



Assessment of Gas Supply Security Risks and Gas System Safeguard Procedure Setting Methodology.

Natural Gas Storage Regulation and the Effects to Consumers

**Roundtable Discussion input by *TÜRKİYE*
ENERGY MARKET REGULATORY AUTHORITY**



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Gas Supply risks

- ❖ Are regional assessments of gas supply security plans developed? Who is responsible for plan development and supervision? Are preventive plans developed?
- In the amendment to the natural gas market law in 2021; The "Long-Term Turkey National Energy Plan" study, which will be prepared and published by the Ministry by taking the opinions of the Presidency Strategy and Budget Presidency, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the Energy Market Regulatory Authority every five years, was mentioned.
- Thus, it was stated that the Ministry will ensure that the measures needed to ensure natural gas supply security in the short, medium and long term are taken by taking into account the Turkey National Energy Plan study.
- The Ministry is responsible for monitoring natural gas supply security and taking measures regarding supply security.

❖ *Does the legislation set obligatory gas reserve amount? Any other duties to market participants?*

- The Board is authorized to determine the ratio of the natural gas that importing companies will import each year, regarding their storage obligations on national territory within five years, taking into account the existing underground storage capacity in the country, not to exceed twenty percent.
- Legal entities that want to engage in wholesale activities must demonstrate that they have the necessary storage capacities in order to assist in the safe operation of the system in order to obtain a license.

- Legal entities that sell natural gas to distribution companies must make the necessary supply planning and take storage measures in order to meet the seasonal maximum natural gas withdrawals of customers within the period to be determined by the Board and submit to the Board the lease agreements they will make with storage companies for this purpose.
- A period of five years is granted from the date the license is granted for the necessary storage measures to be taken. This period may be extended up to two years by the Board's decision if the storage facilities in the country do not reach a sufficient level.

Natural Gas Storage Regulation and the Effects to Consumers

❖ How many storage operators are in the country? Storage capacity?

- In our country,
 - Number of Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities: 2 (both publicly owned)
 - Number of Land LNG Terminals: 2 (1 publicly owned, 1 privately owned)
 - Number of Floating LNG Terminals: 3 (2 publicly owned, 1 privately owned)
- As of October 2024, our underground storage capacity was 10 billion Sm³, and our annual LNG storage license sending capacity was approximately 57 million Sm³.

❖ *Who is responsible for regulating natural gas storage in the country?*

- The Energy Market Regulatory Authority is responsible for regulating natural gas storage in our country.

❖ *What regulatory tools are available to the regulator, such as pricing controls, capacity allocation mechanisms, and market monitoring?*

- In order to regulate the technical and operational issues related to the Storage Facility, the usage procedures and principles have been determined in order to record the rights and obligations of each party regarding storage and recycling.

Capacity Applications Underground UPPs

	BOTAŞ Silivri Underground Storage Facility	BOTAŞ Tuz Gölü Underground Storage Facility
Capacity Announcement	No later than November 15	No later than 31 January
Capacity Application Dates	No later than December 1	No later than February 15
Storage company review period	15 days	15 days
Storage company reservation notification period	December 15	1 March
Storage company idle capacity announcement	First business day following January 1	First business day following March 15
Idle capacity applications evaluation period	5 business days	5 business days

Capacity Applications LNG UPPs

	BOTAŞ Marmara Ereğlisi LNG Storage Facility	Egegaz Aliğa LNG Terminal
Capacity Announcement	No later than August 15	No later than August 15
Capacity Application Dates	No later than September 1	No later than September 1
Storage company review period	15 days	15 days
Storage company reservation notification period	September 15	September 15
Storage company idle capacity announcement	October 1	October 1
Idle capacity applications evaluation period	Until October 20	Within 5 working days

Capacity Applications FSRUs

	Etki Liman Floating LNG Terminal		BOTAŞ Dörtyol Floating LNG Terminal		BOTAŞ SAROS Floating LNG Terminal	
	Long Term Capacity (1 – 10 years)	Short Term Capacity (less than 1 year)	Long Term Capacity (1 – 3 years)	Short Term Capacity (less than 1 year)	Long Term Capacity (1 – 3 years)	Short Term Capacity (less than 1 year)
Capacity Announcement	Latest July 15	Latest August 15	Latest July 15	Latest August 15	Latest July 15	Latest August 15
Capacity Application Dates	Latest August 1	Latest September 1	Latest August 1	Latest September 1	Latest August 1	Latest September 1
Storage company review period	15 days	30 days	15 days	30 days	15 days	30 days
Storage company reservation notification period	Latest August 15	September 30 at the latest	Latest August 15	September 30 at the latest	Latest August 15	September 30 at the latest

- In addition, within the scope of ship arrival and gasification calendars, Long Term Capacity applications are evaluated with priority over Short Term or Idle Capacity applications.
- Among the Long Term Capacity Applications made in the same period, applications with a longer duration and/or higher amount are evaluated with priority.
- In addition, licensed companies are required to report data regarding their activities in the market at regular intervals within the scope of the Energy Market Notification Regulation.

❖ *Does natural gas storage regulation contribute to a more secure and reliable supply of gas for consumers? Some obligation for traders to store some amount for security issues?*

- Natural gas storage regulation has indirect effects on the security of supply of gas to consumers.
- The storage obligation is determined as 6% of the gas amount specified in their licenses for the relevant year for companies with import licenses and 2% for companies with wholesale licenses and spot LNG licenses.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

***Havva ÇOLAK
Energy Expert
hcolak@epdk.gov.tr***