma + 10 bcma

- The Initial Capacity of 10 bcma
 - Is allocated to the shareholders of TAP,
 - To be used to bring gas volumes from the gas fields in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and supplied under the relevant Shah Deniz Gas Sales Agreement to Italy (Greece and Albania)
 - Is exempted from TPA access and tariff regulation for a period of 25 years
- BUT The decision ensures that all buyers of SD gas will have capacity in TAP (not only TAP's shareholders)
 - The Shareholders of TAP AG obliged to undertake all appropriate legal actions to transfer, in part or as a whole, as the case may be, the capacity rights and obligations allocated to them under point 2 above, to SD gas buyers (or their nominated shippers),

Scheduling the allocation of capacity over 10 bcma and short term products

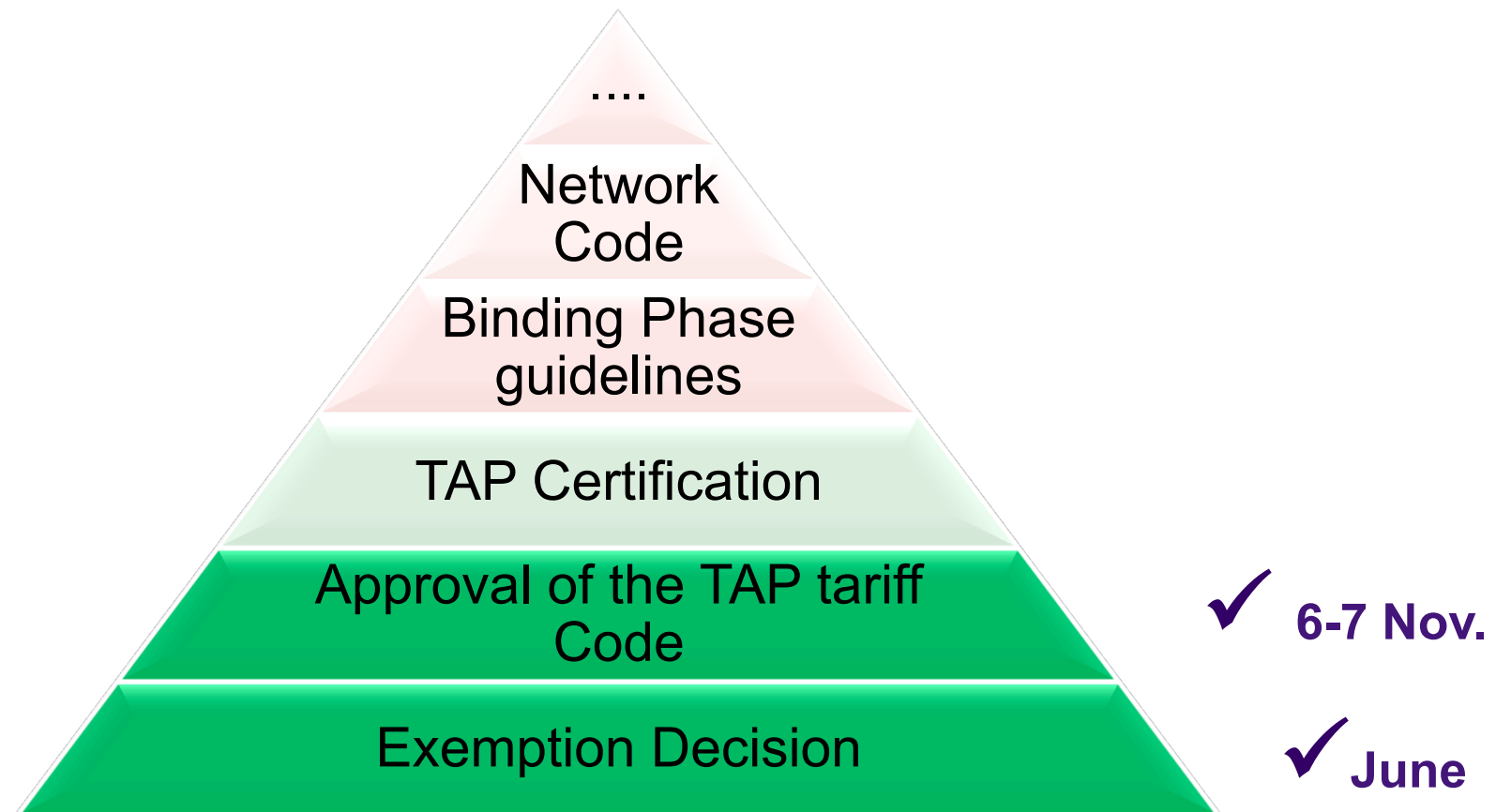


Other key aspects of the exemption decision

- Provides for a TAP Tariff Code, efficient costs, transparency, non discrimination and NRA's shall monitor implementation on the Tariff Code
- Virtual reverse flow (Italy -> eastwards, min 5bcm/a) will be fully regulated and offered to the market at a Tariff equal to 5% of the forward flow
- At least 5 bcm/y is provided for physical reverse flows
- TAP, prior to allocating capacity has to implement functional unbundling
- Obligation to issue the Network Code (NRA's to approve)
- Pro-competitive measures and capacity caps for dominant players
- Additional entry and exit points will be built at any time;
 - Three (2 Greece and 1 in Albania) will operate from Commercial Operations Date

Cooperation in the future

- The exemption decision provides for this cooperation to continue. The three energy regulators are to decide jointly on any aspect stemming from the decision



TAP project milestones

TAP Resolution
to Construct
(RtC)
Mid Nov. 2013

Construction to
start
**end 2014/early
2015**

Shah Deniz
Final
Investment
Decision
(FID)
**Mid Dec
2013**

Ready to
receive first
gas from
Shah Deniz
2019



Conclusions

- Regulatory cooperation is both a necessity and a very useful tool towards the implementation of large cross border infrastructure projects
- It is indeed possible to strike a balance between securing the business case of a new infrastructure and in parallel exploiting the benefits of this infrastructure for the region.
 - The TAP Exemption Decision defines a clear procedure for reserving capacity of at least 10 bcma for up to 25 years, such capacity can be used to transport gas from new sources of gas from the offshore fields in the East Mediterranean to Greece, Italy and beyond.

Thank you for your attention !

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This presentation is based on the previous presentation by under the title “Regulating the TAP pipeline” by M. Thomadakis, V. Cioffo and S. Bozgo presented at 8-th Energy Community Gas Forum” 25-26 September 2013, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Thanks are due to the whole of the team



AEEG

Clara Poletti, Vincenzo Cioffo, Andrea Rosazza,
Tizziana Lo Nardo

ERE

Shkelqim Bozgo and Entela Shehaj

RAE

Michael Thomadakis, Katerina Sardi, Aggeliki
Mourtzikou, Irini Iacovidou