

13 November 2014

Public consultation by the French Energy Regulatory Commission concerning GRTgaz's and TIGF's ten-year development plans

Article L.431-6 of the French Energy Code transposing Article 22 of Directive 2009/73¹, requires transmission system operators (TSOs) to elaborate, after consulting the relevant stakeholders, a ten-year development plan for their network.

This plan is submitted each year for CRE's examination so that it may ensure that all investment needs are covered and that the plan submitted is consistent with ENTSOG's TYNDP. ENTSOG's 2013-2022 development plan was published in July 2013, following consultation of players during the first half of 2013. ACER delivered its opinion in September 2013.

In compliance with CRE's deliberation of 19 December 2013², GRTgaz and TIGF presented their ten-year network development plans within the framework of Concertation Gaz on 23 October 2014.

In accordance with the above-mentioned Article L.431-6, CRE is required to consult market players.

CRE invites interested parties to submit their contributions by 28 November 2014 at the latest.

¹ Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC

² Deliberations dated 19 December 2013 on the examination of the ten-year development plan and deciding to approve the investment programmes for 2014 for GRTgaz ([click here](#)) and TIGF ([click here](#))

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1. Background

1.1. Legal framework

Article 8, paragraph 3(b) of EC Regulation No. 715/2009³ provides that ENTSOG⁴ shall adopt a non-binding Community-wide ten-year network development plan (hereinafter TYNDP) every two years, after carrying out an open and transparent consultation with all market players. The Agency for the Cooperation of European Regulators (ACER) delivers an opinion on that plan and monitors its implementation.

Article L.431-6 of the French Energy Code provides that the TSOs shall elaborate, after consultation of interested parties, a ten-year development plan for their networks (hereinafter 10-year plan), based on:

- existing gas supply and demand;
- reasonable medium-term gas infrastructure development forecasts;
- reasonable medium-term gas consumption forecasts;
- reasonable medium-term forecasts for international exchanges.

In addition, the 10-year plan must take into account the assumptions and needs identified in the report on investment planning in the gas sector drawn up by the Energy Minister.

This plan must indicate to market players the main transmission infrastructure that have to be built or upgraded over the following ten years, list the investments already decided, identify new investments to be made over the upcoming three years and provide a forecast schedule for all investment projects.

The 10-year plan is submitted each year for CRE's examination so that it may ensure that all investment needs are covered and that the plan submitted is consistent with ENTSOG's TYNDP. If there is any doubt on this last point, CRE may consult ACER.

It may also, if it considers that these requirements are not met, request the TSOs to modify their 10-year plan.

1.2. ENTSOG's TYNDP for the 2013-2022 period

The TYNDP is based in particular on the data transmitted by the TSOs and project promoters.

Infrastructure projects are analysed in relation to forecast consumption development and gas production at European level in order to assess their relevance. This plan also presents modelling of the European network and an analysis of the system's capacity to address supply crises.

The TYNDP for the 2013-2022⁵ period was published on 21 February and submitted for public consultation until 21 May 2013. The final version of the plan was published and submitted to ACER on 10 July 2013. ACER published its opinion on 10 September 2013⁶. The next TYNDP will be submitted for consultation during the first quarter of 2015, for adoption during summer 2015.

³ Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1775/2005

⁴ European network of Transmission system Operators in gas

⁵ ENTSOG's development plan for the 2013-2022 period ([click here](#))

⁶ ACER's opinion ([click here](#))

1.3. TSOs' market consultation process

In accordance with Article L.431-6 of the Energy Code, the TSOs have the obligation to consult interested parties when drawing up their 10-year plan. The TSOs use several mechanisms to collect information from market players:

- *Concertation Gaz* set up for the French market since 2008;
- work carried out within the framework of regional investment plans and North West and South regional initiatives steered by European regulators;
- work conducted under the auspices of ENTSOG within the framework of the elaboration of European ten-year network development plans;
- bilateral meetings, in particular with adjacent infrastructure operators;
- open seasons aimed at collecting subscription commitments over at least ten years from shippers interested in new capacity at PIRs (network interconnection points).

These mechanisms serve to detect the emergence of new needs, in addition to network studies and project promoters' requests (industrial clients, operators of other gas infrastructure).

In its above-mentioned deliberation dated 19 December 2013, CRE requested the TSOs to present their draft 10-year plans within the framework of *Concertation Gaz*. The *Concertation* working group met on 23 October 2014 to discuss this subject.

Question 1: Are you satisfied with the TSOs' current market consultation process?
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2. Assumptions on natural gas consumption development in France in the TSOs' 10-year plans

TWh/year ⁷	2014	2015	2023	Average	Average	Average
GRTgaz	443	441	457	+0.4%	+0.2%	+0.9%
Residential sector	226	225	207	-1.0%	-1.1%	-0.9%
Electricity generation	41	42	81	+7.8%	+7.0%	+6.7%
Industrial clients	172	171	165	-0.4%	-0.9%	+0.7%
GRTgaz consumption	3.7	3.7	4.2	1.4%	-0.4%	+0.1%
TIGF	31	31	31	0%	+1.1%	+2.0%
Residential sector	26 to 27	26 to 27	26 to 27			
Industrial clients	5	5	5			
Total France	474	472	488			

⁷ Estimated adjusted for climate

GRTgaz

For the year 2013, GRTgaz presents consumption adjusted for climate differences of 446 TWh, down 3% compared to the level estimated at 460 TWh in its previous 10-year plan. For the years 2014-2023, there is little variation in forecasts compared to the previous plan: GRTgaz presents slightly higher global consumption, at an average 0.4% per year, compared to 0.2% in its previous plan.

- Drop in consumption in the residential and tertiary sector

GRTgaz forecasts a drop in consumption in this sector, from 226 TWh in 2014 to 207 TWh in 2023, i.e. an average annual drop of -1.0%.

- Expected recovery in electricity generation from 2018

Electricity generation using gas decreased considerably between 2012 and 2013. Consequently, consumption related to this sector decreased from 50 TWh to 43 TWh. According to GRTgaz, this trend is expected to continue until 2015. However, with regards to the second part of the period covered by the 10-year plan, GRTgaz forecasts an increase in consumption reaching 81 TWh in 2023.

GRTgaz also forecasts the commissioning of two new CCGTs: Bouchain after 2016 and Landivisiau from January 2018. Compared to GRTgaz's previous plan, the commissioning of these projects has been postponed by one year.

According to GRTgaz, the recovery of electricity sector consumption after 2018 is justified by the limitation on the operation of fuel and coal-fired power plants as from 2017, as well as by the development of intermittent renewable energy, which should lead to the increased use of gas-fired power generation. Moreover, the profitability of this type of generation is expected to increase due to the entry in effect of the capacity market.

- Lower drop in industrial sector consumption

With regard to the industrial sector, consumption forecasts for 2015 have increased by 6% (9 TWh) compared to the estimates published in the 2013-2022 plan. However, GRTgaz continues to forecast a downward trend in consumption, from 172 TWh in 2014 to 165 TWh in 2023.

TIGF

There has been no variation in the development of residential sector consumption presented by TIGF compared to its previous plan. With regard to electricity generation, there are no connections forecast in the zone, as opposed to what was presented in 2013.

General development in peak consumption

GRTgaz forecasts an annual average 0.4% drop in peak consumption between 2014 and 2023. TIGF has not presented any peak consumption forecasts for its zone.

GRTgaz forecasts a drop in peak demand by 2023, due in particular to the marked decrease in the consumption of clients connected to the gas distribution network.

Question 2: Do you have any comments on GRTgaz's and TIGF's consumption forecasts in their 10-year plans?

3. Assumptions concerning natural gas production development in France in the TSOs' 10-year plans

GRTgaz

GRTgaz quotes an estimate by the Agency for the Environment and Energy Management (ADEME) of 3 to 8 TWh of biogas injected into the French transmission networks by 2030, but does not provide any estimates in the 10-year plan for the zones covered by its network.

Production estimates concerning other natural gas producers connected to the transmission networks are not specified.

TIGF

TIGF forecasts several connection projects related to the development of biogas, with production estimated at approximately 800 MWh/d in 2018.

CRE's preliminary analysis

CRE considers that the data provided by the TSOs concerning gas production are insufficient although such data may have an influence on investment needs.

The TSOs shall have to publish more detailed analyses of the development of natural gas and biogas production, as well as any consequences on the development of their networks.

4. State of transmission capacity supply in the French network in 2014

4.1. Recent network developments

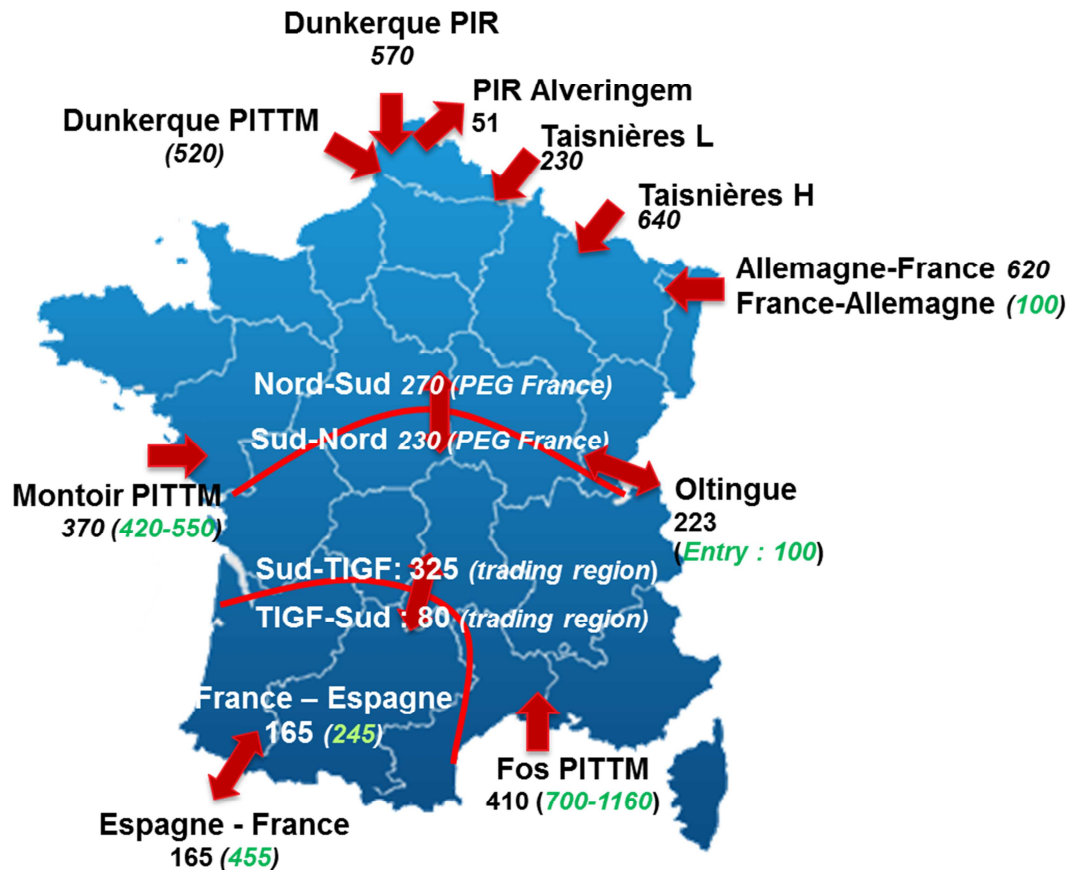
In 2013, capacity decided in past open seasons was commissioned:

- capacity proposed at the France-Spain interconnection increased from 100 GWh/d in exit capacity and 30 GWh/d in entry capacity to 165 GWh/d in both directions as from 1 April 2013;
- at the Taisnières H PIR, transmission capacity was increased from 590 GWh/d to 640 GWh/d in October 2013.

Overall, firm entry capacity into France totals 3,005 GWh/d and is distributed between entry capacity from land and sub-sea network interconnection points' adjacent networks (2,225 GWh/d) and entry capacity from LNG terminals (780 GWh/d).

Firm exit capacity from France (excluding storage and national consumption) totals 388 GWh/d.

**State of capacity supply in France in 2014
and in the 10-year plan (projects not yet decided)**



Sources: GRTgaz, TIGF

4.2. Development of capacity supply at the France-Germany interconnection

The Obergailbach/Medelsheim interconnection point connects the Net Connect Germany (NCG) market zone to GRTgaz's North zone. On the German side, two TSOs are present: Open Grid Europe (OGE) and GRTgaz Deutschland. This interconnection point represents almost 20% of entry capacity in the French network; in particular it is the route via which imports from Russia arrive.

In 2013, OGE and GRTgaz Deutschland reduced firm exit capacity at Medelsheim, leading that capacity to be approximately 40 GWh/d lower than firm entry capacity at Obergailbach. In October 2014, OGE announced that an additional 4.5 GWh/d would be removed at Medelsheim for one year. Other capacity reallocations are envisaged by the German TSOs, this time in the long term, if the annual capacity proposed at the March 2015 auctions is not sold.

CRE considers that this practice could weaken France's security of supply and degrade integration between the German and French markets. The creation in 2018 of a single marketplace in France could lead to greater reliance on the entry points in the north of the territory. In that instance, long-term reallocations could lead to an increase in the price of gas in France and in the Iberian Peninsula.

CRE has requested Bundesnetzagentur to work on improving cross-border coordination through stronger cooperation between the TSOs concerned and better informing market players.

5. Development needs identified by the TSOs in the 10-year plans

5.1. Investments related to the creation of a single gas market in France

5.1.1. Recap of congestion identified by ENTSOG in the French TSOs' networks

Modelling of the European network by ENTSOG confirmed that the Iberian Peninsula and the GRTgaz North and TIGF zones were highly dependent on LNG supply due to limited interconnection capacity with north-east Europe, in particular because of the physical limitation represented by the North-South link. Assuming a case of saturation of the North-South link, the market zones in the south of France and the Iberian Peninsula may be cut off from the markets in north-west Europe.

5.1.2. The investment scheme adopted by CRE

The congestions identified by ENTSOG have already been thoroughly studied in consultation with the French TSOs and all market players.

In its deliberation dated 7 May 2014⁸, CRE retained the scheme associating the Val de Saône project, in GRTgaz's network, and the Gascogne-Midi project, in the GRTgaz and TIGF networks. In its deliberation dated 30 October 2014⁹, it defined the target budgets for these projects (€650 M and €151 M respectively) and determined the incentive regulation parameters applicable to them.

The Val de Saône project is on the list of projects of common interest (PCI) annexed to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1391/2013 of 14 October 2013¹⁰ (project no. 5.7), confirming its importance for market integration in Europe, which offers it potential access to the support mechanisms provided for by Regulation No 347/2013¹¹. Therefore, for the Val de Saône project, a request was made for cross-border cost allocation between France and Spain given the benefits for these Member States, and GRTgaz has submitted an application for a European subsidy. In light of the results of the cost/benefit study concerning the Val de Saône project carried out by the Pöyry firm, CRE and CNMC¹² have jointly decided that, since France will gain a positive net profit from the project, all of the costs may be allocated to France¹³.

⁸ CRE's deliberation dated 7 May 2014 defining guidelines for the creation of a single marketplace in France in 2018

⁹ CRE's deliberation of 30 October 2014 deciding on the incentive regulation for the Val de Saône and Gascogne Midi projects

¹⁰ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1391/2013 of 14 October 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure as regards the Union list of projects of common interest

¹¹ Regulation (EU) no 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC and amending Regulations (EC) No 713/2009, (EC) No 714/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009

¹² Spanish energy regulator - *Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y de la Competencia*

¹³ This decision complies with ACER's recommendation ([click here](#))

This decision created the possibility of requesting financial assistance from the European Union under Article 14 of Regulation No 347/2013; however, the Val de Saône project was not selected by the European Commission following the first call for proposals on 29 October 2014, despite its importance for the decongestion of the North-South corridor in the west of the EU.

Given these elements, GRTgaz is studying the arrangements for implementing the infrastructure, while continuing the studies necessary for commissioning the investments identified for the creation of a single zone in France in 2018.

With regard to the Gascogne-Midi project in TIGF's network, the operator announced during the Concertation gaz meeting on 23 October 2014, that it had made its final investment decision at the beginning of the month.

In addition, it stated its intention to present the Gascogne-Midi project for inclusion on the second list of projects of common interest, which is expected to be published before the end of 2015.

5.1.3. CRE's preliminary analysis

With regard to the Gascogne-Midi project, CRE notes that TIGF made its final investment decision in compliance with the investment programme approved by CRE on 16 July 2014¹⁴.

As for the Val de Saône project, CRE stresses its importance for France, and more widely, for Europe. It reiterates that it is essential for the development of the North-South corridor in the west of Europe, as it will, in particular, enable the Iberian Peninsula to be directly connected to a liquid market whose prices will be very closely linked to market prices in north-west Europe.

However, despite the benefits offered by Val de Saône and Gascogne-Midi, these projects will cause an increase in transmission tariffs in a context of uncertainty regarding the development of gas demand. Therefore, CRE considers that the cross-border dimension of the project to create a single market zone in France must be clearly recognised when subsidy applications are examined by the European Commission.

5.2. Projects scheduled for commissioning in 2015

5.2.1. Connection of the Dunkirk and Arc de Dierrey terminal

The commissioning of the Arc de Dierrey project¹⁵ approved by CRE in its deliberation dated 22 December 2011¹⁶, is scheduled in two stages, in 2015 and 2016. GRTgaz confirms that the first stage of the project will enable the connection of the Dunkirk LNG terminal to the transmission network as soon as it is commissioned, which is scheduled for end 2015. The Arc de Dierrey project will contribute to the decongestion of the North-South link and to the increase in entry capacity at Taisnières.

¹⁴ CRE's deliberation of 16 July 2014 on the results of the implementation of TIGF's 2013 investment programme

¹⁵ This project is included in the list of "projects of common interest" adopted by the European Commission on 14 October 2013

¹⁶ CRE's deliberation dated 22 December 2011 deciding on the terms and conditions for the connection of the Dunkirk LNG terminal to GRTgaz's network

5.2.2. Development of physical exit capacity from France to Belgium (Alveringem)¹⁷

The construction of the Dunkirk LNG terminal offers the possibility of physically exporting non-odourised gas to Belgium through the creation of a new interconnection point with Belgium in Veurne. In May 2010, GRTgaz launched, in cooperation with Fluxys, an open season for the creation of firm capacity enabling the transmission of non-odourised gas from France to Belgium. The binding phase of the open season resulted in a favourable investment decision in 2012. The firm capacity developed totals 270 GWh/d and will be commissioned end 2015. It is distributed between direct capacity to Belgium from the Dunkirk LNG terminal sold by Fluxys and interconnection capacity between the North PEG and the Belgian market sold by GRTgaz in coordination with Fluxys.

5.2.3. Capacity increase at Biriadou

The demand expressed during the second open season launched within the framework of the South Regional Initiative was enough to strengthen the Biriadou PIR increasing its capacity to 60 GWh/d in the Spain-France direction in December 2015. TIGF's plan complies with the results of this open season. 60 GWh/d of interruptible capacity in the France to Spain direction will also be created.

5.3. Capacity development projects being studied

5.3.1. Creation of entry capacity into France from Switzerland and Italy at Oltingue

Creation of entry capacity into France from Switzerland and Italy has been envisaged for several years; the open season carried out jointly by GRTgaz and FluxSwiss in 2012 however did not enable investments aimed at creating new firm entry capacity to be validated.

Nevertheless, the creation of backhaul capacity at Oltingue is still completely relevant. It would, in particular, provide access to new gas sources through the Italian market, especially in view of the construction of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) to ship gas from Azerbaïdjan by 2019-2020.

Consequently, GRTgaz proposes to create 100 GWh/d of entry capacity into France from Switzerland, for a total cost estimated at €12 M. The investments required for firming this capacity, presented during the 2012 open season are no longer envisaged; this is why the investments proposed today enable the creation of technical capacity, for which the probability of interruption, though not nil, is low. An investment decision in 2015 will enable the commissioning of this capacity in October 2018.

Given the level of investment at stake and results of past consultations, GRTgaz proposes that capacity so created be directly sold via the PRISMA platform.

5.3.2. CRE's preliminary analysis

CRE considers that GRTgaz's proposal is relevant given the investment sum required. It reiterates that the creation of firm capacity would require a very significant investment, of approximately €250 M, and that the results of the 2012 open season did not enable such an investment to be validated.

¹⁷ Selected as a PCI

Question 3: What do you think about the investment solution proposed by GRTgaz to create 100 GWh/d of "near-firm" entry capacity into France?

5.3.3. Creation of firm exit capacity from France to Germany¹⁸

The possibility of enabling physical flows from France to Germany, totalling 100 GWh/d of firm exit capacity at the Obergailbach interconnection point, has been studied by GRTgaz.

Such a project, envisaged for 2020-2021, would require, in addition to the specific infrastructure that would have to be built, a change in odourisation practices. An experiment is being implemented by GRTgaz in order to assess the feasibility of a development in odourisation practices on the French side.

The project is inventoried in ENTSOG's 2013-2022 plan; however, ENTSOG indicates commissioning of capacity for 2018.

5.3.4. Creation of new interconnection capacity between France and Spain¹⁹

The Midcat (Midi-Catalogne) project would increase capacity between France and Spain through the creation of a new interconnection east of the Pyrenees. It is included in the TYNDP and in the South regional investment plan, which covers Portugal, Spain and France.

The results of the last open season, which ended in 2010, did not enable the project development to be launched. It is now envisaged for 2021 in GRTgaz's and TIGF's 10-year plans.

5.4. Projects concerning adjacent infrastructure

5.4.1. Development of LNG terminals

In 2014, Elengy announced that the project to perpetuate the Fos Tonkin terminal was abandoned. Within the framework of the 2011 open season aimed at extending the terminal's activity beyond 2020, no subscriber has to date made commitments beyond that time.

In addition, following the dismantling of one of its tanks, Fos Tonkin's regasification capacity will decrease to 3.6 Bcm in 2015 and to 3.2 Bcm in 2016.

With regard to the other projects under examination, no final investment decision was made in 2014.

¹⁸ Selected as a PCI

¹⁹ Selected as a PCI

	Commissioning forecast by the TSOs	Commissioning forecast by ENTSOG	Max. capacity envisaged in Bcm	Decided
Dunkirk LNG	2015	Q4 2015	13	Yes
Fos Faster	2020	2019	16	No
Extension of Montoir de Bretagne	2021	Q4 2018	16.5	No
Extension of Fos Cavaou	2020/2021	Q2 2020	16.5	No

5.4.2. Development of natural gas storage sites

In 2014, Storengy confirmed the abandonment of the project to develop the Hauterives storage facility in the Drôme department.

In addition, the operator also informed GRTgaz that the development of the Etrez storage facility, initially scheduled to be commissioned in 2017/18 was not continued.

As for the Manosque storage facility, Géométhane has confirmed the continuation of its project.

6. Summary of CRE's analyses

The investment scheme decided by CRE in its deliberation dated 7 May 2014, associating the Val de Saône and Gascogne-Midi projects, will connect the south of France and the Iberian Peninsula to markets in north-west Europe by eliminating physical congestion at the North-South link. These investments are also a pre-requisite to the creation of a single market zone in France by 2018.

Despite the major benefits for the south of France and the Iberian Peninsula, these projects, whose target budgets total over €800 M, will inevitably lead to a significant tariff increase for the French consumer because of uncertainty surrounding the development of long-term gas demand. Such tariff increases must be envisaged with caution.

CRE notes that the tariff effects of the Val de Saône/Gascogne-Midi investment scheme along with the associated risks, as well as the cross-border benefits of the project located in a European high-priority corridor are important elements for analysis in view of a possible granting of European subsidies.

OGE's and GRTgaz Deutschland's long-term capacity reallocation projects are likely to create congestion at the Obergailbach/Medelsheim interconnection point in the long run, and therefore between the markets in north-west Europe on the one hand and France and the Iberian Peninsula on the other hand.

Moreover, CRE observes that the characteristics of certain projects, in particular the forecast commissioning dates, have changed since the publication of last ENTSOG TYNDP (2013-2022). It requests GRTgaz and TIGF to make sure that they forward the most recent information to ENTSOG in view of the publication of the next development plan (2015-2024).

Lastly, CRE considers, at this stage in its analyses, that the TSOs' 10-year plans correctly

reflect the needs expressed by market players and are in line with ENTSOG's guidelines.

Question 4: Do you think GRTgaz's and TIGF's projects correctly reflect market requirements over the period covered by the plan?

Question 5: Do you have any other comments concerning GRTgaz's and TIGF's 10-year development plans?

7. Summary of questions

Question 1: Are you satisfied with the TSOs' current market consultation process?

Question 2: Do you have any comments on GRTgaz's and TIGF's consumption forecasts in their 10-year plans?

Question 3: What do you think about the investment solution proposed by GRTgaz to create 100 GWh/d of "near-firm" entry capacity into France?

Question 4: Do you think GRTgaz's and TIGF's projects correctly reflect market requirements over the period covered by the plan?

Question 5: Do you have any other comments concerning GRTgaz's and TIGF's 10-year development plans?

CRE invites all interested parties to submit their contributions, by 28 November 2014 at the latest:

- by email to the following address: dirgaz.cp4@cre.fr;
- by post to: 15, rue Pasquier - F-75379 Paris Cedex 08, France.

Non-confidential contributions will be published by CRE, provided that no secret protected by law is disclosed.

Please state in your response whether you wish for your contribution to remain **confidential or anonymous**. Otherwise, your contribution will be considered non-confidential and non-anonymous. Interested parties are invited to submit their observations explaining their positions.

8. Annex

Annex 1:

(GWh/d)	Firm annual capacity 2014	Firm capacity forecast after investment	Commissioning forecast by the TSOs in their 10-year plans	Commissioning forecast by ENTSOG in its 2013-2022 plan	Comments
Biriatou entry	5	60	2015	2015	Decided
Biriatou exit	0	0	2015	2015	Decided
Alveringem exit	0	270	2015	2015	Decided
Midcat entry	0	230	2021	2020	Not decided
Midcat exit	0	80	2021	2020	Not decided
Obergailbach exit	0	100	2021	2018	Not decided
Luxembourg exit	0	40	2021	2018	Not decided
Oltingue entry	0	100	2018	2018	Not decided

Annex 2: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/infrastructure/pci/doc/2013_pci_projects_country.pdf

List of projects of common interest concerning GRTgaz's and TIGF's networks
PCI Eastern Axis Spain-France - interconnection point between Iberian Peninsula and France at Le Perthus– currently known as Midcat
PCI Reinforcement of the French network from South to North – Reverse flow from France to Germany at Obergailbach/Medelsheim Interconnection point (France)
PCI Reinforcement of the French network from South to North on the Bourgogne pipeline between Etrez and Voisines (France)
PCI Reinforcement of the French network from South to North on the east Lyonnais pipeline between Saint-Avit and Etrez (France)
PCI Reverse flow interconnection between Switzerland and France
PCI New interconnection between Pitgam (France) and Maldegem (Belgium)
PCI Reinforcement of the French network from South to North on the Arc de Dierrey pipeline between Cuvilly, Dierrey and Voisines (France)
Cluster between Luxembourg, France and Belgium including one or more of the following PCIs: Interconnection between France and Luxembourg. Reinforcement of the interconnection between Belgium and Luxembourg
PCI Gas Pipeline connecting Algeria to Italy (Sardinia) and France (Corsica) [currently known as Galsi & Cyréné pipelines]