



Development of Baltic Regional Gas Market

Rota Šņuka Public Utilities Commission, Latvia



General Characteristics of Baltic Countries



	Population (million)	Territory (thsd km2)	Gas transmission system (km)
Estonia	1,32	45,23	885
Latvia	1,93	64,59	1188
Lithuania	2,80	65,30	2113

Common Baltic Gas market – Is it realistic?

Baltic Gas Market – where we are

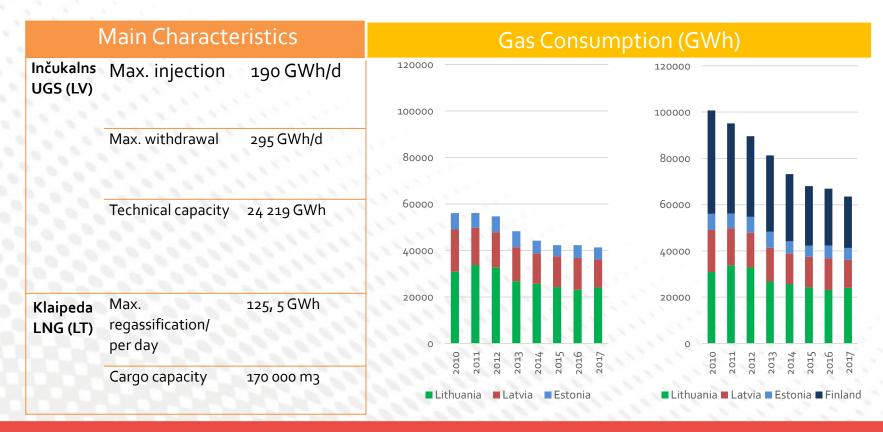


Entry tariffs

- Estonia
 - Commodity charge
 - o,oo EUR/MWH/day /year; transit o,o35 EUR/MWh (starting from o1.o7.2018)
- Latvia
 - Postage-stamp method
 - 36,34 EUR/MWh/day/year (starting from 19.07.2018)
- Lithuania
 - Matrix method
 - 32,91 EUR/MWh/day/year (starting from 19.07.2018)



Connecting LNG and storage to markets



Connecting LNG and storage





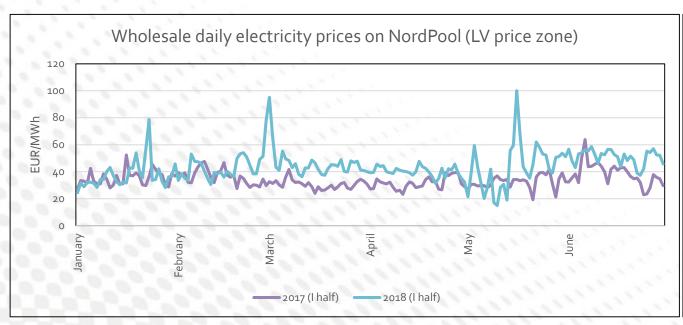
Inčukalns UGS (LV) (injection -GWh/d)

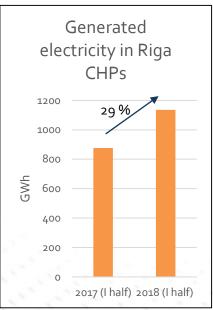


Source: <u>www.gie.eu</u>; www.conexus.lv



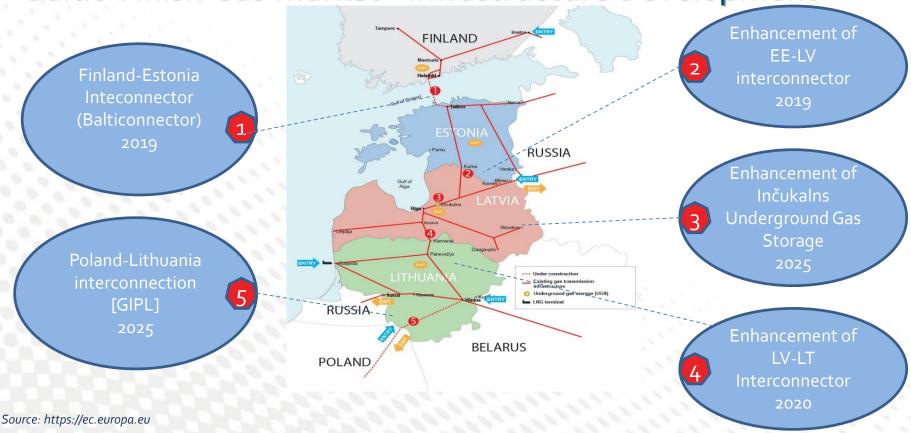
Connecting gas and electricity markets





Source: <u>www.nordpoolgroup.com</u>; www.latvenergo.lv

Baltic-Finish Gas Market - Infrastructure Development



Common Baltic-Finnish gas market – how to proceed?

National Regulatory Authorities (FI+EE+LV+LT)

Q: Which reference price methodology (RPM) Postage Stamp, Capacity Weighted Distance and Matrix is the best to calculate entry/exit tariffs?

Study by Baringa Partners

Pricing model for the natural gas entry-exit system for the common Baltic-Finnish market

Criterions for methodology assessment

- Economic efficiency
- Facilitation of long-run consumer welfare
- Facilitation of competition
- Simplicity
- Avoidance of significant transfers between national TSOs

Interconnection points (IPs) within the region must be eliminated.

Common Baltic-Finnish gas market – main findings of the study



- Postage Stamp methodologies applied separately in each country
- Flat entry tariffs are set across the region
- Appropriate ITC transfers
- Appropriate Izborsk-Miso-Korneti arrangement to reflect the specific features of this entry point

Conclusions:

- National gas markets in the Baltic States and Finland are too small to ensure liquidity, to create competition, to bring in investments.
- With the removal of the internal interconnection points, grid users will not have to reserve capacity at these points to transmit gas between countries.
- The developed infrastructure is a prerequisite for the efficient functioning of the market
- A common entry-exit zone and physical market integration will enable greater competition between different energy sources on a level playing field, bringing <u>benefits</u> of competition <u>to consumers</u>.
- It is realistic that the Common Baltic Finish Gas market will be functional by 2020. Good cooperation between NRAs, TSOs and policy makers is a must, compromises are a key.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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