



Why is gas different from electricity?





Gas *≠*? Electricity

✓ Gas primary energy

✓ States more dependent on externally given conditions ✓More substitute goods , e.g
✓No alternative LPG, oil, coal

Electricity secondary

✓ Electricity locally produced, choice of technologies and fuels





Product Characteristics of Electricity and Gas

<u>Gas;</u>

 Few exploration sites, far away from demand

✓Expensive lines

✓Can be stored underground and as LNG

✓ Alternative transportation as LNG and CNG

Electricity;

Cannot be stored - balance
 between production and consumption
 Needs to be transmitted via lines
 Diverse fuel sources, close to
 demand
 Low price elasticity of consumption

Hardly substitutes





Gas Market Characteristics

□ No real Wholesale Market

✓ Price coupling with Oil

Long Term Contract - bilateral

- ✓ Take-or-pay" contracts with little flexibility
- Little free tradable volumes
- Monopolistic production structure
- Capacities
- □ Emerging trading places Hubs





Electricity Market Characteristics

□ Spot Market (Short Term)

- Energy is bought for delivery on the next day or the same day (Day ahead, intraday)
- ✓ Main Products "Base" and "Peak"
- Low volume

□ Forward Market (Long Term-Bilateral contracts)

- Energy can be bought week, month, years ahead
- Usually standardized products
- High volume traded compared to actual consumption
- ✓ To hedge against price risks
- ✓ More participants than in spot market
- ✓ A Forward price is what you pay TODAY for future energy delivery
- ✓ It DOES NOT tell the future price of energy





Main electricity generation technologies; Coal plant

- Pulverised fuel (PF) steam plant;
- Circulating fluidized-bed combustion (CFBC) plant;
- Integrated gasification combined-cycle (IGCC) plant;

Gas plant

- Open-cycle gas turbine (OCGT) plant;
- Combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT) plant;
- □ Nuclear fission plant.
- □ Biomass Bubbling fluidized-bed combustion (BFBC) plant;
- □ Wind turbines
 - Onshore-Offshore
- □ Wave and Marine





Security of Electricity Supply

Security of electricity supply is the ability of the electrical power system to provide electricity to end-users with a specified level of continuity and quality in a sustainable manner, relating to the existing standards and contractual agreements at the points of delivery.











□ LONG-TERM SECURITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY Long-term security of electricity supply is the simultaneous adequacy of access to primary fuels, generation, networks and market.

Access to primary fuels;

Access to primary fuels means that electricity producers are allowed to choose freely from primary energy sources.

System adequacy;

System adequacy is the ability of the electricity system to convert primary fuels into electricity and transmit that electricity to end-users in a sustainable manner.

Generation adequacy;

Generation adequacy is the availability of enough generating (and import) capacity to meet demand.





Network adequacy;

Network adequacy – covering both transmission and distribution and also cross-border interconnections – is the availability of sufficient network infrastructure to meet demand.

Market adequacy;

Market adequacy means the ability of the market to establish and maintain an efficient link between producers and consumers of electricity.

SHORT-TERM SECURITY OF SUPPLY

Short-term security of supply is the operational reliability of the system as a whole and its assets, including the ability to overcome short-term failures of individual components of the system.





Security of Gas Supply

Security of supply may be defined as the guarantee that all the gas volumes, demanded by non-interruptible (firms or protected) customers, will be available at a reasonable price.

Ensuring security of supply; Diversification of sources
Long term supply contracts
Transportation infrastructure
Storage
Underground Storage,
ING and CNG





Security of Gas Supply

What is storage?

Storage is the safest, most secure and economically viable form of ensuring supplies of natural gas. It is crucial for maintaining the reliability of supply needed to meet market demand.

There are 3 main types of such Underground Gas storage:

- reservoirs in depleted oil or gas fields
- aquifers
- salt caverns

Additionally, Above-ground Storage facilities can be built (i.e. LNG peak shavers). These differ from the Underground Storage in that they have significantly smaller capacity although higher deliverability rates.





The role of storage

- Covering demand peaks
- Balancing seasonal variations in consumption
- Enhancing cost effectiveness of gas transport and production
- Securing gas supply
 - ✓ in case of interferences in production, transport or supply
- Increasingly for arbitrage / Trading opportunities

GAS STORAGE is an important contributor to the SECURITY OF SUPPLY!

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Transparency and Non-discriminatory treatment is also ensured

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