Study on Interoperability: Gas quality harmonization – Cost benefit Analysis

Hungarian comments to the study:

Introduction of EASEE-gas quality parameters would result in benefits in gas transmission and distribution operations, but it would in several point make domestic gas production impossible, and our national authorities would certainly never agree to this outcome. More rigorous national standards would generate higher cost both for producers and storage operators.

The need for managing various domestic and transit gas qualities would require additional developments in the transmission system.

Installation of equipments required for adjusting the H2S, S, CO2, H2O and CH dew point in each cross border point would be unrealistic, and this would rather be required at the entry points of gas production, as if this is not possible, the produced gas can only be used locally.

Ensuring the gas quality at the entry points is the responsibility of the shippers, so they ought to finance the cost incurred.

The two TSOs should agree regarding which would be responsible for the gas quality improvement in pipelines where two-way transmission is going on.

EASEE-gas also allows certain allowances, thus deviation from EASEE-gas basic parameters should remain permissible as follows:
"At certain cross border points, less stringent values are used than defined in this CBP. For these cross border points, these values can be maintained and the relevant producers, shippers and transporters should examine together how the CBP value can be met in the long run. At all other cross border points, this value can be adopted by 1st October 2006."

Replacement of consumer's equipment is not realistic, if a study more detailed than the present document is required for deciding on developments at the cross border points in order that the CEN gas quality standard can be prepared.