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# Gas market regulation in Germany

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- Natural gas consumption in 2011: 84.4 bcm
- 8th largest market globally

Rank	Country / Region	bcm	Share [%]	
			Country	Cumulative
1	United States	690.1	20.8	20.8
2	Russian Federation	474.3	14.3	35.1
3	Iran, Islamic Republic	153.3	4.6	39.7
4	China	130.7	3.9	43.7
5	Japan	112.5	3.4	47.1
6	Canada	104.8	3.2	50.2
7	Saudi Arabia	92.2	2.8	53.0
8	Germany	84.4	2.5	55.5

Source: BGR



- Domestic natural gas production in 2011: 13.3 bcm (and decreasing)

Rank	Country / Region	bcm	Share [%]	
			Country	Cumulative
1	United States	650.9	19.5	19.5
2	Russian Federation	629.5	18.9	38.4
3	Canada	160.5	4.8	43.2
4	Iran, Islamic Republic	151.8	4.5	47.7
5	Qatar	146.8	4.4	52.1
6	China	103.1	3.1	55.2
7	Norway	101.4	3.0	58.3
8	Saudi Arabia	92.3	2.8	61.0
9	Indonesia	91.7	2.7	63.8
10	Netherlands	80.6	2.4	66.2
34	Germany	13.3	0.4	

Source: BGR



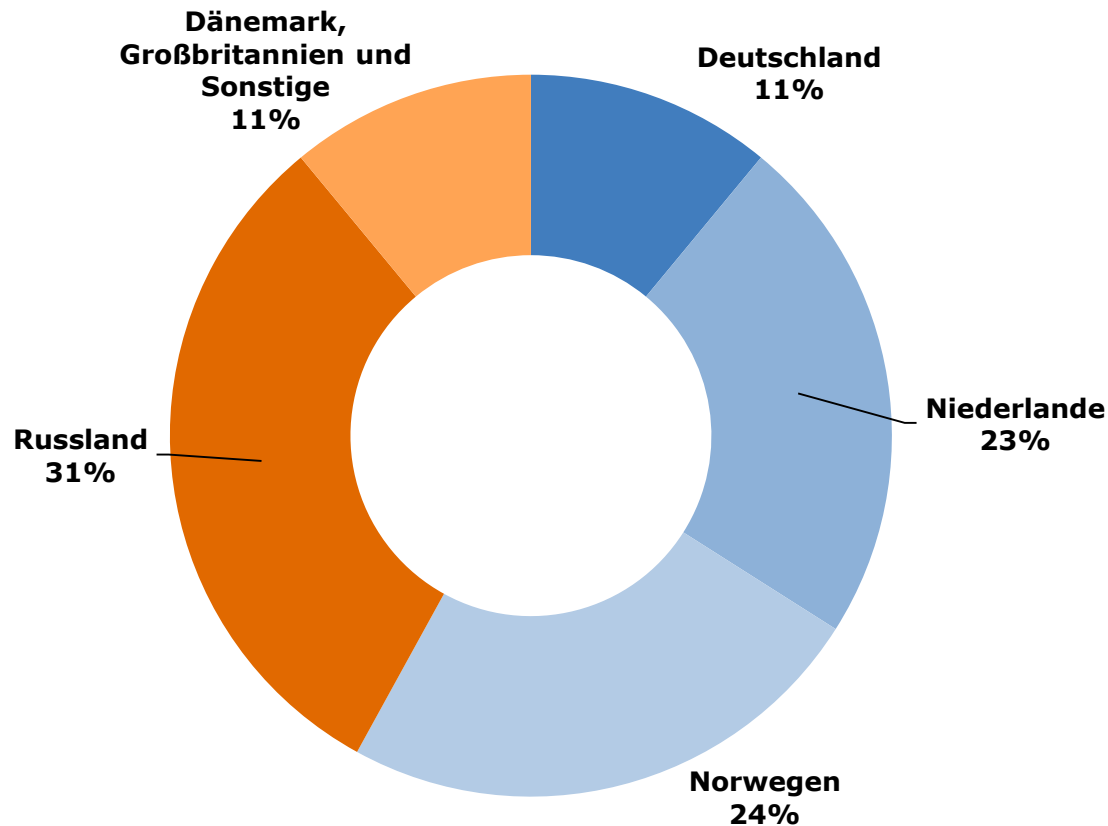
- Second largest importer of natural gas in 2011:  
95.0 bcm

Rank	Country / Region	bcm	Share [%]	
			Country	Cumulative
1	Japan	109.9	10.6	10.6
2	United States	97.8	9.5	20.1
3	Germany	95.0	9.2	29.3
4	Italy	70.4	6.8	36.1
5	United Kingdom	53.4	5.2	41.3
6	Korea, Republic (South)	46.8	4.5	45.8
7	France	46.1	4.5	50.3

Source: BGR



- Main (import) sources in 2012
- No LNG imports



Source: BDEW



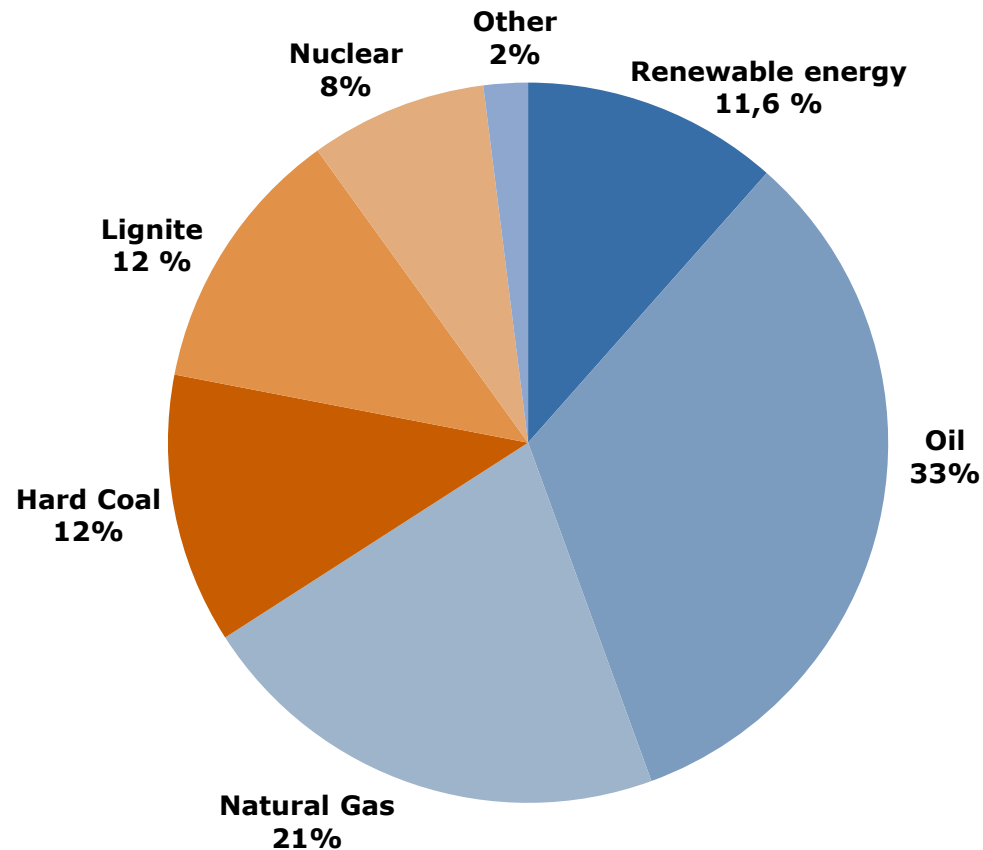
- Underground gas storage capacity
  - 21.3 bcm working gas volume
  - 4th largest underground wgv globally after US, RF and UA
  - 23 porous storages and 24 cavern storages (60%-40% in volume)
  - Peak withdrawal capacity 370 million cm/day
  - Peak injection capacity 190 million cm/day

**Gas storage sites**  
**(projected sites)**





- Share of gas in Primary energy consumption in 2012

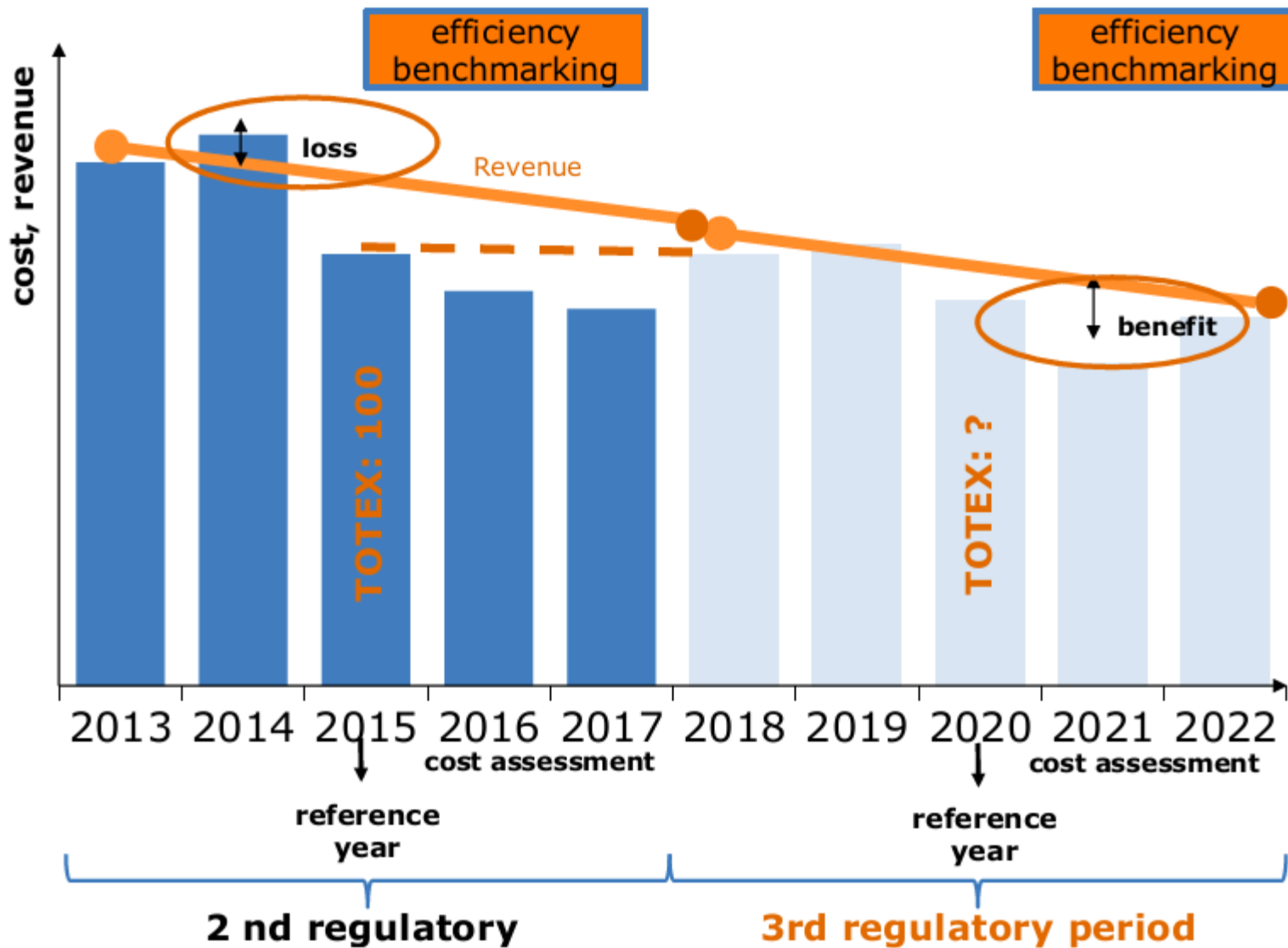


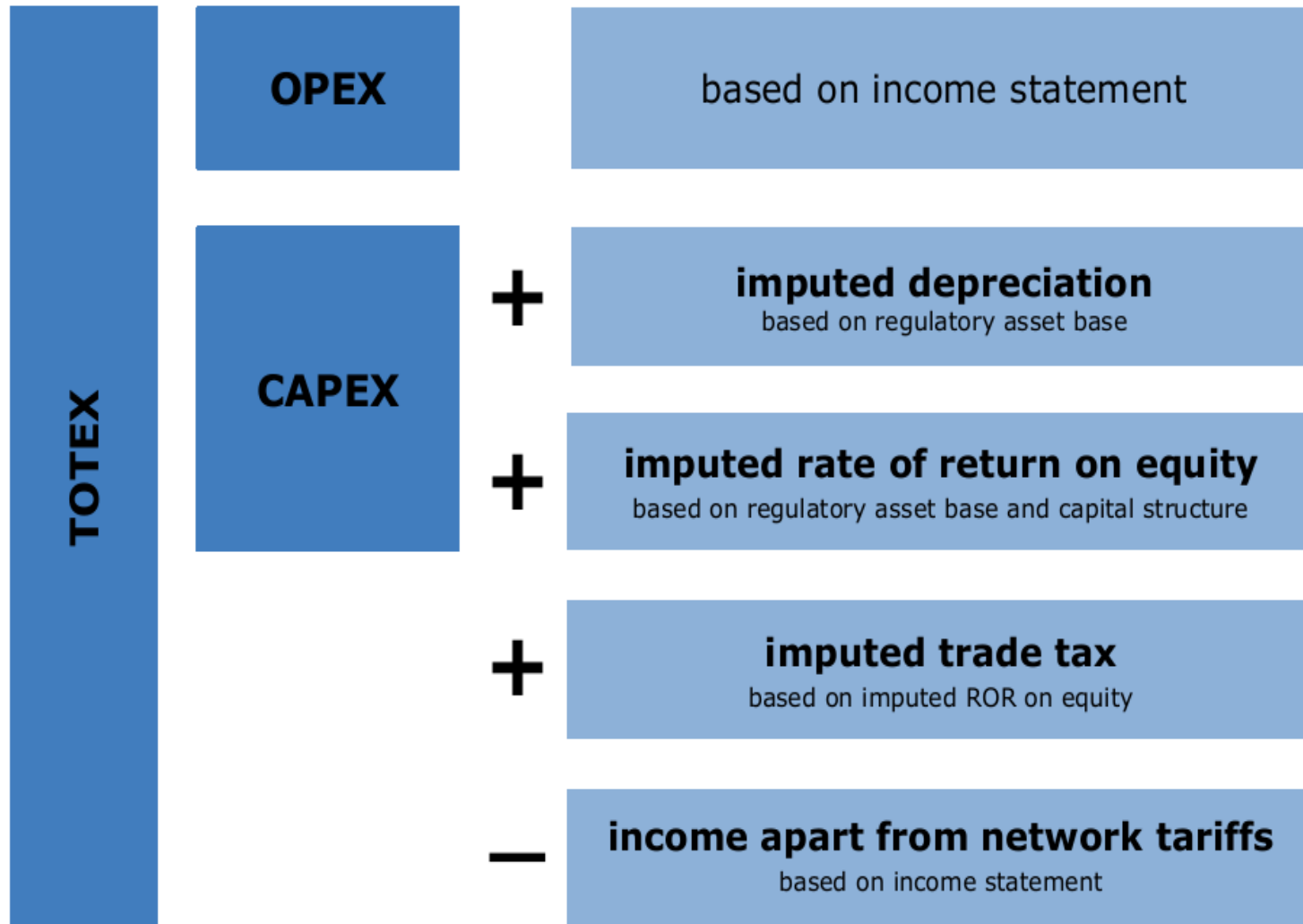


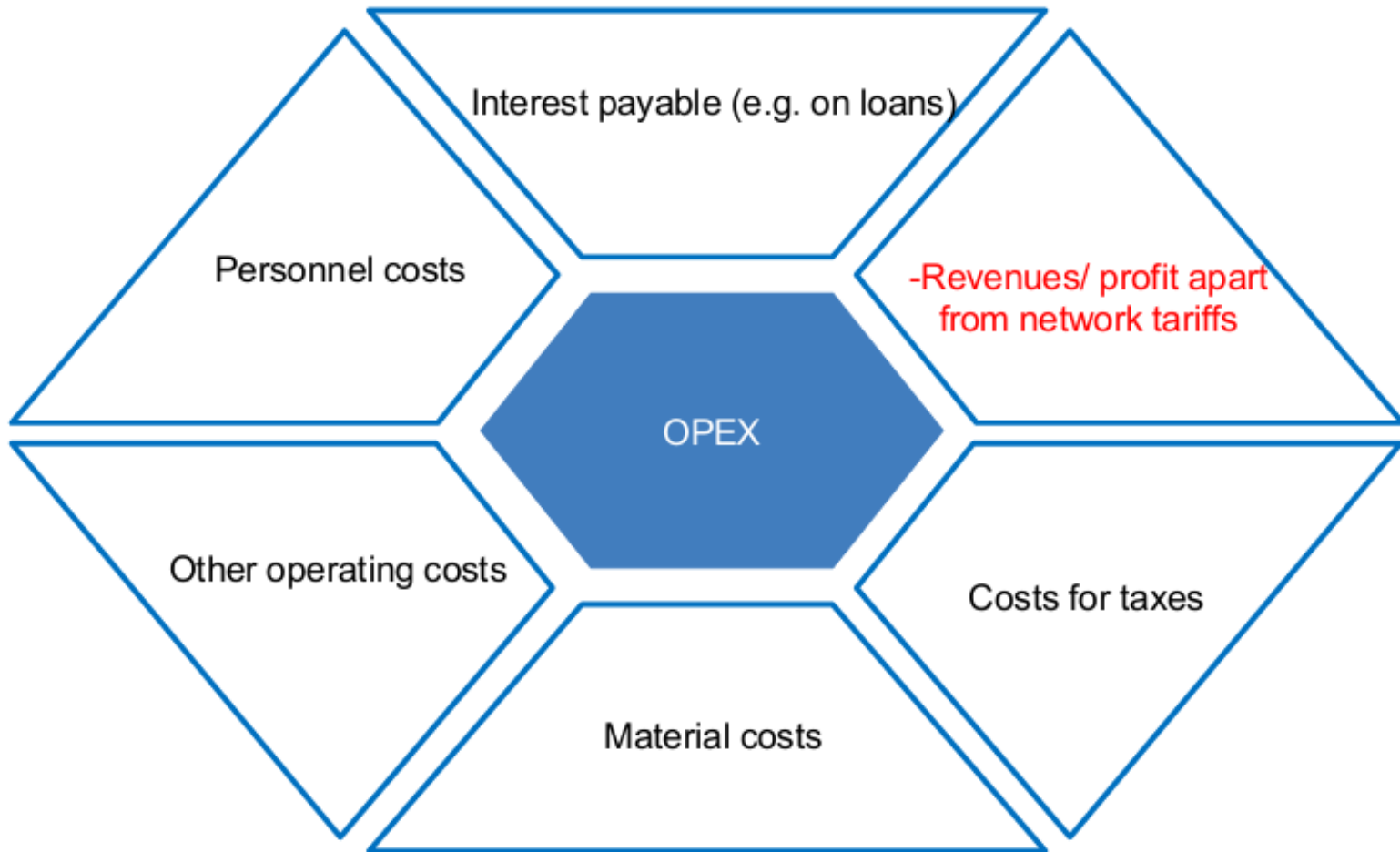
- Regulatory objectives:
  - Secure and inexpensive supply with gas
  - enhance the monopolist's focus on efficiency and quality of supply
- Revenue-Cap-Regulation (not price cap) in combination with Incentive Regulation
  - Reference year with cost assessment and 5 year regulatory period
  - benchmarking
- revenues and costs decoupled for a regulatory period
  - regulator approves **revenues** ex-ante (budget)
  - regulatory periods of five years
  - network operators control **costs** autonomously within regulatory period (losses and benefits)



# Regulatory Approach









## Assets

### •Fixed assets

- **Fixed tangible assets**
- Fixed intangible assets
- Fixed financial assets

### •Current assets

- Inventories
- Receivables
- Cash and securities

### *Fixed tangible assets*

*I. General assets/ installations*

*II. Gas containers (45-55 years)*

*III. Gas Compressors (20-25 years)*

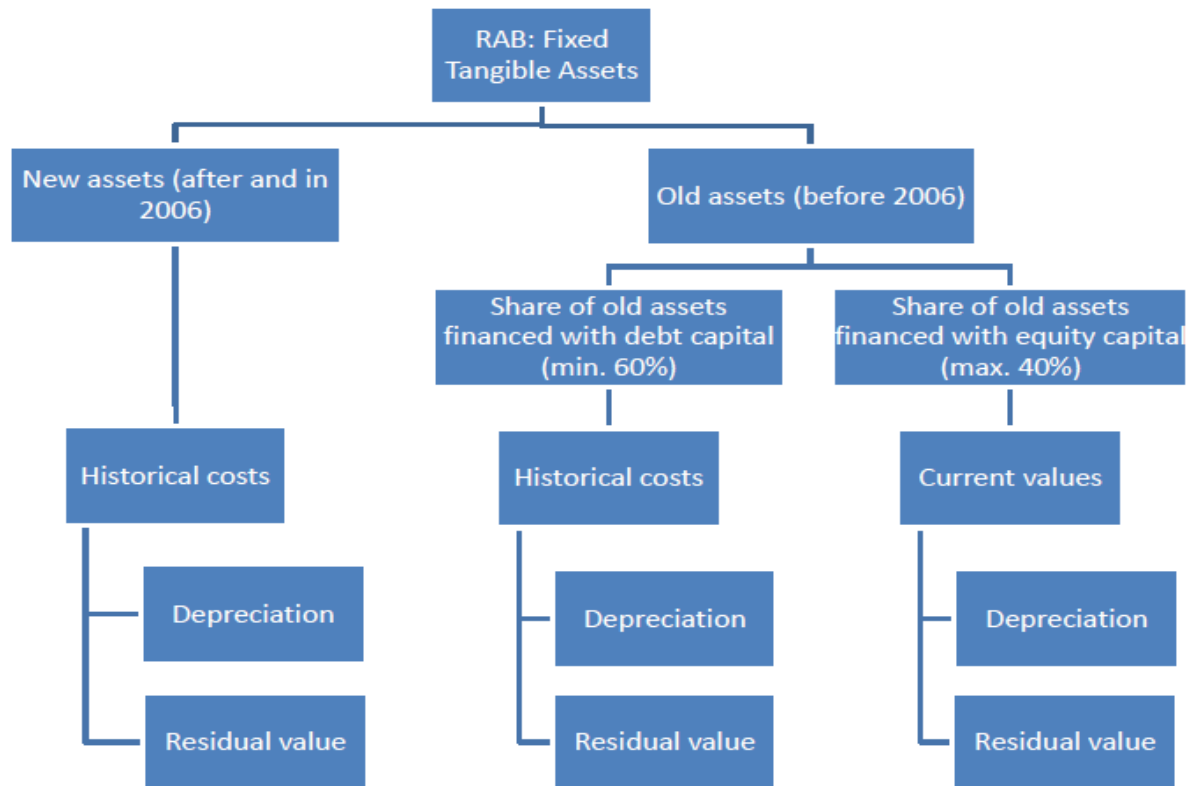
*IV. Pipe/ Pipelines (30-65 years)*

*V. Measurement equipment/ Meters/ Control plants*

*VI. Remote control systems (15-20 years)*



- Old and new assets
- Straight-line depreciation



## ■ How do we achieve our regulatory objectives?

### Inexpensive Tariffs

- Cost assessment
- Benchmark
- Revenue path + pass-through of efficiency gains
- Appropriate RoE

### Security of Supply

- Incentives to invest: appropriate RoE
- Incentives to invest: investment measures

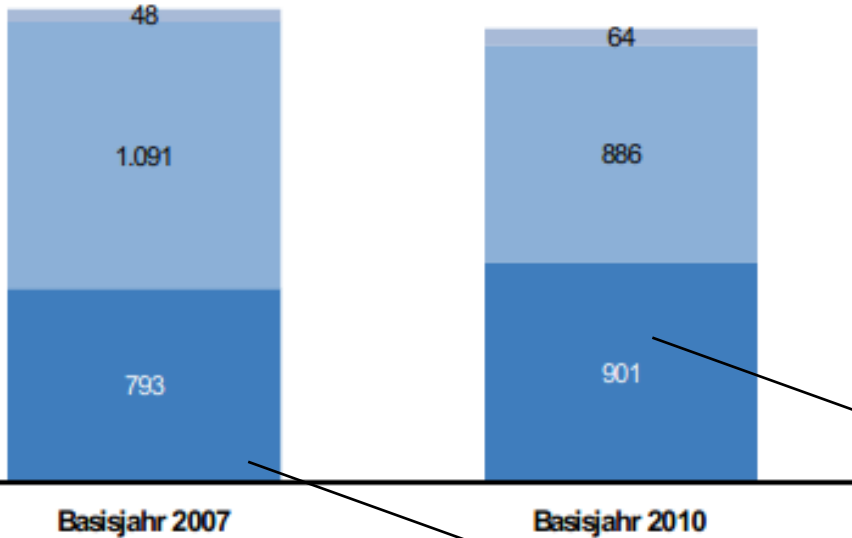
### Efficiency

- Benchmark
- Revenue path + incentive to lower costs in order to gain extra profits

## Costs of the reference year of all German TSOs

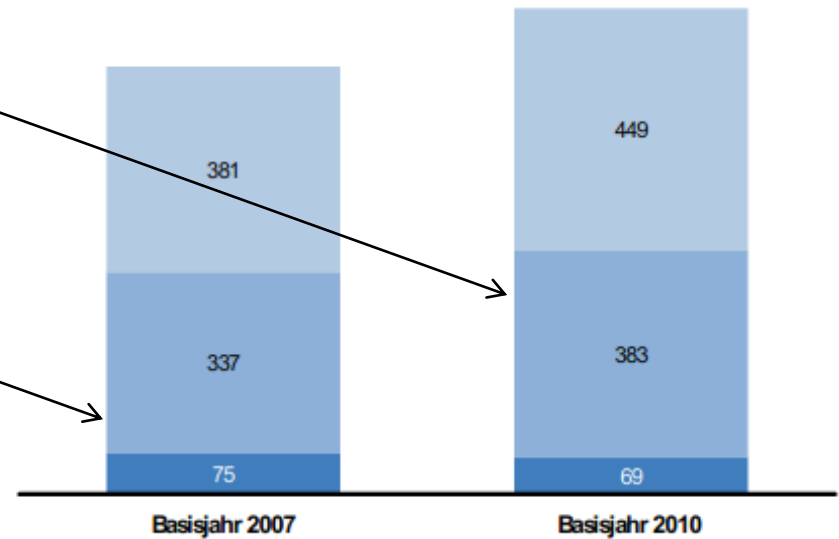
Anerkannte Netzkosten  
I. Regulierungsperiode  
1.932

Anerkannte Netzkosten  
II. Regulierungsperiode  
1.851



■ CAPEX   ■ OPEX   ■ Kalkulatorische Gewerbesteuer

## CAPEX



■ Fremdkapitalzinsen   ■ kalkulatorische Abschreibungen   ■ Kalkulatorische Eigenkapitalverzinsung



Thank you for your attention.

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