



25th world gas conference
"Gas: Sustaining Future Global Growth"

UGS: is Europe still an attractive market?

a resilient business at the cross roads of gas and electricity

Jean-Marc Leroy, Storengy CEO, Gas Storage Europe President

5 June 2012

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



Patron



Host



Host Sponsor



Gas Storage Europe

GSE represents:

- 31 Storage System Operators
- 110 storage sites in 15 countries
- \approx 85% of EU's technical storage capacity

80 Bcm



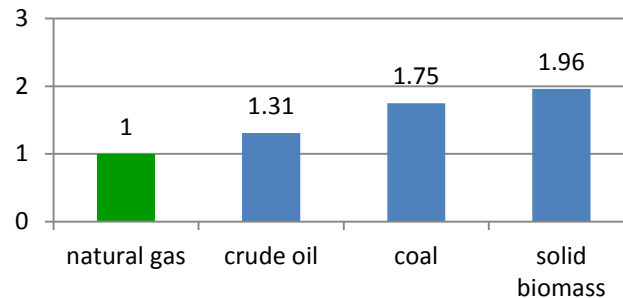
- 1. Natural gas: the key of the future energy mix**
- 2. UGS: the drivers of the European vision**
- 3. Europe: a (potential) land of opportunities for UGS**
- 4. Conclusions**

1. Natural gas : the key of the future energy mix

Natural Gas : a destination fuel

- **Natural gas: an abundant energy**
 - **190,000 bcm** of proven reserves
 - Reserves: **+39,000 bcm** since 1990 vs Demand: **+25,000 bcm** since 1990

- **Natural gas : an environment-friendly energy**



**Compared CO₂
emission factor**

- **Natural gas : a competitive energy in the mix**

Compared to nuclear, coal or wind generation, new gas-fired power plants:

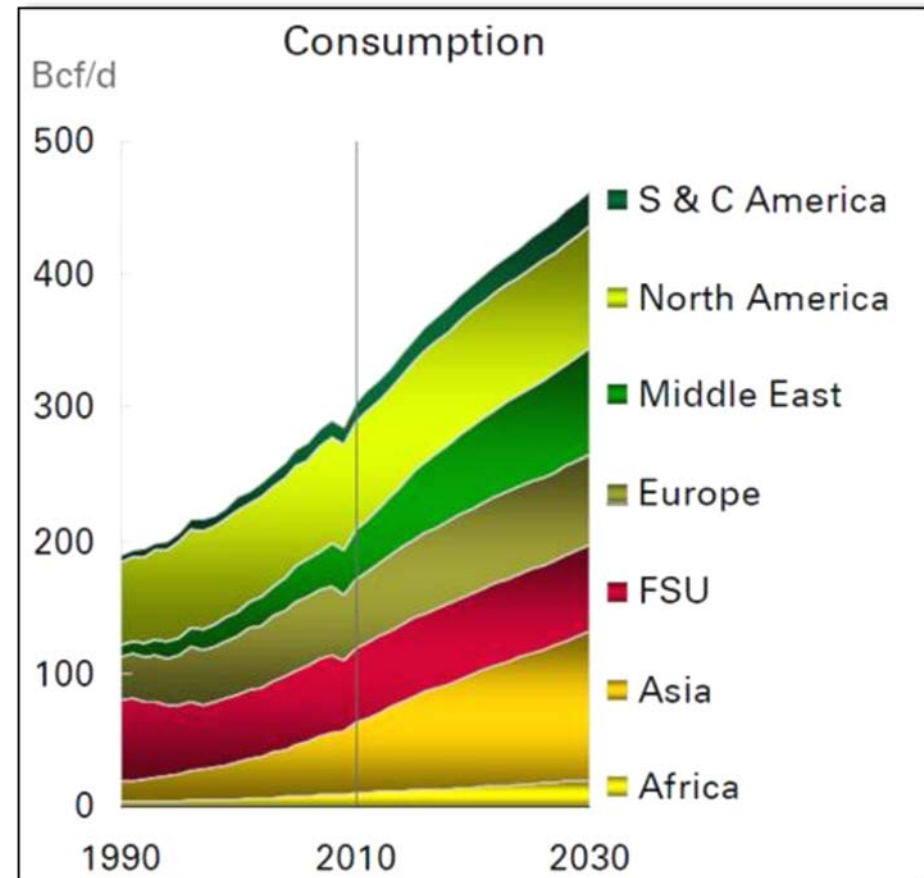
- **Cost less capital**
- **Are faster to build**

A bullish market on the long term

By 2030:

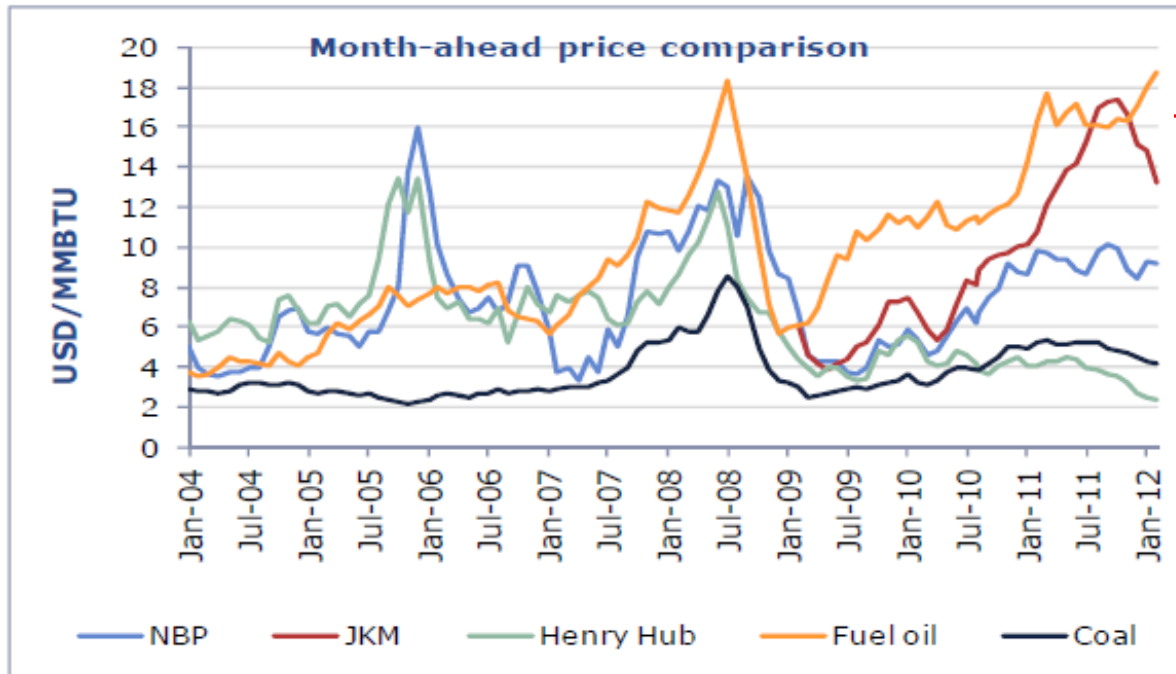
- Growth in China and India on the very fast track: 2-digit annual gas demand growth
- Growth in the rest of Asia and Middle-East on the fast track: +4% p.a.
- Moderate growth in OECD countries (+1% p.a.) driven by power generation (+1.4% p.a.)

Global growth in demand will progressively tighten the gas market



Source BP Outlook 2011

A 3 way split



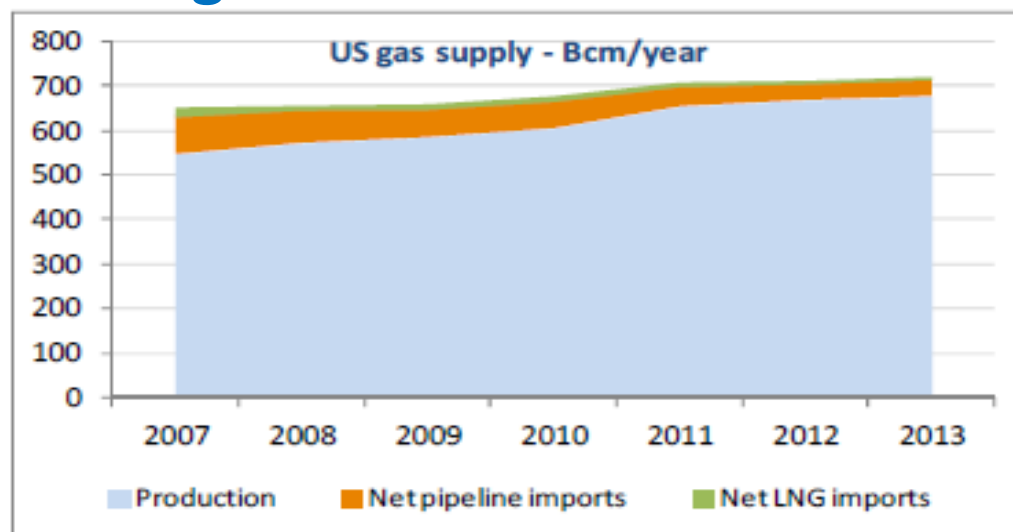
Three price zones

- Asia
- Europe
- US area

... but Europe is increasingly dependent on the global gas market

USA: shale gas development keeps prices low and boosts US competitive advantage

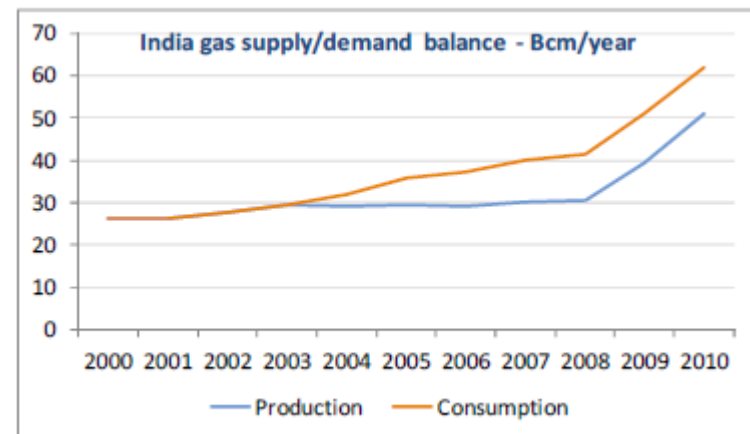
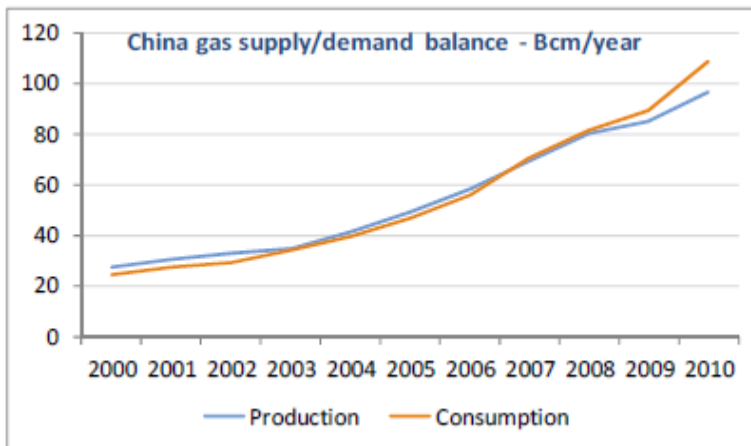
- A strong and steady growth in gas production (thanks to shale production)
- US LNG exports:
 - US LNG export contracts signed since Oct. 2011 for deliveries of 16 mtpa from 2016
 - US LNG exports projects: 102 mtpa



Asia: high demand, high prices

Asia: China and India are fuelling their economies by natural gas

- 2-digit annual gas demand growth in next decade
- increased external sourcing needs: pipeline gas, LNG



2. UGS: the drivers of the European vision

The nuclear driver



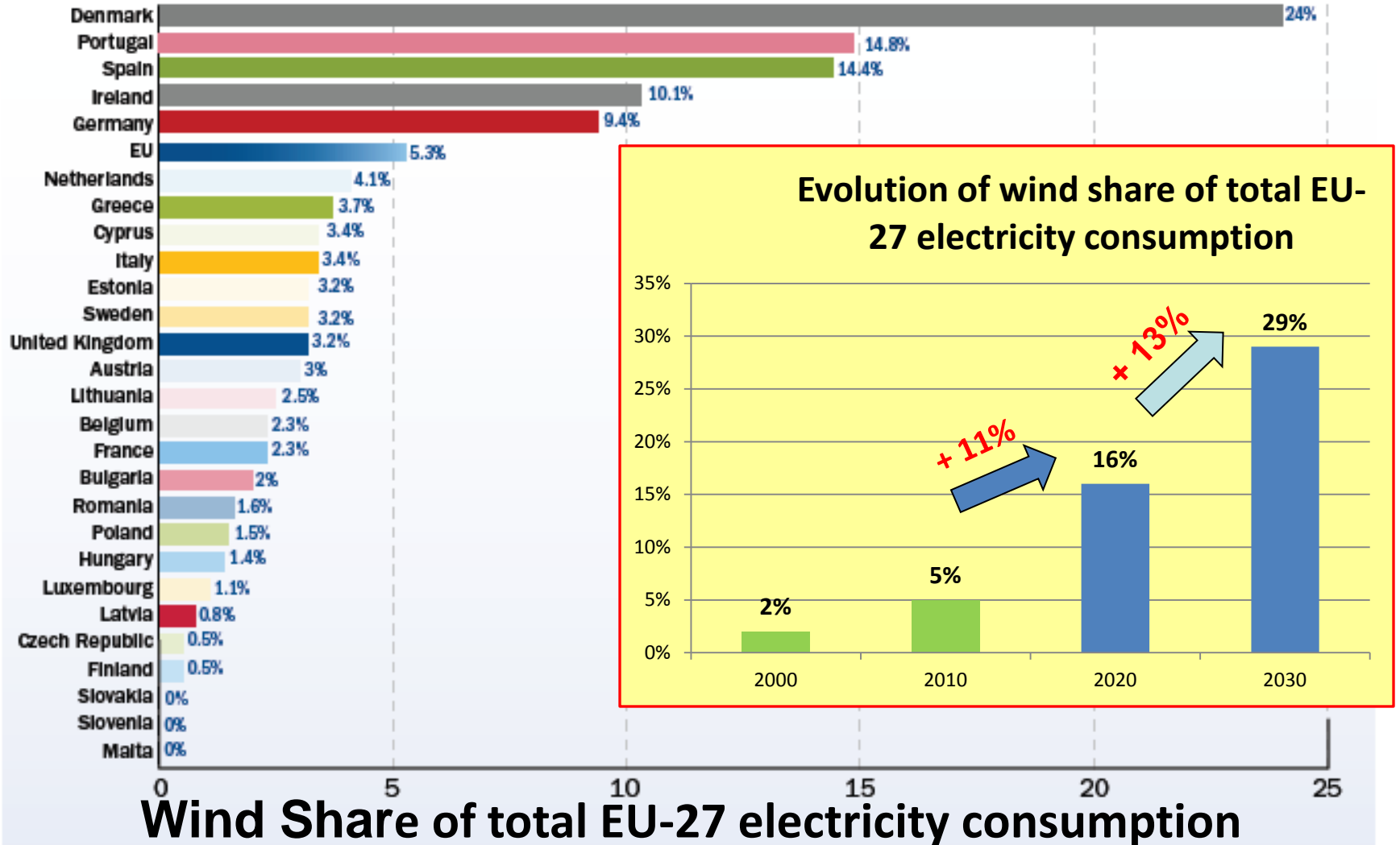
Countries where there is an official policy of banning or abandoning nuclear power generation



Countries where nuclear power generation is implicitly out of the political agenda

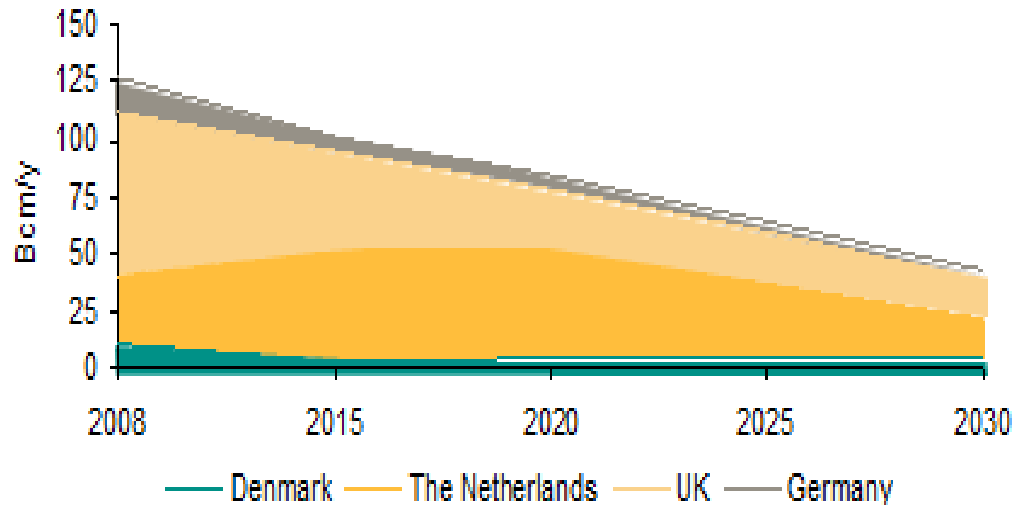


The wind policy driver



The security of supply driver

- Decline of local production:



- Increase of import contracts & remoteness of sourcing
- EU shales, a possible answer?
 - => an unclear future (EU case different from the US case)

The flexibility driver

Growing remoteness of indigenous production

- North Sea, the Netherland, Germany..
- Unclear perspective on European shale gas

• Need for seasonal flexibility

Growing gas-fired power generation

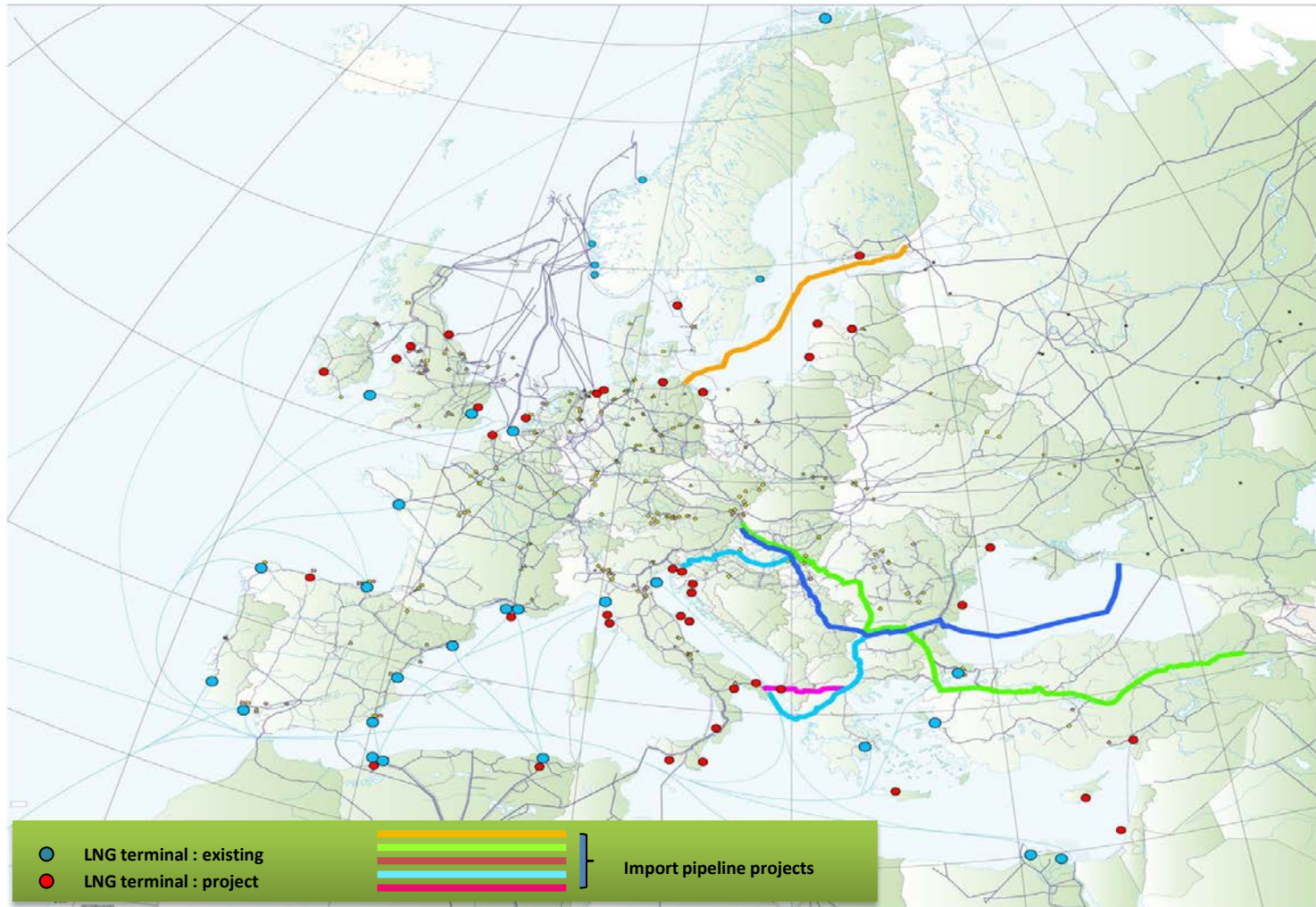
- Baseload
- Intermittency of renewables

• Need for short term flexibility



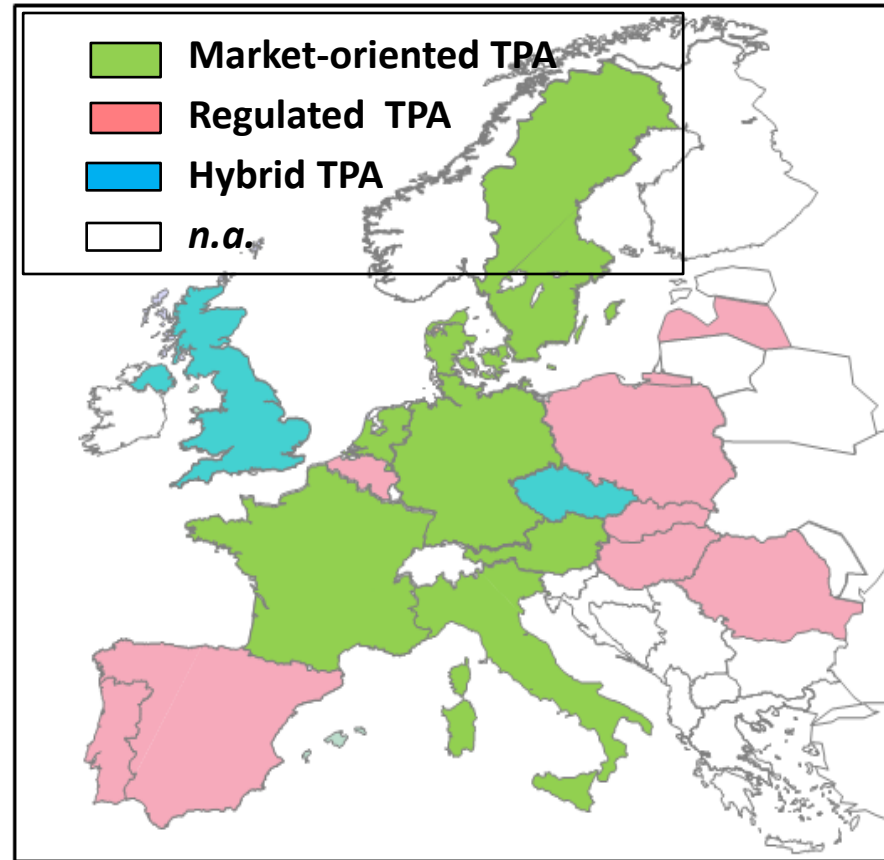
3. Europe: a (potential) land of opportunities for UGS

Evolving infrastructure landscape



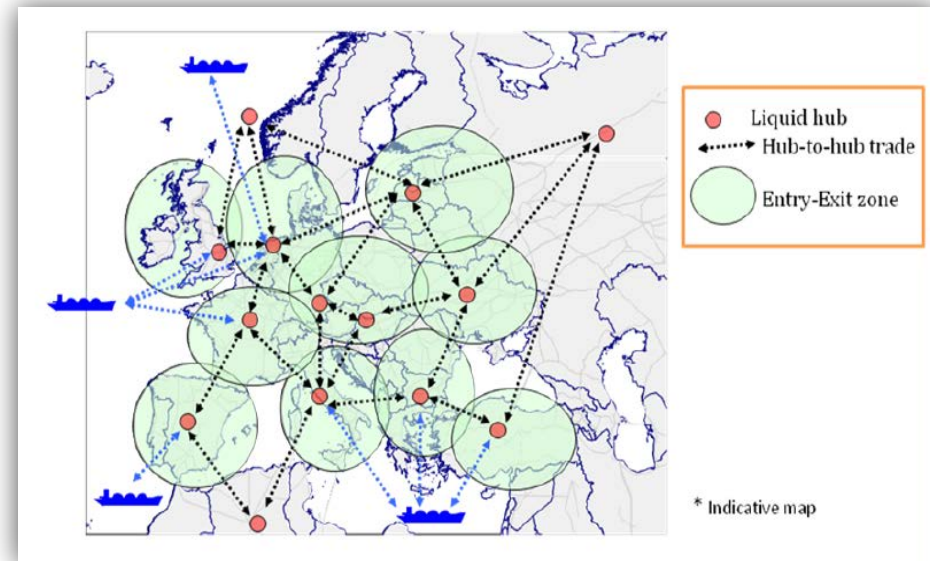
• Internal market liberalization principles:

- Lay down the principle of legal and operational unbundling of the Storage Operator
- Ensure Third Party Access (TPA) to storage
- Give alternatives for Member States: Regulated Access / Negotiated Access
- Define conditions of exemption from TPA for new storages
- Define duties and powers of the regulatory Authority



Market fluidification:

- “Gas Target Model” => Hub-based short and long-term trading (in place by 2014)
- New rules for transmission: Network Codes
- New rules for storage on capacity allocation and congestion management



What can storage operators do?

Commercial creativity: new storage products to meet new expectations

- New products to support market development and physical requirements
- Fast cycle storage to respond to the expected increase in volatility (withdrawal and injection rates are key)

New solutions for a transforming market: electricity storage

What can EU policy makers do?

A balance to keep between 3 pillars

competitiveness

sustainability

security of supply

4. Conclusions

- **Natural Gas: a destination fuel**
- **UGS in Europe: a flexibility tool in the interface between gas and electricity**
- **Competiveness is key**