

## CHAPTER 1

### REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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The following paragraphs specify the most pertinent regulations and laws for the purposes of the storage activity and of the preparation and application of the Storage Code.

## 1.1 EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REGULATIONS

### 1.1.1 *Directive 2009/73/EC – Concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC*

Directive 2009/73/EC, defining common rules for the transmission, distribution, supply and storage of natural gas, continued the process for completing the European energy market through the progressive liberalisation of the gas market.

The new Directive lays down the rules relating to the organisation and functioning of the natural gas sector, access to the market, the criteria and procedures applicable to the granting of authorisations for transmission, distribution, supply and storage of natural gas and the operation of systems.

### 1.1.2 *Regulation (EU) No. 994/2010 concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply*

The Regulation reformed the rules governing the security of gas supplies indicating roles and responsibilities at the national and Community level between the competent Authorities and market operators.

## 1.2 DOMESTIC REGULATIONS

### 1.2.1 *Italian Legislative Decree no. 164 of 23 May 2000 – Implementation of Directive 98/30/EC*

Italian Legislative Decree no. 164/00 (known as the “Letta Decree”), transposing Directive 98/30/EC, launched the reorganisation of the natural gas market in Italy. This decree promoted the development of competition, regulating the times and methods of implementation.

The objective is to offer End Customers a service at ever more competitive prices, promoting on one hand the presence of multiple operators in Gas supply and on the other stimulating consumption.

Italian Legislative Decree no. 164/00 prescribes, in particular, that:

- the activity of storing gas in reservoirs is carried out under concession, with a validity of no more than twenty years, granted by the Ministry of Industry (currently, the Ministry of Economic Development);
- the storage activity is subject to corporate separation from every other activity in the gas sector, with the exclusion of the transport and dispatching activities, for which in any case accounting and managerial separation is required;
- each holder of multiple concessions is obligated to manage in a coordinated and integrated manner the set of the working gas storage capacities available to it;
- holders of natural gas storage concessions have to obligation to secure and provide hydrocarbon storage, strategic storage and modulation services to shippers that request them provided that the system they use has suitable capacity and provided that the services requested by the user are technically and economically achievable according to criteria established by a decree of the Italian Ministry of Industry;
- the Authority for electricity and gas shall set, by a resolution, the access criteria and priorities to assure that all shippers have freedom of access at equal conditions, the utmost impartiality and neutrality of the storage service under conditions of normal operation and the obligations of the parties that perform the storage activities.

No later than three months from the publication of the aforesaid resolution, the involved parties shall adopt their own storage code, which is transmitted to the Authority that shall verify its compliance with the promulgated criteria;

- Available storage shall be destined on a priority basis to the needs of the exploitation of gas reservoirs in the territory of Italy;
- Strategic storage shall be under the responsibility of the entities that import natural gas from Countries not belonging to the European Union (provision superseded by Italian Ministerial Decree of 29 March 2012, see below);
- Modulation storage, the service directed at enabling to modulate gas delivery according to daily, seasonal and peak consumption trends, shall be under the responsibility of entities exercising the sale activity.

### **1.2.2 The Ministerial Decree 9/05/2001 – Criteria that make the storage service technically and economically feasible**

The Ministerial Decree of 9 May 2001 establishes:

- The criteria according to which the hydrocarbon, strategic and modulation storage services are considered technically and economically feasible;
- The methods for communicating to the Ministry, by the holders of exploitation concessions, of the available storage capacities necessary to modulate the production deriving from the reservoirs under concession;

- The limits and technical rules to regulate the recognition of the strategic modulation storage capacities, also in relation to the peak capacities of the storage;
- The transitional directives to assure the start of the filling cycle of domestic storage, in order to safeguard the secure operation of the system and the customers' modulation needs.

In particular, with regard to hydrocarbon storage, the main provisions contained in the decree are set out below.

To identify the availability of hydrocarbon storage necessary for production, holders of exploitation concessions, depending on expected production and their contractual commitments to supply the produced gas, may request a hydrocarbon storage performance calculated in the following way:

- a) the period of time over which the storage service is expected to be used, which may not be shorter than 120 days, corresponding to the seasonal peak period;
- b) the ratio between the average daily flow rate on an annual basis, referred to the total production originating from the concessions of a same holder, and the flow rate equivalent to the sum of the maximum daily quantities to be withdrawn according to each supply contract, defined as “load factor”, shall be no lower than the average modulation assured by the import contracts in force in the reference year, published each year by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Crafts in the official bulletin of hydrocarbons and geothermal energy;
- c) the difference between the two flow rates defined in the previous point determines the maximum daily flow rate that can be requested as hydrocarbon storage, which, multiplied by the seasonal peak period per letter a), represents the maximum working gas space that can be requested as hydrocarbon storage;
- d) in addition to the value per letter c), to secure the continuity of the supply in case of unforeseen production interruptions, each holder of one or more exploitation concessions may request, during the storage withdrawal phase, an additional service, for up to 8 days in total, corresponding to the maximum production capacity of the holder associated with a single treatment station, to be indicated when submitting the request. The daily flow rate is defined as the production forecast for the next calendar year of the treatment station indicated, divided by the number of days in the year.

The Minister shall verify the data provided by the holders of production concessions and communicates them to the Authority for electricity and gas, which in turn allocates the hydrocarbon storage service relating to the subsequent injection phase among the companies that hold storage concessions in Italy.

### 1.2.3 **Italian Law no. 239 of 23 August 2004 – Reorganisation of the energy sector**

The Marzano Law, “Reorganisation of the energy sector and delegation of powers to the Government for the reorganisation for the current provisions on energy” identifies, *inter alia*, the duties of the State in the natural gas sector.

With specific regard to the storage activity, the most significant points are as follows:

- The underground storage of hydrocarbons is confirmed to be attributed in concession according to the provisions of law
- To assure “the security, flexibility and continuity of energy supplies”, Article 17 provides for “parties that invest (...) in the construction (...) of new underground storage of natural gas, or in significant enhancements of the capacity of existing infrastructure (...), the possibility of requesting exemption from the rules that provide for third parties’ access rights for newly constructed capacity. The exemption is granted, on a case by case basis, for at least twenty years and for at least 80 percent of new capacity, by the Ministry of Productive Activities, taking into consideration the opinion of the Authority for electricity and gas”. The residual portion of the new storage capacity is allocated according to procedures defined by the Authority, based on criteria of efficiency, cost-effectiveness and safety of the system.
- Holders of underground natural gas storage concessions may not be granted more than two ten-year extensions, if they have carried out the storage plans and fulfilled all obligations deriving from said concessions.

### 1.2.4 **Decree of 21 January 2011 - Methods for assigning the underground natural gas storage concession and related bill**

The Decree describes the methods for assigning a storage concession, specifying the duration of the concession, the methods for granting any extensions, invalidity and termination of the concession and any new methods for its attribution. All aspects tied to the management of a storage concession are contained in a subsequent Directorial Decree.

### 1.2.5 **Directorial Decree of 4 February 2011**

The Directorial Decree establishes the operating procedures for implementing the Ministerial Decree of 21 January 2011 and the methods for performing storage and control activities.

In particular, the instruction contains the following significant points:

- to overcome the original pressure, the MSE may authorise injection tests, provided they are compatible with the geo-mechanical characteristics of the reservoir;
- possibility to re-process existing seismic surveys as an alternative to 3D seismic mapping. However, the MSE may impose 3D seismic surveying if it deems it necessary;
- the Ministry may authorise extensions to other parties of the title to storage concession applications after verifying their technical, economic and organisational capabilities;
- insertion of the obligation to prove the stable and actual employment, within the workforce of the user requesting the storage concession, of 4 professionals: person in charge of geology, of the reservoirs, of operating management and of the environment and safety;

#### 1.2.6 *Italian Legislative Decree no. 93 of 1 June 2011*

The decree transposing the “Third Energy Package” of the European Union (Directives 72 and 73/2009/EC) introduced important changes concerning strategic storage and modulation storage.

With regard to strategic storage, it is no longer solely under the responsibility of the entities that import natural gas from Countries not belonging to the European Union, but of all importer and producer entities.

In addition, the procedures for the annual calculation of the total volume of the strategic reserve by the Ministry of Economic Development are modified, along with the rules relating to the importer entities’ obligations to contribute to that total volume.

In terms of modulation storage, changes were made to the set of end customers (“vulnerable customers”) whose consumption determines the portion of the modulation storage capacity to be assigned on a priority base (with pro-rata criterion) to the companies that assure the supply for the aforesaid consumption. Starting from 1 October 2011, the category of vulnerable customers shall comprise, in addition to households, also public service activities, including hospitals, nursing and retirement homes, penitentiaries, schools, and other public or private facilities that carry out a recognised assistance activity, but it shall no longer include civil and non civil customers with consumption not exceeding 200,000 cubic metres per year, but rather those with consumption up to 50,000 cubic metres per year.

The remaining portion of modulation storage capacity shall be assigned to wholesale companies through competitive procedures defined by the Authority for electricity and gas.

### 1.2.7 *Italian Law no. 27 of 24 March 2012*

The law converting, with amendments, Italian Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012 (the “Liberalisations Law Decree”), introducing urgent provisions for competition, infrastructure development and competitiveness, establishes that the storage capacities available as a result of the recomputations of the strategic storage volume (500 Million Smc), as well as of the new procedures for calculating the modulation obligations, shall be assigned, for a space established and updated with a decree of the Ministry of Economic Development, to industrial companies, by means of integrated transportation services via foreign pipelines and regasification, including natural gas storage, as well as to the regasification companies, to guarantee compliance with their shippers’ regasification schedules in the presence of unforeseeable events.

### 1.2.8 *Italian Law no. 134 of 7 August 2012*

The Law converting Law Decree no. 83 of 22 June 2012 (“Growth Law Decree”) determined the part of the modulation storage space to be assigned with competitive auction procedures and the part of the same modulation storage space to be assigned with the current allocation procedures. The same (competitive auction) procedures are also used for additional natural gas storage capacities available for other types of service, including any of the aforesaid ones that have not been assigned. The higher revenues compared to the tariffs remunerating the modulation services deriving from the execution of the competitive procedures are destined by the Authority for Electricity and Gas to the reduction of the distribution tariffs, whilst those pertaining to the offer of the storage space that becomes physically available as a result of the enhancements made in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 130/2010 are destined to the reduction of the transport tariff.

### 1.2.9 *Italian Decree of 29 March 2012 (Strategic storage)*

Starting from 1 April 2012, the costs for the availability of strategic storage are borne by the entities that import natural gas and by the holders of exploitation concessions obligated to pay a portion of the exploitation product, in accordance with Article 19 of Italian Legislative Decree 625/1996, by means of a unit price ( $C_{ST}$ ), set by the ARERA, applied to the volumes of imported gas and of gas subject to the aforesaid portion.

With this measure, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development (MISE) also redefines the volume of strategic storage, which starting from 1 April 2012 is reduced to 4.6 billion Smc.

With the MISE Notice of 29 January 2014, the strategic reserve was brought up to 4.62 billion Smc, of which 4.48 GSmc at the Stogit hub and 0.14 GSmc from the Edison Stoccaggio sites.



This capacity was ultimately confirmed with the MISE Communication of 21 January 2016.

**1.2.10 MISE Decrees implementing Article 14 of Italian Law Decrees no. 1 of 24 January 2012 (Storage capacities destined to the services offered to the users of the gas system)**

This refers to the Ministerial Decree of 15 February 2013, to the Ministerial Decree of 19 February 2014, to the Ministerial Decree of 6 February 2015, to the Ministerial Decree of 25 February 2016, to the Ministerial Decree of 14 February 2017 and, lastly, to the Ministerial Decree of 22 February 2018.

In addition to establishing the storage capacities to be destined to the Modulation Storage services for the thermal year that opens on 1 April after they come into effect, in view of the availabilities for the hydrocarbon service, the transport network and strategic reserve balancing service, these measures contain provisions concerning the competitive procedures for assigning the aforesaid capacities.

Compared to the previous measures, the latest Ministerial Decree sets aside part of the capacity for flexibility services to offer through auctions, which make additional peak performance available to the shippers, also with regard to time periods more limited than the entire withdrawal cycle.

With reference to the procedures for assigning the capacities of the modulation service, they are carried out in the months from March to September, until the capacities are exhausted, according to a schedule published by the storage companies.

A ceiling of 35% of the total value of the capacity is set to the supply of said capacity by a single entity.

The withdrawal of the gas from the storage system for the peak modulation service takes place on the basis of capacity profiles (maximum withdrawable monthly capacities and maximum withdrawable daily capacities) determined by the storage companies and optimised in such a way as to assure the highest performance availability in the months of January and February for the major transport company.

These profiles are annexed to the decree separately by storage company.

To guarantee the safety of the system, the MISE decrees in question contain a provision directed at assuring a minimum filling of the storage if the assignment is lower than the average volume of gas withdrawn in the last 5 years.

### 1.3 ARERA REGULATIONS

A description of the rules contained in the industry regulations that are most pertinent for the purposes of the preparation of this code is provided below.

#### 1.3.1 *Resolution no. 119/05*

Implementing Article 12 Paragraph 7 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 164/00, the Authority for electricity and gas published Resolution no. 119/05 on 24 June 2005. The document defines “the conditions capable of assuring that all users of storage facilities have freedom of access at equal conditions, the utmost impartiality and neutrality of the storage service under conditions of normal operation and the obligations of the parties that perform the storage activities.”

In particular, the Resolution:

- prescribes the storage companies’ obligations of disclosure to the Authority;
- defines the services that the storage company has the obligation to provide;
- provides the possibility for the storage company to offer different services from the mandatory ones;
- provides for the additional right, for company and shippers, to negotiate services with technical-economic conditions other than those defined in the code;
- provides for the offer of interruptible services;
- provides a procedure for assigning capacity in case of excess demand;
- defines a Storage Code outline;
- defines a procedure for the consultation of the involved parties.

#### 1.3.2 *Resolution 531/2014/R/Gas “Criteria for regulating the tariffs of the natural gas storage service for the 2015-2018 period” (RTSG 2015-2018)*

This is the measure that sets the criteria for the determination and approval of the revenues recognised to storage companies, for the purposes of calculating the specific entity tariff prices for storage services (tariff regulation for the 4th Storage regulatory period 2015-2018).

Starting from 2015, there no longer is a variable price to be applied to the volumes of gas moved, but the “capacity” prices also include the portion of the revenues recognised to cover operating costs.

### **1.3.3 Resolution 596/2014/R/Gas “Regulation of the quality of the natural gas storage service for the 2015-2018 regulatory period” (RQSG 2015-2018)**

This is the measure that revised the provisions pertaining to the quality of the storage service, previously introduced with ARG/gas resolution 204/10.

Quality of the storage service means compliance, by the storage company, with the obligations and objectives pertaining to:

- Service continuity;
- Service safety;
- Commercial quality of the service.

The provisions pertaining to the aforesaid obligations/objectives are an integral part of the present code.

### **1.3.4 Resolutions implementing MISE Decrees concerning “Provisions for the assignment of storage capacity for the storage thermal year ...”**

Reference is made to the ARERA measures, most recently the Resolutions no. 85/2014/R/Gas (2014-2015 thermal year), 49/2015/R/Gas (2015-2016 thermal year), 77/2016/R/Gas (2016-2017 thermal year), 76/2017/R/Gas (2017-2018 thermal year) and 121/2018/R/gas (2018-2019 thermal year), promulgated to implement the ministerial decrees that set the rules for the assignment of storage capacity for the different services, and that provide the detailed rules for the organisation and execution of the competitive procedures for the aforesaid assignment, including the criteria for calculating the reserve prices, the methods for using the assigned capacity, criteria for determining the specific entity tariff prices to be applied to the services assigned with other than market criteria, as well as the price (Cst) to cover the costs for the availability of strategic storage.

With regard to the specific tariff prices, Resolution 49/2015 defined the procedures for calculating the three capacity prices (which also include the portion of revenue to cover the operating costs) of space, of injection capacity, of withdrawal capacity (respectively,  $C_s$ ,  $C_i$ ,  $C_e$ ), procedures that were confirmed by the most recent Resolution 121/2018.

### **1.3.5 193/2016/R/Gas “Provision regarding assignment of storage capacity on a monthly basis or less and mechanisms for managing contractual congestions in the use of the storage capacity”**

Mechanisms for solving congestions in the use of the storage capacity on a monthly, weekly or daily basis were introduced with this measure.

The new mechanisms will take effect starting from the date the new Balancing system starts up pursuant to EU Regulation 312/2014. They will replace those provided for by Resolution 165/2009 (Shipper balancing service).

The storage companies must organise competitive procedures for assignment (auctions) on a monthly, weekly and daily space, withdrawal and injection capacity basis (in unbundled form), both on a continuous and an interruptible basis, following the last renomination cycle on day G-1.

The first session of each auction is dedicated to the continuous capacities, in the second the interruptible withdrawal and injection capacities are offered.

The following are offered as continuous capacities:

- primary capacity (capacity not yet allocated or obtained from short-term optimisation);
- secondary capacity (capacity not used by the shippers, including the transport companies) possibly made available by the shippers;
- (only on daily basis) so-called “early” capacity (it is the capacity that can be made available each day for the next one when there is a reduction in the withdrawal performance at a later time);
- (only on daily basis) so-called “not otherwise usable” capacity (it is the injection and withdrawal capacity corresponding to the difference between the assigned capacity and the maximum programmable capacity on the gas day, taking into account renomination restrictions on the capacities scheduled the previous day).

The Storage Company communicates to the Authority the detailed results and publishes on its own Website the aggregate results of the assignment procedure by the day after its conclusion.

### **1.3.6 312/2016/R/Gas and 66/2017/R/Gas “Gas balancing, in adopting (EU) Regulation 312/2014”**

With this measure the Authority defines the aspects that make the Balancing rules pursuant to the EU regulation once and for all implementable in the Italian context.

These aspects are specified in a single Integrated Text (Integrated balancing regulation - TIB).

The provisions regarding management of the trading of the locational products and of gas stored within the scope of the pre-existing PB-Gas and then MGS platform will then be regulated with the issuing of Resolution 66/2017 and of the annexed Integrated Text “Amended Act relative to provisions regarding regulatory conditions for performing management activities for physical gas markets” - (TICORG).

Specifically, the TIB relates in detail:

- the general criteria covering intervention of the responsible for balancing (RdB) in the market (the M-GAS exchange platform managed by the GME);
- the methods with which the responsible for balancing can propose recourse to the so-called balancing services;
- the methods with which the responsible for balancing can resort to the so-called locational products through the M-GAS session called MPL;
- the imbalance price for the aspects not defined by the Regulation, including the extent of the small adjustment;
- introduction to the GME-regulated market of a market organised to exchange stored gas between shippers (M-GAS session called MGS) to which also the responsible for balancing can access if it is necessary to meet any operational and safety requirements.

The TIB also establishes that the responsible for balancing and the other infrastructural operators (storage companies, minor transport companies, regasification companies) establish interconnection agreements (operational balancing accounts or OBAs) aimed at guaranteeing the interoperations and allocation of the imbalance costs to the shippers that caused them.

The TIB rules went into effect starting from 1 October 2016, while full operations of the regulated market for the trading of gas stored pursuant to the TICORG and the conventions consequently stipulated between storage companies and GME approved with resolution 630/2017/R/Gas starting from 1 October 2017.

## 1.4 PERTINENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The references of the main laws and regulations applicable to the natural gas storage activity and to the preparation of the present code are provided below.

### 1.4.1 *European Community Regulations*

- Directive 2003/55/EC of 26 June 2003 “Common rules for the internal market in natural gas”;
- Directive 2009/73/EC - Concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC.
- Regulation (EU) No. 994/2010 concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply

### 1.4.2 *Domestic Regulations*

- Law no. 481 of 14 November 1995, “Rules for competition and regulation of services of public utility”;
- Law no. 239/04 of 23 August 2004, “Reorganisation of the energy sector and delegation of powers to the Government for the reorganisation for the current provisions on energy”;
- Law no. 340 of 24 November 2000, “Provisions for deregulation and for the simplification of administrative procedures”;
- Legislative Decree no. 164 of 23 May 2000 implementing Directive no. 30/98/EC introducing common rules for the internal market in natural gas, in accordance with Article 41 of Law no. 144 of 17 May 1999 - published in the Official Gazette no. 142 of 20 June 2000;
- Decree by the Ministry of Productive Activities of 23 March 2005 “Simplification of administrative compliance requirements in the natural gas sector”;
- Decree by the Ministry of Productive Activities of 25 June 2004 “Emergency procedure to address shortfalls in the natural gas supply in case of unfavourable weather events”;
- Decree by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Crafts of 9 May 2001 “Criteria making the hydrocarbon, strategic and modulation storage services technically and economically feasible”.
- Legislative Decree no. 93 of 1 June 2011 Implementation of Directives 2009/72/EC, 2009/73/CE and 2008/92/EC providing common rules for the internal market in electricity and natural gas and a Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users, and repealing Directives 2003/54/EC and 2003/55/EC;
- Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012, converted into Law no. 27 of 24 March 2012 “Urgent provisions for competition, infrastructure development and competitiveness”, established the integrated transport and regasification services, inclusive of the natural gas storage services, and the storage services intended for regasification companies, on the occurrence of unforeseeable events;
- Ministry of Economic Development Decree 29/3/2012 “Rules on the strategic storage of natural gas”;

- Law Decree no. 83 of 22 June 2012, converted into Law no. 134 of 7 August 2012, “Urgent measures for the growth of the Country”, amended Article 14 Paragraph 3 of Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012 introducing competitive auction procedures among the criteria for the assignment of modulation storage capacity;
- Ministry of Economic Development Decree of 15 February 2013 on storage and regasification, which defines the Storage Service associated with regasification and the Storage Service for LNG supply;
- Ministry of Economic Development Decree of 15 February 2013 on modulation storage, which defines, for thermal year 2013/2014, the Modulation Storage space to be assigned according to the procedures prescribed by Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012 and defines provisions for the withdrawal of gas from the storage system;
- Ministry of Economic Development Decree of 19 February 2014 which defines, for thermal year 2014/2015, the Modulation Storage space to be assigned according to the procedures prescribed by Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012;
- Ministry of Economic Development Decree of 6 February 2015 “Determination and method for allocating the storage capacity, 2015-2016” which defines, for thermal year 2015/2016, the Modulation Storage space to be assigned according to the procedures prescribed by Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012;
- Ministry of Economic Development Decree of 25 February 2016 which defines, for thermal year 2016/2017, the Modulation Storage space to be assigned according to the procedures prescribed by Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012;
- Ministry of Economic Development Ministerial Decree of 14 February 2017 which defines, for thermal year 2017/2018, the Modulation Storage space to be assigned according to the procedures prescribed by Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012;
- Ministry of Economic Development Ministerial Decree of 22 February 2018 which defines, for thermal year 2018/2019, the Modulation Storage space and the space for additional flexibility services to be assigned according to the procedures prescribed by Law Decree no. 1 of 24 January 2012.

#### 1.4.3 **ARERA Regulations**

- Resolution no. 26/02 of 27 February 2002 “Criteria for determining the tariffs for the storage of natural gas”;
- Resolution no. 137/02 of 17 July 2002 “Adoption of guarantees for free access to the natural gas transport service and of rules for the preparation of network codes”;

- Resolution no. 119/05 of 24 June 2005 “Adoption of guarantees for free access to the natural gas storage service, obligation of the parties that perform storage activities and rules for the preparation of storage codes”;
- Resolution no. 185/05 of 6 September 2005 “General provisions for the quality of natural gas in accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 12, Letters g) and h) of Law no. 481 of 14 November 1995”;
- Resolution no. 50/06 of 3 March 2006 “Criteria for determining the tariffs for the storage activity and amendments and additions”;
- Resolution no. 56/06 of 16 July 2006 “Approval of company prices and determination of single prices for the storage activity, for thermal year 2006-2007”;
- Resolution ARG/gas 165/09 “Urgent measures for revising the rules for balancing and regulating natural gas storage services in accordance with Law Decree no. 78 of 1 July 2009”;
- Resolution ARG/Gas 119/10 “Consolidated regulations for the quality and tariffs of the natural gas storage service for the 2011-2014 period (TUSG): approval of part II “Regulation of tariffs for the natural gas storage service for the 2011-2014 regulatory period (RTSG)”, provisions on transitional price for the gas transport measurement service for the year 2011”;
- Resolution ARG/Gas 204/2010 “Consolidated regulations for the quality and tariffs of the natural gas storage service for the 2011-2014 regulatory period (TUSG): approval of Part I “Regulation of the quality of the natural gas storage service for the 2011-2014 regulatory period (RQSG)”;
- Resolution no. 149/2012/R/Gas “Provisions for the implementation of the Minister of Economic Development Decree of 29 March 2012 concerning strategic storage, and amendments and additions to Annex A to Resolution ARG/gas 119/10 of 3 August 2010 by the Authority for Electricity and Gas”;
- Resolution 152/2012/R/Gas “Changes to the variable price and to technical storage consumption”;
- Resolution 297/2012/R/Gas “Provisions concerning access to the natural gas transport service in the entry and exit points of the transport network interconnected with the storage or with regasification terminals”;
- Resolution 85/2014/R/Gas “Provisions for the assignment of storage capacity for the storage thermal year 2014 – 2015”;
- Resolution 423/2014/R/Gas “...provisions on pledging gas located in storage as collateral in favour of third parties”;
- Resolution 531/2014/R/gas “Criteria for regulating the tariffs of the natural gas storage service for the 2015-2018 period” (RTSG 2015-2018);
- Resolution 596/2014/R/Gas “Regulation of the quality of the natural gas storage service for the 2015-2018 regulatory period” (RQSG 2015-2018);
- Resolution 49/2015/R/Gas “Provisions for the assignment of storage capacity for the storage thermal year 2015-2016 and definition of the storage tariffs”;



- Resolution 182/2015/R/Gas “Regulatory incentivising schemes for the development of additional peak performance from storage of the national gas system”;
- Resolution 77/2016/R/Gas “Provisions for the assignment of storage capacity for the storage thermal year 2016-2017”;
- Resolution 193/2016/R/Gas “Provision regarding assignment of storage capacity on a monthly basis or less and mechanisms for managing contractual congestions in the use of the storage capacity”;
- Resolution 312/2016/R/Gas “Gas balancing, in adopting (EU) Regulation 312/2014” - Annex A “Integrated balancing regulation” – TIB;
- Resolution 66/2017/R/Gas “Provisions on the subject of rules of the gas market, functional for starting up the balancing system” - Annex A “Amended Act relative to provisions regarding regulatory conditions for performing management activities for physical gas markets” - (TICORG);
- Resolution 76/2017/R/Gas “Provisions for the assignment of storage capacity for the storage thermal year 2017 – 2018”;
- Resolution 630/2017/R/Gas “Approval of the conventions between the Energy Markets Manager and Snam Rete Gas S.p.A., Stogit S.p.A. and Edison Stoccaggio S.p.A., functional for managing gas markets”;
- Resolution 855/2017/R/Gas “Temporary determination of company revenue for the storage service relating to the year 2018”;
- Resolution 68/2018/R/Gas “Initiation of a process for the formation of measures pertaining to tariffs and quality of the natural gas storage service for the fifth regulatory period (5PRS) and extension of the criteria in force to the year 2019”;
- Resolution 121/2018/R/Gas “Provisions for the storage services for the 2018-2019 thermal year”;
- Resolution 67/2019/R/Gas “Regulation of access to the storage services and their withdrawal. Provisions for the assignment of storage capacity for the 2019/2020 thermal year”, and Annex A “Regulations pertaining to guaranteeing free access to the natural gas storage service” (RAST).