

Analysis and use of project data

How to use them?
How to leverage their value?

How to leverage data value?



From snapshot to dynamic overview

Improvement from TYNDP 2011 to 2013

- Standardization of collected data
- > Presentation of project data in Excel format enabling reader to better analyse them

Expected furhter development

- > Feedback on TYNDP 2013 has shown that stakeholders and institutions expect a more dynamic approach to project
- > Data collected from TYNDP 2011 are centrally stored and could enable

Key information for project overview

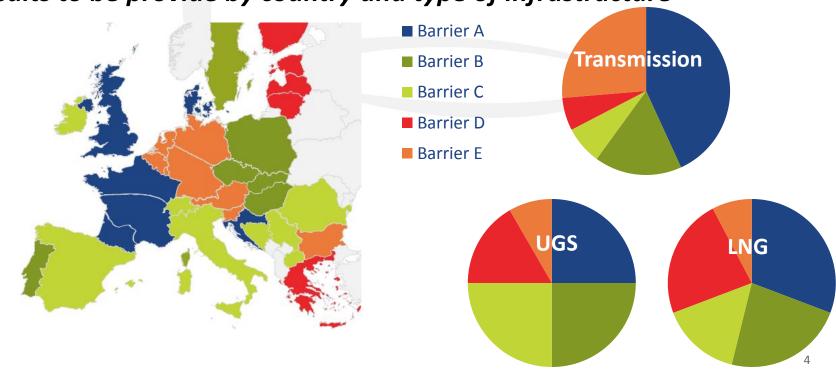
- > Meaningful data could be:
 - Capacity increment
 - Expected date of commissioning
 - Expected date of FID
- > Promoters would be asked to comment on such changes
- Data could be updated once a year in order to give an intermediate overview between
 2 TYNDP editions

Project analysis – Barriers to investment

Definition of possible barriers

- > TYNDP 2013 has identified 5 categories of barriers at European level
- > Promoters will be asked to identify:
 - one or two barriers they are facing (or faced)
 - their order of magnitude (light, intermediate or blocking)

Results to be provide by country and type of infrastructure



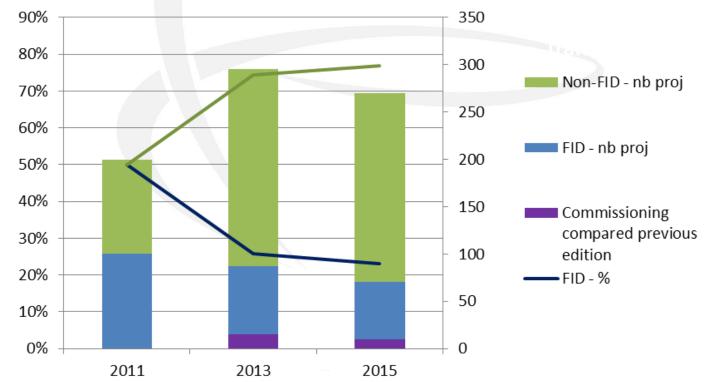
Project analysis – stock of projects

Initiated from ACER opinion on TYNDP 2013

- > The number of FID projects had halved between 2011 and 2013 editions
- > ENTSOG considers such situation illustrates the impact of actual barriers to investment
- > The increased representativeness of ENTSOG data would enable such analysis

Possible statistical analysis

> Which other views would be useful?



Project analysis – others

Eligible data

- > Data definition need to be consistent from one project to another
- Data that could be used:
 - Scale of project (capacity increment or cost if provided)
 - Status: project phase, FID, PCI or exemption
 - Delay in project implementation compared to previous editions
 - Project barriers
 - Type of infrastructure (Transmission, UGS and LNG)

Possible directions of analysis

- > Different perspectives are:
 - Geographical: project location
 - Temporal: commissioning or FID date

How data are to used in the assessment?



The concept of matching project

Terminology issues

- > When speaking of a group of projects many different terms are used with different meaning
- > A first step is to agree on definition of terms at least for TYNDP/CBA:
 - Infrastructure scenarios: aggregation of infrastructure having reached a given status being commissioning (existing infrastructure) or FID
 - Matching projects: group of projects not making sense separately (e.g. creation of a new interconnection point with a project on one side of the flange only)
 - Complementary projects: such projects make sense separately but their impact is higher when considered together
 - Competing projects: such projects make sense separately but their impact is lower when considered together

Matching project is key for TYNDP/ESW and initial PS-CBA,

- > Unmatched projects not connected to existing infrastructure can be collected within TYNDP but will not be considered neither in the ESW-CBA nor any PS-CBA
- > For the purpose of the PS-CBA they should be considered as a single candidate

How to define matching projects

Necessity to define the status of matching projects

> Below table illustrates how submitted individual projects will be matched before entering the assessment through the definition of Low and High Infrastructure scenarios

Flange A	Flange B	Capacity increment considered in Infrastructure Scenario (application of lesser of rule)
Existing	FID	Low and High
	Non-FID	High
FID	FID	Low and High
	Non-FID	High
	None	None
Non-FID	Non-FID	High
	None	None

What about UGS and LNG terminals?

Thank You for Your Attention

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