

# 26<sup>th</sup> World Gas Conference

1 – 5 June 2015, Paris, France

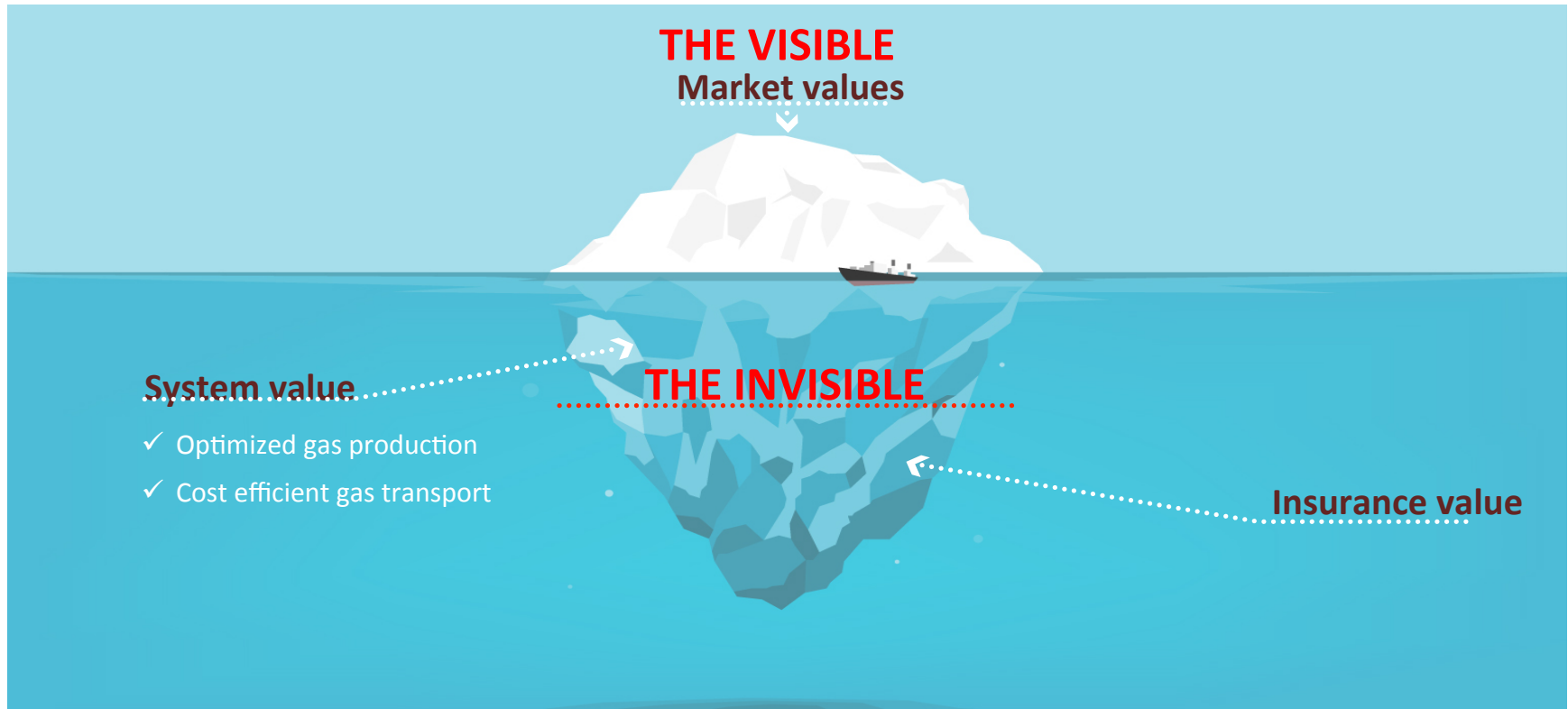


**Thematic Session WOC 2-1:**  
**What is ahead of us? Trends and perspectives for UGS**  
3 June 2015

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**Storengy**



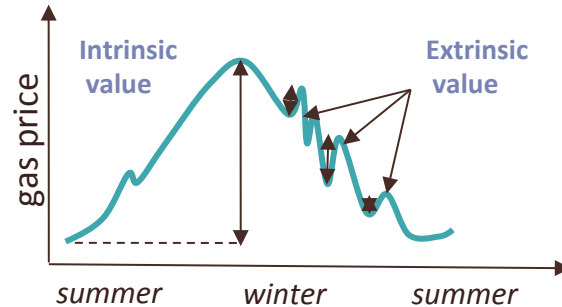
# The value of gas storage in Europe is like an iceberg



# Market values: price signals for storage are historically low

## Intrinsic

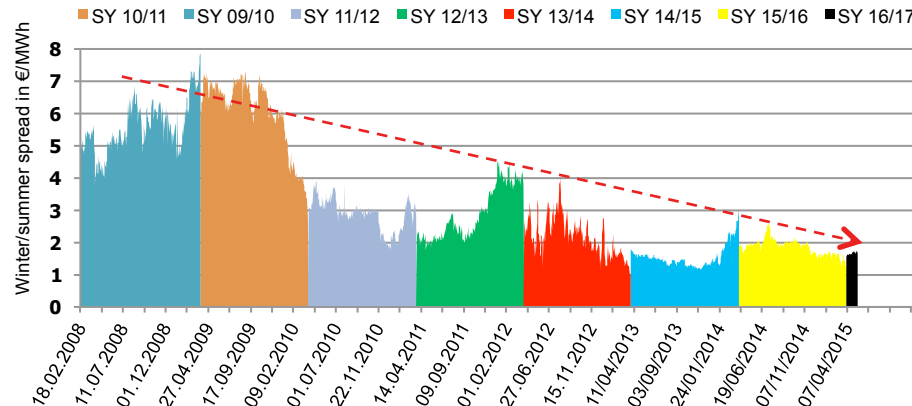
- Based on gas price differential between summer and winter.
- Reflects the traditional use of storage.
- A “static view” of the seasonal forward price curve.



## Extrinsic

- Based on shorter-term price differentials : day-ahead, weekend, month ahead etc.
- Function of price volatility, asset flexibility, optimization strategies.
- Potential high value but limited price visibility

Evolution of the S/W spread at the TTF hub



# System values: storage benefits are enormous but neglected

## Cost efficient gas transport



- Investment savings thanks to lower peak load requirement:
  - Europe: avoided CAPEX of up to 16%\*
  - France : avoided CAPEX of ca. 3 bn €
  - UK : annual savings of up to £ 300m\*\*
- Up to 25% reduced operating and maintenance costs thanks to optimized compression.
- Reduction of local transport bottlenecks.

## Optimized gas production

- Up to 80% avoided investment in wells and surface facilities (depending on swing).
- Prolonged lifespan of production fields thanks to optimization of operations and maintenance (plateau vs. swing).
- Enhanced ultimate recovery: **avoided loss of reserves of ca. 10-15%** (depending on reservoir).



**Storage is 5-7 times less expensive than the extraction of the corresponding reserve and construction of transmission facilities (source : Gazprom)**

# Insurance value: storage helps avoid supply risk exposure

## A number of issues may trigger gas supply risk...



### Weather

- Cold wave in the US: winter 2013/2014
- Cold snap in Europe in Feb 2012
- Prolonged winter end 2013 in Europe
- Rough sea causing Skikda (Algeria) liquefaction train shutdown in Jan. 2015

### Technical failures

- Technical issue at Rough (UK) in March 2015 resulting in storage output reduction
- 6-month shutdown of Transigas pipeline in 2010 due to a landslide in Switzerland.



### Geopolitics

- Russia- Ukraine tensions; 2009 supply disruption
- Interruption of Greenstream (Libya-IT) flow following outbreak of the Arab Spring; Feb. 2011



### Environment

- Gas production induced earthquakes in Groningen (NL)



## Gas shortage may be costly...

**AU\$1.3bn:** cost of 19-day gas shortage in Melbourne (1998)

**Up to £10bn:** cost estimate of a 6-week gas disruption to industry in UK\*

**£14/therm (ca 650 EUR/MWh):**  
Value of Lost Load in UK

# Gas storage in Europe is facing uncertain future

- Seasonal spreads are the main indicator for storage appetite. These have been persistently low over the past years.



**If low spreads equal low perceived value of storage, does this equal low value of security of supply?**

- So far long-term contracts have been safeguarding European storage operators against full market exposure but most of them will expire in 2017. What will happen next?



**Storage can exist and survive only if it has a business case.**

# Regulatory incentives are needed to re-establish storage value



## Market value

- ✓ Flexibility for storage operators to pursue commercial innovation
- ✓ Possibility to provide customized products

## System value

- ✓ Removal of transmission tariffs at storage-transmission points
- ✓ Firm capacity at storage-transmission points

## Insurance value

- ✓ Specific security of supply arrangements that respect local market specificities



**Thank you**