

**Implementation progress of the  
EASEE-gas Common Business Practices**

**2010 Review**

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## I. Introduction

The European Association for the Streamlining of Energy Exchange-gas, or EASEE-gas, was established on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2002. EASEE-gas's aim is to create an efficient and effective European gas market by simplifying and streamlining business processes between the stakeholders. EASEE-gas provides a structured platform where all market participants can discuss the harmonisation and simplification of business processes by creating Common Business Practices (CBPs). CBPs are supposed to represent areas of best practice across the European gas market and are not indications about the degree of liberalisation in the various countries.

At the time of the survey in 2010, EASEE-gas had approved and issued 14 CBPs, which are available on the EASEE-gas website, [www.easee-gas.org](http://www.easee-gas.org). A full list of all surveyed CPBs is available in the annexes to this report.

EASEE-gas, in consultation with the Madrid Forum participants, has taken responsibility for monitoring the implementation of these CBPs. In March and April 2010 EASEE-gas carried out the fourth survey of CBP implementation to review the progress of implementation of all 14 agreed CBPs and to identify any potential barriers to implementation. All members of EASEE-gas received the questionnaire and a copy was also made publicly available on the website to enable any other EASEE-gas non-member companies to respond. A copy of the questionnaire is available on [www.easee-gas.org](http://www.easee-gas.org) along with the results of the previous three surveys.

## II. Summary

The survey has provided some valuable insight into the stakeholders' adoption of the existing CBPs. The report was compiled based on the results received, identification of any future actions as a consequence of the survey are part of a separate EASEE-gas initiative. The main points identified in the responses were:

- 77 responses from 22 different European Countries with representation from all active EASEE-gas segments
- Good progress; particularly in markets with largest interconnection
- Increase of CBPs and their implementation compared with the survey performed in 2007
- Harmonisation of Units, Interconnection agreements and Constraints are widely implemented CBPs, whereas CBPs such as Harmonisation of Gas Quality still face barriers to implementation
- The degree of implementation of a number of CBPs varies between the different milestones and countries
- Wide implementation where advantages of implementation are obvious
- There are legislative and regulatory barriers to implementation in some countries and so national regulation/legislation needs to provide the proper framework/support to allow implementation
- Central and Eastern European Countries show some difficulties implementing the CBPs, often pointing out legislative and regulatory constraints

### III. Observations from the questionnaire

#### Responses per segment

The questionnaire was sent to EASEE-gas' 75 Full Members and 27 Associate Members, with responses received from 26 Full Members. These responses covered all of the major EASEE-gas segments apart from the End Users and Retail Suppliers segments.

Transporters were the largest segment to respond with 13 replies, followed by Traders and Shippers.

Several members have submitted observations for multiple countries of operation. As such, the numbers of responses counted per question are higher than the number of members participating in the survey.

#### Responses geographically

A total of 22 European countries were covered, with several respondents providing multiple responses covering multiple markets, shown in Figure 1. For the first time, the survey covers markets in Central and Eastern Europe. The Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are new participating countries to this survey. These countries are marked in a lighter shade on the map. Responses were received from Members who have extended operations to these countries, but also from new EASEE-gas members in these areas. This has increased the insight into adoption of CBPs in the entire European gas market considerably.



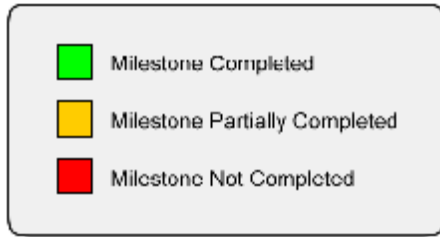
Countries covered by responses in this and previous surveys

<u>Responses</u>	2004	2005	2007	2010
Austria	2	1	1	6
Belgium	4	9	7	10
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1
Denmark	1	1	2	2
Finland	0	0	1	1
France	4	6	6	10
Germany	7	8	8	10
Greece	0	0	0	1
Hungary	0	0	0	1

Ireland	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	3	2	4
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	7	8	6	5
Norway	3	4	1	1
Poland	1	0	0	1
Portugal	1	0	1	1
Slovakia	0	0	0	5
Slovenia	0	0	0	2
Spain	1	1	1	5
Sweden	0	0	1	1
Switzerland	0	0	1	1
United Kingdom	5	9	8	5
	<hr/>			
	40	52	48	75

## IV. Overview of progress per CBP

For each element of each CBP that has been approved, the questionnaire identified the expected implementation date and a number of key milestones required for full implementation of the CBPs. Several CBPs have been merged into one survey due to the close relation of issues addressed therein. Respondents stated whether the CBP had been implemented in the country it was reporting on and if not, when it was likely to be implemented and what were the main barriers to implementation. The legend indicating the level of completion per milestone is given below. It should be remarked that any extreme outliers in the survey have been ruled out from the data evaluation. This entails that any deviation from positive or negative answers representing at least 80% or more of the total number of respondents is excluded ( $N \geq 5$ ).



### 1. CBP 2003-001/01 Harmonisation of Units

*This Common Business Practice promotes the use of the same units for pressure, energy, volume and calorific value by all organisations involved in the delivery of gas from the producer to the client. For the CBP on Harmonisation of Units the implementation date was 1st October 2005. There were four elements relating to Pressure, Volume, Energy and Gross Calorific Value.*

#### 1.1. Pressure: bar



Most respondents (36 out of 43) indicated they are using bar to measure pressure. Other respondents from Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia indicate they use Pascal (Pa) to measure pressure. The respondent in Slovakia is progressing towards target but regulatory and legal changes are still required, while Poland does not have an expected date of completion.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	3	0
Belgium	6	1
Czech Republic	0	1
Denmark	2	0
Finland	1	0
France	5	0
Germany	4	0
Greece	1	0
Hungary	1	1
Ireland	0	0
Italy	1	1
Luxembourg	1	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	1	0
Slovakia	1	2
Slovenia	1	0
Spain	3	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
UK	2	0

## 1.2. Energy: kWh (with a combustion reference temperature of 25°C)



Most respondents (37 out of 46) indicated that are using kWh as energy unit.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	2	1
Belgium	8	0
Czech Republic	1	0
Denmark	2	0
Finland	1	0
France	5	1
Germany	4	0
Greece	1	0
Hungary	1	1
Ireland	0	0
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	1	0
Netherlands	3	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	1	0
Slovakia	2	1
Slovenia	0	1
Spain	3	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
UK	1	1



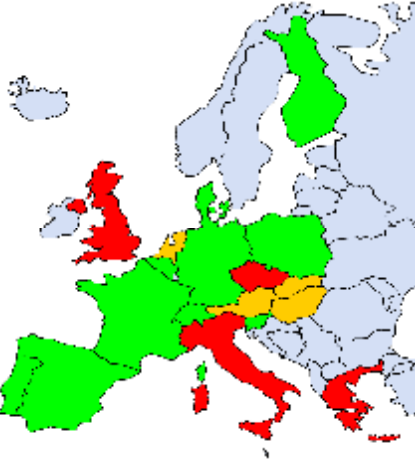
### 1.3. Volume: m3 (at 0°C and 1.01325 bar) (normal m3)



Most respondents (37 out of 46) indicated that are using normal m3 to measure volume. However, some EASEE-gas members in Slovakia, Italy and UK are using standard m3 (measured at 15°C). Slovakia indicates that legislative and regulatory changes are required, as well as contractual, IT systems and network code changes.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	3	0
Belgium	7	1
Czech Republic	1	0
Denmark	2	0
Finland	1	0
France	5	1
Germany	4	0
Greece	1	0
Hungary	1	1
Ireland	0	0
Italy	1	1
Luxembourg	1	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	1	0
Slovakia	1	2
Slovenia	0	2
Spain	3	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
UK	1	1

#### 1.4. Gross Calorific Value: kWh/m<sup>3</sup> (normal m<sup>3</sup>) (with a combustion reference temperature of 25°C)



Most respondents (33 out of 44) indicated that they are using the harmonized Gross Calorific Value. Members in Austria and Italy also mentioned that changes are required from the Regulatory Offices, with impact in the network codes.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	1
Belgium	7	1
Czech Republic	0	1
Denmark	2	0
Finland	1	0
France	6	0
Germany	4	0
Greece	0	1
Hungary	1	1
Ireland	0	0
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	1	0
Slovakia	2	1
Slovenia	2	0
Spain	3	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
UK	0	2

## 2. CBP 2003-002/02 Harmonisation of Nomination and Matching Process

*This Common Business Practice describes a first set of recommendations for the part of the process which relates specifically to cross-border transportation nominations and involves shippers and TSOs. For reasons of consistency, it should also serve as the core for the communication processes between all other relevant parties involved in the gas chain. Implementation Date: 1st April 2009*

### 2.1 General comments on the CBP 2003-002/02

The UK members mentioned that its gas market rules in relation to nominations and matching have been developed over many years with full industry consultation and that the procedures are not harmonised to the EASEE-Gas CBP. Differences at some points are efficiently managed by agents who act on behalf of shippers. It should be stated that shippers can at any time propose a network code modification to move to the EASEE-Gas CBP, this would then be considered by all relevant market participants.

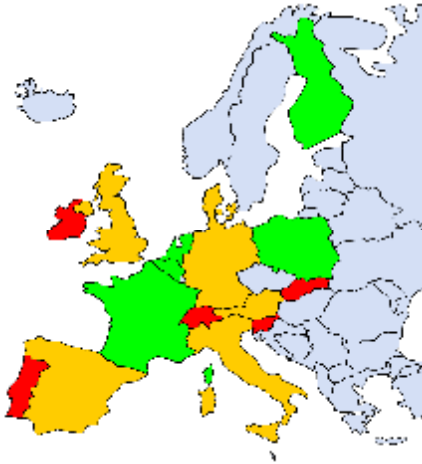
Respondents from Denmark indicated that they intend to fully implement this CBP in 2010, at the same time when introducing Edig@s, XML.

A member in Austria stated that in general these rules are partly too strict to cover different situations in a country or system, the situation being different e.g. if you operate at a TSO or a hub level.

One respondent in Belgium mentioned that if the Hub Services Agreement is open for review, it will consider aligning the lead times with the EASEE-gas CBP.

A respondent from Ireland mentioned that Gaslink has a specific matching process: a matching agent is in place which facilitates cross border flows at Moffat; all deadlines for Nominations are stated in the Code of Operations.

**2.2 The time reference used in the nomination scheme is "Coordinated Universal Time" as defined by the International Radio Consultative Committee**



	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	2	1
Belgium	5	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	1
Finland	1	0
France	5	1
Germany	4	2
Ireland	0	1
Italy	1	1
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	1
Spain	1	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovakia	0	5
Slovenia	0	2
UK	1	1

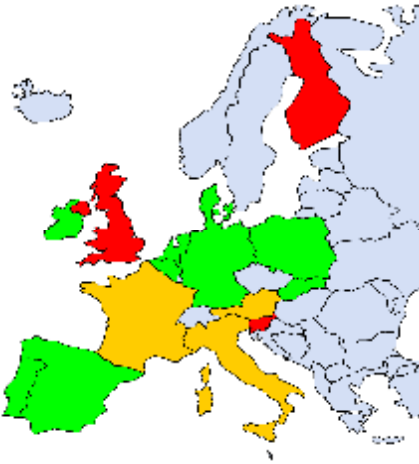
Most respondents (24 out of 42) indicated that this milestone is implemented.

UK respondents mentioned that their gas market works with UK time.

The reasons for not having this milestone implemented are mainly regulatory, existing contracts and change of software. Spanish members mentioned that a change of the network code is required.

Portugal mentioned as a barrier the alignment between power market and natural gas market.

### 2.3 Handling mismatches - Lesser Rule principle applied to matching of nominations



	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	2	1
Belgium	5	1
Czech	0	0
Denmark	2	0
Finland	0	1
France	3	2
Germany	5	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	1	1
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	1	0
Spain	2	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovenia	0	2
Slovakia	5	0
UK	0	2

Most respondents (30 out of 40) indicated that this milestone is implemented.

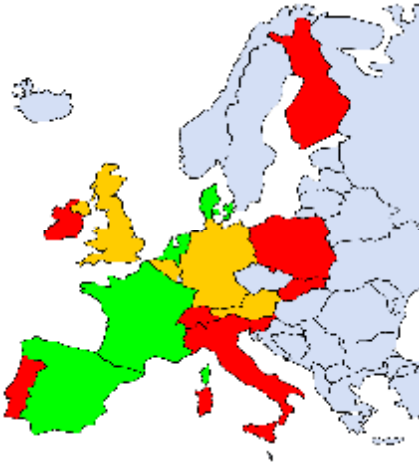
Members in Austria mentioned that lesser rule principle is applied at main interconnection points for physical gas exchange and that for the exchange and the balancing within Austria different rules are defined. Belgian respondents mentioned that it is necessary to adapt operational procedures attached to Hub Services Agreement.

A respondent in France pointed out that the lesser rules is not applicable for LNG terminal business model.

The UK stated that the operator National Grid is not involved in any matching process at interconnectors, the process is carried out by agents working on behalf of shippers in coordination with the interconnector operators.

#### 2.4 Initial Nomination Scheme Deadlines for Gas Day D-1 exist for:

- First Shipper Deadline = 13:00 UTC, (12:00 UTC in Summer-time)
- First TSO Deadline: 14:00 UTC, (13:00 UTC in Summer-time)
- Second Shipper Deadline = 15:00 UTC (14:00 UTC in Summer-time)
- Second TSO Deadline= 17:00 UTC, (16:00 UTC in Summer-time)



Only 18 out of the 40 respondents indicated that this milestone is implemented.

The reasons for not having this milestone implemented are mainly related to network code and software. A respondent from Austria stated that different schemes at TSO level is a barrier.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	2
Belgium	4	2
Czech	0	0
Denmark	2	0
Finland	0	1
France	4	1
Germany	3	2
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	1
Spain	2	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovenia	0	2
Slovakia	0	5
UK	1	1

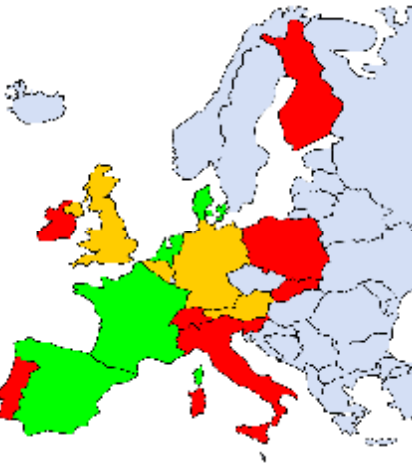
Members in Slovakia, Germany, Hungary, Slovenia mentioned that it is necessary to adapt the agreement with adjacent TSO and/or SSO, as well as the network code.

A respondent in Belgium mentioned that it is necessary to adapt operational procedures attached to Hub Services Agreement.

The UK respondent gave explanation about the functioning of the British nomination process for National Grid: for entry point, shippers should provide National Grid with initial nominations by 14:30 D-1. For exit points, initial nominations are 13:00 D-1 for daily Metered Sites and 14:00 D-1 for Non-Daily metered sites. As well as system changes, the timings of certain operational procedures may have to alter. For example, output nominations are dependant on the publication of the demand forecast, which itself depends on the receipt of weather data. The initial Delivery Flow Notifications must be received by 20:00 D-1 and the initial Offtake Profile Notification must be received by 12:00 D-1.

#### 2.5 Renominations before Gas Day D-1 exist for:

- Third Shipper Deadline= 19:00 UTC (18:00 UTC in Summer-time)
- Third TSO Deadline= 21:00 UTC, (20:00 UTC in Summer-time)
- Fourth Shipper Deadline= 23:00 UTC, (22:00 UTC in Summer-time)
- Fourth TSO Deadline= 01:00 UTC, (00:00 UTC in Summer-time)



17 out of the 32 respondents indicated that this milestone is implemented.

The barriers of non-implementation are mainly regulatory, software change, contracts TSO/TSO or TSO/IO.

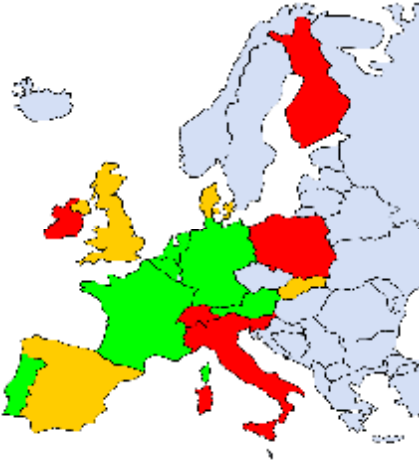
EASEE-gas members of Slovakia, Germany, Hungary, Slovenia mentioned that it is necessary to adapt the agreement with adjacent TSO and/or SSO, as well as the network code in order to implement this milestone, while a Belgian member mentioned that it is necessary to adapt operational procedures attached to Hub Services Agreement.

A respondent in Austria indicated that after first nomination a renomination is possible more or less at every time.

Respondents from the UK mentioned that changes to the Network Code and Systems would be required. At present, renominations can be entered at any time from 15:00 D-1 (UK time) Up to 04:00 D Nominations and Renominations are for the End of Day quantity, not hourly quantities.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	2
Belgium	4	2
Czech	0	0
Denmark	2	0
Finland	0	1
France	4	1
Germany	3	2
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	2
Portugal	0	1
Slovenia	0	2
Slovakia	1	4
Spain	2	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
UK	1	1

**2.6 Message Content: All notices from the shippers shall include information with regard to the receiving or delivering shippers in the adjacent transmission system.**



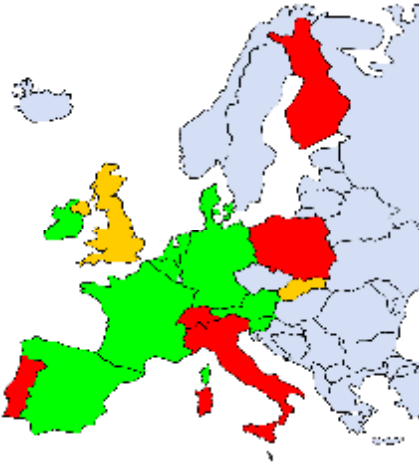
Most respondents (26 out of 41) indicated that this milestone is implemented.

Spain indicated that changes in network code as well as changes in IT software systems would be required.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	3	0
Belgium	5	1
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	1
Finland	0	1
France	4	1
Germany	4	1
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	1	0
Spain	1	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovenia	0	2
Slovakia	4	1
UK	1	1

## 2.7 Re-nominations TSOs

As from two (2) hours before the start of Gas Day D until three (3) hours before the end of Gas Day D, TSOs will allow for a continuous re-nomination process, taking into account a two (2) full hour lead time as from the hour bar. At the end of this period, TSOs will issue a confirmation notice to confirm the rescheduled quantities of gas for Gas Day D.



Most respondents (31 out of 40) indicated that this milestone is implemented.

Respondents from Austria stated that renomination is possible after the day ahead nomination at any time with two hours lead time, within Austria one hour lead time is defined.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	3	0
Belgium	5	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	2	0
Finland	0	1
France	5	0
Germany	5	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	1
Spain	2	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovenia	2	0
Slovakia	3	2
UK	1	1

UK members mentioned that the United Kingdom's gas market is more liberal in that GB NTS allow renominations from shippers for End of Day quantities at any time from 15:00 D-1 until 04:00 D. Delivery Flow Notifications are allowed at any time 20:00 D-1 until the end of Gas Day. Offtake Profile Notifications are allowed from 12:00 D-1 until the end of the Gas Day.

## 3. CBP 2005-001/02 Harmonisation of Natural Gas Quality

*This CBP recommends natural gas quality specifications to streamline interoperability at cross border points in Europe and describes the recommended gas quality parameters, parameter ranges and the implementation plan.*

*Target date for implementation is 1 October 2006.*

### 3.1 Recommended Gas Quality Parameters

This milestone recommends the following gas quality parameters:

S - Total Sulphur (max 30 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

H<sub>2</sub>S + COS - Hydrogen sulphide + Carbonyl sulphide (max 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

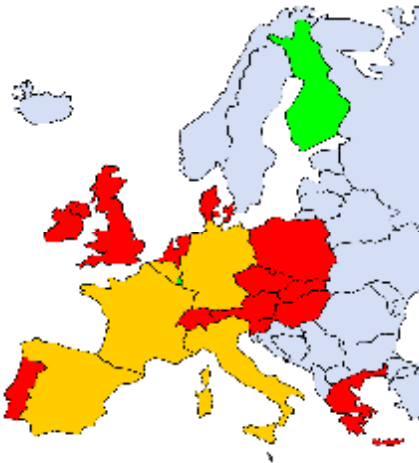
RSH - Mercaptans (max 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)



CO<sub>2</sub> - Carbon dioxide (2.5 mol %)

H<sub>2</sub>O DP - Water dew point (-8°C at 70bar)

HC DP - Hydrocarbon dew point (-2°C at 1-70bar)



Most respondents (31 out of 42) are still working towards the accomplishment of the parameters ranges and values described on CBP, as they were in previous surveys.

Members in Denmark mentioned that carbon dioxide is the only parameter to be implemented, while in the UK all parameters are to be implemented, except for H<sub>2</sub>O DP.

In Belgium it was indicated that necessary changes in contracts are required to implement CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O DP and HC DP.

In Germany and Hungary the range defined for Mercaptans is yet to be implemented since it requires necessary changes in contracts, regulatory framework and IT systems.

In Portugal, regulatory changes are required to implement H<sub>2</sub>S and COS.

Respondents in Slovakia and Poland have not started the CBP implementation pointing out internal, legislative and regulatory constraints.

### 3.2 Recommended Gas Quality Parameters

This milestone recommends the following gas quality parameters:

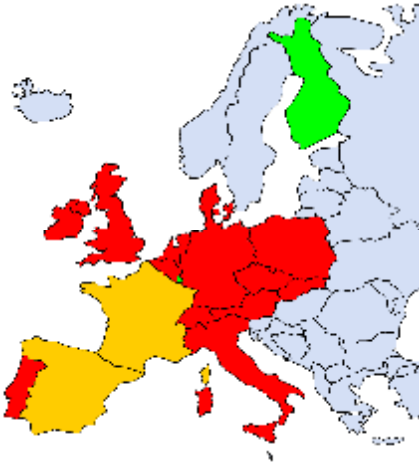
WI - Gross (Superior) Wobbe Index - 13.6 to 15.81 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>

d - relative density - 0.555 to 0.700

O<sub>2</sub> - Oxygen (\*) 0.001 mol%

(\*) Limit is <0.001 mol%, daily average. However, cross border point daily average levels up to 0.01 mol% will be accepted if these are the result of the prudent operation of UGS's, existing in 2006, which use oxygen for desulphurisation purposes.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	2
Belgium	1	4
Czech	0	1
Denmark	0	2
Finland	1	0
France	3	2
Germany	3	2
Greece	0	1
Hungary	0	2
Ireland	0	1
Italy	1	2
Luxembourg	1	0
Netherlands	0	1
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	1
Spain	1	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovakia	0	3
Slovenia	0	1
UK	0	3



The majority (26 out of 31) is still working towards the accomplishment of the parameters ranges and values described on CBP.

Members in Denmark mentioned that legislative changes are required to implement the range described for Wobbe Index, while in the Netherlands changes are needed both in the regulatory and contractual framework.

In the UK and Spain, members pointed out that the Oxygen limit as well as Wobbe Index are not implemented. The UK respondents mention that compliance to the milestone, would require changes to TSO's Safety Case which in turn, requires permission from the UK Government's Health & Safety Executive. Compliance would also require renegotiation of contracts with parties connected to gas National Transmission System (NTS) in Great Britain. The main barrier for implementation in Spain is changes to the network code. It also points out that the limits for all the current parameters are wider than those included in the CBP. Spanish gas system has invested in order to permit the entry of a wider range of gas qualities increasing the portfolio diversity and security of supplies.

Members in Belgium, Greece and Ireland pointed out regulatory changes are required for CBP implementation.

#### 4 CBP 2005-002/02 Interconnection Agreements

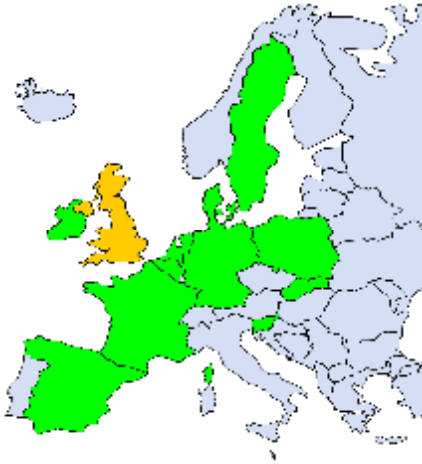
*This Common Business Practice describes the scope of an Interconnection Agreement to be established by two adjacent TSOs, describing how to facilitate interoperability of the grids.*

*Implementation Date: 1st April 2009*

##### 4.1 General comments on the CBP-2005-002-02

A Respondent from Spain mentioned that a new interconnection agreement is in process of approval between France, Spain and Portugal to reinforce the implementation of this CBP.

#### 4.2 Matching procedure



All the responding countries stated that a matching procedure is in place.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	0
Belgium	5	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	3	0
Germany	3	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	1	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	1	1

#### 4.3 Rules for Flow Control



All the respondents (24) indicated that rules for flow control are in place according to the CBP.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	0
Belgium	4	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	3	0
Germany	3	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	1	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	1	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	2	0

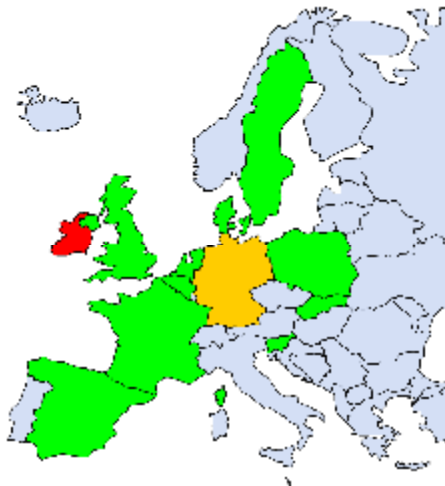
#### 4.4 Measurement Principles of gas quantities and gas quality



All the respondents (20) indicated that rules for Measurement Principles of gas quantities and gas quality are in place according to the CBP.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	0
Belgium	3	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	2	0
Germany	3	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	1	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	2	0

#### 4.5 Gas Quality Specifications

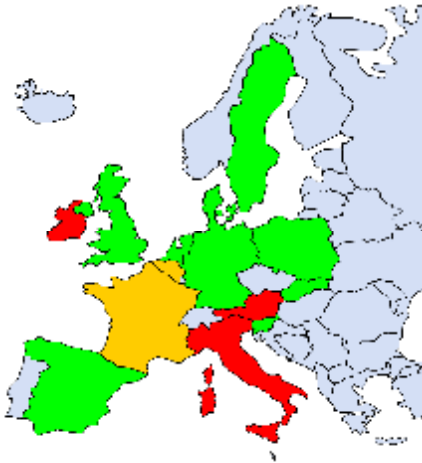


Almost all of the respondents (18 out of 20) indicated that the gas quality specifications are in place according to the CBP.

Ireland indicated that the implementation has not started yet, the barrier being TSO/TSO contract.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	0
Belgium	3	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	2	0
Germany	2	1
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	1	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	2	0

#### 4.6 Allocation Rules



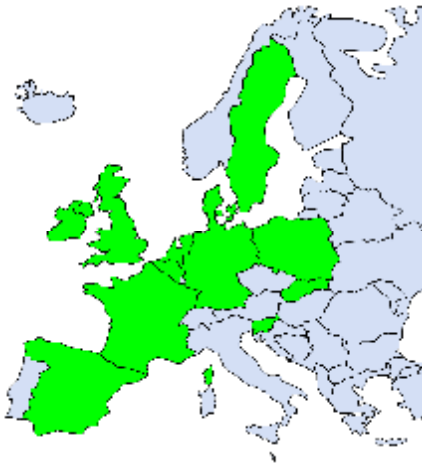
Most respondents (20 out of 25) indicated that Allocation Rules have been implemented according to the CBP.

Ireland mentioned that the recommendations of the CBP have been only partially implemented.

IOs have not ensured allocation rules are consistent at both side of the IP and the allocation of the metered quantity is not based on the confirmed quantity.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	1
Belgium	4	1
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	2	1
Germany	3	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	1	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	2	0

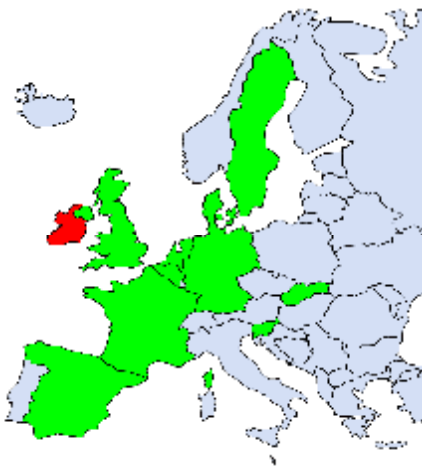
#### 4.7 Co-ordination of operation, information exchange and Exceptional events



All the respondents (21) indicated that the principle of mutual information between IOs about all relevant matters that might affect the operation of their respective grids (e.g. maintenance) is included in the Interconnection Agreement.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	0
Belgium	4	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	2	0
Germany	3	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	1	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	2	0

#### 4.8 Changes to IA



Almost all of the respondents (19 out of 20), except Ireland, indicated that this milestone has been implemented according to the CBP. Ireland indicated that the proposed changes to the interconnection agreement had not been made.

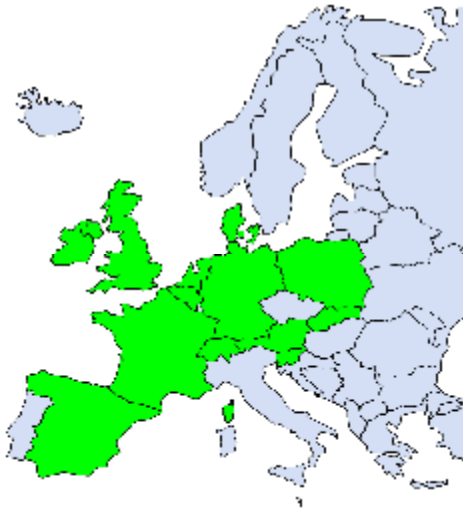
	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	0
Belgium	4	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	2	0
Germany	3	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	1	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	2	0

## 5 CBP 2005-003/01 Constraints

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

*Implementation Date: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2006*

### 5.1 Inform TSO on nature and duration constraint



All the respondents (27) mentioned that communication procedures in case of constraints are in place according to the CBP.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	2	0
Belgium	5	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	3	0
Germany	4	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
Slovakia	2	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	3	0

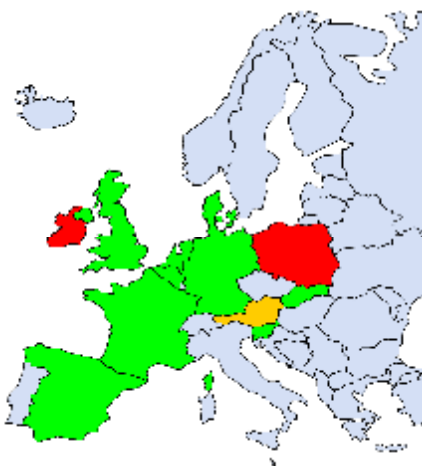
## 5.2 Flow under Constraint Conditions and Flow Control



All the respondents (26) mentioned that rules are in place in case the quantities are affected by a constraint.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	2	0
Belgium	5	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	3	0
Germany	4	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	2	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	3	0

## 5.3 Nominations and Allocation



Most of the respondents (22 out of 25) stated that in case of constraint the normal nomination rules as agreed between IO and Shipper shall apply and that the Shippers shall not be obliged to re-nominate during a constraint.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	1
Belgium	5	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	3	0
Germany	4	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	2	0
Slovenia	1	0
UK	3	0



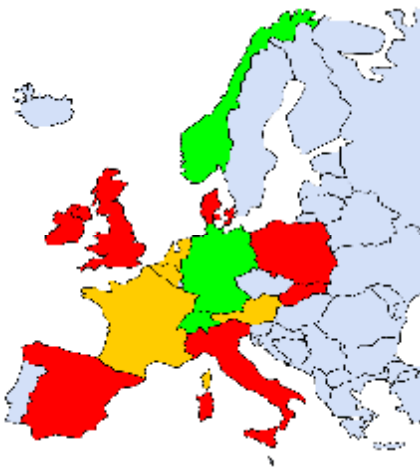
Ireland has not implemented this procedure yet, due to network code constraint, neither has Poland due to lack of internal resources. A respondent from Austria mentioned that in case of a reduction, renomination shall apply.

## 6 CBP 2007-001/01 Message Transmission Protocol and CBP 2007-002/01 Common Data Communications Network

*These Common Business Practice specifies the use of AS2 for the transmission of Edig@s messages. The specification assumes adoption of the Common Business Practice for the Data Network. The Common Business Practice promotes the use of the public internet as the platform for business to business messaging between organisations involved in the delivery of gas from the producer to the end users.*

*Implementation Date: 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009*

### 6.1 Use of the public Internet as the data network for the transmission of Edig@s messages



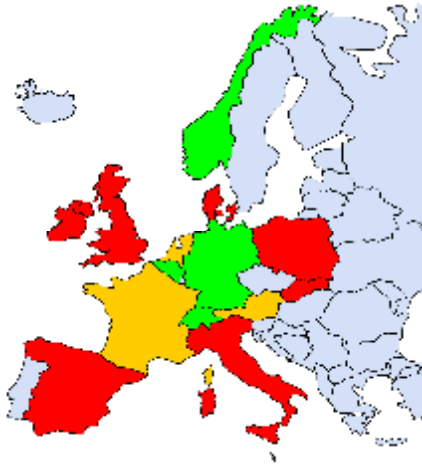
Only 14 respondents out of 31 declared they use public Internet as the data network for the transmission of Edig@s messages. From a geographical point of view, a more widespread adoption is visible in north-western Europe.

Main hurdles to using internet for Edig@s messaging are the induced cost for altering the IT systems, as indicated by some members from Spain and the UK, and national legislative or regulatory constraints. UK members mentioned that Edig@s is not used because it would require formal market consultation process and widespread changes to IT systems and the Network Code. Respondents in the Netherlands indicated that it is progressing towards the target date of 01/07/2010 but had to go through software changes.

EASEE-gas members in Slovakia, UK, Poland, Spain, and Ireland indicated they have not started the implementation yet.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	3	1
Belgium	4	1
Czech	0	0
Denmark	0	1
Finland	0	0
France	1	2
Germany	2	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	1
Norway	1	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	0
Slovakia	0	2
Slovenia	0	0
Spain	0	2
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
UK	0	2

## 6.2 Applicability Statement 2 (AS2) is used to transmit Edig@s messages between organizations



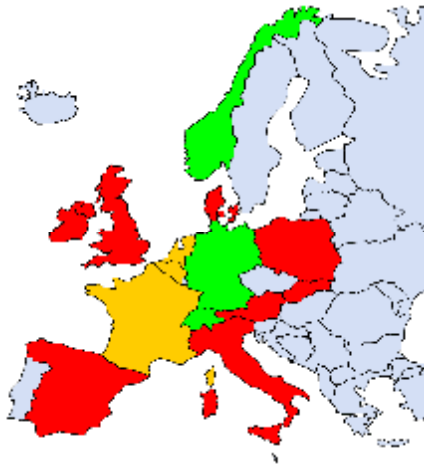
Already 10 respondents out of 27 use the AS2 protocol. North-Western Europe seems to be slightly ahead implementing AS2 as their means to exchange Edig@s messages.

Altering the IT systems seems to be the largest hurdle to migrate to AS2 in Spain, Ireland, Slovakia, and the UK. Respondents also indicated there are still quite some regulatory constraints to implementation.

A respondent operating in the Netherlands mentioned the milestone was not yet completed as it required change of the IT systems but implementation was expected soon.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	2
Belgium	4	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	0	1
Finland	0	0
France	1	2
Germany	1	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	1	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	0
Slovakia	0	2
Slovenia	0	0
Spain	0	2
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
UK	0	2

### 6.3 Security Certificates are retrieved from the EASEE-gas certificate service



One-third of the respondents have already obtained their EASEE-gas security certificate, or are in the process of obtaining one. The Netherlands, France, Belgium and Germany are among the main users of certificates.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	4
Belgium	3	1
Czech	0	0
Denmark	0	1
Finland	0	0
France	1	2
Germany	1	1
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	1
Norway	1	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	0
Slovakia	0	2
Slovenia	0	0
Spain	0	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
UK	0	2

The barriers for implementation are mainly change of software or/and hardware, internal resources or existing transport contracts.

## 7 CBP 2007-003/01 Company's Identifier Encoding and CBP 2007-004/01 Connection Point Identifier Encoding

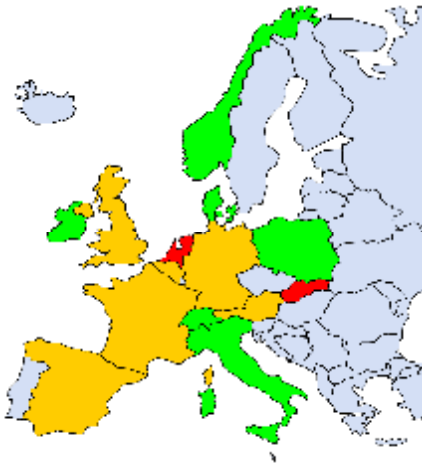
*This Common Business Practice 2007-003/01 promotes the use of a specific encoding system for company identifiers in electronic messages, exchanged in gas transactions among gas market Players.*

*This Common Business Practice 2007-004/01 promotes the use of a specific encoding system for connection point identifiers in electronic messages, exchanged in gas transactions among gas market Players.*

### 7.1 General remarks

Please note that the CBP Company's Identifier Encoding, dating from 2007, recommends to encode a Company's ID by the ETSO EIC-X code structure, generated according to the rules contained in "A Common Identification System For The Energy Industry - The Energy Identification Coding Scheme EIC" (ver.4.0). From 01 July 2009 on ENTSO-E, the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity took over all operational tasks of the 6 existing TSO associations in Europe, including ETSO. Any references to ETSO as stated in the CBPs are therefore replaced in this report by ENTSOe. The Executive Committee of EASEE-gas will propose a revision of the language of the CBP.

## 7.2 To encode company's ID by ENTSOe EIC-X code structure



Implementation date: 1 February 2010

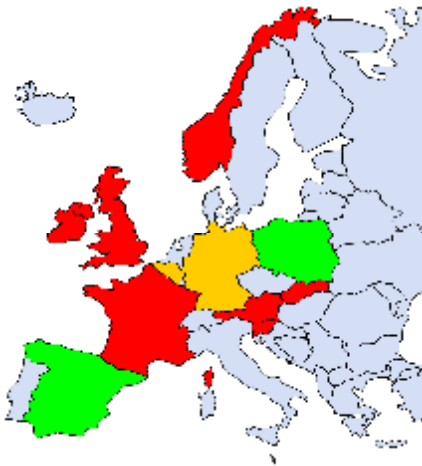
13 respondents out of 24 use the ENTSOe EIC-X code structure to encode a Company's ID.

UK respondents mentioned that EIC coding is not used because it would require formal market consultation process and widespread changes to IT systems and the Network Code.

A respondent from Spain mentioned that it would require a change in the network code, while adaptation of agreements with adjacent TSO/SSO and adaption of the network code are listed by respondents from Austria and Slovakia.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	1
Belgium	1	1
Czech	0	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	1	2
Germany	1	1
Ireland	1	0
Italy	1	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	0	1
Norway	1	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	1	0
Slovenia	0	0
Slovakia	0	3
UK	2	1

### 7.3 To encode Connection Point Ids by the ENTSOe EIC-Z code structure



Implementation date: 1 October 2008

Only 3 respondents (Poland, Spain, and Belgium) out of 18 declared using the ENTSOe EIC-Z code structure to encode a Connection Point.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	1
Belgium	1	1
Denmark	0	0
Finland	0	0
France	0	2
Germany	0	3
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	0	0
Norway	0	1
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	0	3
Slovenia	0	1
UK	0	2

Norway has implemented the CBP except for IP TSO/Producers.

Although the participating German respondents indicated they are not using EIC-Y and EIC-Z codes to encode connection points, it must be noted that EIC-Y and EIC-Z codes are already in use in Germany since 2009 and are transmitted to the Central Issuing Office of ENTSOe since 2009.

UK respondents mentioned that EIC coding is not used because it would require formal market consultation process and widespread changes to IT systems and the Network Code.

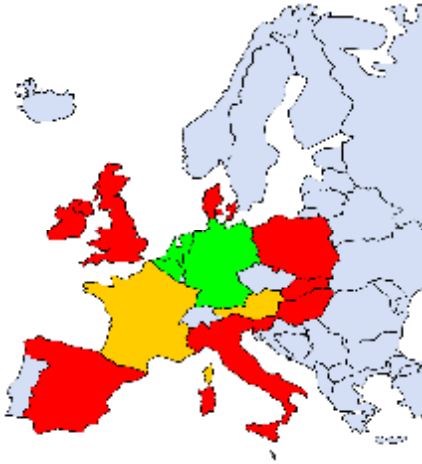
## 8 CBP 2007-005/01 EDIG@S and CBP 2007-004/01 EDIG@S Release Periods

*This Common Business Practice describes the EDIG@S versioning process and the use of the EDIG@S protocol for the exchange of sales, infrastructure and service business information between parties in the European gas market. This Common Business Practice describes the how EDIG@S releases shall be managed, functionally and technologically.*

## 8.1 CBP 2003-003/02 EDIG@S Protocol

*The original CBP on EDIG@S recommends its use but has no implementation date.*

*EASEE-gas recommends for current practice the use of the official version of the EDIG@S protocol for the exchange of sales, infrastructure and service information between parties in the European gas market, as described in the Edig@s Message Implementation Guidelines (MIG).*



Most respondents (18 out of 29) indicated that they are not using the official version of Edigas protocol.

Some EASEE-gas members operational in Slovakia, Slovenia, Austria and Hungary have not started the implementation process mentioning internal and external barriers to implementation, such as changes in contracts and regulatory framework. However, all members from Germany are obliged by the German regulator to use the Edig@s protocol since October 2008.

Respondents from Spain mention that changes in network codes are necessary and the UK respondents would require a formal market consultation process and widespread changes to IT systems and the network code.

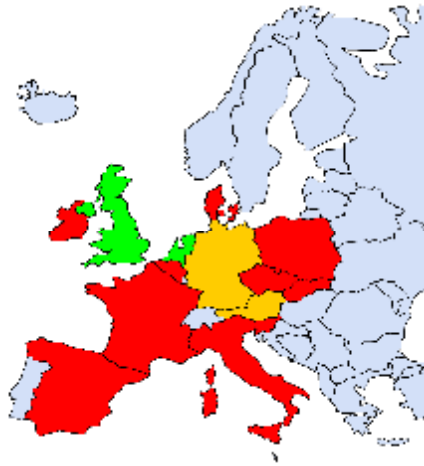
Members in Italy and France pointed out they are progressing towards target date.

No specific barriers mentioned for Ireland.

## 8.2 CBP 2007-005/01 EDIG@S Release Periods

*In this CBP, EASEE-gas defines the evolution of gas business transaction releases. Full implementation required by 1 January 2010.*

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	1
Belgium	3	0
Czech	0	0
Denmark	0	1
Finland	0	0
France	3	2
Germany	2	0
Greece	0	0
Hungary	0	1
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	3
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	0
Slovakia	0	2
Slovenia	0	1
Spain	0	2
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
UK	0	1



Most respondents (14 out of 20) indicated that the milestone is not implemented.

Members in Italy, France and Germany are progressing towards target date, but still require changes to their IT systems.

Members from Belgium, Austria, Germany and UK have not started the process. In the UK it would require formal market consultation process and widespread changes to IT systems and the network code, while Belgium, Germany and Austria are looking for partners.

In Spain and Poland, members indicate that regulatory changes are required, whereas Ireland requires legislation changes.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	1
Belgium	0	1
Czech	0	1
Denmark	0	1
Finland	0	0
France	0	1
Germany	2	1
Greece	0	0
Hungary	0	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	0
Spain	0	2
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovenia	0	1
Slovakia	0	1
UK	1	0

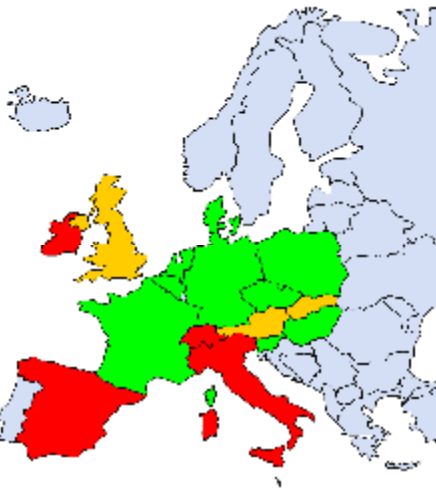
## 9 CBP 2007-006/01 Harmonisation of the Allocation Information Exchange

*This CBP defines processes and principles which shall be applied between Transmission System Operators (TSOs) or allocation agent, as applicable, and shippers at major Interconnection Points (IP) and will be applied at other IPs whenever practical.*

*In the allocation process a distinction shall be made between provisional allocation (the calculation of which is based on non-validated metered data) and definitive allocations (the calculation of which is based on validated metering values).*

*The implementation of this CBP shall be no later than 1 April 2008.*

### 9.1 Provisional allocation: at a frequency which is consistent with the balancing regime on force



The provisional allocation procedure is implemented by the majority of systems (19 out of 26).

While Spain is progressing towards target date, despite required regulatory changes, respondents from the UK, Ireland, Austria and Slovakia indicated they have not yet started.

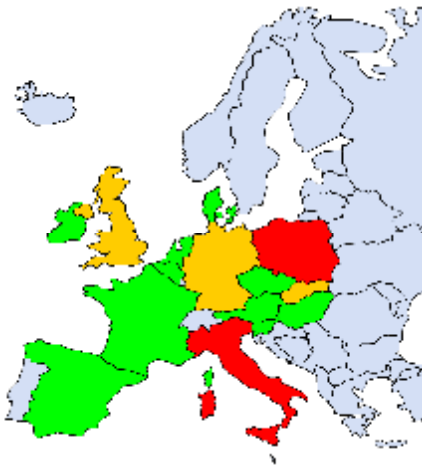
The UK and Ireland pointed out changes are required in network codes, regulatory framework and IT systems.

Respondents from other countries (Austria, Italy, Switzerland and Slovakia) haven't mentioned any specific barriers for implementation.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	1
Belgium	3	0
Czech	1	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	2	0
Germany	3	0
Greece	0	0
Hungary	1	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	0
Spain	0	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovakia	3	1
Slovenia	1	0
The Netherlands	1	0
UK	1	1



## 9.2 Definite allocation: not later than ten working days after the month of delivery



	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	3	0
Belgium	3	0
Czech	1	0
Denmark	1	0
Finland	0	0
France	2	0
Germany	2	1
Greece	0	0
Hungary	1	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	0
Spain	1	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
Slovakia	3	1
Slovenia	1	0
The Netherlands	1	0
UK	1	1

Most markets (21 out of 26) adopted the procedure for definitive allocation.

Members from the UK, Poland, Germany and Slovakia have not yet started the milestone implementation. The UK requires regulatory, network codes, internal and external operational procedures changes. It also indicated that the use of Coordinated Universal Time, as opposed to UK time, may be a particular issue, affecting Code, Systems and Contractual renegotiations.

Germany uses m+29 due to regulatory requirements.

In Poland, respondents indicated that changes are required to the IT systems, as well as internal operational procedures, while in Germany regulatory changes are the major barrier to CBP implementation.

No specific barriers are mentioned by respondents from Italy.

## 10 CBP 2008-001/01 Secondary Capacity Trading

*This CBP defines a set of processes and principles to be used by Transmission System Operators ("TSOs") and Shippers to facilitate trading of capacity rights as defined in article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1775/2005 of the European parliament and of the Council of 28 September 2005 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission network ("EC Regulation 1775/2005"), commonly known as secondary capacity trading.*

*In short, this CBP defines the process of the transfer of capacity from one shipper to the other, following the commercial agreement between these shippers, as at the time of drafting this CBP this is one of the most significant bottlenecks in the trading process and a harmonized process will provide a first step towards an improved secondary capacity market.*

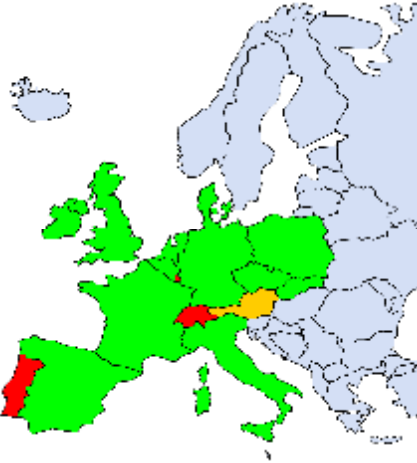
*The CBP shall apply to all capacity trades on the secondary market. It does not apply directly to the primary allocation of transportation capacity, including use it or lose it (UIOLI).*

*Implementation date: May 2009*

The questionnaire on secondary capacity trading was divided in three segments: general responses, SSOs and LNG Operators. For the last two segments, no CBP is implemented but EASEE-gas considered it important to monitor the situation in these segments.

## 10.1 General responses on the CBP 2008-001/01

### 10.1.1 Terms and Conditions for Shippers to Use Capacity Transfer Process



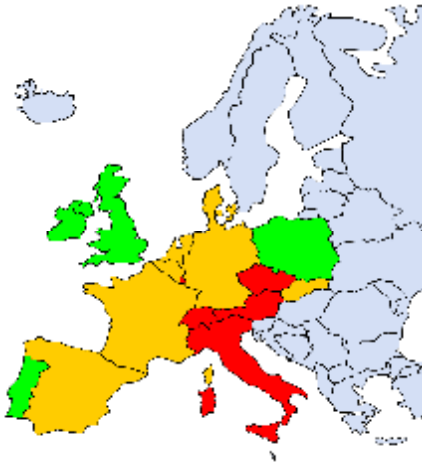
The large majority of markets indicated that the TSO has set a framework of standard terms and conditions that Shippers need to sign up to before they are eligible to use the capacity transfer process and make it readily available to Shippers. Such terms and conditions standardize the rights and obligations of the Shippers with regard to the provision, transfer and use of the capacity and ensure that participating Shippers have appropriate financial strength to trade capacity according to the relevant TSO.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	1	3
Belgium	4	0
Czech	1	0
Denmark	2	0
Finland	0	0
France	5	0
Germany	5	0
Greece	0	0
Hungary	0	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	2	0
Luxembourg	0	1
Netherlands	2	0
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	0	1
Spain	3	0
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovakia	2	0
Slovenia	0	0
UK	3	0

Respondents from Austria and Portugal mentioned that milestone implementation hasn't started, since regulatory changes are required.

Respondents from Luxembourg and Switzerland have not implemented the milestone, but did not state any specific barriers to implementation.

### 10.1.2 TSO will facilitate capacity transfer process following proposed trade structure combinations



Half the respondents indicated (18 out of 36) that the TSO facilitates the capacity transfer process with the two (2) hour lead time as described in paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 of CBP through at least one of the following trade structure combinations:

- a) the Transfer trade structure whereby the usage rights of the transportation capacity are transferred from the Holder to the Receiver in the TSOs System and the contractual rights, including payment and credit obligations remain with the Holder;
- b) the Assignment trade structure whereby the Receiver is contractually substituted for the Holder and the Assignment is communicated to the TSO. All rights are transferred to the Receiver and payment for the transferred capacity is to be made by the Receiver instead of the Holder.

EASEE-gas members from Germany, Austria and Portugal have not started the implementation of the CBP since regulatory changes are required.

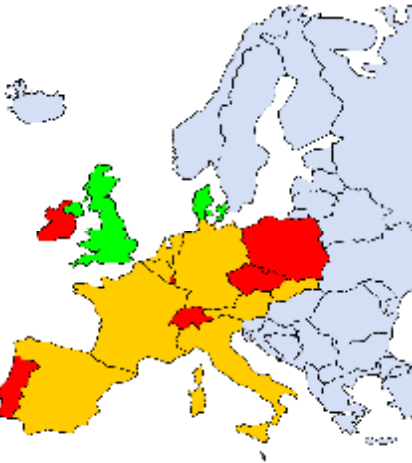
Respondents from France and Italy mentioned that internal operational procedures are required, even though there is not an expected completion date.

Respondents from other countries like the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Denmark and the Netherlands didn't mention any specific barriers.

	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	0	4
Belgium	3	1
Czech	0	1
Denmark	1	1
Finland	0	0
France	2	2
Germany	2	2
Greece	0	0
Hungary	0	0
Ireland	1	0
Italy	0	2
Luxembourg	0	1
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	0	0
Poland	1	0
Portugal	1	0
Spain	2	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovakia	1	1
Slovenia	0	0
UK	3	0



#### 10.1.4. 5 days notice if capacity transfer process not in place



	Milestone implemented	Milestone not implemented
Austria	2	1
Belgium	3	1
Denmark	2	0
Czech	0	1
Finland	0	0
France	2	1
Germany	3	1
Greece	0	0
Hungary	0	0
Ireland	0	1
Italy	1	1
Luxembourg	0	1
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	0	0
Poland	0	1
Portugal	0	1
Spain	2	1
Sweden	0	0
Switzerland	0	1
Slovakia	1	1
Slovenia	0	0
UK	3	0

Most respondents (20 out of 34) indicated that for all trade structures offered by the TSO for which the capacity transfer process is not (yet) in place and manual intervention is required, a Shipper shall provide to the TSO five working days notice before the capacity transfer becomes effective, or a shorter time if agreed by the TSO.

Members in Poland and Portugal have not started the implementation of the CBP. Poland faces internal barriers to implementation and in Portugal regulatory and IT systems changes are to be made.

Respondents from Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France have identified regulatory framework and cross-border TSO cooperation out as main barriers.

## 10.2 SSOs

### 10.2.1 Terms and Conditions for Shippers to use capacity transfer process

Most respondents (11 out of 13) indicated that the SSO has set a framework of standard terms and conditions that Shippers need to sign up to before they are eligible to use the capacity transfer process and make it readily available to Shippers. Such terms and conditions standardize the rights and obligations of the Shippers with regard to the provision, transfer and use of the capacity and ensure that participating Shippers have appropriate financial strength to trade capacity according to the relevant SSO.

Spain has not implemented the milestone.

### 10.2.2 SSO facilitate capacity transfer process following trade structure combination

Most respondents (6 out of 8) indicated that the SSO does not facilitate the capacity transfer process with the two (2) hour lead time as described in paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 of CBP.

Several members from Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Germany and Slovakia have not started the milestone implementation since they consider that it is not relevant to their activity.

### 10.2.3 Requirements for capacity transfer process

Most respondents (5 out of 7) indicated that all products (both long and short term) and segments of products (comprising shorter contract periods and/or smaller amounts than the original purchased capacity) that are offered on the primary market, can be traded on the secondary market and transferred through the capacity transfer process of the SSO, that is assisted by ITC systems.

Members in Germany and Slovakia have not yet started implementation of the milestone.

### 10.3 LNG Operators

#### 10.3.1 Terms and Conditions for Shippers to use capacity transfer process

All respondents (5) from Spain, France and Belgium mentioned that the LNG Operator has set a framework of standard terms and conditions that Shippers need to sign up to before they are eligible to use the capacity transfer process and make it readily available to Shippers. Such terms and conditions standardise the rights and obligations of the Shippers with regard to the provision, transfer and use of the capacity and ensure that participating Shippers have appropriate financial strength to trade capacity according to the relevant LNG Operator.

#### 10.3.2 LNG facilitate capacity transfer process following trade structure combination

3 respondents from France and Belgium mentioned that the LNG Operator will facilitate the capacity transfer process with the two (2) hour lead time as described in paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 of CBP.

#### 10.3.3 Requirements for capacity transfer process

All respondents (5) mentioned that all products (both long and short term) and segments of products (comprising shorter contract periods and/or smaller amounts than the original purchased capacity) that are offered on the primary market, can be traded on the secondary market and transferred through the capacity transfer process of the LNG Operator, that is assisted by ITC systems.

#### 10.3.4 5 days notice if capacity transfer process not in place

All respondents (5) indicated that for all trade structures offered by the LNG Operator for which the capacity transfer process is not (yet) in place and manual intervention is required a Shipper shall provide to the LNG Operator five working days notice before the capacity transfer becomes effective, or a shorter time if agreed by the LNG Operator.

## **11 CBP 2009-001/01 Harmonisation Operating of Contracts**

*This Common Business Practice describes a set of recommendations for the operating of most types of commercial contracts used in the European natural gas business among non-system operators. As supplements to this document and as integral parts of this Common Business Practice, documents to be used to create a standardized operating agreement are provided.*

*Implementation Date: October 2010*



## Annex 1

1	CBP 2003-001/01	<b>Harmonisation of Units</b>	1-Nov-03	This Common Business Practice promotes the use of the same units for pressure, energy, volume and calorific value by all organisations involved in the delivery of gas from the producer to the client.
2	CBP 2003-002/02	<b>Harmonisation of the Nomination and Matching Process</b>	18-Feb-09	This CBP describes a first set of recommendations for the part of the process which relates specifically to transportation nominations and involves shippers and Infrastructure Operators. For reasons of consistency, it should also serve as the core for the communication processes between all other relevant parties involved in the gas chain.
3	CBP 2003-00/02	<b>EDIG@S</b>	7-Nov-07	This CBP describes the Edig@s versioning process and the use of the EDIG@S protocol for the exchange of sales, infrastructure and service business information between parties in the European gas market, s described in the Edig@s Message Implementation Guidelines (MIG)
4	CBP 2005-001/02	<b>Harmonisation of Gas Qualities</b>	6-Nov-08	This Common Business Practice (CBP) recommends natural gas quality specifications to streamline interoperability at cross border points in Europe and describes the recommended gas quality parameters, parameter ranges and the implementation plan.
5	CBP 2005-002/02	<b>Interconnection agreements</b>	18-Feb-09	This Common Business Practice describes the scope of an Interconnection Agreement to be established by two adjacent Infrastructure Operators, describing how to facilitate interoperability of the grids.
6	CBP 2005-003/01	<b>Constraints</b>	8-Sep-05	This Common Business Practice describes the operational procedures to be applied where constraints arise due to unforeseen restrictions in transmission capacity or due to off-specification gas properties.
7	CBP 2007-001/01	<b>Message Transmission Protocol</b>	18-Sep-07	This CBP proposes that the public internet is used as the data network for the transmission of EDIG@S Messages.
8	CBP 2007-002/01	<b>Common Data Communications Network</b>	18-Sep-07	This CBP proposes that Applicability Statement 2 (AS2) is used to transmit EDIG@S messages between organisations.
9	CBP 2007-003/01	<b>Company's Identifier encoding</b>	18-Sep-07	This CBP promotes the use of a specific encoding system for company identifiers in electronic messages, exchanged in gas transactions among gas market Players.



10	CBP 2007-004/01	<b>Connection Point Identifier encoding</b>	18-Sep-07	This CBP promotes the use of a specific encoding system for connection point identifiers in electronic messages, exchanged in gas transactions among gas market Players.
11	CBP 2007-005/01	<b>EDIG@S Release Periods</b>	7-Nov-07	This CBP describes the how EDIG@S releases shall be managed, functionally and technologically.
12	CBP 2007-006/01	<b>Harmonisation of the Allocation Information Exchange</b>	12-Dec-07	This CBP describes a first set of recommendations for the part of the business which relates specifically to crossborder transport allocations and involves TSOs and shippers.
13	CBP 2008-001/01	<b>Secondary Capacity Trading</b>	27-May-08	This CBP describes a set of recommendations for the trading of capacity rights, commonly known as secondary capacity trading, as described by article 8 of EC regulation 1775/2005 and involves TSOs and shippers.
14	CBP 2009-001/01	<b>Harmonisation of the operating of contracts</b>	18-Feb-09	This CBP describes a set of recommendations for the operating of most types of commercial contracts used in the European natural gas business among non-system operators. As supplements and integral parts of this CBP, documents to be used to create a standardized operating agreement are provided. This CBP is supplemental to and complies with existing CBPs dealing with operational issues (e.g. CBP 2003-002/02, CBP 2005-003/01, CBP 2007-006/01 and the Edigas related CBPs)