



CNE

3th CEER-NARUC ROUNDTABLE

GAS MARKET

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Overview of Spain's gas sector

↑ **Late development** of the industry, compared to the rest of Europe, due to:

- High dependency on imports.
- Low density of population 78 inhabitants/km² (coastal areas and Madrid 625 inhabitants/km²).
- Mild weather conditions.

↑ **High dependence on LNG** (50 % of imports)

↑ **Extraordinary growth** in recent past and (expected) near future:

- New areas: North and West of Spain.
- New Markets: Power utilities.

↑ Natural gas share in primary energy demand is still **half** the EU average in 1999 (11% vs 22%)

↑ Forecast for 2010 shows an important **reduction** of the gap (17% in Spain vs 26% in EU)

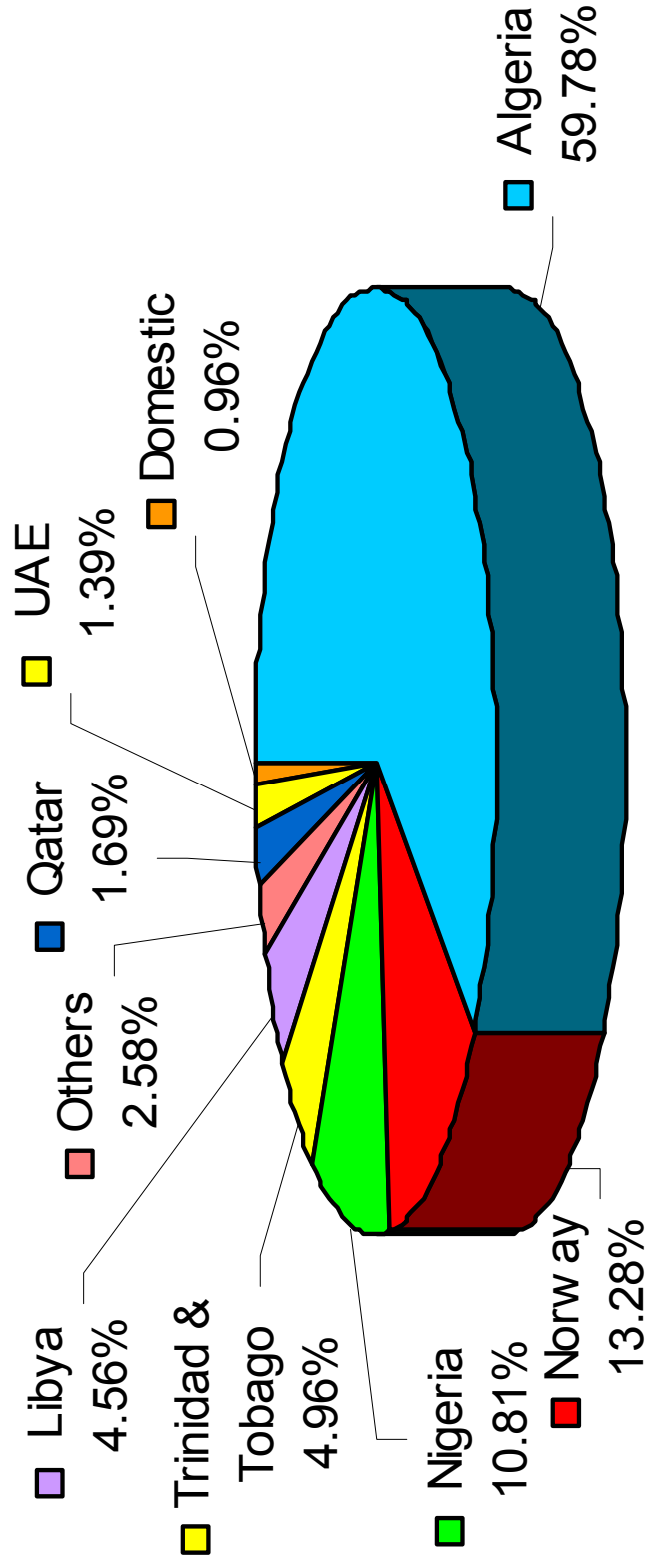
Overview of Spain's gas sector

→ **Structure of the Industry: high degree of concentration as a result of the history**

- Imports and high pressure transmission were developed by state owned company **Enagas**.
- Local distribution companies were privatised concentrated around **Gas Natural group**.
- In 1993, Enagas has been fully privatised and integrated in Gas Natural group.
- Enagas was concessionaire of transmission and industrial sales for the most of the country (except Gas Euskadi).
- Gas Natural is the dominant group in distribution

Overview of Spain's gas sector

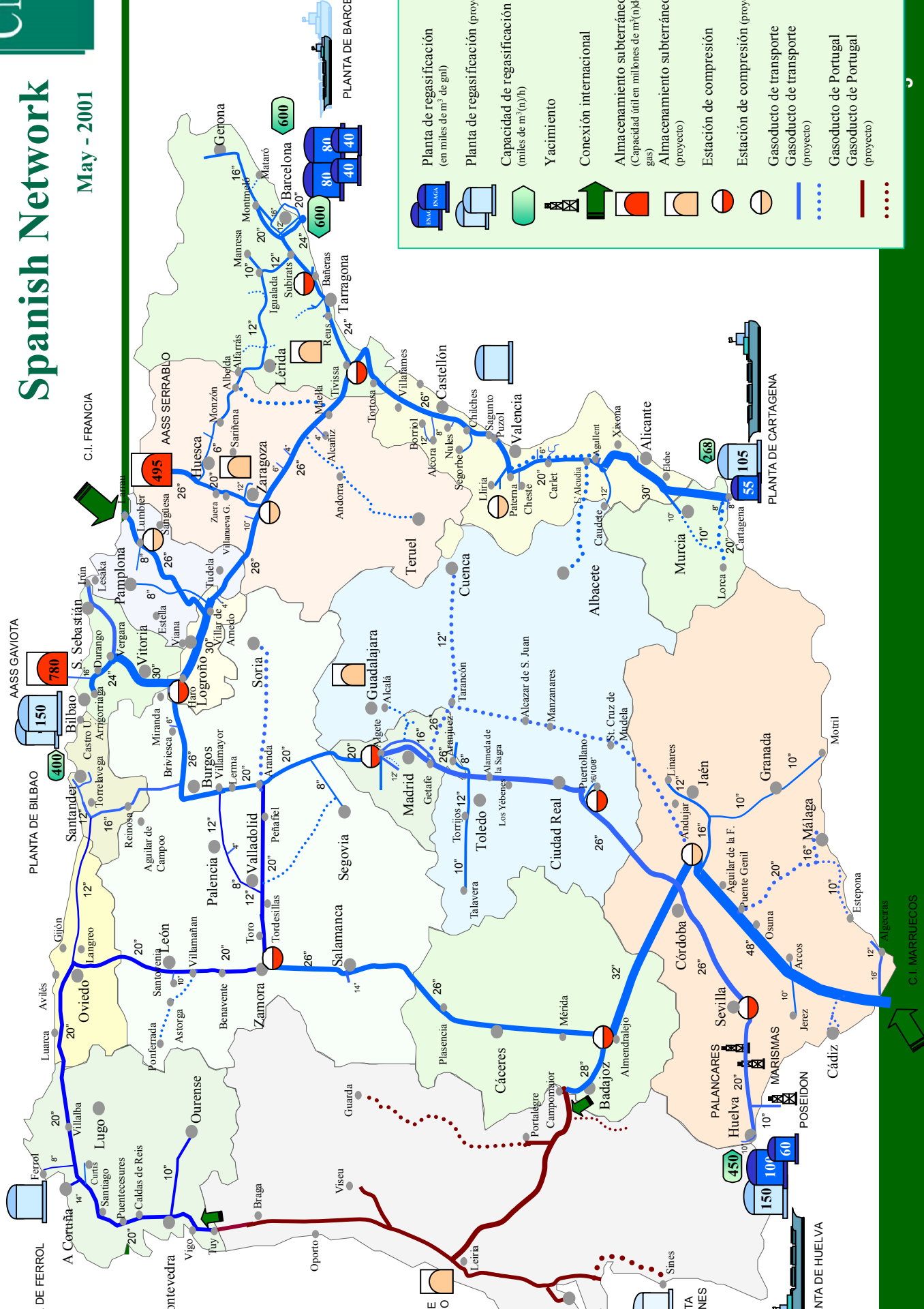
Supplies origin by country (%) - 2000



Source: Ministerio de Economía. Boletín Estadístico de Hidrocarburos (Diciembre de 2000)

Spanish Network

May - 2001



	Planta de regasificación (en miles de m ³ de gas)
	Planta de regasificación (proy)
	Capacidad de regasificación (miles de m ³ (n)/h)
	Yacimiento
	Conexión internacional
	Almacenamiento subterráneo (Capacidad útil en millones de m ³ (n)nd gas)
	Almacenamiento subterráneo (proyecto)
	Estación de compresión
	Estación de compresión (proy)
	Gasoducto de transporte (proyecto)
	Gasoducto de transporte (proyecto)
	Gasoducto de Portugal (proyecto)
	Gasoducto de Portugal (proyecto)

Successful implementation and the key factors leading to its success

Hydrocarbons Act 34/1998

In October 1998 the Spanish Parliament enacted the new Hydrocarbons Law with the main principles and issues:

- ✓ Introduces **competition** in the gas industry and a new, and more opened market regulation
- ✓ Makes distinction between **regulated** and **non - regulated** activities
- ✓ Unbundling of activities:
 - **Accounts unbundling** of regulated activities: Regasification, Storage, Transmission and Distribution in 1 year
 - **Legal unbundling** between regulated activities and retailing companies (2 years)

Successful implementation and the key factors leading to its success

Hydrocarbons Act 34/1998 (Cont.)

- ✓ Third party access regulated
- ✓ Measures to improve security:
 - Minimum security stocks, equivalent to 35 days of consumption
 - Diversification of supply (from the same country < 60%)
 - Emergency situations
- ✓ Establishes a period of time for the elimination of the concession system

Successful implementation and the key factors leading to its success

Royal Decree - Law 6/2000

The new **ROYAL DECREE-LAW 6/2000** introduces reforms in the Hydrocarbons Law 34/98 to improve the process of liberalisation. The aims of this decree are:

- ✓ To speed-up the liberalisation timetable
- ✓ To make easier the entry of new retailing companies
- ✓ To improve the operation of the gas system
- ✓ To encourage competition by limitation in Transmission System Operator shareholding

Successful implementation and the key factors leading to its success

Royal Decree - Law 6/2000 (Cont.)

➔ Creates a new body: Transmission System Operator (TSO)

- ✓ The TSO is the owner of the most of basic transport gas grid:
ENAGAS, S.A.
 - * Reduction to 35% the participation of the majority shareholder in TSO
 - * CNE has to supervise the completion of this RDL limitation
- ✓ **Technical management** of the gas system.
 - * System reliability control
 - * System use and stocks management
 - * Proposal of network reinforcement

Successful implementation and the key factors leading to its success

Royal Decree - Law 6/2000 (Cont.)

➔ Eligible Customers:

- June 2000: 3 Mm³(N)/year
- January 2002: 1 Mm³(N)/year
- January 2003: all consumers
- All generation and cogeneration plants

➔ Gas coming from Algeria by Magreb pipeline:

- ✓ 75% belong to Enagás S.A. for consumption in tariff
- ✓ 25% must be for retailing companies with a maximum of 1/4 of this part. The allocation procedure must be transparent and no discriminatory among traders

Successful implementation and the key factors leading to its success

Royal Decree - Law 6/2000 (Cont.)

➔ Market share limitation:

- ✓ Limits the share of the gas supplied by each company to a maximum of 70% of the national consumption in 2003

➔ Limitation of shareholding participation in other operator:

- ✓ Limitation in 3% of shareholding participation in other operator of the same market or sector

Successful implementation and the key factors leading to its success

Royal Decree - Law 6/2000 (Cont.)

➔ Economic System:

- ✓ The model of payments for Third Party Access rates to Natural Gas networks, and the method for the calculation of tariffs will be:
 - Based on costs
 - Set up before first January 2001
 - Until the new economic system comes into force, a TPA tariff reduction (8%) was adopted

➔ Settlements:

- ✓ Establishes that settlements of regulated activities will be proposed by the National Energy Commission

Gas Release Program: O. M. June 28th, 2001

The Spanish gas release program determines the award procedure of the 25% of the Algerian gas contract through the Magreb's pipeline to the trading companies according to the Royal Decree-Law 6/2000

Main Characteristics:

- ✓ **Property transfer point:** Point of entrance to the Spanish Gas System.
- ✓ **Measure point:** Zahara de los Atunes (Cádiz)
- ✓ **Responsible for the measurement:** ENAGAS (Measurement protocol enclosed in the purchasing contract)
- ✓ **Time:** From the adjudication date to January 1st, 2004
- ✓ **Total Quantity to share:** 49,350 GWh (4.24 bcm)
- ✓ **Gas Price (*):** It will be determined quarterly according to the formula

$$P(\$/MWh) = 8.1858 \times G/G_0 + 4.1074 \times LF/LF_0 + 3.4509 \times HF/HF_0 - 1.0751$$

G, LF y HF are the average of medium prices CIF in Geneva of the previous six months of the Gasoil, FO 1% and 3,5%, respectively $G_0 = 298,10 \text{ \$/Tm}$ $LF_0 = 173,74 \text{ \$/Tm}$ $HF_0 = 145,97 \text{ \$/Tm}$

If the price was lower of 5.449 \\$/MWh, this value would be applied.

(*) All costs are enclosed: raw material, losses, necessary costs for setting at the entrance point. The payment of

Enforcing the legislation

Immediate Regulatory Agenda

- ✓ Royal Decree about **TPA regulation** and new economical system model.
 - First come – first served TPA
 - Two contracts to the transmission – distribution system: entry and exit points
 - Postage stamp in transmission – distribution system:
 - Capacity and commodity terms by level of pressure:
 - Above 60 bars,
 - Between 60 and 4 bars,
 - Below 4 bars

Enforcing the legislation

Immediate Regulatory Agenda (cont.)

- ✓ Royal Decree about TPA regulation and new economical system model. (cont.)
 - Keep part of the regasification plants capacity for short-term contracts
 - TSO must publish available capacities
 - There is no settlement procedure for regasification plants. Only for gas pipelines and storage facilities
 - Transmission system under compulsory planning (except regasification plants)

Enforcing the legislation

Immediate Regulatory Agenda (cont.)

- ✓ Network reinforces regulatory framework
- ✓ Supervision of ENAGAS S.A. shareholding reorganization
- ✓ Royal Decree with the rules to fulfill the obligation to maintain minimum security stocks
- ✓ Establishing the Network Code Rules
- ✓ Settlement procedures for regulated activities

C.N.E.

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END OF PRESENTATION