

# Third Party Access to Storage Austrian case study

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# Basic information about storage

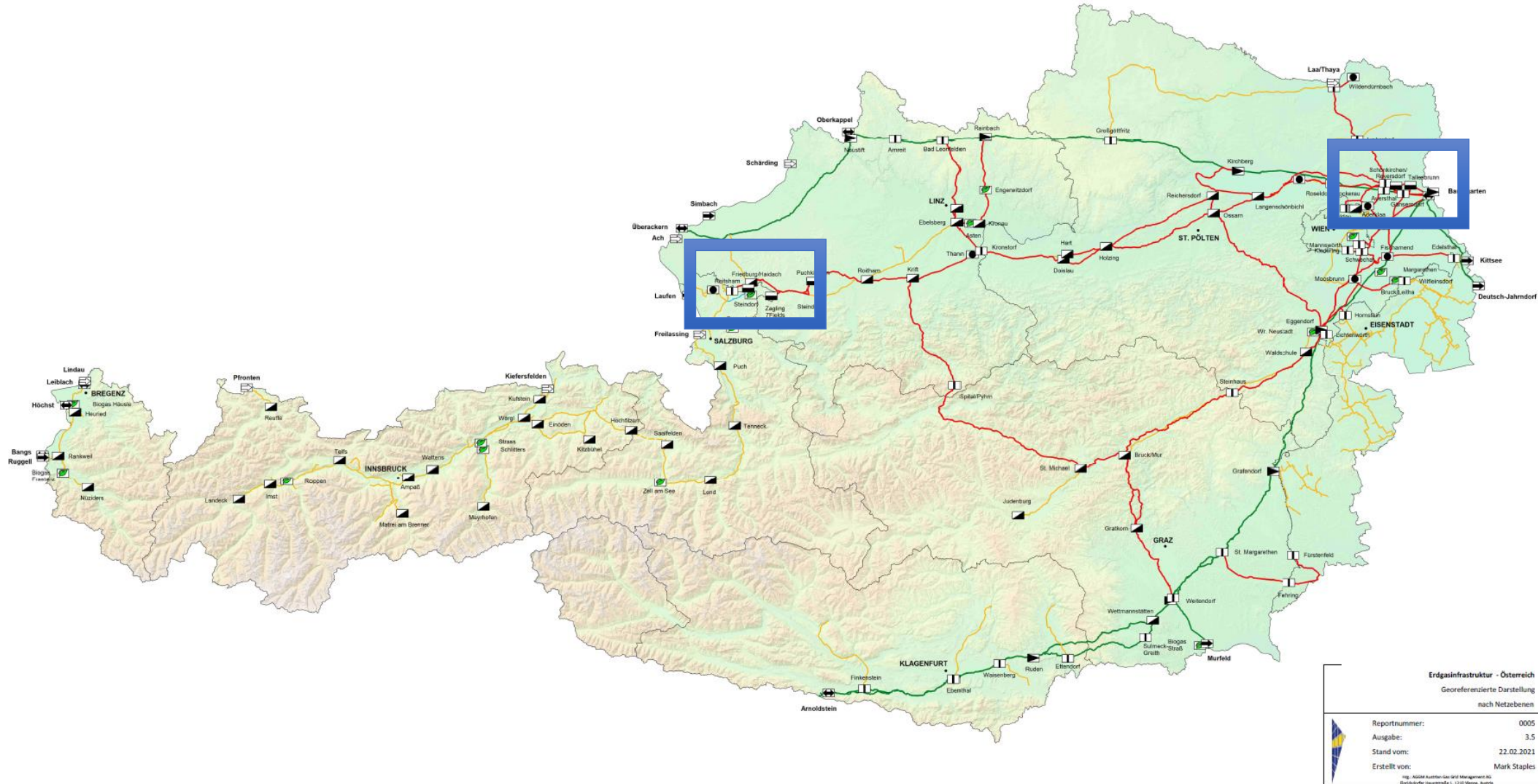
- **95,5 TWh** working gas volume
- Withdrawal rate 44.148 MWh/h
- Injection rate 35.066 MWh/h
- **5 storage companies** and **8 storage facilities** (depleted gas fields of pore storages).
- **OMV** and **RAG** are operating the storage facilities technically.
- Storage capacities are allocated by 5 underground storage companies **OMV Gas Storage, RAG Energy Storage, Uniper Energy Storage, astora, GSA LLC** & 1 storage company operating a pipe holder (**Wiener Erdgasspeicher**).

# Basic information about storage

Storage system operator/ Storage	Working gas volume in MWh	Share of total working gas volume
OMV Gas Storage Schönkirchen	20.743.000	21,72%
OMV Gas Storage Tallesbrunn	4.524.000	4,74%
<b>OMV Gas Storage capacity in total</b>	<b>25.267.000</b>	<b>26,46%</b>
RAG Energy Storage Puchkirchen/Haag	12.200.000	12,78%
RAG Energy Storage Haidach 5	181.000	0,19%
RAG Energy Storage Aigelsbrunn	1.500.000	1,57%
RAG Energy Storage 7Fields	6.200.000	6,49%
<b>RAG Energy Storage Capacity total</b>	<b>20.081.000</b>	<b>21,03%</b>
<b>Uniper Energy Storage 7fields</b>	<b>17.469.000</b>	<b>18,30%</b>
<b>Storage Capacity Market Area East in total</b>	<b>62.817.000</b>	
Astora Haidach	11.345.133	11,88%
GSA LLC Haidach	21.318.900	22,33%
<b>Storage Capacity Austria in total</b>	<b>95.481.033</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

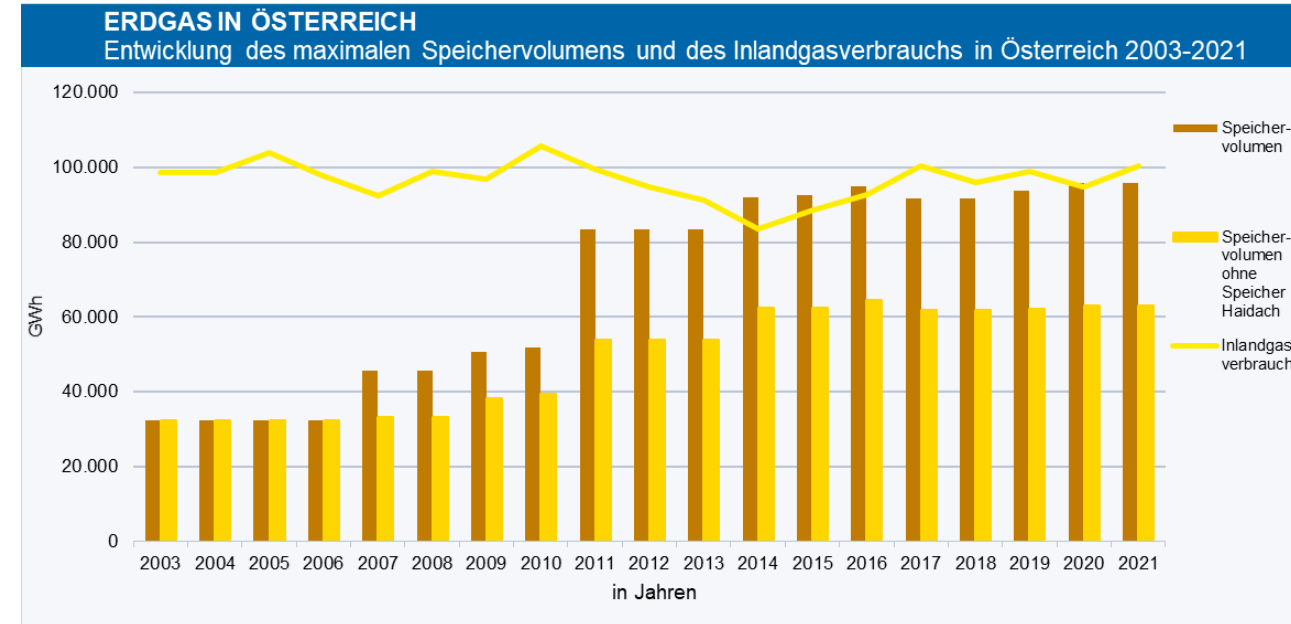
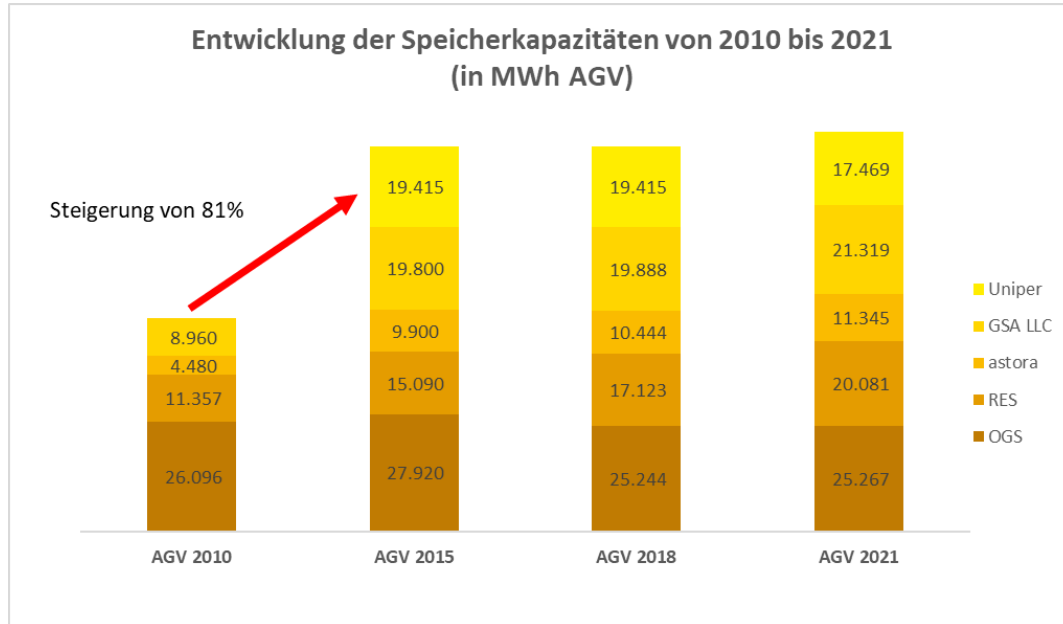
Source: November 2021, latest data available on <https://aqsi.gie.eu/>

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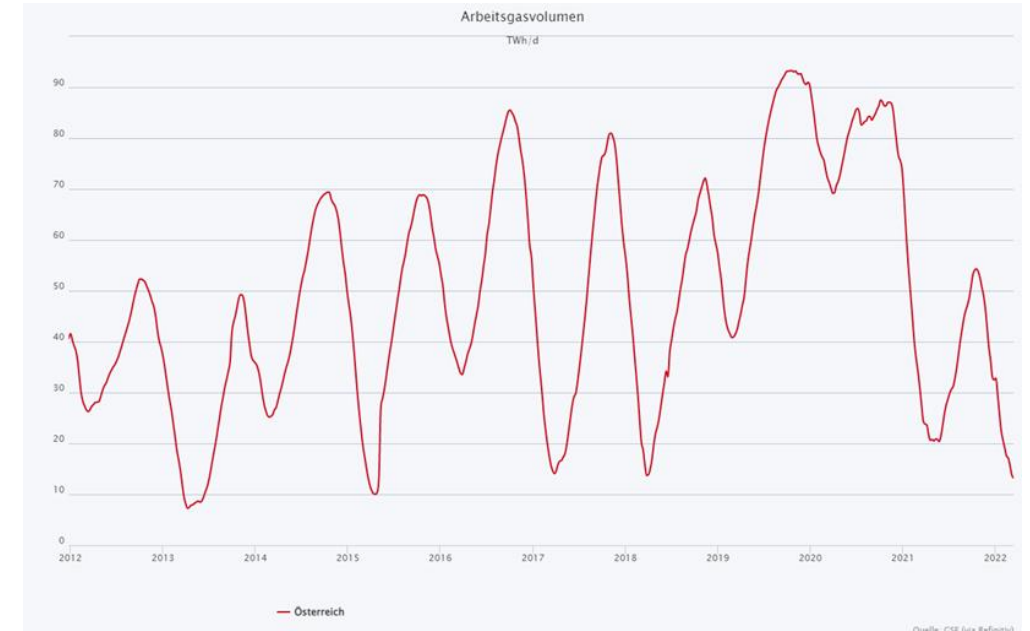
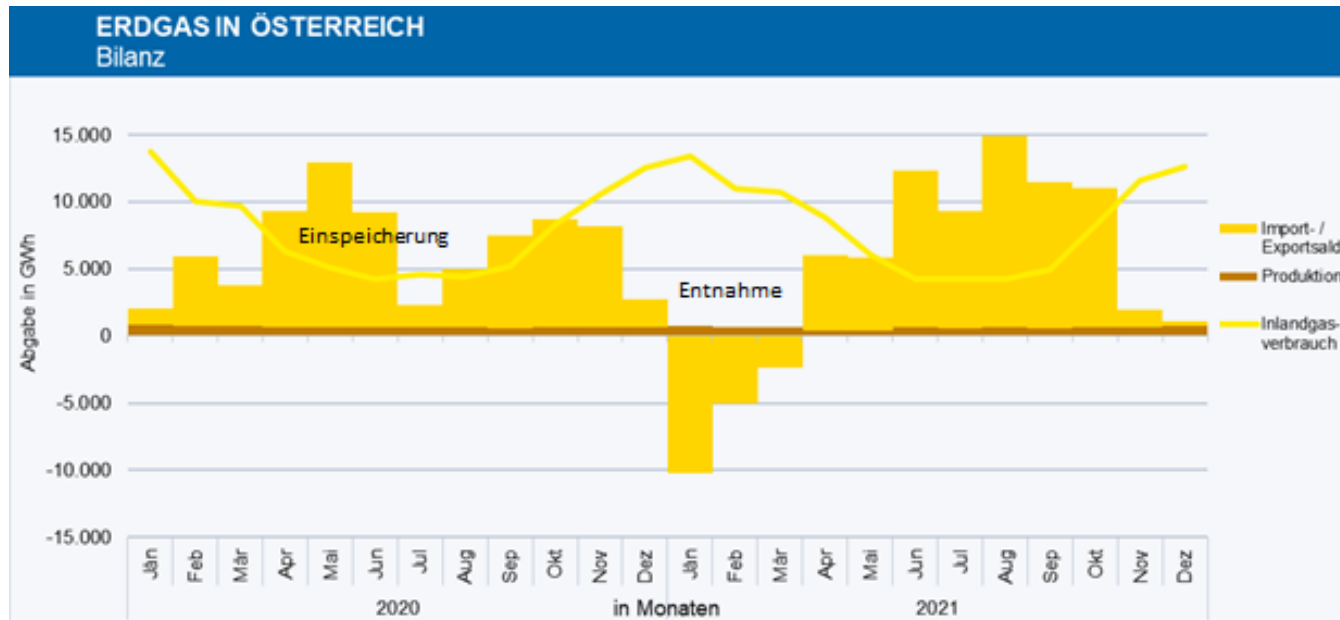
Source: AGGM (<https://www.aqgm.at>)

# Basic information about storage



- Left: Evolution of operators' working gas volume, 2010-2021
- Right: Working gas volume and domestic gas consumption, 2003-2021
- Source: E-Control

# Basic information about storage



- Left: Austrian natural gas supply and demand balance (2017/2018)
- Right: Working gas volume in storage
- Source: E-Control, GSE

# Third-Party Access rules

- **Negotiated access** regime for natural gas storage facilities (Austrian Gas Act).
- **100% of storage** capacities offered under TPA.
- **Non-discriminatory and transparent** capacity allocation.
- All SSOs **legally and organizationally unbundled**.
- Publication of the **general terms and conditions**, the rules regarding **capacity allocation mechanisms** and congestion management as well as **general obligations** of storage system operators
- Data on **storage usage** (e.g. level of working gas volume, injections and withdrawals) is to be published on a daily basis.
- Publication of **services offered** and how **storage charges** are calculated.
- All SSOs fulfilled the **transparency requirements** of Regulation 715/2009 and applied the GSE transparency template.

# Third-Party Access rules

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- The regulatory authority shall publish a **report about the situation on the Austrian flexibility and storage market** every three years.
- The ministry may issue an **ordinance for a regulated access** based on this report.



## Congestion management:

- SSOs have to establish or cooperate in the establishment of an overarching market platform for secondary market capacities.
- Contracts must contain measures that prevent capacity hoarding.
- In cases of congestion, storage users must resell their unused contracted capacities on the secondary market platform to third parties.

## Capacity allocation

- Non-discriminatory and transparent capacity allocation.
- If demand exceeds the capacity available, auctions must be held.
- All planned capacity allocation procedures must be notified to the regulatory authority in a timely manner and, if we request so, must be adjusted or redesigned.

## Obligations of SSOs

- Manage storage access at **non-discriminatory and transparent conditions**.
- Publish **general terms, conditions and charges** once a year.
- Publish numerical information on the **contracted and available injectability** and **deliverability** and the contracted and **available working gas volume** on daily basis.
- SSO books the **transport capacity** to or from the storage facilities.
- Only **exit fee** from the transmission/distribution system the into storage

# Storage and security of supply obligations

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- No strategic or mandatory natural gas reserve
- No injection and withdrawal times fixed by law
- In discussion: **strategic reserve** of 12,6 TWh (one cold winter month)
- Storage capacity corresponds to annual consumption.

- SSOs must offer both **firm and interruptible third-party access services, short and long-term services** as well as **working gas volume, injectability and deliverability** must be offered both as **bundles and as unbundled services**.
- SSOs must offer **unused storage capacity** on the primary market without delay (at least on a day-ahead and interruptible basis).
- **Prices of standard products** (bundled products with a ratio of working gas volume, deliverability and/or injectability determined by the storage system operators) are published.
- Most popular type of storage contract is the **seasonal product with a long withdrawal cycle time**.
- Storage capacities were still available and **not all storage capacities could be assigned**.

- **Storage capacities** are marketed transparently via auctions and/or bilaterally (first come, first serve).
- The **published storage fees** in 2021 are between EUR 5-7/MWh working gas volume.
- Since 2013, all SSOs except RES have turned to **auctions to market their storage capacity**.
- **Auctions** via PRISMA, own websites or CEGH Gas Storage Marketing Platform.
- Prices of auctions not published, but NRA receive **storage contracts and prices**.
- **80 storage customers** are suppliers of end customers and international gas wholesalers/traders who are registered at the VTP/CEGH.

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

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