

TYNDP 2017

Outlook on the development of the gas transportation network in the Balkans

Presentation to GAC – 27 June 2017

Is further infrastructure needed?



Sustainability Security of supply

Market integration

TYNDP assesses the gas infrastructure against the Union energy policies



Are they achieved

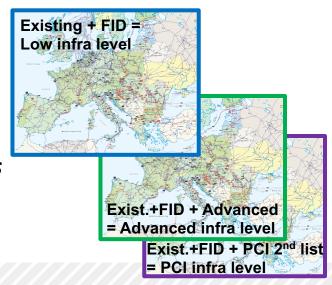
with the existing infrastructure and FID projects?



Compe-

tition

No further infrastructure needs





TYNDP assesses further infrastructure development

- > FID projects + advanced projects
- > FID projects + 2nd PCI list projects

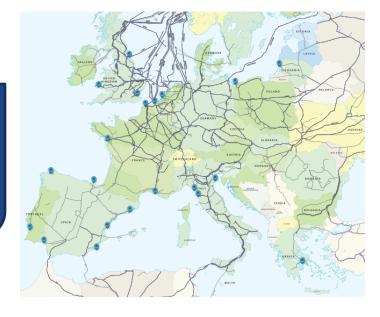
The existing infrastructure



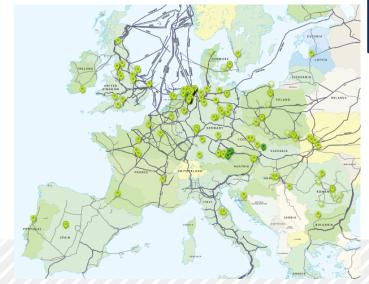


- Well-developed EU transmission network
- > Diversified pipeline imports

55 projects commissioned since first TYNDP



- > LNG terminals
- Underground storages in most EU countries



The EU gas infrastructure is well developed



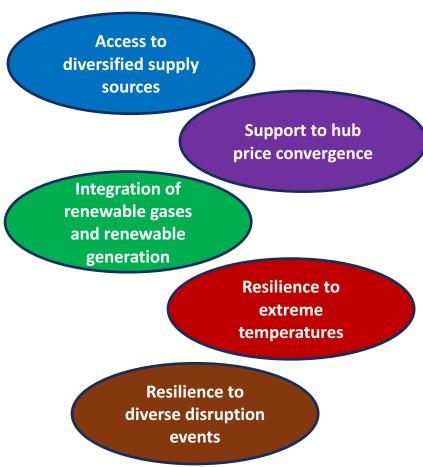


High cross-border capacities



1 100 TWh

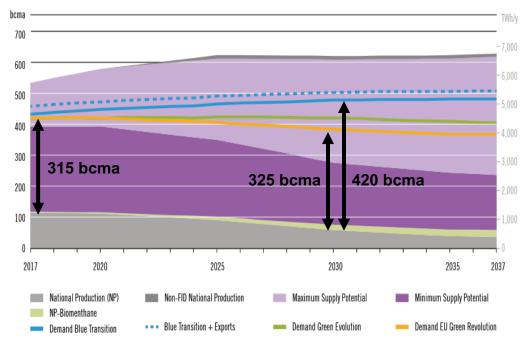
High storage capacity and deliverability



Still in specific areas further infrastructure needs remain

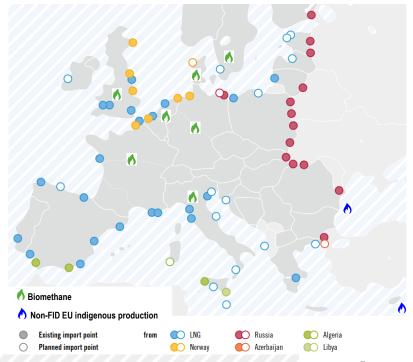
Infrastructure needs: where and what for? To cope with increasing supply needs





Scenarios indicate increasing EU supply needs by 2030

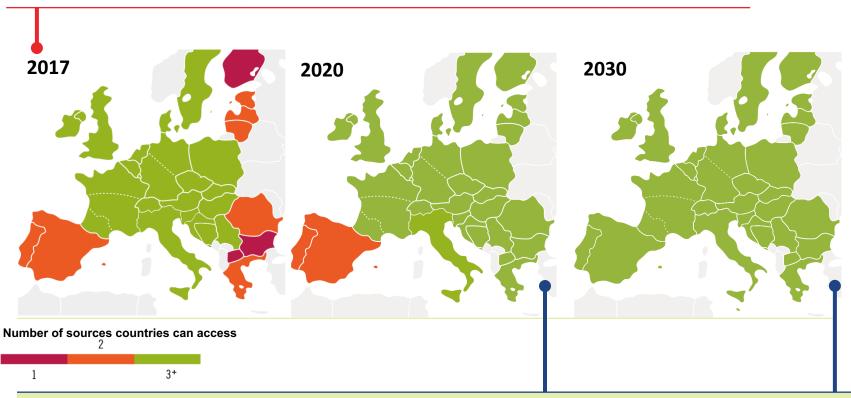
Access to new supply sources – indigenous or extra-EU – would contribute to maintain supply diversification



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Infrastructure needs: where and what for? To ensure EU-wide supply diversification

Several areas have significant access only to 1 or 2 supply sources



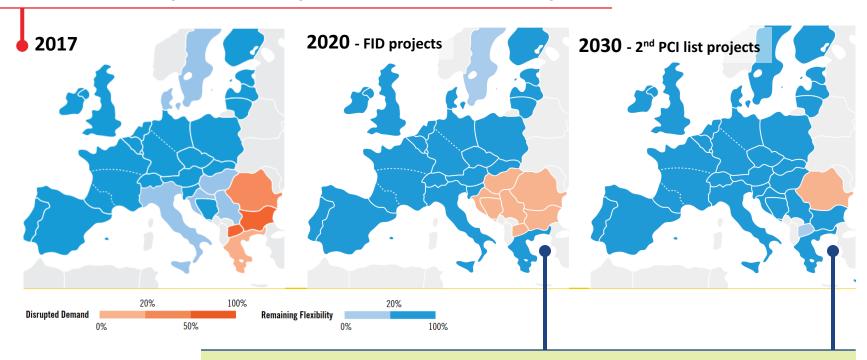
FID and advanced projects from 2nd PCI list would ensure access to at least 3 supply sources in Baltics, South-East EU and Iberian peninsula

Infrastructure needs: where and what for? To ensure security of supply



Peak demand situation

South-East Europe is still exposed to Ukraine disruption



FID projects significantly mitigate the situation by 2020, 2nd PCI list projects allow further mitigation

Focus on Balkans: projects





See more on TYNDP 2017 Project Map



Projects in CESEC countries

FID projects to be commissioned by 2025

Code	Name	→ Country J	Promoter -	Status	Commissionina Year ▼
UGS-F-259	Bordolano first phase	Italy	STOGIT	FID	2016
TRA-F-029	Romania-Bulgaria Interconnection (EEPR-2009-INTg-RO-BG)	Romania	SNTGN Transgaz SA	FID	2016
TRA-F-1047	Exit Capacity Budince	Slovakia	eustream, a.s.	FID	2016
TRA-F-334	Compressor station 1 at the Croatian gas transmission system	Croatia	Plinacro Ltd	FID	2017
LNG-F-147	Revythoussa (2nd upgrade)	Greece	DESFA S.A.	FID	2017
TRA-F-137	Interconnection Bulgaria - Serbia	Bulgaria	Ministry of Energy	FID	2018
TRA-F-378	Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (IGB Project)	Bulgaria	ICGB a.d.	FID	2018
TRA-F-214	Support to the North West market and bidirectional cross-border flows	Italy	Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	FID	2018
TRA-F-86	Interconnection Croatia/Slovenia (Lučko - Zabol Rogatec)	k - Croatia	Plinacro Ltd	FID	2019
TRA-F-051	Trans Adriatic Pipeline	Greece	Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG	FID	2019
UGS-F-1045	Bordolano Second phase	Italy	STOGIT S.p.A.	FID	2019
TRA-F-1028	Albania - Kosovo Gas Pipeline	Albania	Min. of Energy and Industry of AL & Min. of Economic Development of KO	FID	2022

And also

- > 25 projects with an Advanced status
- > Even more projects with a less advanced status





The gas infrastructure is already well developed

- It is close to achieve the EU internal gas market
- It is ready to support a low-carbon future

But the energy situation is not the same all over Europe

- In specific areas, further infrastructure is still needed
- The necessary projects are to be commissioned in the coming years

More on TYNDP:

http://www.entsog.eu/publications/tyndp#ENTSOG-TEN-YEAR-NETWORK-DEVELOPMENT-PLAN-2017





Thank You for Your Attention

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