

## Capacity calculation and maximization Interconnection Points ENAGAS and TEREGA

This Technical Note has been updated on the 1st of October 2020, between TEREGA and Enagas.

### Regulatory framework

Article 6 of COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 984/2013 of 14th October 2013 establishing a Network Code on Capacity Allocation Mechanisms in Gas Transmission Systems and supplementing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishes that:

*In order to maximise the offer of bundled capacity through the optimization of the technical capacity, transmission system operators shall take the following measures at interconnection points, giving priority to those interconnection points where there is contractual congestion pursuant to point 2.2.3(1) of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 715/2009: 4 February 2015, the transmission system operators shall establish and apply a joint method, setting out the specific steps to be taken by the respective transmission system operators to achieve the required optimization:*

- 1. the joint method shall include an in-depth analysis of the technical capacities, including any discrepancies therein on both sides of an interconnection point, as well as the specific actions and detailed timetable - including possible implications and containing the regulatory approvals required to recover costs and adjust the regulatory regime – necessary to maximize the offer of bundled capacity. Such specific actions shall not be detrimental to the offer of capacity at other relevant points of the concerned systems and points to distribution networks relevant for security of supply to final customers, such as those to storages, LNG terminals and protected customers as defined in Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1). This in-depth analysis should take into account assumptions made in the Union-wide ten-year network development plan pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, national investment plans, relevant obligations under the applicable national laws and any relevant contractual obligations;*
- 2. the relevant transmission system operators shall apply a dynamic approach to re-calculating technical capacity, where appropriate in conjunction with the dynamic calculation applied for additional capacity on the basis of point 2.2.2(2) of Annex I*

*Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, jointly identifying the appropriate frequency for re-calculation per interconnection point and having regard to the particular specificities thereof;*

- 3. adjacent transmission system operators shall include other transmission system operators specifically affected by the interconnection point in the joint method;*
- 4. transmission system operators shall have regard to information that network users may provide with regard to expected future flows when re-calculating the technical capacity*

## **Executive summary**

The main aim of the Article 6.4 is to maximize the offer of bundled capacity which is achieved, as a first step, by maximizing the technical capacity at the Interconnection Points.

The present document informs about the current joint method established and applied by TEREQA and Enagás regarding the optimization of the technical firm capacity that leads to the maximisation the offer of bundled capacity at VIP Pirineos, which is based on the Interconnection Points of Larrau and Irún/Biriatou.

Currently, TEREQA and Enagás calculate, agree, publish and offer capacity at VIP Pirineos together. The first step towards calculating this capacity is a deep analysis of the technical capacity of IP Larrau and IP Irún/Biriatou on both sides.

Therefore, firstly TEREQA and Enagás calculate the maximum technical capacity that can flow from/to its network to/from the adjacent one. Depending on the interconnection, these figures are calculated commonly by both TSOs by establishing certain conditions in operational settings and hydraulic parameters, or by each TSO independently applying the Lesser Rule method afterwards.

The joint method applied by Enagás and TEREQA takes into consideration a dynamic approach to re-calculating technical capacity whenever it is needed, such as in case of critical demand changes, both at wide level and at local level, or in case of commissioning of new pieces of infrastructure that might have an impact on cross-border capacities. Whenever an update of capacities is required, a detailed timetable is set up in line with the regulatory requirements and commercial needs, such as auctions.

## 1. Calculation of Technical Capacity

This joint method includes an in depth analysis of the technical capacities and takes into consideration the best information provided by network users regarding especially future flows that might affect the capacity figures at the interconnection.

Technical assumptions for the calculation of the technical capacity should be consistent with National Investment Plans and with ENTSOG's Union-wide TYNDP criteria.

Each Transmission System Operator has developed its own methodology for the calculation of the technical capacity, both of single infrastructures or facilities, as well as the wide system capacity that can flow through an Interconnection Point.

The optimization of the technical capacity that can flow through an Interconnection Point in both directions complies with national regulation regarding operation set points, as well as with the national and European planning criteria and process.

This calculation comprises two different stages:

- On one hand, the technical capacity depends on the infrastructures linking the networks at both sides of the interconnection point.

When considering an interconnection point consisting of a pipeline that links two compressor stations, one from each of the networks, the technical capacity is defined by a single optimization and calculation. This calculation is done by both TSOs by setting common hydraulic parameters and by agreeing the same equation of state. The optimization is commonly guaranteed by establishing the operative conditions regarding the inlet and discharge pressures of both compressor stations that maximize the transmission capacity through the pipeline, given that this falls within the operational limits of the compressors.

In case there is a compressor station at one side of the border, the capacity of the interconnection is set by the lesser-of-rule between the capacity of this precise compressor station, and the capacities calculated independently by each TSO – by considering the flow that can be routed towards/from the interconnection point considering the inlet and discharge pressures of the compressor station.

If there were no compressor station, pressure conditions would be agreed at the interconnection point, and the capacities would be calculated independently by each TSO by considering the flow that can be routed towards/from the interconnection point considering the agreed pressures.

- On the other hand the wide system simulation analysis, with the scope of guaranteeing the security and quality of supply of the whole gas system.

In order to maximize the technical capacity several variables are taken into account, such as:

- Current demand levels –both in the whole system as well as at local level-
- Future demand forecast
- Agreed pressure at the border
- Compressor stations operation
- Capacity already offered at other relevant points of the concerned systems
- ...

Considering all these variables, the first step when calculating the maximum technical capacity in one interconnection point is the agreement on the set of infrastructures that is the basis of the calculations. Data exchange related to those infrastructures is as well shared, such as length, diameter, elevation of certain positions, etc.

The second step is the identification of the climatic scenarios which define the demand figures impacting in the resultant capacity. The technical capacity is tested under the most conservative climatic scenario for each direction of the flow with the scope of guaranteeing simultaneously the security of supply of the whole national gas systems as well as the integration of the interconnection in the network. Additional climatic scenarios might be used for the estimation of the technical capacity that might be available in the interconnection under winter, summer or intermediate conditions.

After the agreement on the infrastructures, skeleton and climatic demand figures, certain operative conditions related to critical infrastructures or devices of the network are analysed and set up with the scope of identifying the different boundary conditions that might result in different technical capacity numbers. Once more, the boundary conditions chosen for the maximization of the technical capacity are conservative with the scope of being able to route the gas through the interconnection without damaging the security of supply standards approved at national level.

Additionally, the simulation parameters, such as hydraulic settings –equation of state, pipelines roughness, efficiency, etc.- are agreed and commonly used.

Further details of the technical capacity calculation and optimization can find on TEREQA and Enagás websites:

<https://www2.terega.fr/en/what-we-can-offer/transport/capacity-trading/capacity-calculation.html>

[https://www.enagas.es/stfls/ENAGAS/Gesti%C3%B3n%20T%C3%A9cnica%20del%20Sistema/Documentos/Seguimiento%20del%20Sistema%20Gasista/NGTS\\_ES.pdf](https://www.enagas.es/stfls/ENAGAS/Gesti%C3%B3n%20T%C3%A9cnica%20del%20Sistema/Documentos/Seguimiento%20del%20Sistema%20Gasista/NGTS_ES.pdf) (NGTS-02)

VIP capacities result from the addition of technical capacities of Larrau IP and Irún/Biriadou IP. As mentioned previously, whenever an interconnection relies on a pipeline that links two compressor stations, there is a single and common optimization and calculation of the

technical capacity of the interconnection, as shown in Larrau IP, while in the case of Irún/Biriatou IP, is set by the lesser-of rule between the capacity of the compressor station at the border and the calculation of the technical capacity at each side of the border as calculated by each TSO.

### 1.1. Calculations at the Spanish side

VIP capacities are the result of the addition of technical capacities of Larrau IP and Irún/Biriatou IP.

- **Larrau IP:**

#### From Spain to France:

The calculation of the maximum technical capacity that can flow from Spain to France is based on the maximization of the transmission capacity between Navarra CS, in Lumbier, and the French Border. Taking into account the existing infrastructure, and the gas demand under peak conditions (both locally and system-wide), the maximum flow that guarantees the agreed pressure at the border is 165 GWh/d.

This capacity considers the following boundary conditions:

- Peak demand conditions in the Spanish Gas System
- Navarra CS's maximum discharge pressure: 80 bar
- Mont CS's inflow pressure: 49 bar

The distance between these Compressor Stations is 129 kms, and the altitude difference is set in 400 metres.

#### From France to Spain:

The calculation of the maximum technical capacity that the Spanish System can accept is based on the average summer demand. Taking into account the existing infrastructure, the maximum flow that can be physically introduced in the Spanish System is 165 GWh/d, considering an inlet pressure at Navarra CS of 48 bar.

### **Irún/Biriatou IP:**

The maximum technical capacity that can flow both from Spain to France, and from France to Spain is defined by the capacity of the Compressor Station at the cross-border point: **60 GWh/d in both directions**. This capacity is consistent with the flows that can be routed towards the interconnection point from the Spanish gas system, and from the interconnection point towards the Spanish gas system, given the inlet and discharge pressures of the compressor station (**45/80 bar**).

## 1.2. Calculations at the French side

VIP capacities are the result of the addition of technical capacities of Larrau IP and Irún/Biriatou IP.

### Larrau IP:

The technical capacity is 165 GWh/d. It corresponds to the physical saturation of the pipeline, therefore the flow that it is possible to route through with the following calculation hypothesis:

- Start pressure from Mont's compression station considering a maximum operating pressure of 80 relative bars
- Constraint of a minimum inflow pressure at Navarra's (Spain) compression station of 48 absolute bars
- Pipeline diameter of 650mm
- Distance between both stations (Mont and Navarra) of 129km (67,35 km on the french side)
- Altitude difference between both stations of 400m (90 m of altitude on station Mont)

### Irún/Biriatou IP:

The technical capacity from France to Spain is currently set at 60 GWh/d as interruptible capacity and at 10 GWh/d firm capacity between 1st of April and October 31st.

## 1.3. Main point summary

Find below the chart which summarizes the technical capacity in GWh/day:

- VIP Pirineos:

	ENAGAS	TEREGA
FR-ES	225	165 (Winter) --- 175 (Summer) + 60 (Interruptible all year through)
ES-FR	225	225

\*Summer: From April 1st to October 31st

#### **1.4. Maximization of the technical capacity**

The maximization of the technical capacity that can flow in both directions of the interconnection, is performed in a common way between both TSO's -by agreement of hydraulic parameters that lead to a unique result of the simulation- in the case of pipelines delimited by two compressor stations. In the case of interconnections in which the set point is established at the border, a mismatching is needed for the identification of the common value. It can be based on the lesser rule method.

Several meetings between TEREQA and Enagás are set up in order to better identify the maximization of the technical capacity as well as the pressure, operative conditions and to solve possible discrepancies, if needed.

As a result of those meetings, Technical Agreements are signed internally between TEREQA and Enagás, in which the maximum technical capacity as well as pressure, quality and measurement conditions are officially agreed.

New technical capacities calculation or updates on the agreed are usually presented in the South Gas Regional Initiative in order to keep all the involved regulators and stakeholders properly informed.

Once new investments are planned or developed, capacity figures at the Interconnection Points should be updated.

Additionally, each TSO reserves the right to review the capacity values in case of critical changes such as unpredictable demand variations at wide or local level, in case of commissioning of new infrastructures that may have an impact in cross-border capacities, or changes in the operative conditions of any facility working in the network.

## 2. Maximization of the Capacity Offered

### 2.1. Calculation of the bundled capacity offered

Each TSO calculates the maximum technical capacity and the maximum booked capacity in both directions of the interconnection. The common value is reached in order to identify the maximum bundled capacity that could be offered to the market.

In order to maximise the capacity to be offered to the market each TSO will consider capacities from CMP procedures. Enagás and TEREQA offer Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, Daily and Within-Day capacity products.

The calculation of the bundled capacity to be offered to the market starts with the available capacity for the annual yearly capacity auctions. The available capacity, that has not been allocated in the yearly auctions, is offered in the upcoming auctions.

Terega and Enagás take into account Chapter III of the NC CAM 984/2013, and analyses booked capacity within the time period to be offered. Both TSOs consider the maximum value of booked capacity for each year, thereby ensuring the minimum available capacity.

According to the results of the Annual Yearly capacity auctions and considering the amount of capacity set aside for this product, TEREQA and Enagás calculate bundled capacity to be offered at the Annual Quarterly capacity auctions.

After that, both TSOs calculate bundled capacity to be offered at the Monthly capacity auctions according to the results of the Annual Quarterly capacity auction. TSOs consider the maximum technical capacity value for each product. In case of different values in the same period of time, each TSO considers the minimum available value to ensure the offer capacity.

Find below the chart which summarizes the minimum common value of firm capacity to be commercialized at VIP PIRINEOS:

	ENAGAS -TEREQA
FR-ES	165 (Winter) --- 175 (Summer)
ES-FR	225



## **2.2. Offer of bundled capacity at PRISMA Platform and mismatching**

Before each product is uploaded to PRISMA Platform, Enagás and TEREQA hold a meeting in order to coordinate the capacities.

After which, Enagás and TEREQA upload each product according to the “Auction Calendar for Capacity Allocation Mechanism Network Code” provided by Entso-g. Furthermore, capacities to be offered are published not only on PRISMA platform but also on the TSOs websites according to the Entso-g’s Calendar.

Then it is the Prisma platform itself which creates, both bundled and unbundled products, as a result of the mismatching.

Bundled and unbundled products are offered in different auctions.