

# Market Monitoring Report: on gas hubs and capacity bookings

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## This presentation draws heavily on the yearly Market Monitoring Report



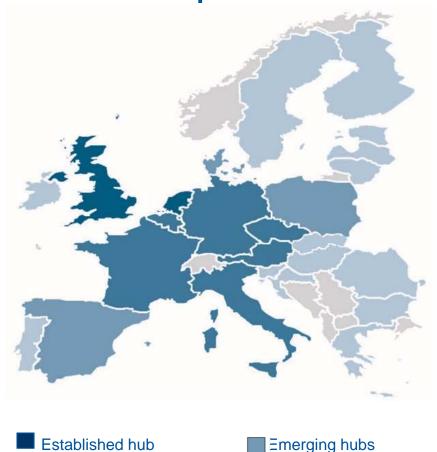




- Seven editions available on ACER's website, 8<sup>th</sup> edition covering 2018 in the making
- Other MMR volumes:
  - Electricity wholesale
  - · Electricity and gas retail
  - Consumer rights
- Gas wholesale focuses on
  - State of internal gas market
  - Gas Target model and hub functioning
  - Market effects of network codes implementation
- Includes recommendations
- Data portal with download function in excel



EU gas hubs are progressing but still show a heterogeneous state of development



- In some MSs, especially in SSE, hubs do not materialise or take off: tailored solutions needed?
- Year on year notable evolutions are, a.o.
  - NBP/ZEE/OTC losing some liquidity
  - PSV/PVB/ATVP increasing liquidity
- Most hubs remain at some distance from many Acer Gas Target Model targets: hub specialisation is taking place driven by market initiative
- Hub mergers and integration efforts are occurring
  - Formally (e.g. FR, DE, Baltics, ...)
  - De facto (e.g. SI leveraging AT hub)

Note: Assessment made based on Acer Gas Target Model and other metrics

Illiquid-incipient hubs

Advanced hubs



## After some years of monitoring, Gas Target Model progress is there but some challenges remain

#### Main areas of progress

- Most MSs can leverage more than three different gas sources
- More hub traded volumes
- Increased market discipline in long-term contracting thanks to increased price transparency at hubs
- Some hubs play transnational role increasing access and choice for market participants from across EU

#### **Remaining challenges**

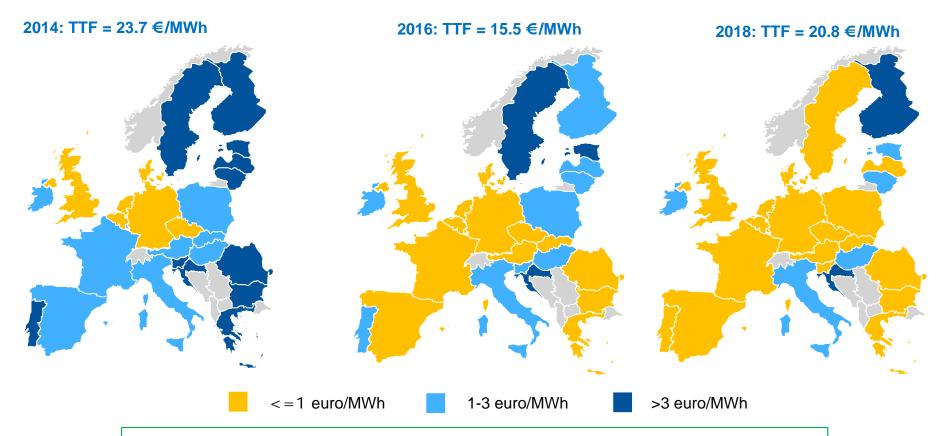
- Ongoing status quo for a number of Member States, i.e. no or dormant hub
- Persisting high(er) levels of upstream supply
- Increasing future capacity concentration
- Slow forward markets development in most hubs vis-à-vis GTM expectations

Source: ACER



# Gas supply sourcing costs convergence is stabilising, in most areas convergence has been reached

Calculated gas sourcing cost\* compared to TTF - estimates



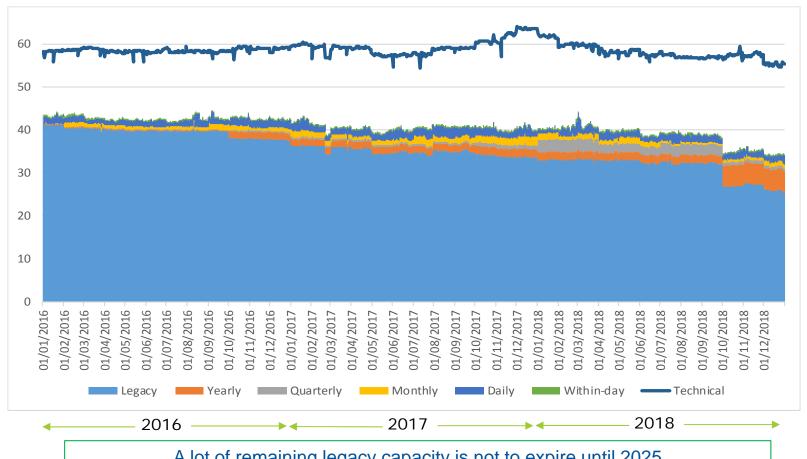
Hub trading also sees high levels of price convergence with spot spreads regionally usually below 1 euro/MWh for 90% of trading days in 2018

<sup>\*</sup> Note: Suppliers' sourcing cost assessment based on a weighted basket of border import and hub product prices – 2018 provisional data.



### Capacity made available through CAM enables shippers to respond to changes in short-term fundamentals

Aggregated capacity entry and exit bookings on the booking platforms – 2016-2018 – TWh/day



A lot of remaining legacy capacity is not to expire until 2025



### Trends in capacity bookings

**CAM bookings** 

- Reflect more actual utilisation of the pipe
- Reflect more seasonality of gas markets
- For use in 2016-2018, dominated by shorter-term commitments.
- Future bookings: almost all revolving YA bookings with a few MSs account for the bulk of these

Legacy contracts

- Dropped to 81% by end 2018 as share of total bookings
- Most expired capacity gets replaced, notable exceptions are for example IUK, BBL

Source: ACER



### Capacity bookings patterns are evolving which may impact price convergence in coming years

IP type	Characteristics	Bookings	Impact on convergence
Extra-EU import pipe	Entry point	<ul><li>Continuous</li><li>Sizeable YA</li></ul>	• Similar
Core to supply	<ul> <li>Supply route linked to entry, demand areas</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Continuous</li><li>Sizeable YA/QA but also shorter-term</li></ul>	• Similar
Periodic supply	<ul> <li>Periodic but mostly for seasonal demand</li> </ul>	<ul><li>On demand</li><li>Shorter-term products</li></ul>	Periodically lower      How many IPs     will fall in each     bucket?
Near idle	<ul> <li>Less and less used</li> </ul>	Unpredictable	• Lower

Convergence is driven by many factors, e.g. flexible assets (LNG, UGS)

Source: ACER

