

СРБИЈАГАС

4th South East Europe Energy Dialogue

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Towards a Regional Natural Gas Market

Serbia Sound & Vision



Regional Market as a necessity and obligation:

Regional approach to security of supply offers significant advantages both in terms of improving utilization of existing storage and transport capacity and in terms of optimal planning and realization of new investment

The establishment of Regional market, through the equalization of demand and supply of natural gas, is a key factor of economic incentives and sustainable development of the Western Balkans

The establishment of regional markets, in the event of crisis situations really contributes to security of supply

The development of Regional market and the construction of interconnections substantially affirms the reasonableness of building new supply routes through this region of Europe

The Energy Community Treaty – Athens Memorandum -> contract parties commitment

EC Directives, particularly 3rd Package & Gas directive -> N-1 Rule.



Introduction

Regional Market as Europe's interest:

SEE region has an important role in supplying Europe with natural gas. It is a key transit area for the transport of natural gas through a pipeline to consumers in Western Europe. Almost 100% of gas imports from Russia are transported through the SE Region. At the same time, this region is a significant market for natural gas, at a level of about 28% of the total consumption of Europe

This means that the development and functioning of the internal natural gas market is very dependent on the efficient transport of natural gas across borders in the Region

All this implies the need for interconnections of gas pipeline systems and stronger harmonization of the functioning of the neighboring gas systems.

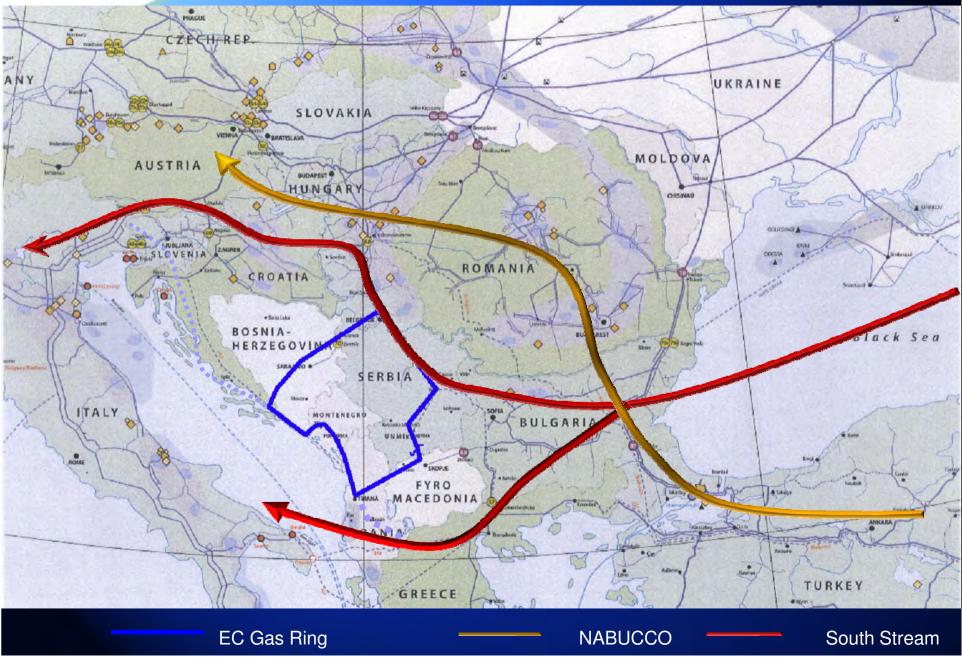


Planned new routes of Europe Natural Gas supply





Natural Gas infrastructure in the Region new supply routes & EC Gas Ring





Regional Market





Legislation / Regulation :

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Legislation / Regulation

Major commitments :

- to establish common rules for the transmission, distribution, supply and storage of natural gas.
- to establish state level national energy authorities, regulators and transmission system operators.
- to establish compatible state and regional natural gas market action plans .
 - to open the markets in line with EU commitments but with a suitable transition period
- unbundling of integrated utilities
- authorization procedures for new infrastructure that are transparent
- an anti-corruption program
- to implement grid codes and other technical and commercial codes that are necessary for the functioning of the market
 - regulated third party access, tariff systems that encourage trade, and technical codes necessary for the operation of a trade based regional system .



Legislation / Regulation Deadlines / Status :

On the basis of the Energy Community Treaty:

Implementation of Directive 2003/55/EC – 1st July 2007

Opening of Gas Market:

- All consumers without households 1st January 2008
- All consumers 1st January 2015
- Regulation (EC) 1775/2005 31st December 2008
- Directive 2004/67/EC 31st December 2009



Legislation / Regulation

Deadlines / Status :

Based on the Report of the Energy Community Secretariat, status in March 2010 is the following:

	Contracting Party	Public Service Obligation and Customer protection	Monitoring Security of Supply	Technical Rules	Unbundling Provisions and Access to Account	Third Party Access	New Infrastructure and Exemptions	Market Opening	Cross Border Mehanism		
	Albania										
	ВіН										
	Croatia										
	FYR of Macedonia										
	Montenegro *										
	Serbia										
	UNMIK										
	Regional Perspective										
	Bottlenecks	_	Some provisions are available		Some provisions are missing					All provisions are available	
Milan Zdravković JP SRBIJAGAS – R&D											



Legislation / Regulation

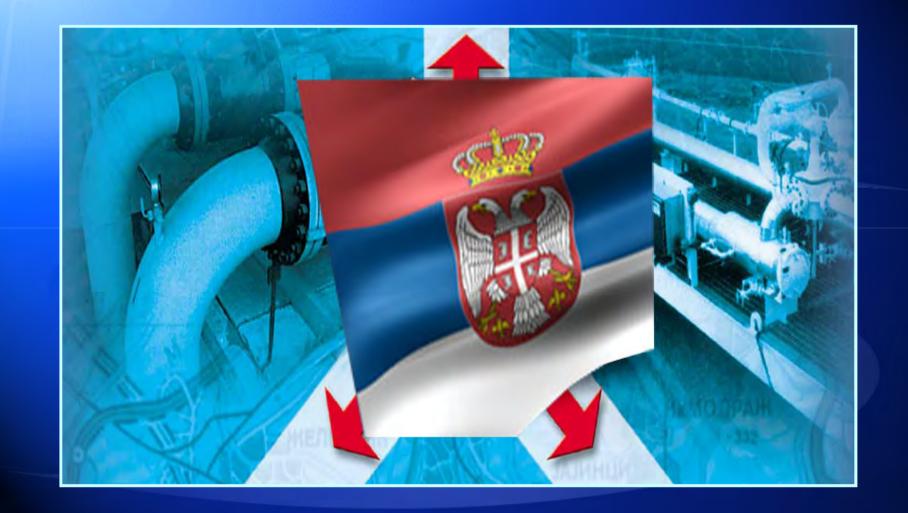
Deadlines / Status :

Based on the Report of the Energy Community Secretariat, status in March 2010 is the following:

	Contracting Party	Tarrifs for access to the network	TPA services	CAP mehanism and CM	Transpa rency	Balancing rules	Secondary Market Trading	Regulatory Authority responsibilites	Reporting obligations		
	Albania										
	він										
	Croatia										
	FYR of Macedonia										
	Montenegro *										
	Serbia										
	UNMIK *										
	Regional Perspective										
Bottlene	Some provisions are available				Some provisions are missing				All provisions are available		
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Infrastructure :







GTE – 2010, European Natural Gas Network



Republic of Serbia Present and planned Interconnections

Hungary Horgoš - Kishkundorozhma

Romania Mokrin - Arad

Croatia

Bačka Palanka – Ilok

Bosna and Hercegovina

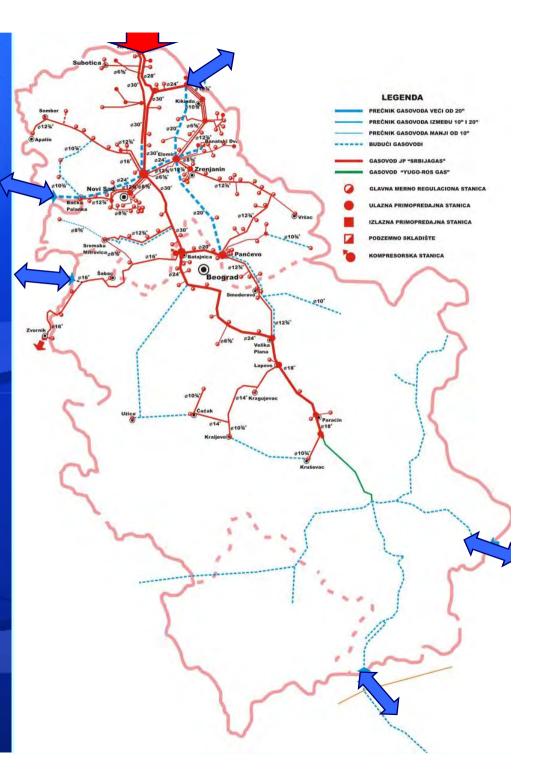
Loznica-Zvornik Mačvanski Prnjavor - Bijeljina

Bulgaria

Niš - Sofia (Dupnica)

FYRM

Leskovac - Kumanovo





Interconnections as a key for security of supply and market development

Remarks:

- Insufficient interconnectivity of gas systems in the Region directly threatens energy security, experienced scenarios in 2009.
- Individual energy markets in the Region are relatively small, which results in commercial unprofitable character of interconnection projects.
- The main benefit of construction natural gas pipeline interconnections is security of supply for the countries in the Region.
- By adopting the concept of building bi directional pipelines opens significant potential for development of the energy market, primarily through diversification of supply sources and routes.
- Construction of interconnections in the Region significantly improves the security of supply across Europe and create the necessary preconditions for establishing a single natural gas European market (3rd Package)



Interconnections as a key for security of supply and market development

Obstacles:

- Inability of countries in the Region to finance the projects.
- Unprofitable character of interconnection projects.
- Formally due to belonging or not belonging to the European Union, countries in the Region are in a unequal position to access relevant EU funds dedicated to the construction of energy infrastructure.
- The resulting paradoxical situation that part of a single pipeline, which belongs to the EU member state, is funded on a grant basis while it is expected that the second part of the pipeline, on the territory of the no EU member state, is self or loan funded, no mater that the entire pipeline has verified the importance of European.



Conclusions:

Individual markets in the Region are relatively small and therefore can not be expected to economically carry out interconnection projects.

> The establishment of the Regional Natural Gas Market is undoubtedly a need but also the obligation.

➢ Bearing in mind the current situation, there is a need for more active and efficient work on the creation of market conditions. In this regard it is necessary to take better advantage of aspects of cooperation with the Energy Community Secretariat – e.g. Preparation of the Ministerial Council in September 2010, and further mutual concretization of the Gas Ring concept.

> Without an active and constructive role of the European Union in the implementation of interconnection projects, it is difficult to expect that desired results will be achieved in designed time frame – e.g. Gas Directive Article 6 and the 2014 deadline for application of N -1 rule.



Thank you on your attention!

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