



#### **AGENDA**

08h30: Welcome

09h30: Gas supply and demand outlook Arno Büx

10h15: Focus on Belgium Huberte Bettonville

11h00: Break

11h15: Innovative use of "natural" gas Nicolas Gielis

11h45: L/H Conversion Denis Bawin

12h00: Directive SOS gas Denis Bawin

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13h45: The role of natural gas in the future energy mix Prof. Samuele Furfari

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**DEMAND OUTLOOK** 

Arno Büx **Chief Commercial Officer** 



### Agenda

World & European Energy Outlook

• The Role of Gas in the Energy Transition

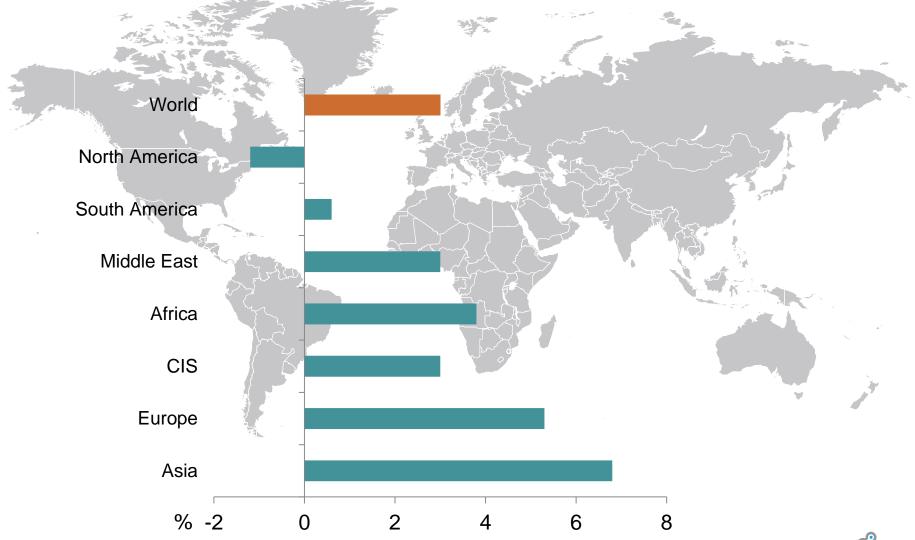


## World Energy Outlook (IEA) Tipping the energy world off its axis

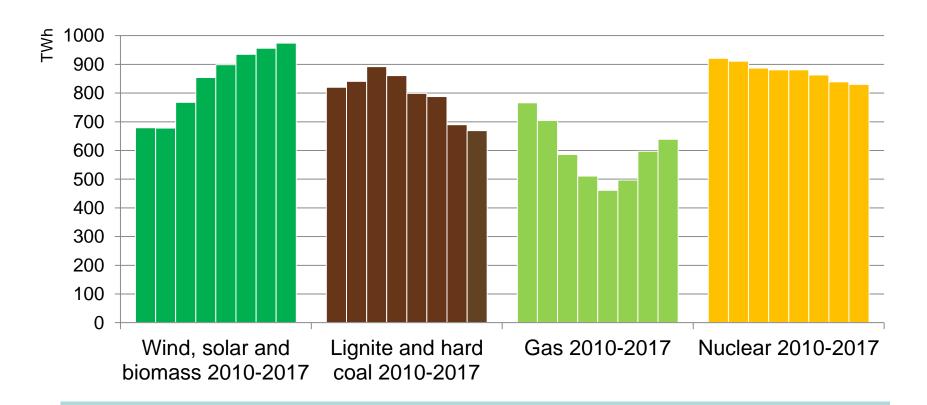
- Four large-scale upheavals in global energy set the scene for the new Outlook:
  - The United States is turning into the undisputed global leader for oil & gas
  - Solar PV is on track to be the cheapest source of new electricity in many countries
  - China's new drive to "make the skies blue again" is recasting its role in energy
  - The future is electrifying, spurred by cooling, electric vehicles & digitalisation
- These changes brighten the prospects for affordable, sustainable energy & require a reappraisal of approaches to energy security
- There are many possible pathways ahead & many potential pitfalls if governments or industry misread the signs of change



### WORLD GAS DEMAND 2017 UP 3%: CHINA AND EUROPE FASTEST GROWING MARKETS



#### GAS-FIRED POWER GENERATION UP 7%: +42 TWh

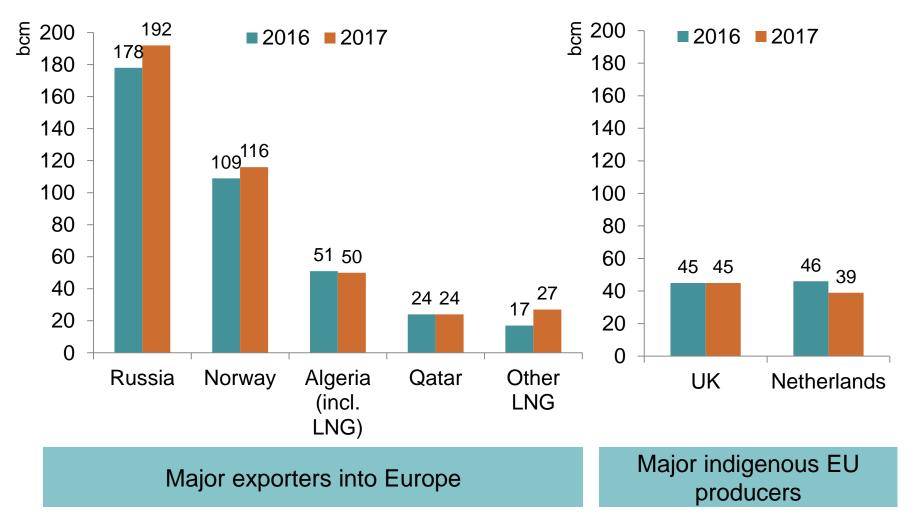


- Lower hydro generation
- Same level of coal-to-gas switching as in 2016

[Agora Energiewende - Sandbag 2018]



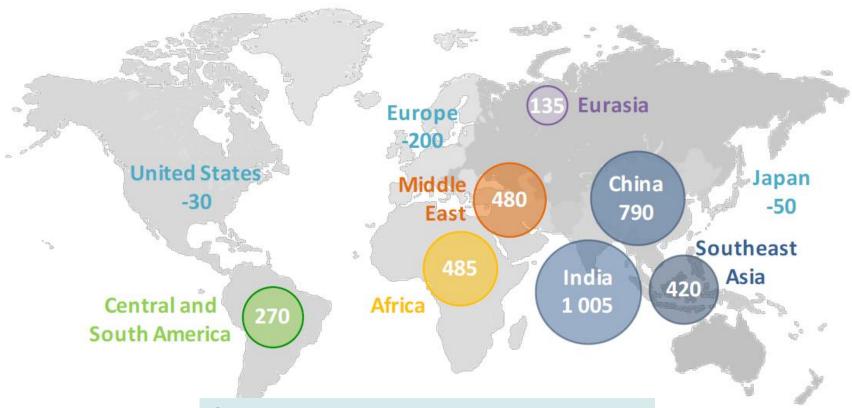
#### MORE PIPE GAS FROM RUSSIA AND NORWAY, MORE LNG



[Gazprom, Gassco, Eurostat, National statistics, IEA]



### 2016-2040: ENERGY DEMAND +30% (Mtoe)



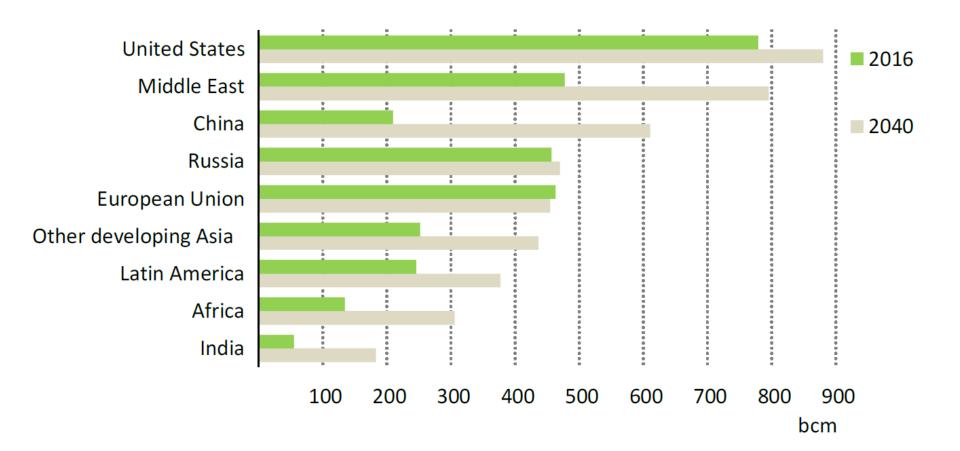
#### Game changers:

- Various countries change roles
- Solar PV on track to be the cheapest source of new electricity in many countries
- Electricity broadens its horizon

[IEA – World Energy Outlook 2017]



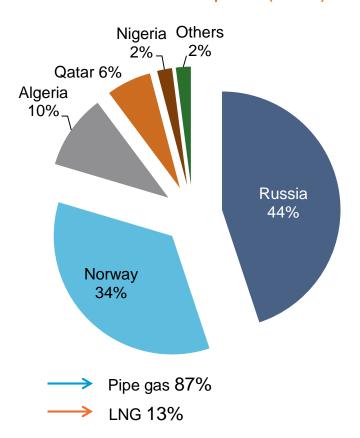
#### GAS: CHINA ENGINE OF GLOBAL DEMAND GROWTH





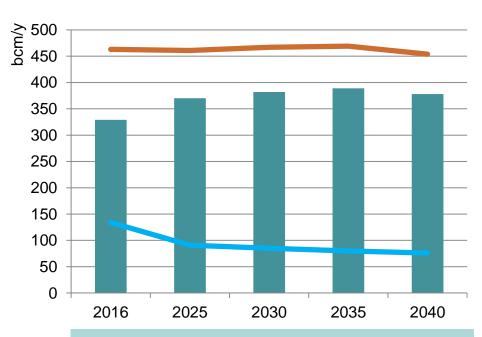
### FOCUS ON EUROPE: DESPITE FLAT DEMAND OUTLOOK, ADDITIONAL IMPORTS NEEDED

EU: imports (Norway incl.) cover 75% of consumption (2016)

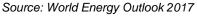


Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2017



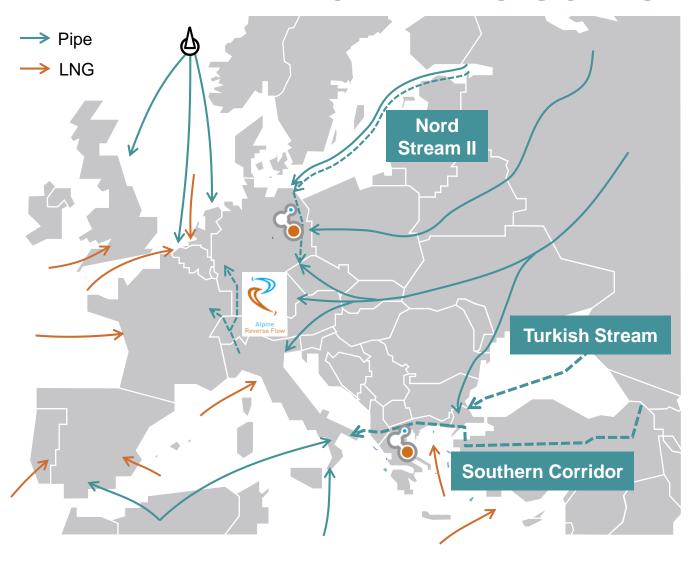


- · UK North Sea and Groningen gas fields reach the end of their life
- Annual Groningen production currently capped at 21.6 BCM and prospect of cap at 12 BCM (compared to 54 BCM a few years ago)





## COVERING THE SUPPLY GAP IN EUROPE: ADDITIONAL PIPE GAS ON ITS WAY



- Additional pipe gas from Russia
- Additional pipe gas from Southern Gas Corridor
  - > Azerbaijan
  - > Turkmenistan
  - > Middle East
  - > East Med
  - Recent promising gas discovery off Cyprus



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World & European Energy Outlook

• The Role of Gas in the Energy Transition



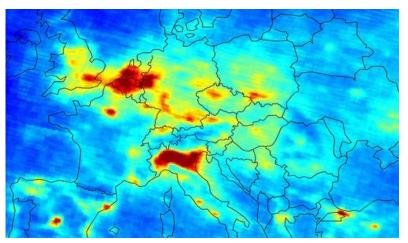
#### EUROPE: MAJOR CHALLENGES IN CLIMATE AND AIR QUALITY

### Long term: ambitious 2030 targets for a low-carbon economy

- At least 40% less greenhouse gas emission than in 1990
- At least 27% renewable energy
- At least 27% energy-efficiency

## Short term: particulate matters and other polluting emissions drastically decrease

European Commission estimates premature deaths from air pollution at 400.000 per year

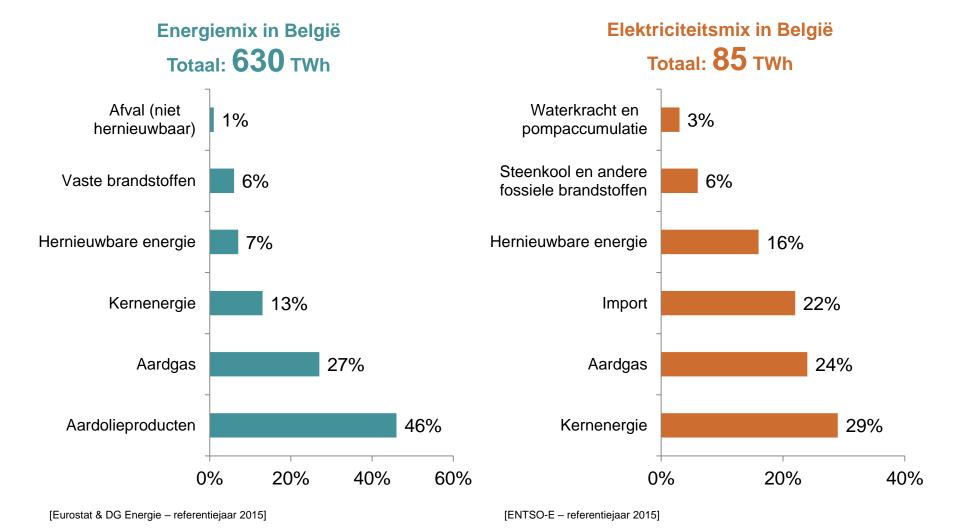


[Environmental satellite European Space Agency – nitrogen oxide levels over Europe]

Belgian energy debate: role of electricity and natural gas?



#### **ELECTRICITY TRANSITION OR ENERGY TRANSITION?**

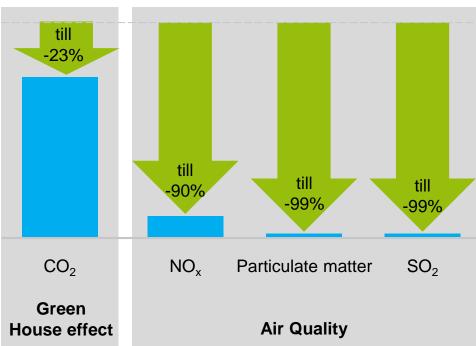






SHORT TERM:
SWITCHING ON
NATURAL GAS
STRONGLY REDUCES
AIR POLLUTION AND
DECREASES CO<sub>2</sub>EMISSIONS

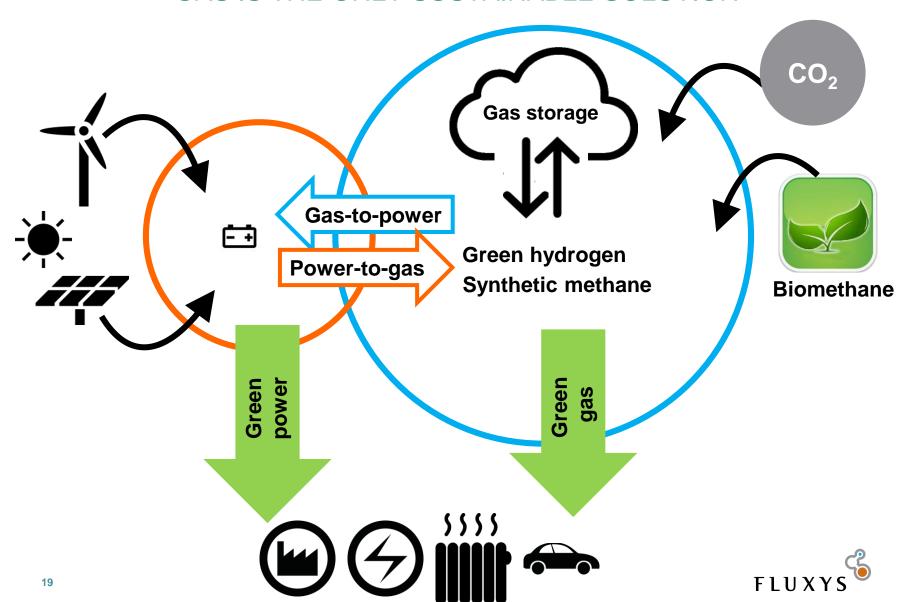
# Natural gas: best emission profile among fossil fuels



Emission: natural gas compared with diesel, gasoline, fuel oil or heavy fuel oil [Roland Berger – Thinkstep]

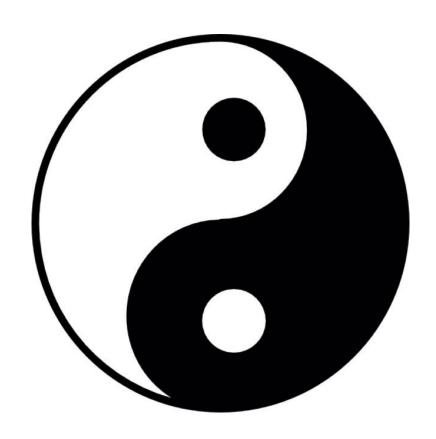


## LONG TERM: COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN ELECTRICITY AND GAS IS THE ONLY SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION



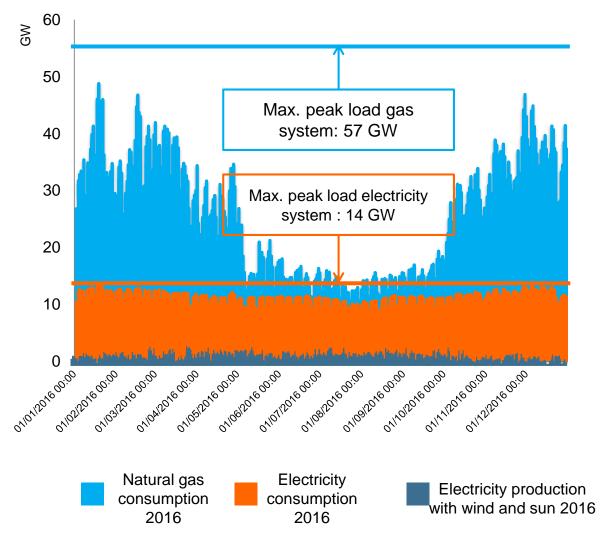
#### **COMPLEMENTARITY?**

- The strengths and weaknesses of electricity and gas are complementary: the one energy lends itself poorly to what the other is good at
- Both the electricity system and the gas system are particularly suitable for the inflow and the transport of renewable energy
- We can significantly reduce the cost of the transition to a low-carbon economy if we aim at the strengths of both energies and build bridges between the energy systems
- The strengths of the gas system: power, flexibility and storage





## FOR FILLING HEAT DEMAND



### **71** gw

Ability to deliver via the electricity networks

### ≈20 TWh

Need for flexibility through seasonal storage

Public data Elia & Fluxys



#### **EUROPEAN COMMISSION CONFIRMS OUR VISION**

### End of 2019 new regulatory proposals

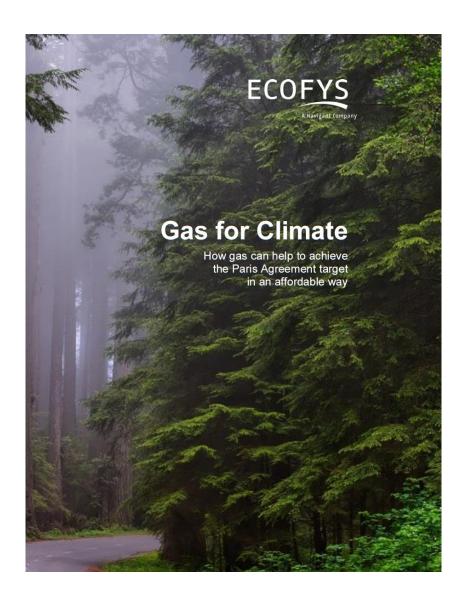
- Sector linkage: combining electricity and gas infrastructure via e.g. power-to-gas, incl. Incentives to do so
- Green gas: adjusting the regulatory framework for the development of green gas



« It is not a good idea to go for full electrification. We need a hybrid energy system with a second pillar: gas »

Klaus-Dieter Borchardt, Director DG Energy – Internal Energy market







- Role of gas and gas infrastructure in a carbon-neutral energy system?
- Potential green gas in Europe?
- Impact on the cost of the energy transition?















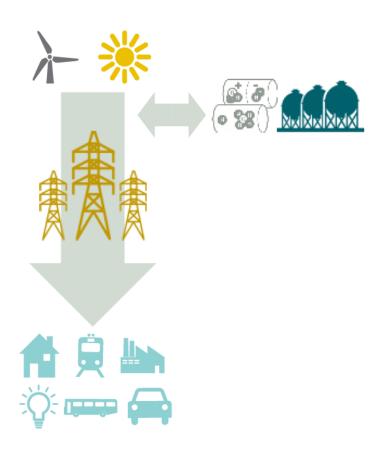


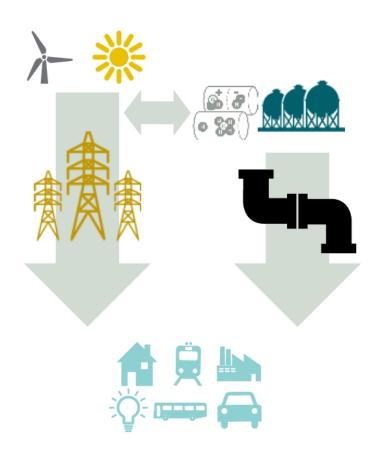




### FULL ELECTRIFICATION: ELECTRICITY AND GAS STORAGE

## CASE STUDY: ELECTRICITY AND USE OF GREEN GAS

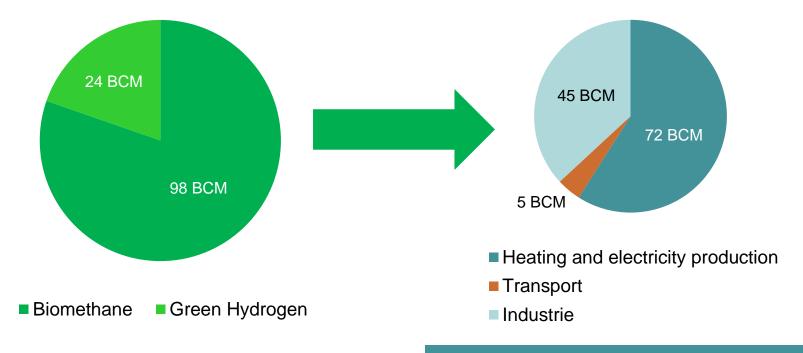






#### Potential production green gas horizon 2050: 122 billion m³ / year (1,350 TWh / year)

# Impact on social costs for the heating, transport and electricity segments?



**Etude Ecofys** 

In comparison with full electrification: cost savings of € 140 billion per year horizon 2050







### STUDY COMPASS / FLUXYS: THE ROLE OF GAS IN THE BELGIAN ENERGY SYSTEM IN THE FUTURE

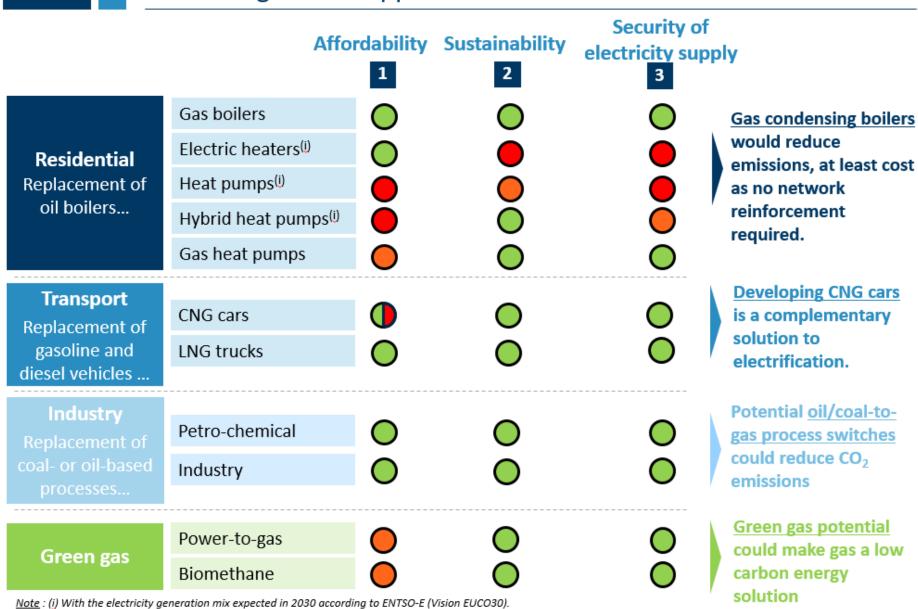
- Provide factual and quantified data on the contribution that gas can make to the energy transition
- Ambitious scenario for the decarbonisation of the Belgian energy system horizon 2050
- Possible increase of the contribution of gas tested against a number of indicators



## Sensitivities on energy usages Key findings: The direc



Key findings: The direct use of gas is the most efficient solution in some usages and supports decarbonisation







2030

Long term (2050 - onwards)

Gas as <u>transition fuel</u> towards a decarbonised energy sector

Green gas as a <u>long-term sustainable</u> source of energy



Reduce emissions and improve air quality when substituting for other fuels in transport, residential, and industry sectors



Substantial potential for biogas in Belgium that could progressively replace natural gas by renewable gas



Enable energy transition thanks to the maturity of efficient technologies and existing infrastructures



Enable development of intermittent RES by providing flexibility and seasonal storage through Power-to-Gas and leveraging existing infrastructures



Play a bridging role in power generation after the nuclear phaseout



Support efficient sector coupling and synergies for an efficient and affordable decarbonisation

## GAS & GAS INFRASTRUCTURE ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE SOLUTION





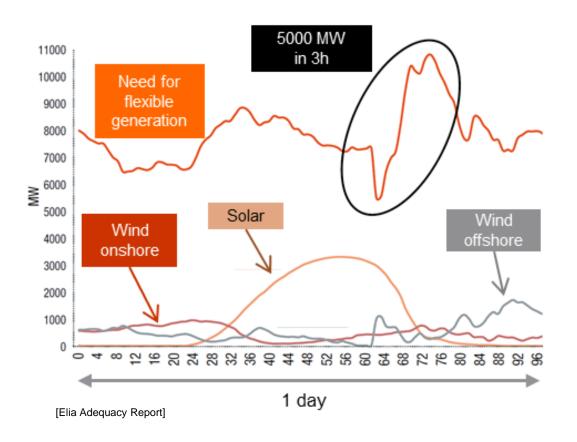


- Gas & gas infrastructure enable renewable generation capacity to continue building up (in contrast with nuclear)
  - Gas-fired power stations offer the flexibility required to serve as back-up for variable renewable generation
  - Combined Heat & Power units: flexibility + increased energy efficiency
  - Power-to-gas: solution to deal with excess green electricity
- Gas-fired power stations also provide baseload capacity to compensate for phasing-out of nuclear and coal-fired generation
- Carbon footprint: in the short term local increase but decrease at EU level, in the longer run local carbon footprint curbed by using green gas

Adapted electricity market model required to provide a fair value for the availability of capacity and flexibility



## POWER SYSTEM REQUIRES INCREASINGLY MORE FLEXIBILITY



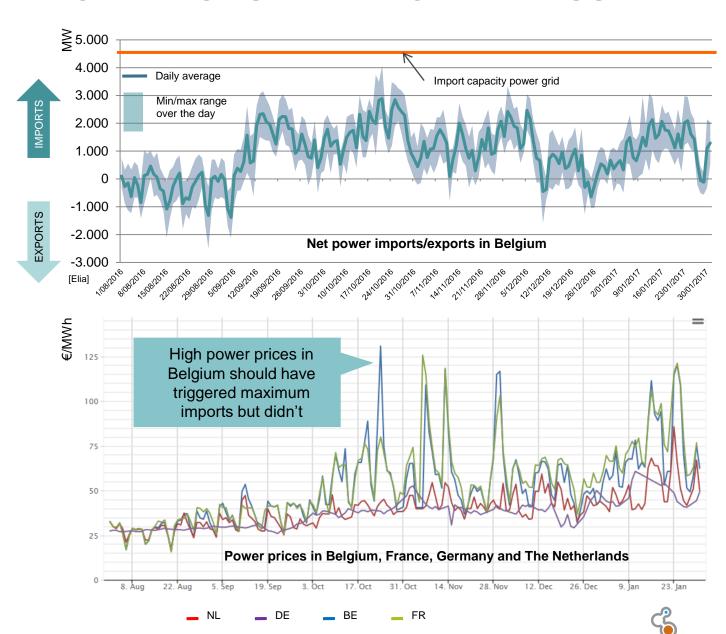
As more and more renewable capacity gets installed, increasingly more flexibility is needed to back-up for the variable generation profile



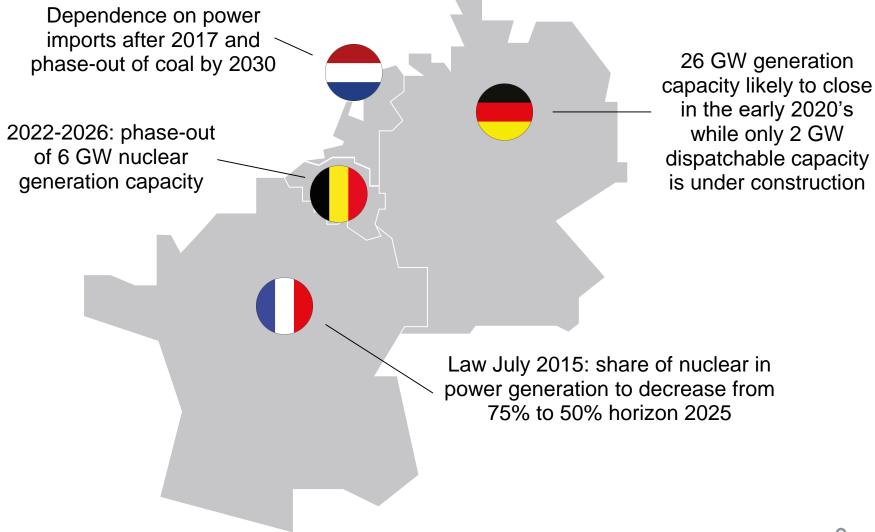
#### POWER IMPORTS: AVAILABLE ON A FIRM BASIS?

"Compared with our neighbouring countries, we are a small system heavily dependent on imports. Consequently, a problem occurring in another country may also affect Belgium, especially at times when the capacity margin in Belgium is small. (...) After the nuclear phase-out, Belgium may have to import up to around 50% of its total electricity consumption." [Elia - Study regarding the 'adequacy' and flexibility needs of the Belgian power system (2017-2027) -April 2016]

"The import dependence occurring after 2017 need not be a problem for security of supply. (...) The current analysis using the new integral model confirms that, thanks to cross-border coupling, the reduction in security of supply can be offset by imports from neighbouring countries."
[TenneT (NL), 2016 Security of Supply Monitoring Report (2015-2031), July 2016]



## ...WHILE ACCOMMODATING THE DECOMISSIONING OF DISPATCHABLE GENERATION CAPACITY AS WELL



## THE ROLE OF GAS IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION FLUXYS' INNOVATION AVENUES



Boostheat: Thermodynamic gas well pump



Power-to-gas project with Colruyt Group



CO<sub>2</sub>-project with Port of Antwerp



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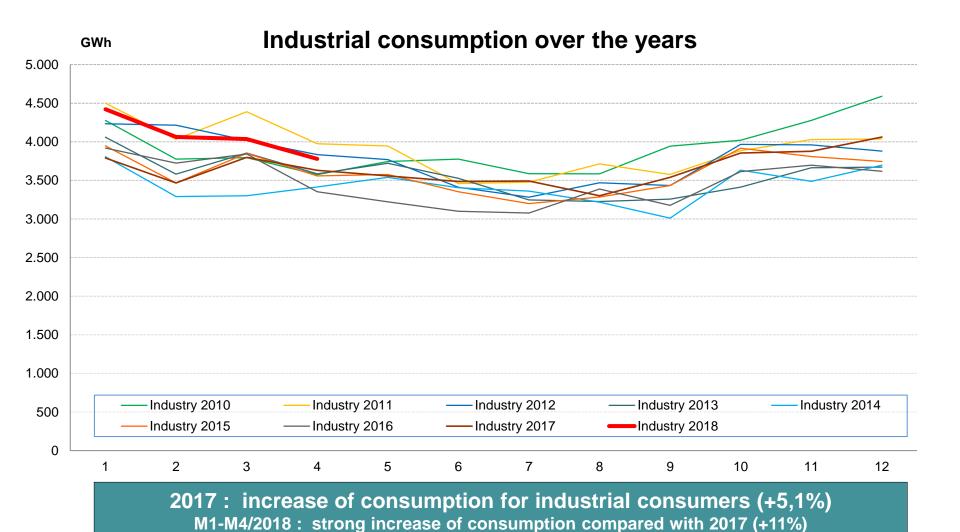


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- Belgian Consumption in 2017
- High gas prices March 2018
- Investment Plan 2018-2027
- Latest developments in Transmission
- ZTP
- LNG & Storage
- Tariff Methodology 2020-2023 : CREG Consultation

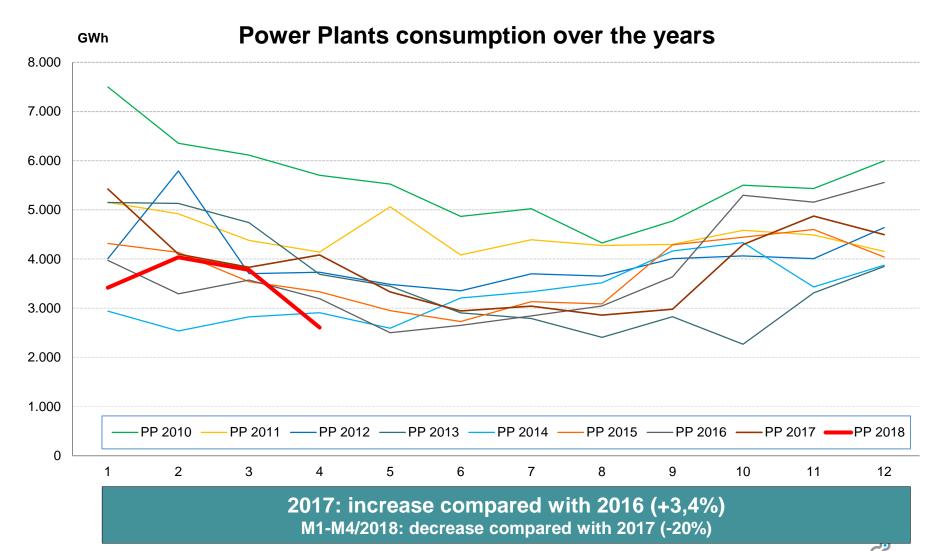


# Transmission: consumption of industrials in GWh

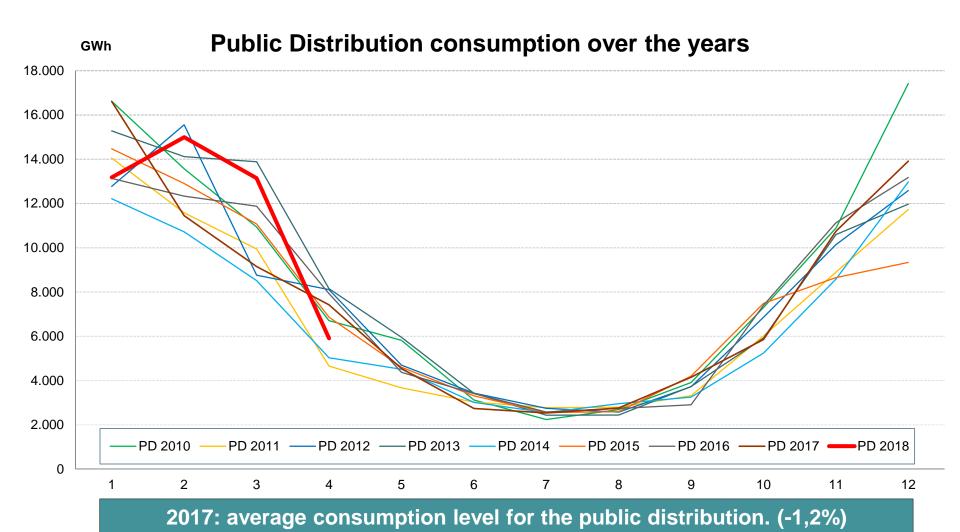




# Transmission: consumption of power plants in GWh

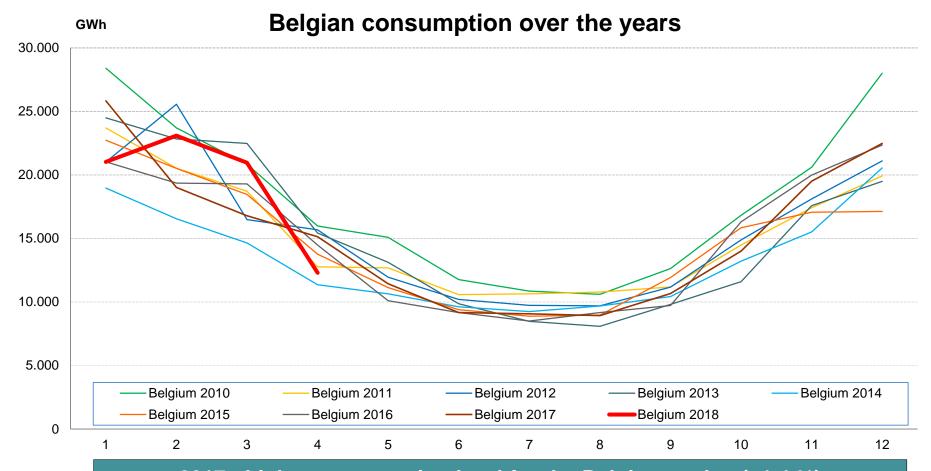


# Transmission: consumption of distribution in GWh



M1-M4/2018: higher consumption level compared with 2017 (+5,8%)

# Transmission: total Belgian consumption in GWh



2017: higher consumption level for the Belgian market (+1,4 %) M1-M4/2018: same consumption level for the Belgian market compared with 2017 (+0,8 %)



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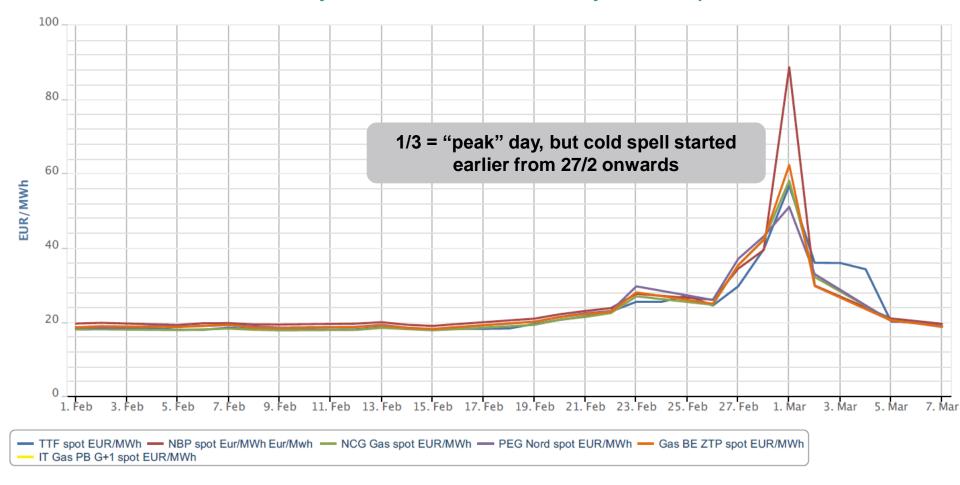
#### Introduction

- Cold spell (double-digit sub-zero t°): from 27/2 till 3/3
- 28/2: Shut-down BBL (NL → UK) (7h00-17h00)
- 1/3:
  - National Grid (UK) has issued a gas deficit warning as outages and cold weather left the system undersupplied
    - » Demand in UK and continental markets hits records by freezing temperatures caused by the "Beast from the East" weather front
    - » Several Norwegian and UK production and UK LNG regasification outages limited the supply in the UK.
  - Gas deficit warnings also in Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Ukraine

#### Analysis of impact UK/NOR/BBL outage on Belgium



# Evolution of Day Ahead index on major European hubs



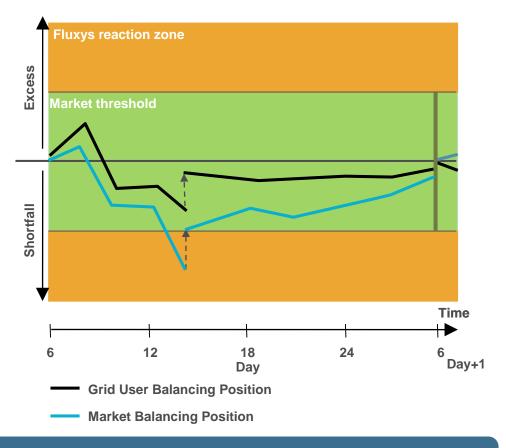
Outages in UK/NOR/BBL combined with high gas demand (temp° related) triggered all over Europe high gas prices on all markets



# Impact on Belgian balancing system

During cold spell, market was structurally short, also in Belgium.

- → Cumulated market balancing position went beyond limits at which Fluxys BE starts compensating:
  - From 26/2 to 2/3 (H + L): gas purchases ~150.000 MWh
  - On 1/3, within the day, Fluxys BE paid between 62.5 and 120 €/MWh

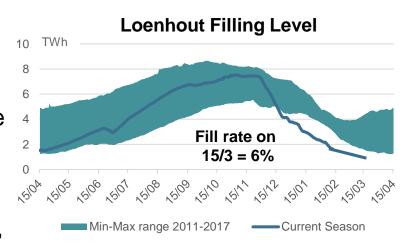


During cold spell, FLX was able to find all necessary balancing gas, yet at high prices but globally in line with market behavior → market-based balancing works well



# What about Loenhout storage?

- Loenhout filling level is at historical low level, already before cold spell was announced (13% on 26/2)
- At this level contractual emission rights are capped, in line with pressure in reservoir
- But any remaining throughput (also from other shippers not using) can be accessed by shipper using "Non-Nominated Service" (NNS)





Loenhout ramped up during cold spell, enabling shippers to benefit from market conditions. NNS was used a lot, enabling to maximize available throughput



#### COMPARING 2 COLD SNAPS

#### Feb-March 2013

- Back of the winter season
- Low storage levels (40%) Rough almost empty
- Sudden cold snap in NW-Europe
- Unexpected partial unavailability of North-Sea production
- Groningen able & allowed to compensate (43 BCM/y)

#### Feb-March 2018

- Back of the winter season
- Low storage levels (35%) Rough closed
- · Sudden cold snap in NW-Europe
- Unexpected partial unavailability of North-Sea production
- Groningen "constrained" → limited compensation

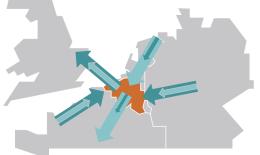
# Major increase of flows towards UK compensated differently as different availability of Groningen and related stress in NL\*



#### **Increased imports from**

- 1. NL until capacity congestion
- 2. DE until capacity congestion
- 3. FR by reduction of exports

Peak Storage withdrawal in EU: 6 TWh/d



#### **Increased imports from**

- 1. DE until capacity congestion
- 2. FR by reduction of exports + DK LNG Combined with decrease of NL imports Peak Storage withdrawal in EU: 11 TWh/d



<sup>\*</sup>GTS didn't declare any emergency situation, purely relying on market to compensate. Shipper feedback confirms that demand forecasts were largely underestimated

### Conclusion

 Market stress due to combination of high demand, poor forecasts, constrained production, low level of storage, and UK/NOR outages

- Balancing gas available...but at a price
  - Gas index prices all over Europe under pressure (60€/MWh and more)

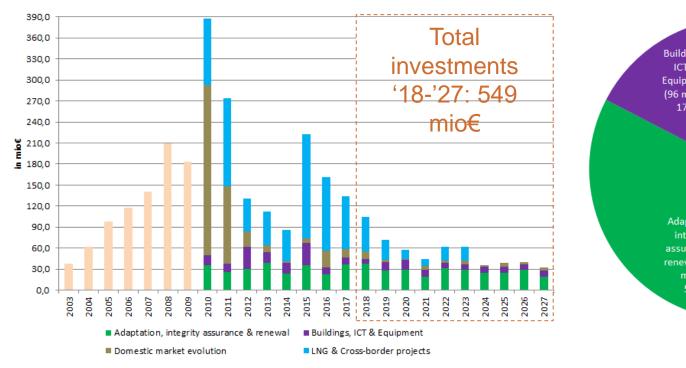
- Change in flow pattern observed
  - Increased flows at exit IZT, compensated by entry Loenhout Storage, DNK LNG, EYN 2 and decreased flows at exit Virtualys and Entry ZZ

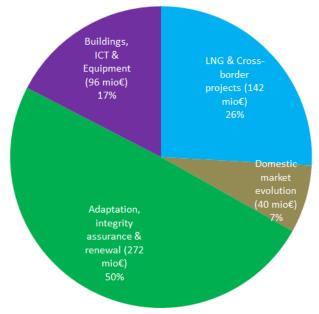


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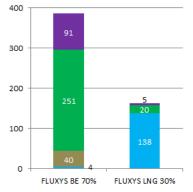
# Evolution of investments (in mio€ 2017)





The investments of the last 10 years consolidated the Belgian network as a crossroads of natural gas flows in the region, with large capacity ( $> 10 \text{ M m}^3/h$ ), bi-directional and without congestion.

Future investment plan has an increased accent on renewals, which is a logical result of a mature network.





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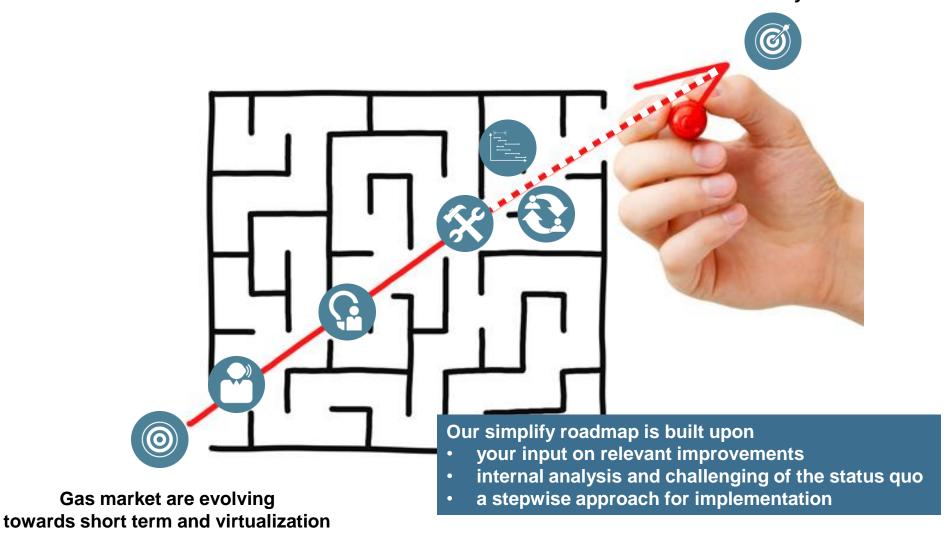


- 1. SIMPLIFY
- 2. Substitution Services
- 3. Virtual Interconnection Points
- 4. Quality Conversion Service



### 1 SIMPLIFY

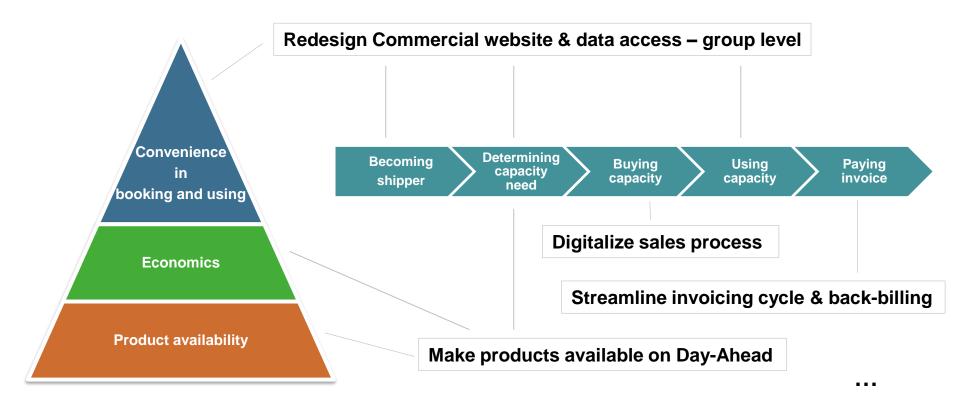
# Simplifying our services will increase their value for you







# IMPROVING OUR OFFER ALONG THE SHIPPER JOURNEY AND VALUE CHAIN



Progressive implementation, starting in Belgium and further rolled-out at group level.



# FIRST CONCRETE CHANGES



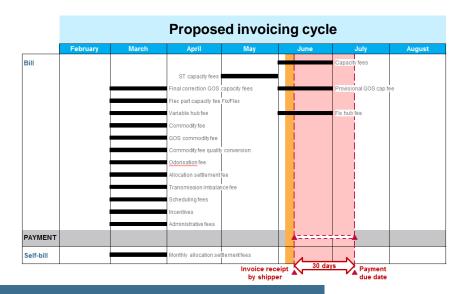
# Sales channels & products

 Offer IP products on PRISMA and at least on day-ahead basis

	SERVICES	Sales Channel <sup>1</sup>	Allocation method	Duration <sup>2</sup>
Entry and Exit Services on IPS VIPS & LNG Terminal	Blaregnies L	PRISMA	Auction	Y, Q, M, DA, WD
	Eynatten 1			
	Eynatten 2			
	Hilvarenbeek L			
	IZT			
	Virtualys			
	VIP BE-NL <sup>3</sup>			
	Zeebrugge <sup>4</sup>		FCFS	Any duration, incl. WD
	Zelzate 2			
	ZPT			
	Zeebrugge LNG Terminal			
	Dunkirk LNG Terminal <sup>5</sup>			
Quality Conve	rsion Service H <del>)</del> L			B-o-Y
Quality Conversion Service L→H				Any duration, incl. D-A
Capacity Conversion Service (unbundled to bundled)				Y, Q, M, DA
Conversion int	o OCUC and Wheeling <sup>6</sup>			Y, Q, M, DA <sup>7</sup>
Exit Service for	End Users Domestic Exit Point	EBS FCFS Any duration incl. D-A		Any duration, incl. D-A
Exit Service for Distribution Domestic Exit Point		Implicit		
Entry and Exit Services on Loenhout		Implicit		
Other Services	Zee Platform Service	Written only	N/A	N/A
	ZTP Trading Services			
	Imbalance Pooling Service			
	L/H Capacity Switch Service			
	Reshuffling Service			

# Invoice simplification

- Streamline invoicing cycle
- Invoice digitalization
- Remove fees/services with no to limited added-value



Positive market reaction
We aim at a roll-out of changes by 1/7/2018



#### SUBSTITUTION SERVICES

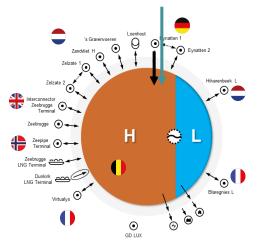
- Several requests to offer flexibility in using existing LT contracts
  - Our proposal: several "substitution" services whereby an existing contract can be transferred onto a new IP, insofar it was surrendered and the new capacity acquired on PRISMA
  - Consultation outcome: Market welcomes our proposals, but requests to increase the flexibility and optionality

### Final proposal

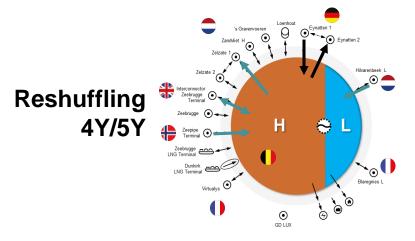
- Capacity conversion: substitute unbundled with bundled on the same IP
- Reshuffling: substitute LT contracts (entry for entry or exit for exit for min 4Y)
- L/H Switch: substitute L entry with H entry
- Diversion: substitute capacities (entry or exit) on IPs where wheeling is possible

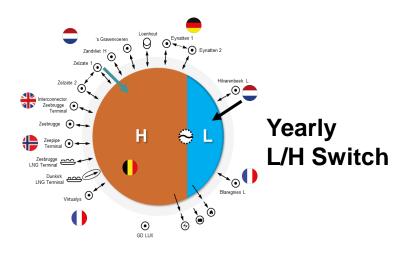


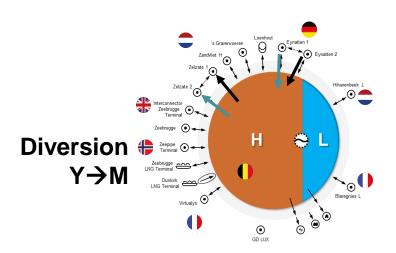
# SUBSTITUTION IN A NUTSHELL



Capacity Conversion Y→D-A



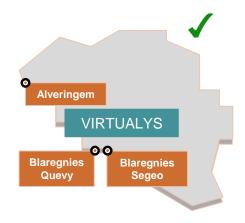






# VIRTUAL INTERCONNECTION POINTS

Successful launch of Virtualys – First VIP in NW Europe



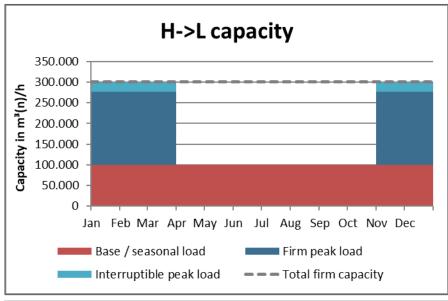


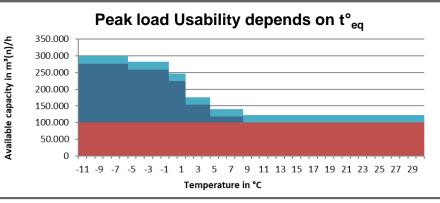
- With GTS, a similar model could be introduced
- So far implementation halted in NL, awaiting clarification on regulatory framework
- CAM NC possibly amended in coming months

→ VIP with GTS is put on hold until further clarity comes



# QUALITY CONVERSION SERVICES OUR CURRENT OFFER





#### Peak load H→L service:

- From 1 Nov to 31 Mar: 177k.m³(n)/h conditional to temperature + 23k.m³(n)/h interruptible sold in bundles
- 1 bundle = 1kWh/h Firm + 0,13kWh/h Interr.
- Tariff:
  - » Fixed tariff: 1,695€/bundle
  - » Variable tariff: 1,603€/MWh

#### Base load H→L service:

- 100k.m³(n)/h available all year
- Fixed tariff @ 3,389€/kWh/h/y
- No variable tariff

#### Seasonal load H→L service:

- 100k.m³(n)/h summer 50k.m³(n)/h winter
- Fixed tariff @ 3,021€/kWh/h/y
- No variable tariff

Subscription window for next Gas year will be organized in June 2018

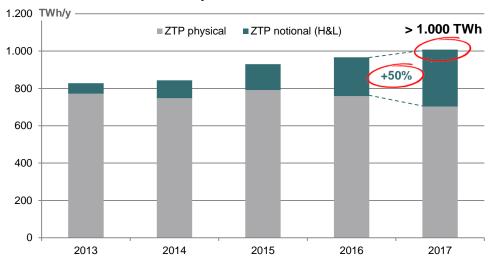


- Belgian Consumption in 2017
- High gas prices March 2018
- Investment Plan 2018-2027
- Latest developments in Transmission
- ZTP
- LNG & Storage
- Tariff Methodology 2020-2023 : CREG Consultation

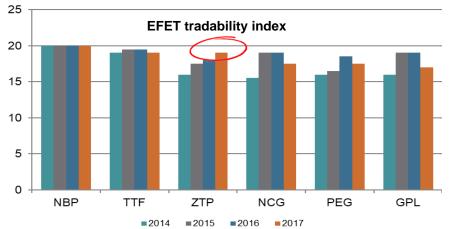


# ZTP FURTHER GROWING IN 2017

#### Yearly net traded volumes



Source: Fluxys - based on nominated quantities



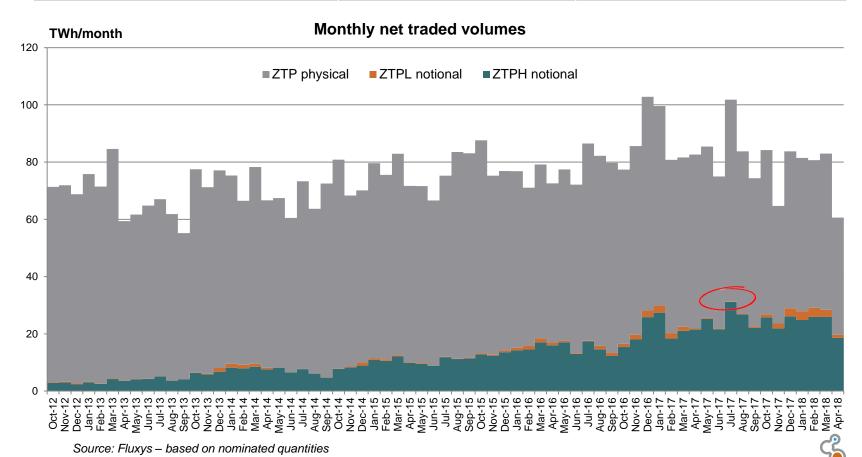
Source: EFET Gas Hub Development Study 2017

- Since 1/10/2017, ZTP Physical and Notional trading are coupled through Imbalance Transfer Service
- ZTP Notional traded volume still on the growth with year-on-year increase of 50%.
- Total traded volume on ZTP products reached unprecedented record of 1000 TWh in 2017
- EFET Tradability index of ZTP improved, especially thanks to liquidity surge and market making in 2017



# ZTP TRADED VOLUMES

2017	ZTP physical	ZTP notional (H&L)
Average # of active parties per day	46	43
Average traded volume per day (GWh)	1919	828
Highest traded volume per day (GWh)	2661	1349



- Belgian Consumption in 2017
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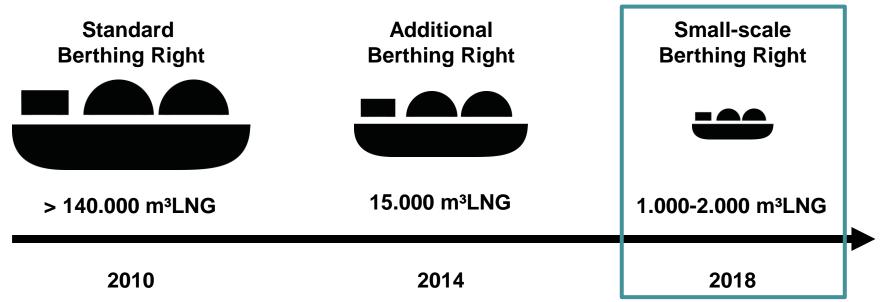
# LNG ACTIVITY @ ZEEBRUGGE



Works on track with 5<sup>th</sup> Tank



#### REINFORCING OUR RELOADING OFFER

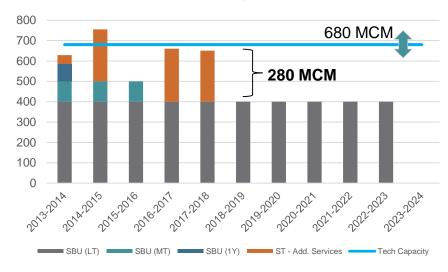


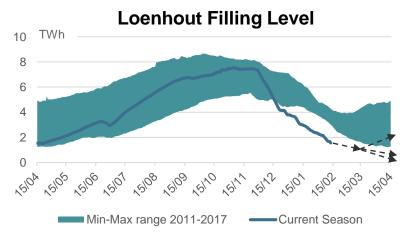
- Our new Small-Scale Berthing Right proposal aims at supporting the development of small-scale activity at Zeebrugge
- Main characteristics of the new offer
  - SSBR = right to berth and load LNG for small-scale ships
  - 70 slots per year available, offered through Subscr. Window and then FCFS
  - Indicative tariff subject to consultation and CREG approval 1.1 €/MWh loaded, with a min. of 28.000 € per SSBR
  - In 2018, one time opportunity to convert subscribed Add. Berthing Right into SSBR, on a financial neutral basis



# STORAGE SERVICES FOR SEASON 2018-2019

#### **Loenhout Storage Capacities**





- The offer for season 2018-2019 \* consists of
  - 280 MCM in SBU's
  - Additional Storage Services
    - » Volume, injection or withdrawal
    - » Resulting from the unsold SBUs
    - » Subject to simulation of the underground
    - » Can be combined to shape alt. products
- Storage services are offered First Come First Served
  - For a yearly term until 15 April 2018
  - For shorter term as from 15 April 2018

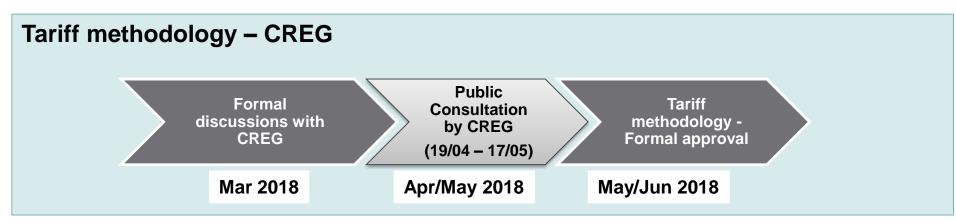


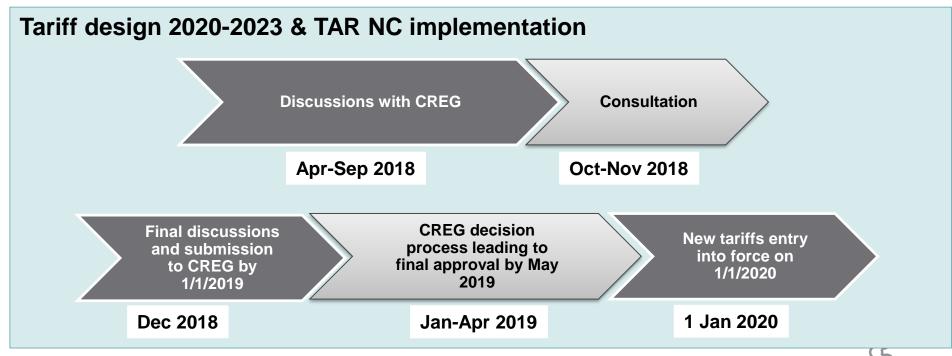
<sup>\*</sup> A storage year starts on 15/04/y 6AM and ends on 15/04/y+1 6AM

- Belgian Consumption in 2017
- High gas prices March 2018
- Investment Plan 2018-2027
- Latest developments in Transmission
- ZTP
- LNG & Storage
- Tariff Methodology 2020-2023 : CREG Consultation



# Process & Timeline 2018/2019





# CREG's Methodology 2020-2023 – Main elements

Main principles of regulation unchanged (RAB x WACC regime)

#### Main changes concerns:

- Risk free rate (OLO) fixed ex-ante: 2,4% for 2020-2023 period
  - Based on prognoses bureau du plan for 2020-2022
  - No more ex-post correction of WACC based on realized OLO
  - → Increased Stability & predictability
- Benchmarking as option for correcting tariffs if necessary
- Incentive on manageable OPEX is kept but
  - With 3 layers:
    - » 50/50 sharing between tariffs & margin is applicable only to the first layer, 75% for tariffs in the second layer & 80% above.
  - Other incentives are introduced for a limited maximum amount covering:
    - » CH4 emissions, L/H conversion investments, connection of Biomethane/PtG/CNG satellite installations, installation of high efficiency boilers, data platforms availability, Firmness of capacity and capacity sales.



08h30: Welcome

09h30: Gas supply and demand outlook Arno Büx

10h15: Focus on Belgium Huberte Bettonville

11h00: Break

11h15: Innovative use of "natural" gas Nicolas Gielis

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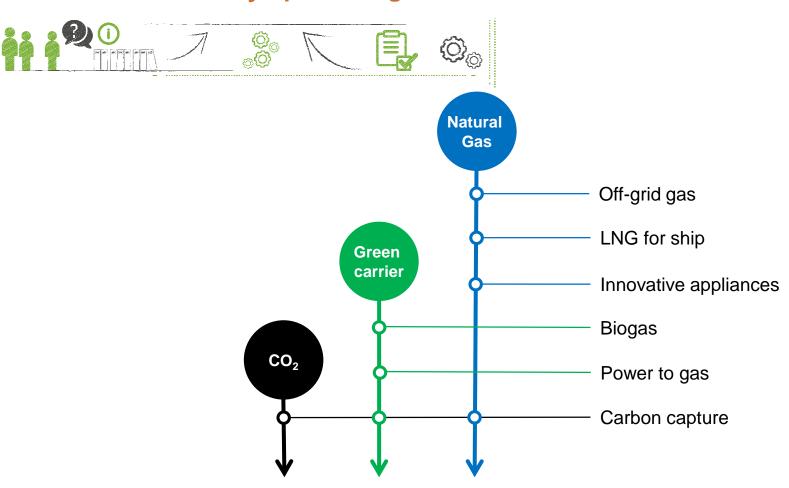


Nicolas Gielis Innovation Manager



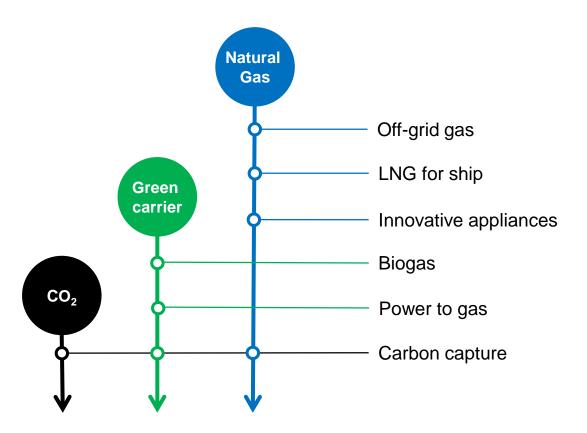


# How is Fluxys promoting innovative use of Natural Gas?



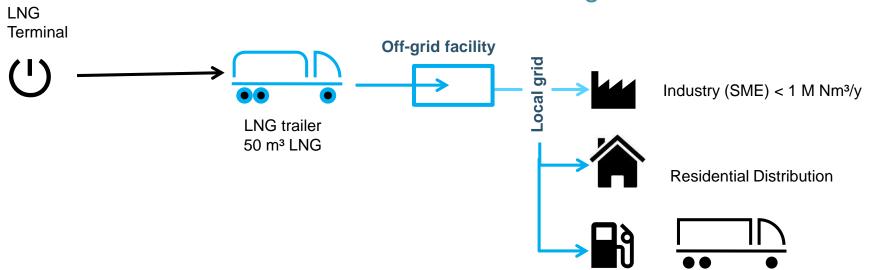




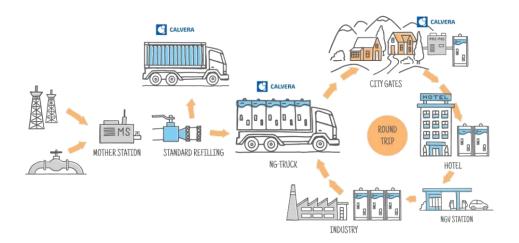




## off-grid LNG

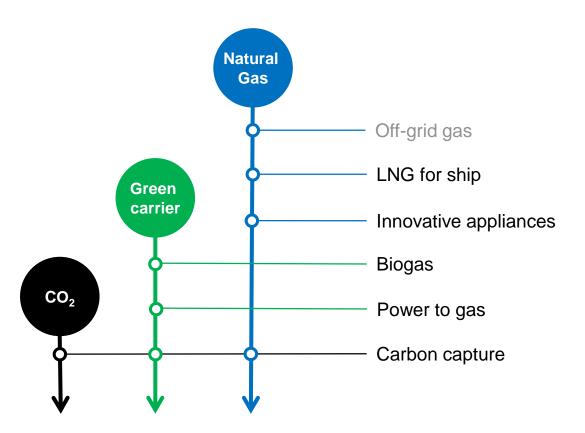


#### **OFF-GRID CNG**





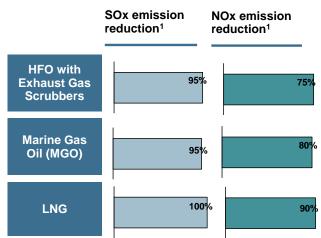






#### LNG OFFERS A SUSTAINABLE MARINE FUEL SOLUTION





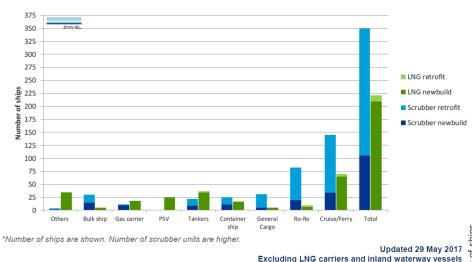
1) Reduction based on current emissions by HFO

Source: DMA; DNV; Wärtsilä; Germanischer Lloyd; Roland Berger

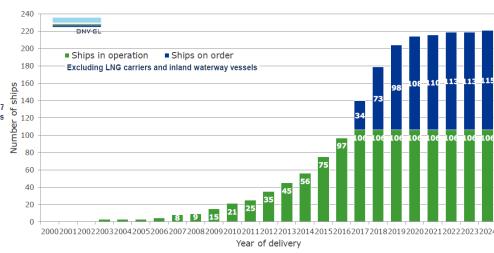
Marine emission control is tightening around the world LNG is a sustainable alternative to Heavy Fuel Oil



#### LNG AS MARINE FUEL IS GROWING



Marine emission control is tightening. LNG is a clean alternative to Heavy Fuel Oil Higher LNG newbuilds indicate a more durable long term commitment to LNG

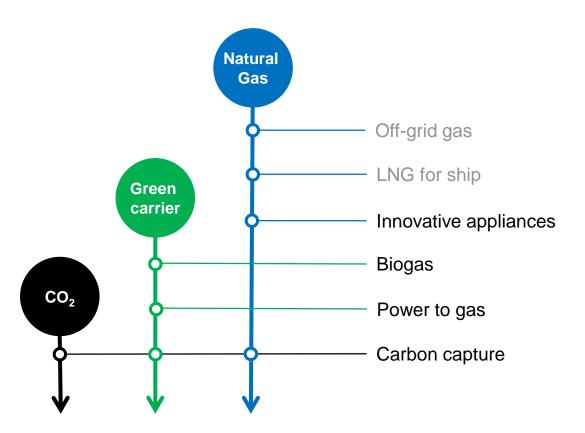


Number of LNG-fueled ships are increasing year by year!

Fluxys is looking at bunkering infrastructure developments









#### Innovative appliances: Micro CHP

- Micro-CHP allows the supply of both heat and electricity from a single energy source
- Lower energy bills for energy customers
- Security of supply enhanced by reducing reliance on centralized power production
- Micro-CHP also allows gas to be used more efficiently
- Carbon emissions are reduced by generating electricity at the point of use – avoiding the system losses associated with central power production

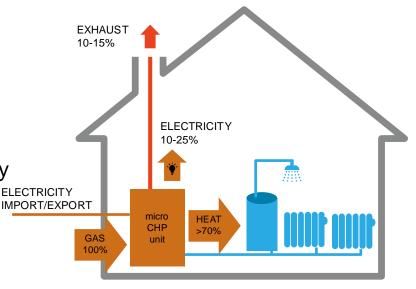


Fig. COGEN Europe

→ Micro-CHP can be a key enabler for the EU to deliver on its energy objectives





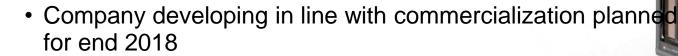
#### Innovative appliances: Gas hEAT PUMPs

Revolutionary low carbon technology appliance

• Gas powered heat pump with thermodynamic compressor

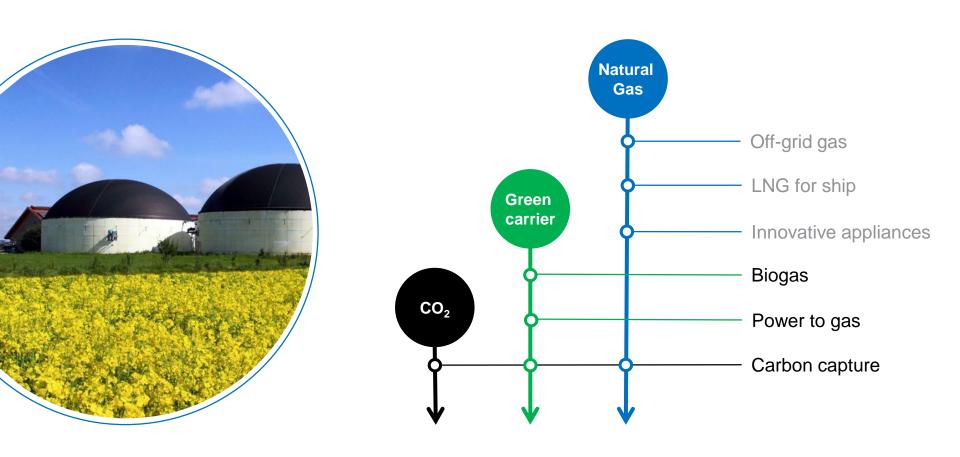
(the core of the innovation)





Fluxys invested in boostHEAT to support industrialisation







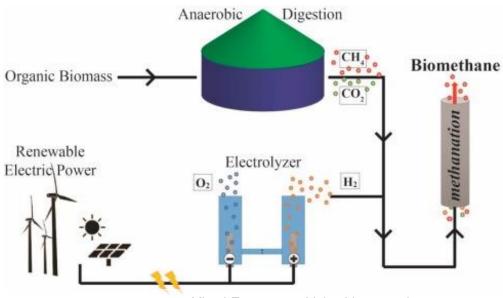
#### Innovation avenues for Bio-methane



New Holland methane-powered tractor







MicrobEnergy: combining biogas and power-to-gas

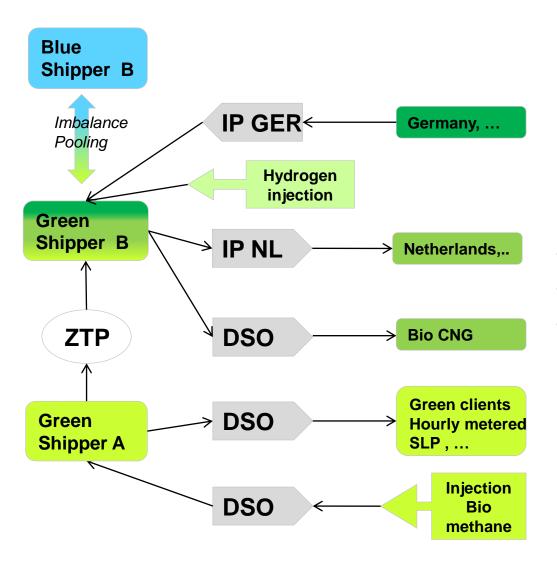
Low density energy carrier

→ Decentralized units

Biogas could be injected into the natural gas grid or used locally



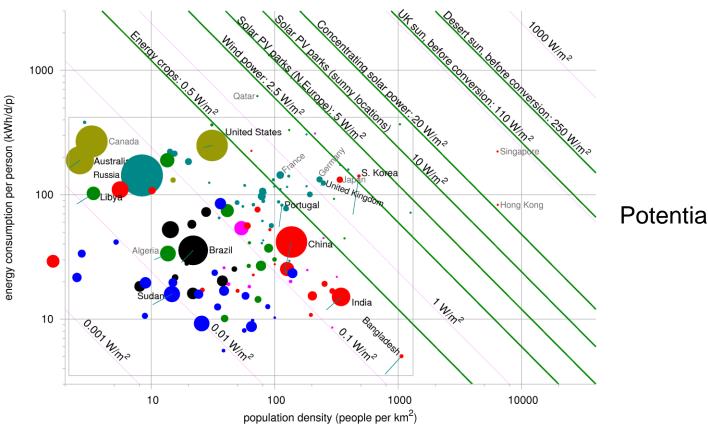
### Fluxys Belgium prepares for Green gas injection



- Market Model update
- Biogas registry for Belgium
- Cross Border trade



#### Will the future system be centralized, decentralized or both?

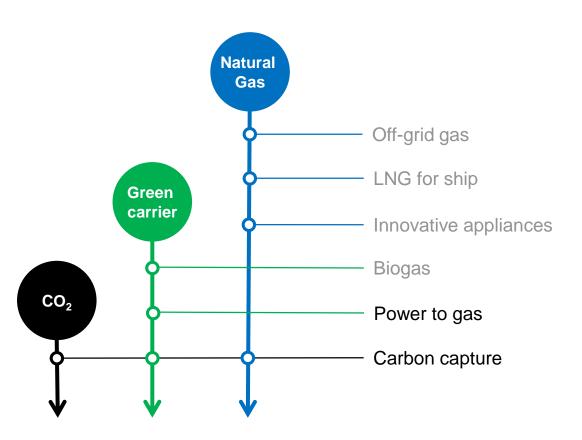


Potential of biofuels is limited

Complete decentralized/local renewable power generation is currently not possible in NW-EU

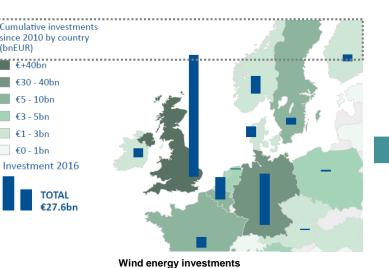








## POWER-TO-GAS (P2G) INFRASTRUCTURE to complement renewables



- As renewable power generation base grows, challenge of matching demand and production increases
- Shortfall: case for gas-fired generation
- Excess: need to valorize the energy

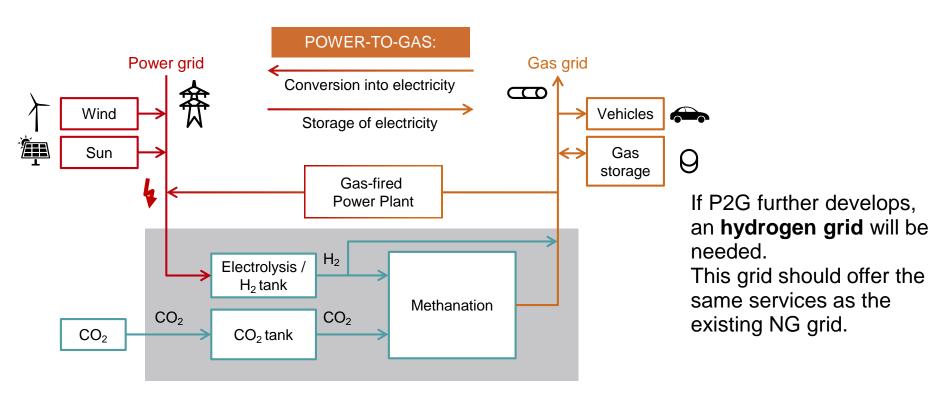
- Renewable power generation base set to further increase substantially
- Northwest-Europe at the forefront of wind power development
- New developments in wind power expected to further reduce cost



- P2G to valorize excess energy
- P2X only existing technology to store renewable power
- P2G must now move beyond demonstration projects



#### P2G facilitates an integrated energy system



Fluxys studies possible commercial size Power-to-gas unit



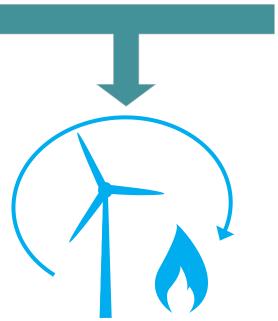
## Centralized renewable power generation is needed

## 8% of the existing desert surface could supply the global energy need

source: IEA



Noor 1 Power Station in Morocco



Enormous potential & available space for wind energy at sea



North Sea Wind Power Hub

Why not convert this green energy to H<sub>2</sub> and transport; store & use it in the same way & with the same flexibility as the current NG system?



#### Fuel cells

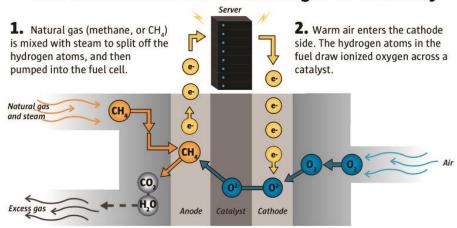
- Some fuel cells can run on natural gas (ex Microsoft)
- Fuel Cell benefits
  - High electrical efficiency (>60%)
  - Limited maintenance (no moving parts)
- FC for mobility prices are falling

#### **Projected Transportation Fuel Cell System Cost**



End User Day Meeting 17 May 2018 - for information purposes only

#### How a fuel cell converts natural gas to electricity



**3.** Oxygen ions combine with the methane to form water and carbon dioxide, which is vented out, and negatively charged electrons, which power the servers.

Sources: National Fuel Cell Research Center, Microsoft

**4.** After doing their job, the electrons return to the cathode, ionizing incoming oxygen in the warm air and starting the process over again.

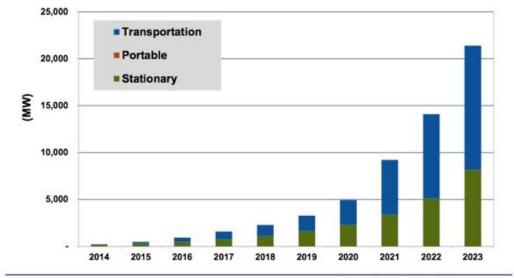
AMANDA E. WELCH / THE SEATTLE TIMES



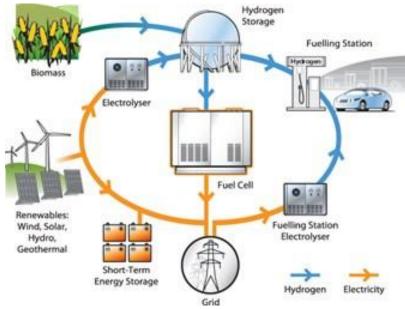
#### **Fuel Cells**

- Fuel Cells enable the connection between gas and electricity grid
- Rapid market growth forecasted
  - Japan: 190000 units in 2017, 5 000 000 by 2030 forecasted
  - EU: 3000 units in 2017

Chart 1.1 Fuel Cell System Capacity Shipped by Market Sector, World Markets: 2014-2023



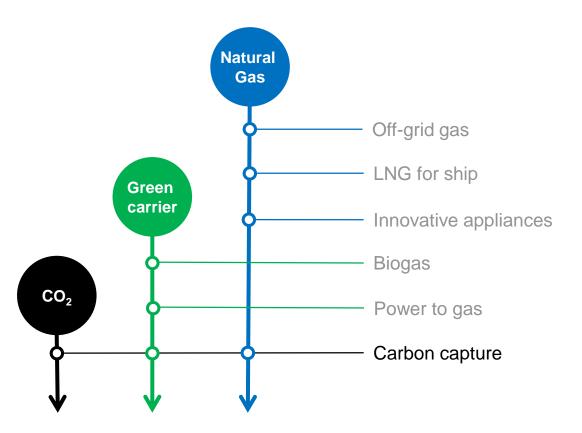
(Source: Navigant Research)



Source http://www.fuelcelltoday.com





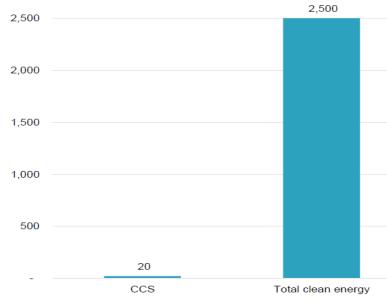




#### Ccs is vital to reach climate goals

- CCS has not enjoyed same support as REN
- CCS is part of the EU 2030 climate and energy policy framework
- Part of IEA 2DS & B2DS scenarios
- Only way to produce clean chemicals, plastics, steel, fertilizers, cement
- Policy essential to realize these opportunities





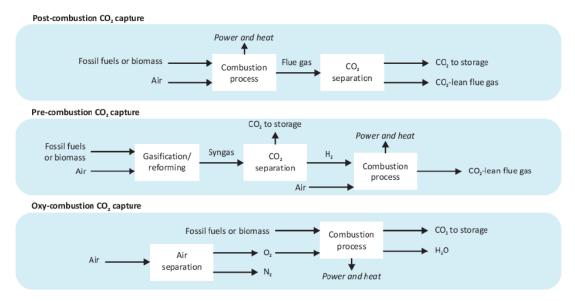
Data source: IEA 2015 "Tracking Clean Energy Progress".

Bloomberg New Energy Finance "Clean Energy Investment
By the Numbers –End of Year 2015" fact pack.

## Fluxys watches closely for CCS opportunity



#### Carbon capture techniques



Example: coal & gas power plants→ Mature add-on technology

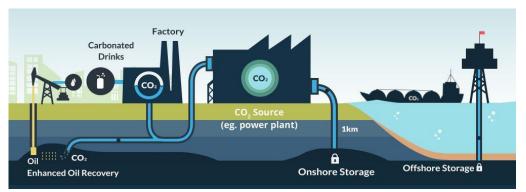
SMR H2 production to supply gas power plant, heating,...

→ Mature technology

Easier CC after combustion

→Needs further R&D

Source: IEA (2012a), Energy Technology Perspectives 2012.





#### What's NEXT: Disruptive technologies

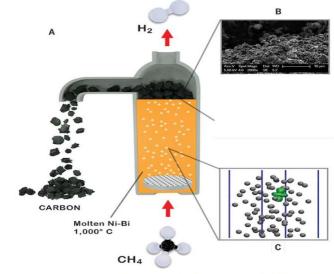


In Switzerland, a giant new machine is sucking carbon directly from the air

(Science, June 1, 2017)

"UC Santa Barbara team develops catalytic molten metals for direct conversion of methane to hydrogen without forming CO2"

(Green Car Congress 17 Nov. 2017)



In de metaalreactor A gaat methaan, dat regaeert in de metaallegering (B), de vrijgekomen koolstof drijft bovenin (B).

Source : https://www.deingenieur.nl



# The future will be complex but Fluxys is ready to take on the challenge

Added value through extensive experience with



- Value through
  - O&M expertise
  - Existing experience in gas asset construction
  - Envisioned commercial synergies (Unbundled; Entry-Exit market model;...)



#### **AGENDA**

08h30: Welcome

09h30: Gas supply and demand outlook Arno Büx

10h15: Focus on Belgium Huberte Bettonville

11h00: Break

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Public Distribution Interface Manager



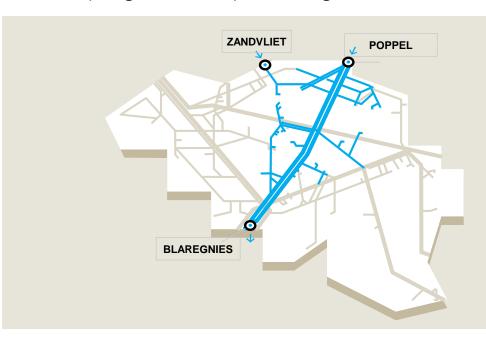
## Conversion L/H Agenda

- 1. L gas in Belgium
- 2. Situation in NL
- 3. Conversion L-H in Belgium: planning



### Coexistence of two types of gas in Belgium

- The natural gas from the Netherlands (L-gas) is the first natural gas imported in Belgium (1966)
- Due to the increase of natural gas consumption, Belgium imported H-gas as from end 1970 also from other sources (Algeria, Norway, United Kingdom, Qatar, etc) → existence of two types of natural gas: L-gas (single source) and H-gas

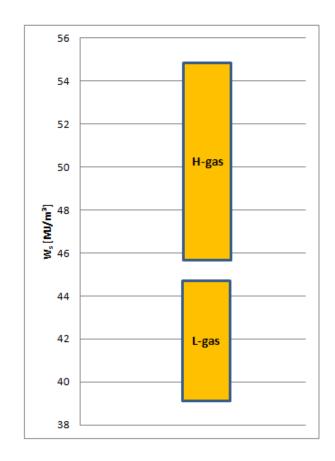


- Annual consumption of L-gas : 5 bcm
- 1/3 of the total Belgian consumption
- 50% of the public distribution consumption
- 36 industrial clients connected to the transport network
- 1.6 million connections on L
- 100% provisioning of the French L-market
- No production, no storage



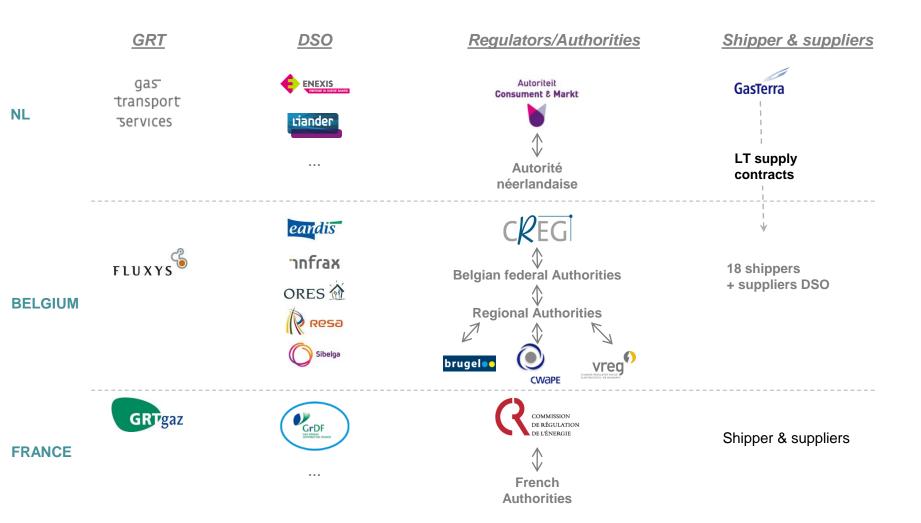
#### H-gas / L-gas

- H & L gas groups are defined by European Norm EN437
- High calorific gas contains more energy by cubic meter
- Low calorific gas contains more nitrogen and therefore less energy by cubic meter
- The technical conditions for distribution are different (H-gas : 21 mbar, L-gas : 25 mbar)





#### L Gas: Stakeholders





## Conversion L/H Agenda

1. L gas in Belgium

2. Situation in NL

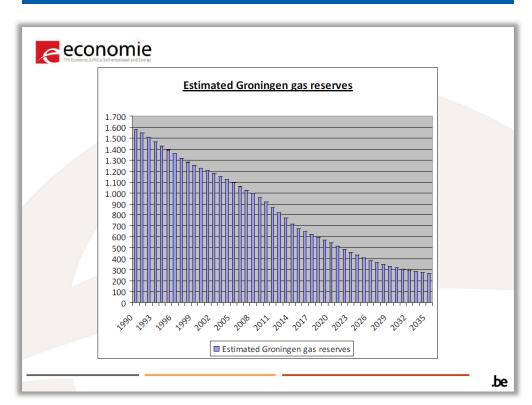
3. Conversion L-H in Belgium: planning

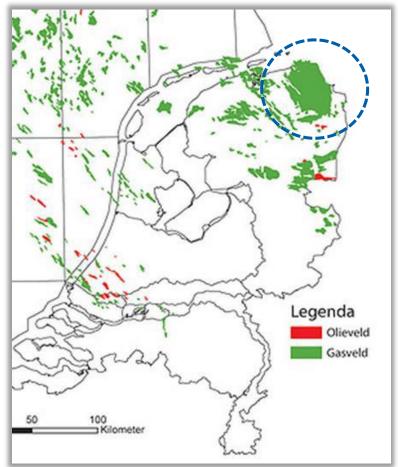


## The decline of the L-gas Groningen gas field

#### Gas field is 75% depleted

(from 2800 bcm initial in 1963 to 680 bcm currently left)







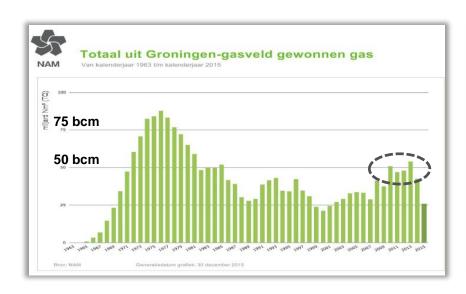
#### L-gas future in the Netherlands

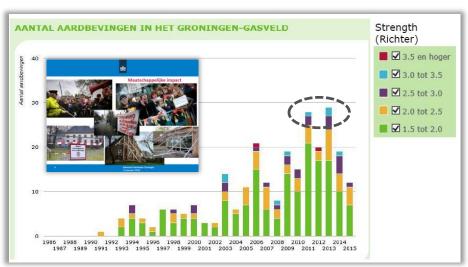
- The NL authorities announced\* in December 2012 that :
  - Market conversion is the chosen solution for the decline of Groningen (no further investments in L-gas storages and quality conversion)
  - Market conversion to start first in DE, BE, FR
  - Current contracts will be respected (no disturbance of the commercial processes)
  - Exports will progressively decline and be stopped by 2030



#### Earthquakes are accelerating the process

- 2010-2013: Highest yearly production volumes since 1985 (relatively cold years)
- Increase of earthquakes (amount and intensity) during the same period
- Increase of social and political pressure to limit the Groningen production





Begin 2018, parts of Groningen were shaken by earthquakes measuring 3.4. (biggest tremor since 2012)

#### Update from NL authorities

- Letter from Energy Minister to Parliament 29/03/18 (main elements)
  - As of 2030 no production from the Groningen field
  - The gas extraction level is set to fall below 12 billion m³(n) by no later than October 2022
  - Let GTS build the nitrogen installation and purchase the additional nitrogen at a blending station
  - Convert 200 industries in NL to either sustainable energy or H-gas
  - Discuss with the L-gas countries to reduce the L-gas export as fast as possible.
    - Sermany, the conversion of an electricity plant in Cologne and a blending facility by EWE/GTG Nord are mentioned.
    - » France and Belgium, blending facilities and the reversed conversion are mentioned (L inject)
  - Convert households and greenhouses to sustainable energy (50,000-200,000 households per year)

#### Next steps

- June 2018: "ontwerpinstemmingsbesluit" for consultation (how and how much Groningen production is allowed)
- September 2018 : final decision (instemmingsbesluit)



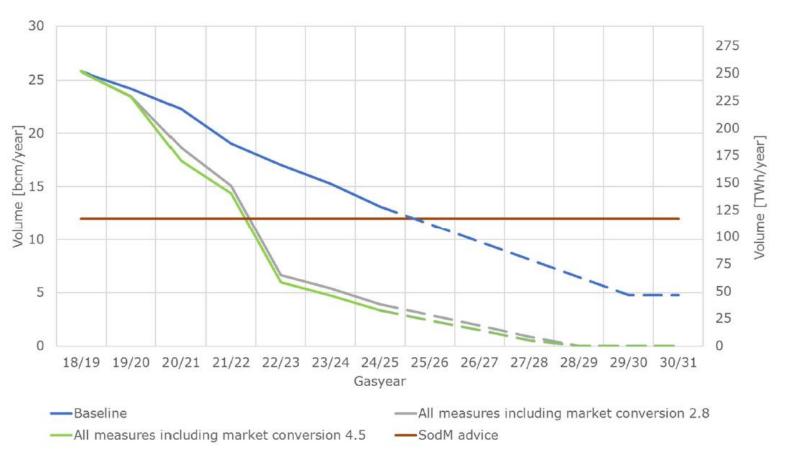
## Update GTS Investment plan (NOP2017-addendum)

	Contribution to volume reduction [bcm]	Investment costs payable by GTS [mIn €]	Annual operating costs [mln €]	Operational by	Estimated tariff increase [%]
Nitrogen plant Zuidbroek	7	500 ± 30%	30	Q1 2022	5 - 10%
Conversion large consumers	8 main consumers: 2.3	55 ± 40%	< 1	Between 2020 and 2022	< 1%
	next 45 consumers: 1.1	165 ± 40%	< 2	Between 2020 and 2022	Between 1 and 2%
Additional nitrogen	1-1.5	10 ± 40%	6	Earliest 2019/2020	< 1%
Total	10.3 - 11.9	730 ± 30% to 40%	< 39		Between 7 and 13%



## Update GTS Investment plan (NOP2017-addendum)

#### Expected effect of all measures on Groningen production





Source: GTS, NOP2017-addendum

## Conversion L/H Agenda

- 1. L gas in Belgium
- 2. Situation in NL
- 3. Conversion L-H in Belgium: planning



### Federal communication



- Federal communication campaign launched by Minister Marghem on 02/10/2017
- General information website available and presented to stakeholders
- Website includes search by postcode application leading to "impacted/non impacted" identification
- If case of "impacted", link to specific DSO and list of professionals for gas appliances compatibility checks is provided
- Communication toolkit available to reinforce visual identity

www.gasverandert.be/nl www.legazchange.be/fr

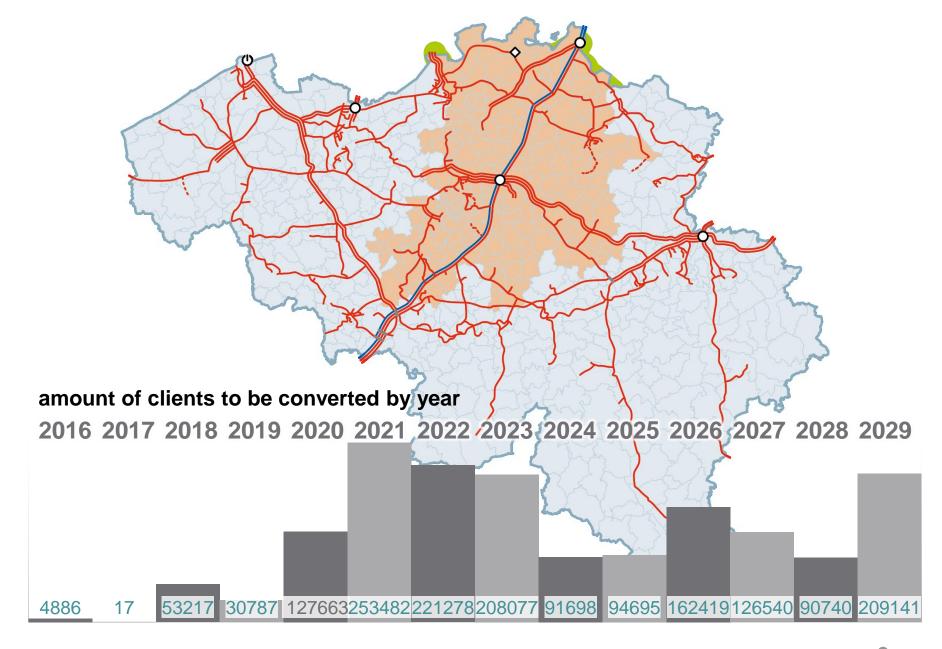


## Indicative conversion planning

The main criteria used to develop the indicative planning are:

- Ensuring the availability and continuity of the transport and distribution capacity for the market (including transit capacities to France)
- Maximum re-use of existing transport and distribution infrastructure (cost efficiency)
- Progressive conversion of clusters up to ~250 000 clients per year
- Have the L-market completely converted to H-gas by the end of the summer 2029
- → First significant conversion step planned on 1/06/2018

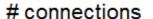


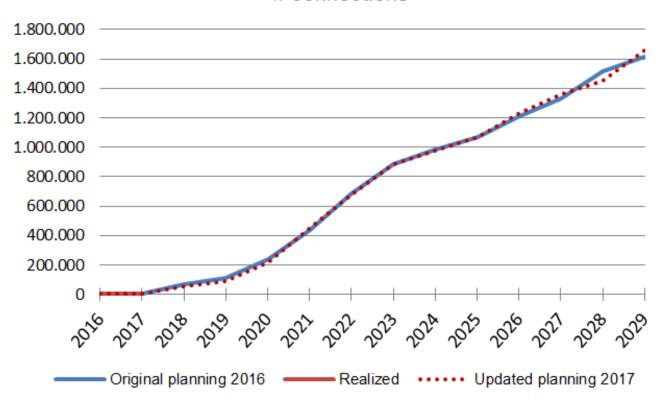


**L-net Conversion** 

## Synergrid planning & progress





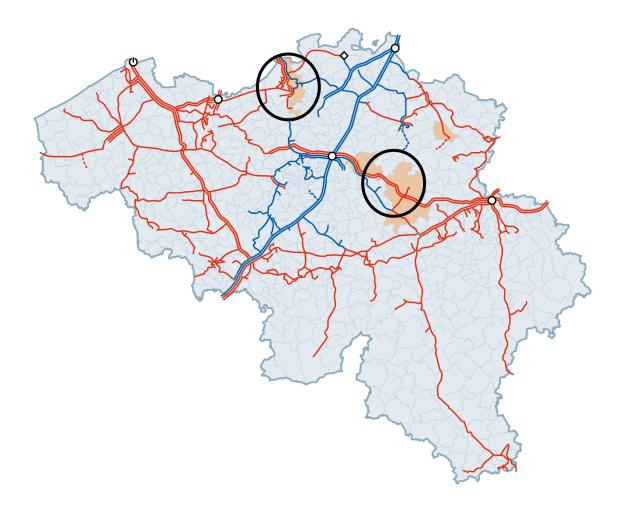


Note: Planning 2020 currently under approval within Synergrid







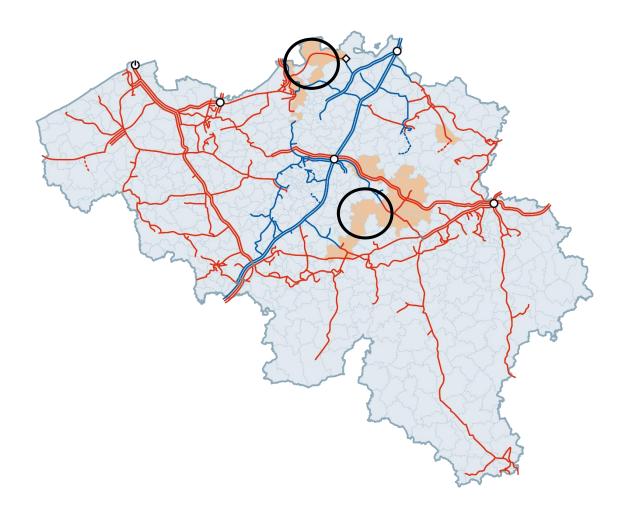




## Planning 2019 about 30.000 connections



+ 1 Fluxys industrial client





## Timing & Switch of entry

- The indicative planning has started in 6/2016 and will finish by end 2029
  - The precise timing of the conversion of each end user depends on the localisation on the Fluxys network.
- Fluxys organised a specific info session for the end users connected on its L-network in September 2016 and sent a letter mentioning the indicative date of conversion
- Fluxys contacts proactively each concerned end user minimum 1 year before the date of its conversion
- Shippers have the possibility to switch Entry L → Entry H capacity once a year in accordance with the converted Exit capacity thanks to L/H Capacity Switch Service



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### NEW SOS REGULATION (EU) 2017/1938

- After 3 years of proposals, discussions and debates, the new SoS regulation has been approved and published in the EU Official Journal: Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply.
- Introduction of a solidarity principle: in the event of a severe gas crisis, neighbouring Member States will help out to ensure gas supply to households and essential social services, such as healthcare and security services, in the case of a severe crisis.
- Closer regional cooperation: regional groups facilitate the joint assessment of common security of supply risks and the development of an agreement on joint preventive and emergency measures.
- Greater transparency: Natural gas companies will have to notify long-term contracts that are relevant for security of supply (28 % of the annual gas consumption in the Member State).

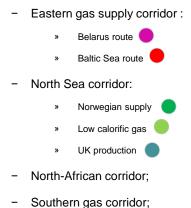


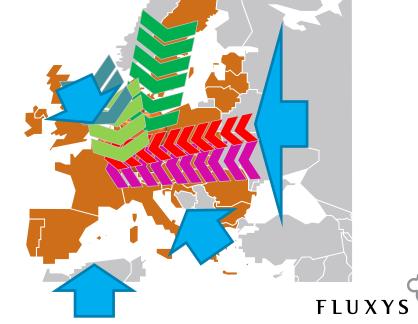
#### THE REGIONAL COLLABORATION: REGIONAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

- By 1st of November 2017 ENTSOG has performed a Union-wide simulation of gas supply and infrastructure disruption scenarios, as defined in the Regulation.
- Based on the scenarios developed in this simulation, regional risks groups have to elaborate common risks assessments and these also have to be added in their respective national risks assessments (deadline: 01/10/2018).

Supply corridor concept consisting of 4 main corridors (each consisting of multiple supply routes)

> example: routes impacting Belgium:





#### THE REGIONAL COLLABORATION: REGIONAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

- Belgium part of 5 supply routes :
  - Belarus route (Czech Republic, Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia)
  - Baltic Sea route (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden)
  - Norwegian supply (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
  - Low calorific gas (Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands)
  - **UK production** (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom)
- Discussions and first draft results in the different risks groups leaded by Poland (Belarus), Germany (Baltic Sea), France (Norwegian supply), UK (UK production) and The Netherlands (Low calorific gas).
- Lot of work and coordination to achieve the target requested by the Regulation.



## UPDATE NEW GAS SOS REGULATION SOLIDARITY: PRINCIPLES



- Art. 13 of Regulation introduces new solidarity principle where A Member State connected to another Member State having requested the solidarity shall take the necessary measures to ensure that gas supply to customers other than solidarity protected customers is reduced as long as the gas supply to solidarity protected customer in the MS which requested the application of the solidarity measure is not satisfied.
- To build solidarity principle between Member States, technical, legal an financial arrangements have to be agreed in their respective Emergency Plans → need closer cooperation with all stakeholders (MS, TSO, DSO, NRA, gas undertakings...).
- The solidarity also put some new challenges:
  - Protected customers in case of solidarity ≠ with definitions of protected customers → split to be done between households and SME's on DSO level!
  - Critical gas-fired power plants can be prioritised above protected customers in case of solidarity → need concertation with the electricity TSO



## UPDATE NEW GAS SOS REGULATION SOLIDARITY: way forward

- EU has published Recommendations (EU) 2018/177 on 2 February 2018 on the elements to be included in the technical, legal and financial arrangements between Member States for the application of solidarity mechanism (with 3 months delay on the initial planning).
- By 1 December 2018, the Member States must adopt the necessary measures, including those agreed in technical, legal and financial arrangements, to ensure that gas is supplied to solidarity protected customers in the requesting Member State.
  - If no agreement between Member states by 1/10/2018 => Commission may propose framework
- FPS Economy already took some actions to align its position with neighbouring countries. Legal discussion on the juridical form of the arrangement and its content: gas price, gas volume (min and max), financial arrangement and compensations.
- Need lot of coordination and interactions between Competent Authorities to be successful in this challenging timing! All arrangements must be part of their respective Emergency Plans (deadline: 01/03/2019).





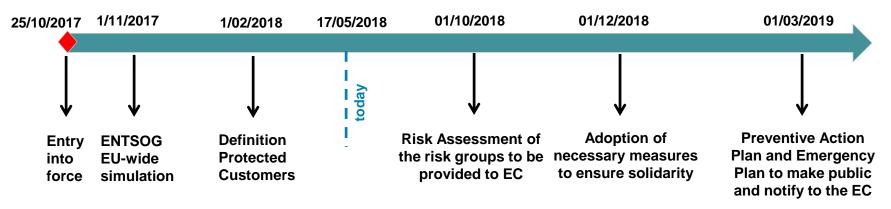
### Preventive action plan and emergency plan

- The Preventive Action Plan mainly contains the results of the Risk Assessment and the measures to prevent the risks, while Emergency Plan mainly contains the measures to take in case of crisis declaration.
- The Plans shall contain regional chapters (with appropriate and effective cross-border measures) for each risk group where the Member State is involved → 5 regional chapters for Belgium in both documents.
- For non-market based measures adopted after the entry into force of the Regulation, Commission can ask impact assessment in case of endanger of SOS of other Member States of possible market distortion.
- Spill-over effect gas/electricity must be taken into account in the Plans (with possible CCGT included in protected customers).
- Emergency Plan must contains the legal, technical and financial arrangements linked to solidarity.
- Plans must be notified to EU Commission on 01/03/2019.





### Challenges ahead



- The implementation of the new Regulation will ask new regional cooperation, even if SOS clearly stays a national competency.
- Solidarity stays a challenging pinpoint to implement in due time, given that Belgium must conclude bilateral agreements with all neighbouring countries.
- Risk Assessments, Preventive Action Plans and Emergency Plans shall be developed in accordance with the templates contained in Annexes V, VI and VII of the new Regulation.
- These documents have to be reviewed every 4 years (or even in less than 4 years in case of changes circumstances).



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## Consultation Connection Agreement: Agenda

• Why?

Consultation Process

Connection Agreement : main changes

Operational Procedures (annex 1): main changes

Summary



## Consultation on Connection Agreement

- Why?
  - Some main changes in the agreement i.e.:
    - In case of shipper default, Fluxys takes over the role of shipper
    - Introduction of a calibration interval for gasmeters
    - Possibility by Fluxys to disconnect after 3 years of unused connection
  - Some main changes in annex 1 Operational Procedures i.e.:
    - Structure: chronological / separation of the commercial, metrological, construction and operational topics
    - Pressure Equipment Directive
    - Calibration interval of gasmeter / correction curve in the flow computer
- When: June 2018



## Consultation Connection Agreement : Process

Launch of the consultation : 4<sup>th</sup> June 2018

• End of the consultation: 29<sup>th</sup> June 2018

 During the consultation period you are free to give your remarks, comments, etc. to Fluxys Belgium

- » Mailadress : marketing@fluxys.com
- After the consultation and the analysis of all remarks,..., Fluxys
  Belgium will bundle them and hand them to the Regulator, together
  with the proposal of the adapted connection agreement
- The Regulator will decide on the approval of the document or ask for a new consultation



## Main changes in Connection Agreement (1/3)

#### 1. Definitions

- New
  - (7) Ultrasonic Measuring Device
  - (29) Pressure Equipment Directive
  - (40) Natural Gas Price: reference price

#### - Modifications

- (25) m<sup>3</sup>(n) cubic meter under **base** conditions (0°C, 1,01325 bar)
- (37) MAOP maximal allowed operational pressure



## Main changes in Connection Agreement (2/3)

- 3.1.1. Obligations (reference to annex 1 : Operational Procedures)
  - Applicable for new built or modified parts of the receiving station
  - Calibration of each meter at least every 15 years : compliance by 01/01/2023
  - Introduction of the correction curve in the volume conversion device compliance by 01/01/2030
  - New built parts have to be compliant with the PED



## Main changes in Connection Agreement (3/3)

## • 3.4. Default Shipper

- If Fluxys finds that the measures described in the Code of Conduct are not followed or if Fluxys suspends the transport services according to STA, Fluxys may ask the End User to find a new Shipper within a maximum period of 10 working days
- During the period of max 10 days, the End User agrees to pay to Fluxys
  - (1) Quantity of natural gas consumed by its site (Reference price)
  - (2) Transport capacity subscribed by Default Shipper
- After 10 days, in case no new shipper has been assigned by End User,
   Fluxys has the right to close the general inlet valve
- If End User buys directly on ZTP and Default Shipper subscribes only the transport capacity, appropriate measures will be implemented
- 7.5. Disconnection of unused connections
  - Fluxys has the possibility to terminate the connection agreement and to disconnect an unused connection after 3 years without a gas transport contract



## Main changes to annex 1 Operational procedures

- Previous version dated 2011
- New version : sequence more chronological
- Main changes :
  - 1. Compliance with Pressure Equipment Directive
  - 2. Introduction of calibration period for the gasmeters
  - 3. Introduction of correction curve in the flow computer



## Annex 1 Operational procedures : Conformity with Pressure Equipment Directive (1/3)

- Applicable: immediately after formal approval by the CREG
- For new projects and modifications started after the formal approval: as from the formal approval of the CREG
- The current Operational Procedures remain applicable for projects and modifications started prior to the date of the formal approval



# Annex 1 Operational procedures: Introduction of (re)calibration period of the gasmeter (2/3)

- Applicable as from 01/01/2023
- Today: no limit on the validity date of the last calibration of the meter
- Turbine Meter:

No series connection possible : 15 years

Series connection possible : 30 years

Rotor Meters :

15 years

Ultrasonic meters:

To be defined and function of tolerances in the applicable international directive



## Annex 1 Operational procedures: Introduction of the correction curve in the flowcomputers (3/3)

- Applicable for meters with a working pressure > 4 barg
- Only turbine and ultrasonic meters
- Applicable :
  - New projects and replacement of existing devices: as from formal approval by the CREG
  - Existing devices :
    - device can be reprogrammed and the correction curve is available:
      - 12 months after formal approval by the CREG
    - Other devices : by 01/01/2030



## Summary

• We invite you to post your remarks, comments, .... on the proposed changes of the connection agreement and its annexes to

marketing@fluxys.com



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Tim De Vil Sector Officer



## Agenda

Connection point

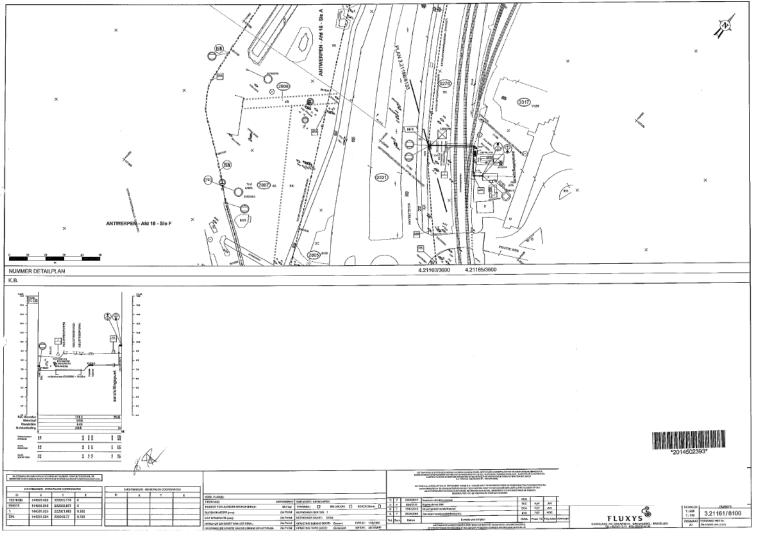
Corrosion details and installation history

General issue

• Fluxys' maintenance program for ground exits



# Connection point (responsibility limit): Annex A.3 from connection agreements (example)



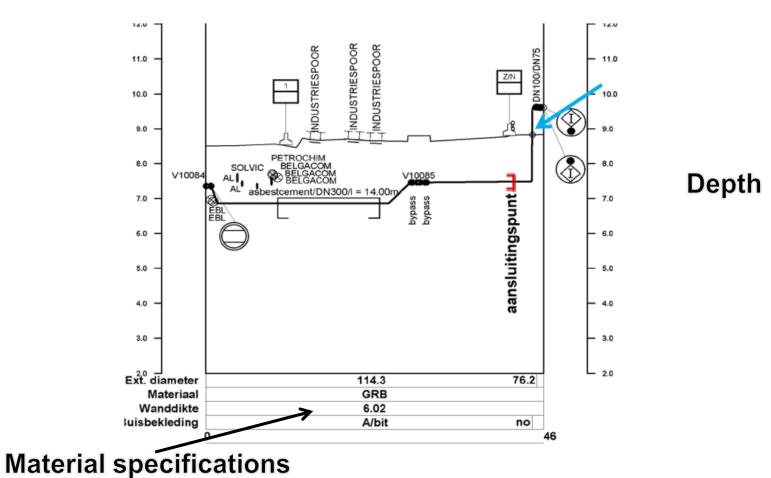
## Connection point : Annex A.3 Example

→ Top view INSTALLATIE aansluitingspunt **Property limit** 



# Connection point : annex A.3 Example

### → Profile





## Connection point – Pipeline inspection

- Beacons and inspection by Fluxys BE:
  - Inspection by Fluxys BE Metering: Yearly visit metering equipment in End User receiving station. (Only metering equipment is inspected)
  - Inspection by Fluxys BE Cathodic Protection. (Only Fluxys BE pipeline till connection point is inspected)
    - » Physically the protection continuous in underground part till first insulation joint.
  - Inspection by Fluxys BE GRID-patrollers. (Only Fluxys BE pipeline till connection point is inspected)
  - Beaconing with orange markers (concrete and or PVC-PP) only on Fluxys BE pipeline sections. Downstream the connection points the orange beacons are removed or replaced by yellow beaconing.
  - Sticker "Connection Point" on last Fluxys BE marker Fluxys BE since 2017.



## **Connection Point**

Sticker "Connection Point" on last Fluxys BE marker since 2017.



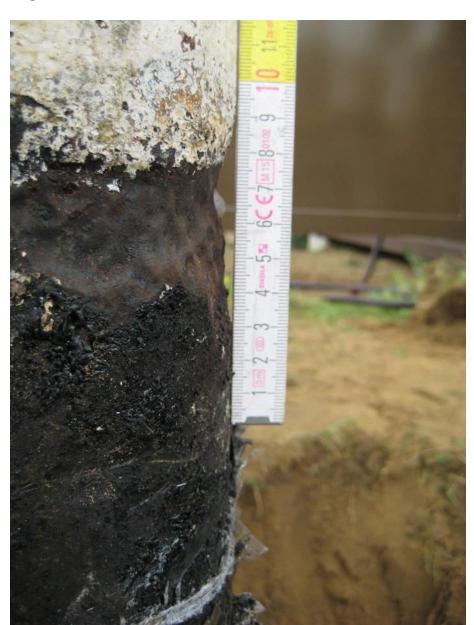






# Detailed analysis leak

- Protection against corrosion:
  - Above ground: painting system(visual)
  - Under ground:
    - 1. Coating (bitumen or PE)
    - 2. Cathodic protection
- Bad adherence of above ground coating caused by long term exposure on UV.
- Water infiltration in first part of coating
- Ideal corrosion environment:
  - Painting system continuously wet and degradation invisible.
  - No ground contact → no functioning of Cathodic protection. Protection only by coating.
- Corrosion velocity 0,1 − 0,2mm per year.



### General Issues

- Estimated 180-200 out of ca. 240 connected industrial end users with the same type of ground exit
- The life time of the coating of such a ground exit is estimated at 15 to 20 years
- Degrading adherence of the coating can lead to water infiltration and potential corrosion
- A mail concerning this issue was sent to all end users in February 2018



# Fluxys BE maintenance program for ground exits

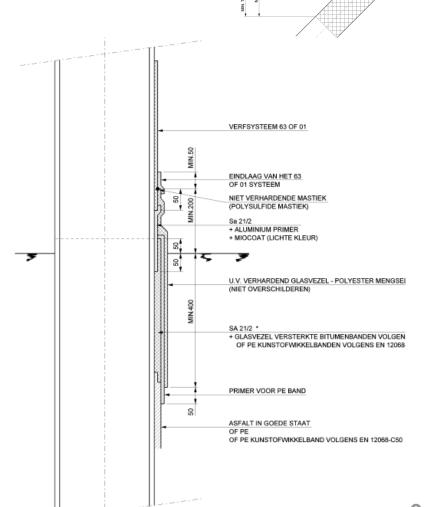
- Screening of the coating and paint system by Fluxys BE and Vinçotte every 15 years
  - » Replacement within 3 years or re-evaluation after 3 years
- Replacement by certified coating companies (i.e.; Gravo, Etwal, ...) after 15 till 20 years. Free up for a depth of 50cm, remove old coating, sandblasting the zone of the ground exit, repaint and recoat, terrain recovery



FLUXYS

# Fluxys BE maintenance program





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Ivan Brysens SR Public Distribution Interface Officer



#### **AGENDA**



- ✓ Different types of maintenance works
- ✓ Different kind of interventions
- ✓ Techniques to minimize or avoid impact on End User



### TYPES OF MAINTENANCE WORKS



ACCESS CODE FOR TRANSMISSION

Based on version approved by CREG on 20 October 2016

1 of 5

Almost every day Fluxys is executing maintenance works in order to improve the GRID and guarantee gas supply

The maintenance procedures are described in the "Access Code For Transmission"

Three types of maintenance works are defined:

- Long Term Planned Works
- Short Term Planned Works
- Emergency



#### LONG TERM PLANNED WORKS



In <u>September of each year</u>, information from Fluxys to **Grid Users about:** 

- Long Term Planned Works and associated constraints
- Timing and duration

At Grid Users request, a discussion may be held with Fluxys to decide about timing and duration

All effort to provide the final planning not later than 15 December of the calendar year preceding the Long Term Planned works

Fluxys shall make every effort to respect the Grid Users' subscribed transmission service during maintenance, repair and replacement works insofar as possible from an operational and technical point of view



#### SHORT TERM PLANNED WORKS

Fluxys may perform maintenance, repair or replacement works which are required to be promptly performed in order to maintain the safety and integrity of the Transmission System

Schedule and estimated duration will be notified as soon as possible and <u>not later than 10 working days</u> before the intervention



Fluxys shall use all reasonable efforts to limit the interruption of the subscription



#### **EMERGENCY WORKS**



In case of Emergency, Fluxys shall have the right at any time to interrupt all or part of the subscription in order to safeguard the safety and integrity of the Transmission System and perform the necessary repair works

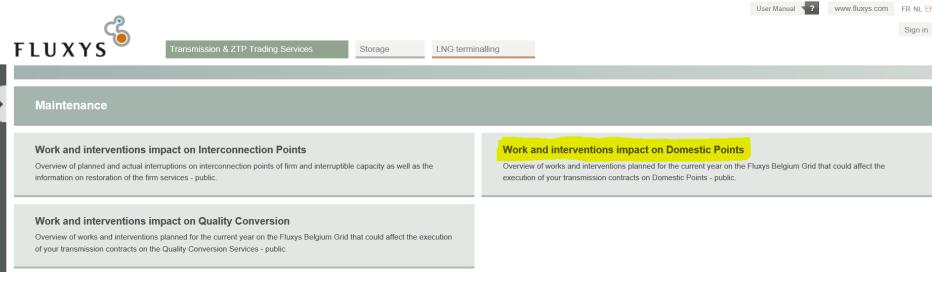


# MAINTENANCE

# Information on EDP Platform Transmission - Storage - LNG



https://gasdata.fluxys.com/media/1231/maintenance-transmission-for-domestic-exit-points.pdf





# Information on EDP Platform Storage -Transmission - LNG





# Information on EDP Platform Storage -Transmission - LNG





#### FLUXYS BELGIUM SA

Planned Works and Interventions 2018
Transmission for Domestic Exit Points

Year	Month	Week	Concerned Installation	Task Description	Impact	Impact From	Impact To	Supply Points	Status	Impact on Quality Conversion	Impact on IP and E/E	Impact on Storage
2018	4	16	Loenhout		No possibility for Injection & Send-Out. Nominations will be accepted, aggregated confirmations will be 0	16/04/2018	27/04/2018	Storage Loenhout	Scheduled			х
2018	4	17	Destelbergen	Restructuring grid	Capacity: impact	25/04/2018	25/04/2018	IMEWO Destelbergen (GOS IMEWO Gent)	Scheduled			
2018	4	17	Marche-Lez-Ecaussinnes	Replacement valve	Capacity: impact	26/04/2018	26/04/2018	Total Petrochemicals Feluy	Scheduled			
2018	5	18	Strombeek	Modification pressure reducing station	Capacity: impact	2/05/2018		Sibelgas Strombeek Bever (GOS Sibelga Brabant), Sibelga Strombeek-Bever (GOS Sibelga Quai)	Scheduled			
2018	3	19	Drogenbos	Deconnection former enduser	Capacity: impact	8/05/2018	8/05/2018	PP/Drogenbos STEG	Scheduled			
2018	5	20	Dunkerque	Maintenance on GRTgaz grid (station Clipon)	Capacity: impact	15/05/2018	15/05/2018	Dunkerque LNG Terminal	Scheduled		Х	
2018	6	24	Dendermonde	Build-in of a new valve junction	Capacity: impact	13/06/2018	22/06/2018	PP/CHP Oudegem Papier	Scheduled		Х	
2018	9	39	Seneffe	Replacement valve	Capacity: impact	26/09/2018	26/09/2018	Syngenta Chemicals Seneffe	Scheduled			
2018	10	43			No possibility for Injection & Send-Out. Nominations will be accepted, aggregated confirmations will be 0	22/10/2018		Storage Loenhout	Scheduled			х
2018	12	1	Verlaine	Replacement valve	To be determined	31/12/2018	31/12/2018		Scheduled			

- Long term planned works: mailing before 30-09-xx for works in xx+1
- Short term and Long term planned works: mailing every month
- Individual mailing to concerned End User
- Emergency: mailing and call dispatching center



# DIFFERENT KIND OF INTERVENTIONS: PIGGING OPERATIONS (planned works)







# DIFFERENT KIND OF INTERVENTIONS: MODIFICATION TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (PLANNED WORKS)









# DIFFERENT KIND OF INTERVENTIONS: REPAIR WORKS (UnPLANNED)









### AVOID OR MINIMIZE IMPACT FOR END USER



In order to avoid or minimize the impact for the EU, Fluxys (Gas Flow Management) discusses the possible solutions with the EU.



#### AVOID OR MINIMIZE IMPACT FOR END USER

#### Different possibilities to be analysed case by case:

- 0. Rerouting gas flow
- 1. During maintenance shutdown end-user
- 2. During partial maintenance shutdown end-user with alternative supply
- 3. During normal operation end-user with alternative supply
- 4. With alternative intervention techniques (stopple, ...)

#### Important!

Extract "Code of Conduct" (article 132, § 1)

Fluxys has the right to interrupt or reduce the gas supply in order to guarantee "the system integrity and a safe and efficient functioning of the transmission system".



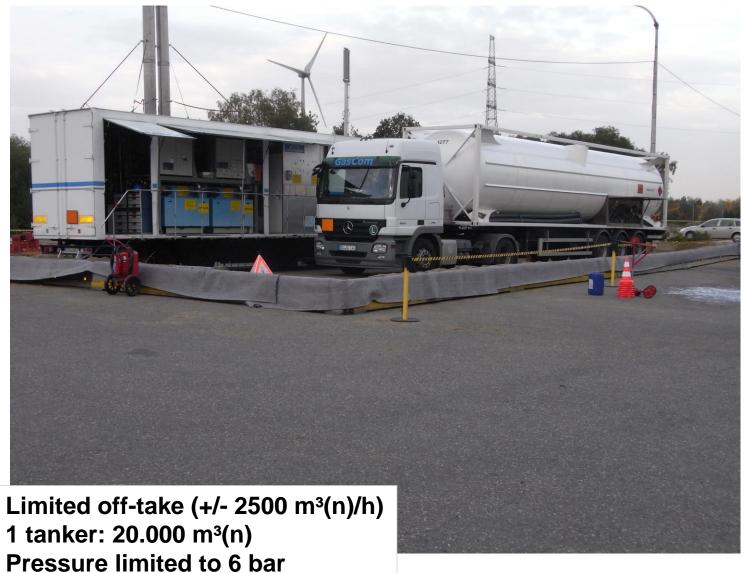
### ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY BY CNG



Limited off-take (+/- 500 m³(n)/h) 1 tanker: 4000 – 7000 m³ (n) Capacity impacted by pressure



# ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY BY LNG



# ALTERNATIVE WAY: TEMPORARY BYPASS



