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EASEE-gas

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5 European Association for the Streamlining of Energy Exchange - gas

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Common Business Practice

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Number: 2005-003/03

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Subject: Constraints

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Approved: 15/07/2024

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Summary

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This Common Business Practice describes the operational procedures to be applied
where constraints arise due to (un)foreseen restrictions in transmission capacity or due
to off-specification gas properties.

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![EASEE-gas logo - Streamlining the gas business]

32 **About EASEE-gas**

33 https://easee-gas.eu/about-easee-gas

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35 **Version List**

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Number/ Version	Approved	Implementation date
2005-003 / 01	2005-09-08	Oct. 2006
2005-003 / 02	2017-mm-dd	Already in place
2005-003 / 03	2024-07-15	Already in place

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38 **Reference List**

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Reference	Document name	Version
Capacity Allocation MIG	Capacity Allocation Process https://www.edigas.org/version-6-1/ https://www.edigas.org/download/111/	6.1
ENTSOG Glossary	Glossary of existing definitions https://www.entsog.eu/sites/default/files/entsog-migration/publications/Tariffs/2017/170421_ENTSOG_Glossary%20of%20definitions.pdf	April 2017
European Regulation	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 Annex 1 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010D0685&qid=1508406526551&from=FR	July 2009
NC INT (EU) 2015/703	Interoperability Network Code http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R0703&from=EN	2015-04-30
NC CAM (EU) 2017/459	Capacity Allocation Mechanisms Network Code https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017R0459	
Nomination & Matching CBP	Harmonisation of the Nomination and Matching Process for Double-Sided and Single-Sided Nomination https://easee-gas.eu/latest-cbps https://easee-gas.eu/download_file/DownloadFile/23/cbp-2014-001-01-harmonisation-of-the-nomination-and-matching-process-for-double-sided-and-single-sided-nomination	2015-06-23
Nomination & Matching MIG	Nomination and Matching Process https://www.edigas.org/version-6-1/ https://www.edigas.org/download/113/	6.1

REMIT	European Regulation	
	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202401106	
ROLE MODEL	Harmonised Gas Role Model Document	2018-001/03
	https://easee-gas.eu/gas-role-model-1	

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41   **Common Business Practice 2005-003/03 "Constraints"**

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43   **1. APPLICATION AREA**

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45   This CBP defines procedures and principles which shall be applied between
46   "adjacent" System Operators (SOs) and between SO and Capacity Responsible Party
47   (CRP) / Balance Responsible Party (BRP)[1] when a constraint occurs in the system of
48   one of the SOs. This CBP shall be applied at Connection Points[2] (CP) where
49   nomination and matching take place.

50   It is assumed that all parties involved are obliged to provide each other with all
51   necessary information. The procedures and principles of this CBP are an addition
52   thereon and supplemental to the existing Common Business Practices[3] (e.g. CBP
53   2014-001/01).

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56   **2. DEFINITION OF CONSTRAINT**

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58   In this CBP a Constraint is defined as a planned or unplanned event that may cause,
59   for a limited period, Capacity reductions, affecting thereby the quantity or quality of
60   gas at a given Connection Point, with possible consequences on interactions between
61   System Operators as well as between SO and CRP/BRP.

62

63   If there is any recurrent and / or permanent change in respect of gas quality, the
64   management of this change is not in the scope of the present CBP and should be
65   taken care of in Interconnection Agreement discussions.[4]

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68   **3. TYPES OF CONSTRAINTS**

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70   3.1. Constraint in the Capacity of the system of SOs

71

72   A Constraint may occur when a critical element (e.g. a compressor) in the system of
73   a SO has a temporary decrease in availability, resulting in a lower Capacity at a CP.
74   Another example of such an occurrence might be severe pipe damage making it
75   necessary to decrease the pressure in a section of the system of a SO. The SO
76   operating the affected system shall define the duration and the remaining transport
77   capacity, and, in case of an unplanned Constraint, shall take immediate corrective
78   actions in order to recover the necessary capacity.

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[1] see reference list Role Model
[2] see reference list Nomination & Matching CBP
[3] see reference list Nomination & Matching CBP

[4] If the concerned SOs can't find a suitable agreement together in the Interconnection Agreement,
they shall refer to the Interoperability Network Code Article 15 to proceed further with their
national regulators.

80　3.2. <u>Constraint due to gas quality (gas properties) problems</u>
81
82　When gas is qualified as off-specification, according to the specified limits and
83　relevant procedures in the Interconnection Agreement if any, the receiving SO is not
84　obliged to accept the gas. The receiving SO shall define the quantity of off-
85　specification gas that can be transported, while the SO who delivers the off-
86　specification gas shall take immediate corrective actions in order to bring the gas
87　properties back within specification as soon as possible. On the request of the
88　receiving SO, the delivering SO shall apply any necessary reduction of the Capacity.
89
90　When gas is qualified as on-specification according to the specified limits and
91　relevant procedures in the Interconnection Agreement but not according to the
92　national regulation specification, the receiving SO shall define the quantity of gas
93　that can be transported. The receiving SO shall apply any necessary reduction of the
94　Capacity. The SOs shall make their best efforts to agree on new specifications and
95　/or solutions to be integrated in the Interconnection Agreement in the shortest delay,
96　or to be applied operationally in a suitable manner for the SOs.
97
98

4. COMMUNICATION & COORDINATION OF OPERATION

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100
101　The SO affected by an event causing a Constraint who has to take action according
102　to the previous paragraphs shall inform without delay the adjacent SO, BRP/CRP
103　and/or Final customer about the nature, possible impact on the quantity and/or
104　quality of gas that can be transported through the CP and expected duration of the
105　Constraint.
106　Both SOs shall keep each other informed about all relevant issues and the progress
107　in solving the Constraint and about any relevant changes in the magnitude of the
108　said Constraint.
109　The SOs shall stay in close contact with each other in order to minimize the
110　consequences of the Constraint as much as possible. Both SOs shall cooperate as
111　much as possible in order to solve the Constraint in the shortest possible time.
112
113　Whether a Constraint is planned or unplanned is defined in Article 3.3.1 of Annex 1
114　Regulation 715/2009.
115
116　The EDIG@S standard is highly recommended for messages between parties. [5]
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[5] see Reference Nomination & Matching MIG and Capacity Trading Process MIG

4.1. Unplanned Constraints

A message shall be posted on the SOs website and/or any other public
communication means (REMIT message shall be used if applicable). Furthermore
SO(s) shall promptly inform the SO(s) and/or CRPs/BRPs by the most used means
of communication between the SO and its active counterparties at the concerned
CP about the expected duration of the Constraint and the possible impact on the
confirmed quantities.
Providing information to the BRPs is crucial. A good approach is to give the
capacity which is guaranteed.

4.2. Planned Constraints

In case of planned Constraint the SO(s) shall inform the adjacent SO(s) and/or
CRPs/BRPs by posting the expected period of the Constraint and the possible
impact on the available Capacity on the SOs website and/or any other public
communication mean and inform the concerned counterparties by the most used
means of communication.
Providing information to the BRPs is crucial. A good approach is to give the
capacity which is guaranteed.

4.3. Flow under Constraint conditions

A Constraint affects the Capacity of a Connection Point and as a consequence
may reduce the quantities according to the new capacities. The reduction should
respect the reduction mechanism as described in chapter 5. This may result in a
new matching cycle with new confirmed quantities to the CRPs / BRPs. In case
the confirmed quantities of the Connection Point need to be reduced the affected
SO shall issue the appropriate messages to the adjacent SO reflecting the
reduced quantities.

Any revision of the Constraint shall initiate a new calculation of the capacity and a
new matching cycle, which will lead to revised Confirmed quantities. Each CRP /
BRP shall be informed about his revised capacity and confirmed quantity as soon
as possible.

4.4. Flow control

The flow control shall be based upon the agreements between the SOs as a result
of their communication about the magnitude and the duration of the Constraint,
in accordance with the previous paragraph and as far as possible.

164   4.5.   <u>Nominations</u>

165
166   The normal nomination rules as agreed between SO and CRP / BRP shall apply.
167
168
169   4.6.   <u>Allocation</u>

170
171   The Allocation of the delivered quantities shall be according to the agreed
172   Allocation rules.
173
174

175   **5. REDUCTION MECHANISM**

176
177 In case the sum of the nominations is higher than the possible flow, the reduction
178 mechanism must optimize the confirmations.
179 The sum of the confirmations should be as close as possible to the constrained
180 capacity.
181 Reverse nominations (if any) should be taken into account. It increases virtually the
182 possible flow.
183
184 Interruptible capacities
185

186   •   Booked interruptible capacities have to be reduced before booked firm
187   capacities
188   •   Booked interruptible capacities have to be reduced like described in Network
189   Code Capacity Allocation Mechanisms:
190   o   Based on booking time (last booked = first interrupted)
191   o   In case of identical booking time, a pro rata reduction of these specific
192   nominations shall apply.
193
194 If all the interruptible capacities have been reduced to zero and the confirmations are
195 still higher than the maximum flow, the firm capacities are reduced.
196
197 Firm Capacities
198

199   •   Firm capacities have to be reduced pro-rata based on firm capacities, and not
200   pro-rata based on nominations. This 'reduced firm capacity' should be
201   guaranteed for a BRP, meaning as long as the constraint stays at the same
202   level a BRP knows it will not be reduced if the nomination stays equal to or
203   lower than this 'reduced firm capacity'.
204
205 If a BRP is not using his 'reduced firm capacity', this quantity is given to the BRPs
206 nominating more than their 'reduced firm capacity'. This should be done in a way
207 that avoids the need for a BRP to nominate more than what it wants (to get more of
208 a pro-rata).
209

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210   If the curtailment mechanism is not aligned between adjacent TSO's, it is
211   recommended that only the TSO with the higher restriction on the flow sets a
212   constraint to avoid any interference which could lead to a final sum of confirmations
213   lower than the technical possible flow. This solution can be applied if not contrary to
214   applicable regulations and it always requires an agreement between the concerned
215   TSO's.
216
217   It is recommended to always use the same curtailment mechanism (see above)
218   whatever the reason: planned maintenance, unplanned curtailment due to an
219   incident or when the sum of the nominations is higher than the technical maximum
220   (due to the use of interruptible capacity or overnomination).
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