6 Calculation of available capacities

Comments by the European Federation of Energy Traders
Calculation of available capacities

• We agree that TSOs should be responsible for a transparent process to assess available capacities.

• Long term available capacity is the unbooked capacity.

• Short term available capacity is the forecast unused capacity.

• Defined PSOs and Operating Margin capacities must only be subtracted if not ‘double counting’.

• TSOs must co-operate to agree cross-border capacities.
Calculation of available capacities

GTE illustration

Available capacity

Commitments

PSO

Operational margin

Market application

Long term capacity available for firm booking

Unused booked capacity

Booked capacity (including DEFINED PSOs, if any)

DEFINED operating margin

Short Term Capacity available
Calculation of available capacities

- **TSOs need to co-operate** in the development and implementation of clear rules.
- To ensure non-discrimination, **TSOs should publish any capacity arrangements** that they have in place.
- For **security of supply**, TSOs must have:
  - Sufficient capacity to deliver gas to consumers
  - Capacity that continues to allow for delivery source uncertainty
  - Arrangements to ensure safe system operation (e.g. back-up).
- Competition changes the risks and will lead to innovation. It does not change the current physical realities. Firm capacity should not reduce & in the long term, it should increase.
Calculation of available capacities: the way forward

• TSOs already assess demand so that they can calculate capacities and manage their networks.

• GTE should provide, to the Madrid Forum, practical examples of how TSOs can work together to calculate the available capacity. These examples should include:
  • the assumptions made
  • the key steps and workings of calculations
  • 3 or 4 results for major transit lines in Europe.