Quantification of Methane Emissions (Planned and Unplanned Interruption)

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Natural Gas System

Overall Information DSO

✓ *Length – 5 457 km*

✓ *Assets Age – 14,7 years*

✓ *Utilization Rate - low*

✓ *Consumption - 8,7 TWh*

Overall Information TSO

1. *Length – 1 190 km*

2. *Assets Age – 10,6 years*

3. *Utilization Rate - low*

4. *Consumption - 8,7 TWh*

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System Loss

*The Amount of system and technological process loss in the past five years?*

System loss (%):

DSO level – around 1%

TSO level - under 0,5%

- No targets set for SO, but PUC evaluate amounts and deviations in the tariff approval process.
- Also, through incentive regulation method we stimulate SO to reduce NG loss amount. Expenses are SO controlled expenses.

Indicators - Saidi and Saifi
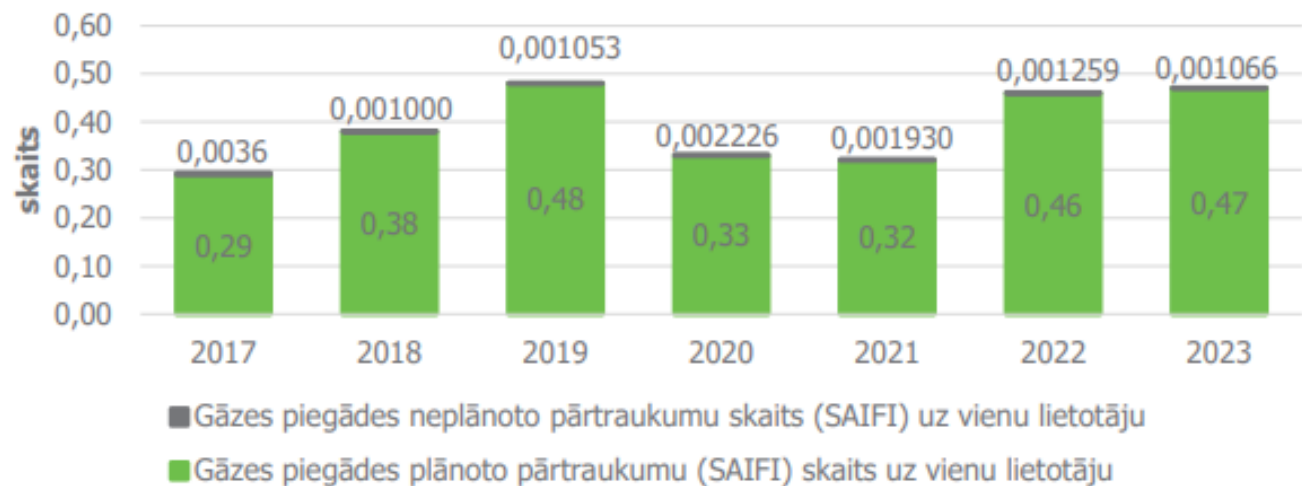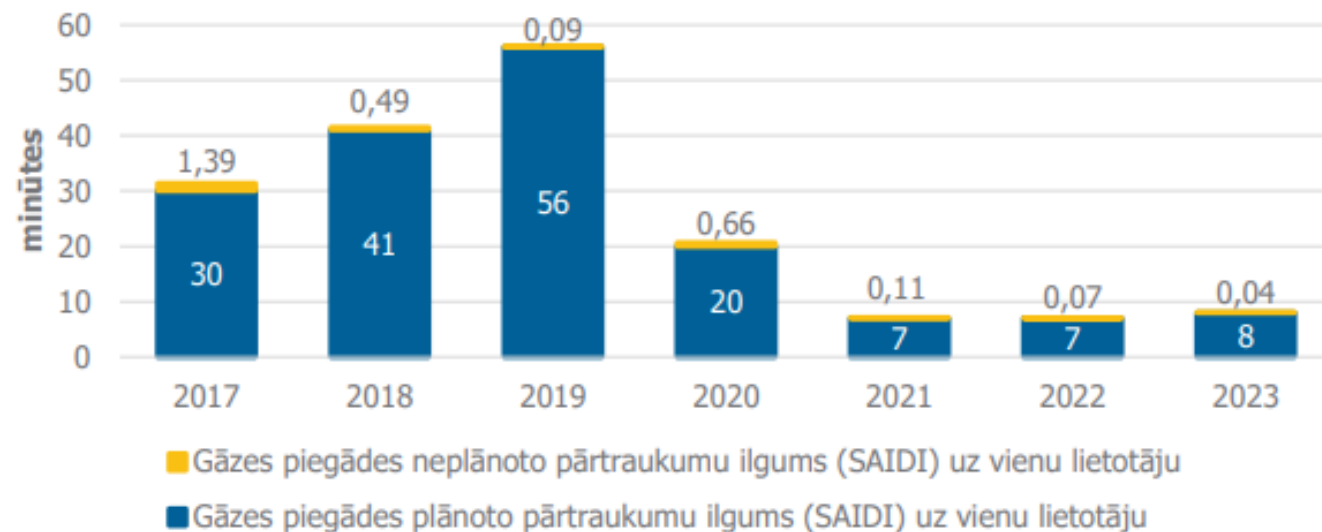
Emissions - Metodology

✓No Metodology is in the force.

✓All incentives to reduce CO emissions came from EU and Nation legislation. There is set targets in Energy strategy for emission decrease for each segment.

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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Topic description

This case study and leading presentation will explore the methodologies for tracking and quantifying methane emissions during both planned and unplanned interruptions in the gas transmission system. The session will cover strategies for monitoring emissions, including the latest quantification techniques and data management practices. Participants will examine how to track emissions throughout the transmission system, the quantification methodology and data handling, the quantified emissions data reporting scheme, and approaches to reducing methane emissions in the gas transmission system.