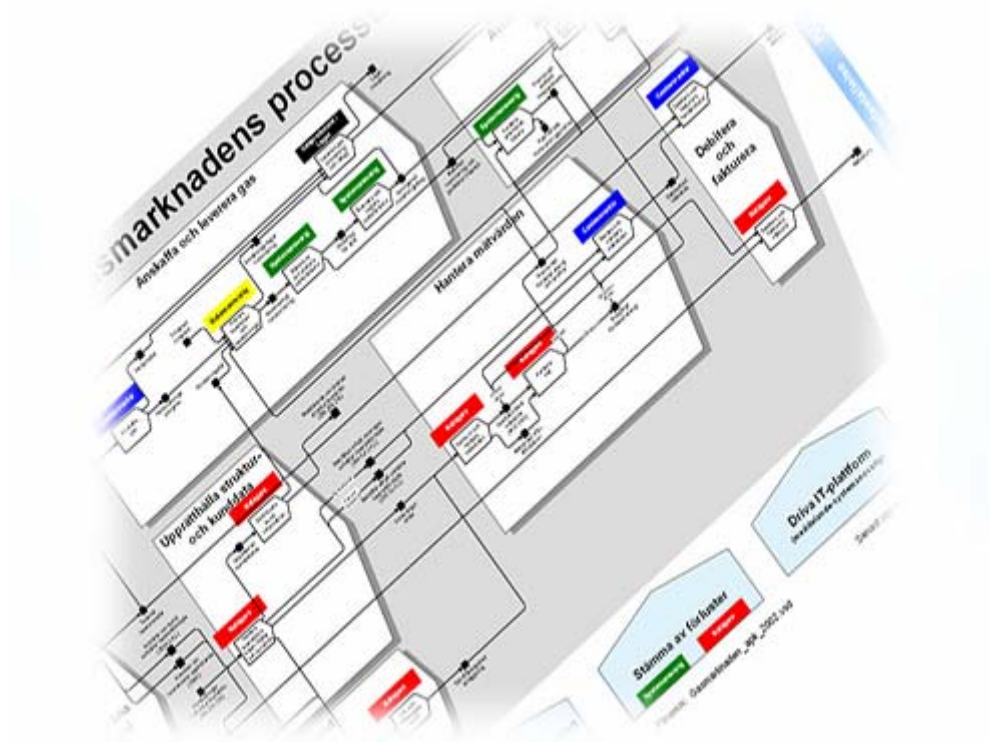


2008-10-30

An introduction to GMP - the Gas Market Platform



- liberalisation of the
Swedish natural gas market

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1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to present an overview of the natural gas market in Sweden and the continuing liberalisation. The document is intended for those seeking general information about the Gas Market Platform (GMP). Most of the information in this document is summarised from the Swedish Gas Market Handbook 'Svensk Gasmarknadshandbok' – the Swedish gas industry's common policies and procedures.

The information in this document is not comprehensive, but can be used as an introduction to the liberalised Swedish natural gas market. It will not be updated, so details such as times, dates, and terms should be seen as examples. In case of differences between the information in this document and the Swedish version of the same document, the information in the Swedish version has priority.

Current information can be obtained through the contacts listed at the end of the document, in section 16.

2 The liberalisation of the Swedish market

Natural gas was introduced in Sweden in 1985 and today the market is comprised of approximately 55,000 customers and less than 10 gas suppliers. While very limited when compared internationally, the market is still in a phase of substantial expansion. The gradual liberalisation of the market over the past several years has followed the EC directive and the gas market legislation is modelled after the legislation in the Swedish electricity sector.

2.1 Gas market directives

Established in 1998, the first natural gas market directive resulted in a new natural gas law in Sweden (Naturgaslag 2000:599) on the 1st of August, 2000. Ten days later the first step was taken in liberalising the Swedish natural gas market. That limited liberalisation applied to: gas users with a yearly usage of over 25 million m³, combined heat and power producers (regardless of usage) and the natural gas companies themselves. These 'eligible customers' were given 'third party access' to the natural gas network.

In the spring of 2001, the commission proposed an addition to the gas and electricity directives with the purpose of speeding up the process of liberalisation of the internal markets. In June of 2003, the original directive (1998/30/EC) was replaced with a more developed and demanding direc-

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tive. This new directive (2003/55/EC) requires among other things, increased liberalisation, transparency and harmonisation of the markets.

2.2 Market opening on 1st of July 2007

As a direct result of the 2003 directive, the Swedish natural gas market was liberalised further to include all non-household customers during the year 2005, in accordance with the revised natural gas law (2005:403). As a consequence of the complete market opening on 1st of July 2007, all gas users connected to the Swedish natural gas system are free to change gas supplier.

3 The Gas Market Platform

The Gas Market Platform (GMP) is the natural gas industry's collective interpretation of the laws, ordinances and regulations that define the framework for the rules of the liberalised gas market. While creating the GMP, the work has focused on defining the processes where two or more players must work together to operate a well functioning gas market.

The legislation in the electricity sector has been used as a model for the continuing gas market liberalisation, which is reflected in the GMP. A detailed description of the GMP can be found in the Swedish Gas Market Handbook.

The GMP has been created with different levels reflecting the well defined and common demands of:

- N1. Laws, ordinances and regulations that define the boundaries of the market place
- N2. Contracts and procedures where the procedures define all the activities in which players must co-operate in a specific manner for the market to work
- N3. Messages and forms necessary for notification of changes among the players that use the platform
- N4. IT for planning and settlement so that the systems of respective players can interact
- N5. IT for communication that is used for reporting between all players, as well as
- N6. Metering with limits for different types of metering equipment and special requirements for the design of methods used for quality control and filing of metering data

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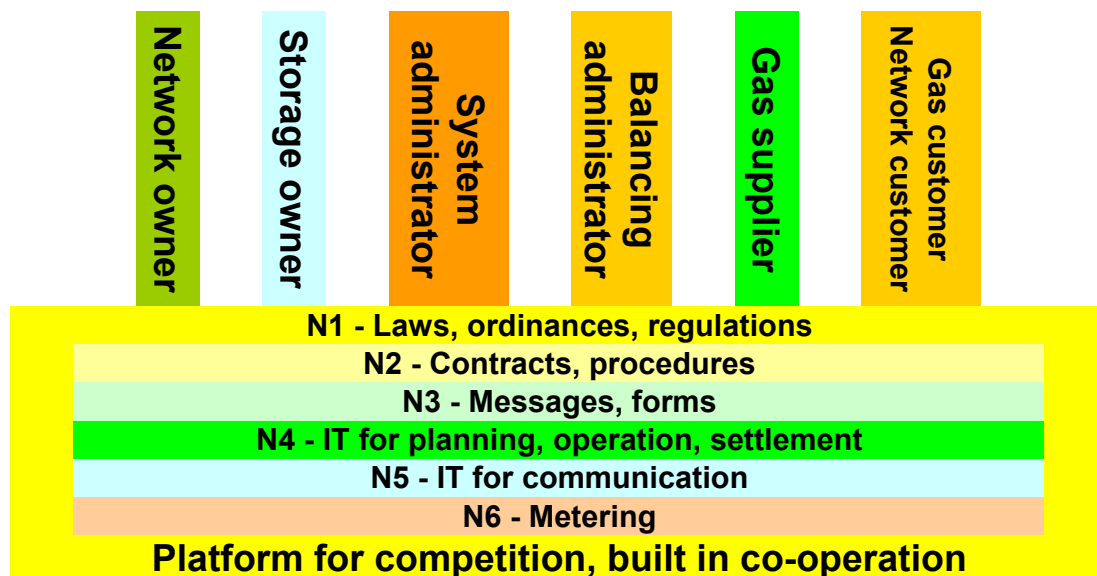


Figure 3.1: The Gas Market Platform

4 The natural gas market's players

The Swedish natural gas market's players consist of the following:

- Gas producers
- Network owners
- Storage owners
- Gas users
- Gas trading companies acting as
- Gas suppliers
- Balancing administrators (BA)
- Traders
- System administrator (SA)

There are no other players currently operating in the Swedish natural gas market, but the situation could change with the continuing development of the market.

4.1 The Gas Producer

A gas producer produces gas for transfer in the Swedish natural gas system. Production takes place at a production facility that may, or may not be, located in Sweden. The gas is injected at one of the injection points in the Swedish natural gas network. The production facilities in Sweden only produce biogas.

4.2 The network owner

The network owner is responsible for the transfer of gas to the gas users. In legal contexts, the term 'network proprietor' is often used instead of 'network owner'. This is done to simplify the distribution of responsibility and

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to clarify that the proprietor of a network or gas line is not necessarily the actual owner as well.

In many respects, the network owner is a central figure in the gas market. The network owner has all the original information regarding gas supplies within their network area. It is the network owner that reports metered energy amounts recorded at the injection and withdrawal points. Network owners provide the necessary details to the gas suppliers, system administrator (SA) and balancing administrators (BAs) that enable planning, settlement and invoicing in the natural gas system.

4.3 Storage owner

The storage owner is the owner of a facility that stores gas for use by the players in the natural gas market. The storage owner's undertaking is financed through published tariffs and regulated access to the inventory. A natural gas storage facility serves as both an injection and a withdrawal point, which contributes to maintaining the balance and effectiveness of the natural gas system. There must always be one or more BA:s responsible for the injections and withdrawals that are made.

4.4 Gas user

A gas user is a user of gas that may be everything from a heavy industry to a household customer that heats their home with gas.

There are many different types of customer relationships within the gas market. This is reflected in the fact that there may be several different terms used for the same player. A gas user is always both a network customer, and a gas customer. This is because a valid connection and transfer contract is required to obtain a contract for the supply of gas.

A connection and transfer contract with a network owner establishes them as a network customer and a supply contract with a gas supplier establishes them as a gas customer. If a customer uses gas exclusively for themselves, they are also considered an end consumer.

4.5 Gas trading company

A gas trading company buys gas from a gas producer, or other gas trading companies and then sells the gas to gas users. A gas trading company can operate several different undertakings simultaneously. In addition to acting as a gas supplier, they can act as a BA as well as also acting as a gas trader that buys and sells firm gas.

Gas suppliers sell gas in competition with other gas suppliers in the liberalised market. There are no price controls. It is assumed that gas users will change suppliers if they are not satisfied. The gas price is determined by an agreement between the buyer and seller. The price is not made public unless the buyer and seller wish to publish it.

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4.6 Balancing administrator

According to the natural gas law there must be a BA for every withdrawal point. For the SA to be able to make a balancing settlement between the BAs there must also be a BA for every injection point.

Through a balancing contract with the SA, the BA assumes the daily balancing responsibilities. The BA bears the financial responsibility for maintaining the balance of gas injected and withdrawn at all of the injection and withdrawal points within their area of balancing responsibility.

Balancing is achieved through continuous follow-up and, through balancing plans to the SA, specify energy amounts for the next day. Gas trading companies can choose to either take on balancing responsibilities, or procure balancing services from another gas trading company.

4.7 System administrator (SA)

The SA has the comprehensive responsibility for maintaining the balance between the injection and withdrawal of gas. This is achieved by keeping the pressure in the transmission network within the desired limits. This includes being ready to compensate for imbalances, which could arise due to disruptions in transfers, planned injection or withdrawal amounts etc. The SA calculates the imbalance for respective BAs and financial responsibility is assigned through a balancing settlement.

4.8 Regulatory authorities

The Swedish energy agency is the main administrative body for questions regarding use and supply of energy, energy preparedness and community energy planning in Sweden. The Energy Markets Inspectorate (EMI) is a government authority, and an independent section of the Swedish Energy Agency, that works for efficient energy markets. EMI is the supervising authority for the Swedish natural gas market.

4.9 The Swedish Gas Association

The Swedish Gas Association is the collective organisation for the energy gas sector in Sweden, which represents natural gas, LNG, LPG, town gas and biogas interests in the technical, safety and political areas. The Swedish Gas Association's work in the areas of technology and safety produces standards, recommendations and general advice for the safe use of energy gasses.

5 Relationships between the players of the natural gas market

A chain of contracts are required for the network customer's network connection. This chain may include contracts covering: the transfer and metering of gas supplied from outside of Sweden, transfer through the Swedish transmission and distribution networks, and finally to the network cus-

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tomers withdrawal point (fig. 5.1). Standard terms and conditions for connection and transfer contracts can be found in the gas market platform.

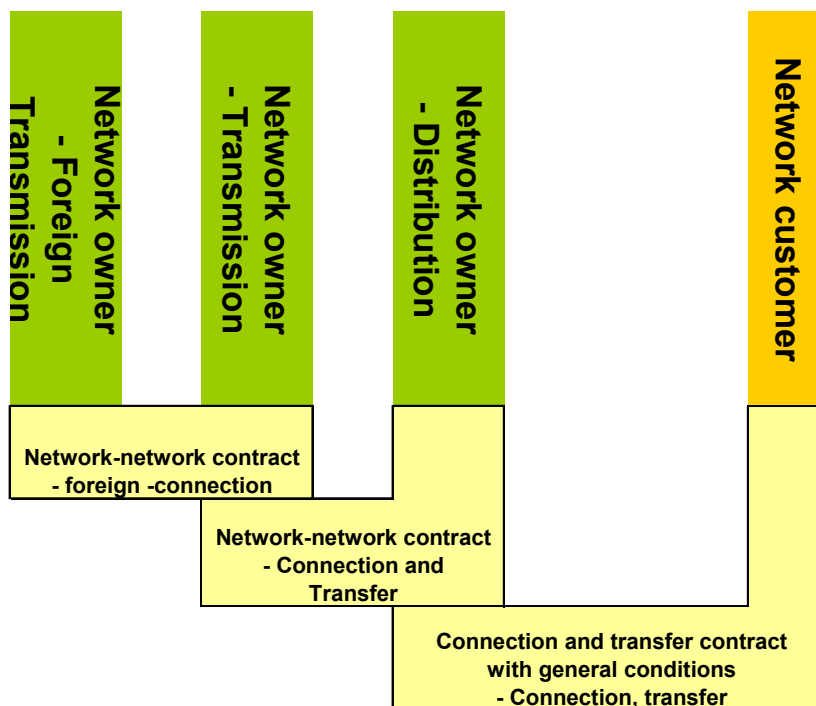


Figure 5.1: Chain of contracts required for the network connection

Likewise, a chain of contracts are required for supplying the gas user with gas, as shown in fig. 5.2, for example. This chain may include contracts with: a foreign gas producer or gas trading company, or a Swedish biogas producer as well as a BA, gas supplier and the gas user. Standard terms and conditions for gas supply contracts can be found in the gas market platform.

The contractual relationship between the gas supplier and the BA has been included since a gas supplier must be able to document that they possess a valid contract with the appropriate BA to register any change in supply undertakings.

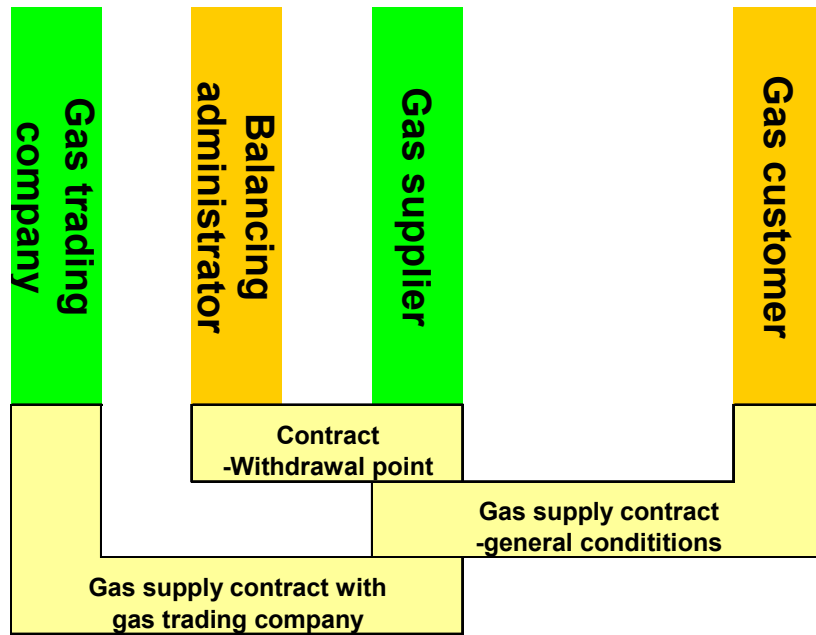


Figure 5.2: Chain of contracts required for the gas supply

When the contractual chains are in place, the gas user can get a network connection and gas. At the same time provisions must be made to account for the gas that is supplied and withdrawn from a national balancing perspective. This requires a chain of contracts as well (fig.5.3).

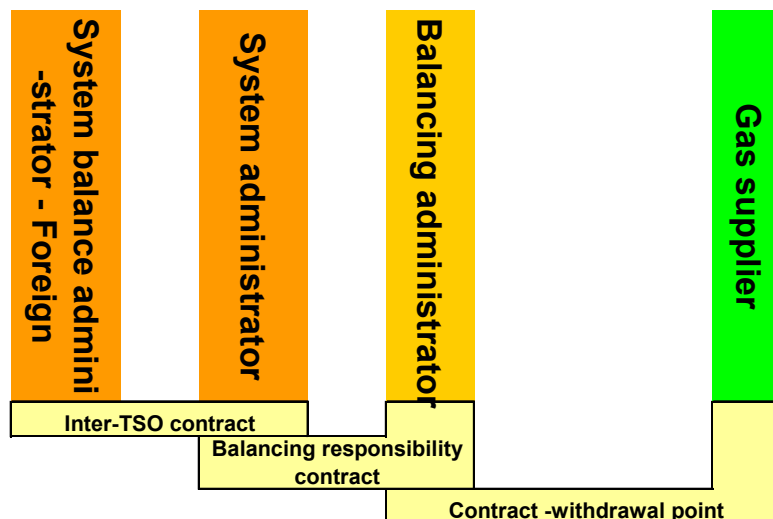


Figure 5.3: Chain of contracts required from a balancing perspective

Maintaining balance in the Swedish natural gas system is achieved through the ongoing co-operative efforts of the SA and the BAs. Their collaboration is defined and regulated through balancing contracts. The SA must also have a contract that regulates collaboration with the system adminis-

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trator in Denmark. This type of contract, illustrated in fig. 5.3, is called an Inter-TSO contract.

6 The fundamental phases

The players on the Swedish natural gas market perform different administrative tasks during different phases of operations. Some events take place in every phase, such as structuring and reporting, so there must be clearly defined procedures in place that explain what should be done, and by whom.

6.1 The procurement phase

In this phase all the players in the market present themselves for each other and define the terms and conditions of doing business with each other.

6.2 Structuring phase

During this phase it is decided what information the players concerned should send to each other and in what form (e.g. e-mail, SGIX). The structure of this information must be agreed upon, such as content and syntax so that both players can use it. This is called the information structure. All of the players should be in agreement about the information, which makes quality control of information necessary and important.

6.3 Trade and operational planning phase

Supply volumes of gas are determined in this phase. Trade is based on usage forecasts. Calculation and reporting of the preliminary usage profile shares for profile supplies take place in this phase.

6.4 Operations phase

Different players may or may not participate in this phase depending on what undertakings they have. A player may have a staffed control room at a production facility, for example.

6.5 Reporting of metered values

In this phase the network owner's report metered values and usage to gas suppliers, BAs and the SA.

7 Change of gas supplier – assuming/taking over gas supplying responsibility

7.1 The gas supplier reports the change to the network owner

From the 1st of July 2007 all gas users connected to the Swedish natural gas system are free to change gas supplier. If a gas customer wants to change gas suppliers, then the contract termination period defined in the contract with their present gas supplier applies. The gas customer must

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have a valid connection and transfer contract with a network owner to be able to sign a gas supply contract.

When a gas customer signs a contract with a new gas supplier, it is the responsibility of the new gas supplier to notify the network owner. This should be done no later than one month prior to the change of gas supplier. The information, reported to the network owner by the new gas supplier, is to be considered the basis for the change. The network owner is to remain neutral regarding the change.

The network owner is responsible for confirming the change of supplier within five weekdays after receiving it. If the gas supplier has not received the confirmation within this allotted time they should make inquiries about the confirmation and the final meter reading, to insure that the change has actually taken place.

7.2 Exchange of information required with a change of gas supplier

The following information shall be exchanged with a change of gas supplier:

- reporting gas supplier (EDIEL-ID)
- receiving network owner (EDIEL-ID)
- reference to the contract entered into with the gas customer for supply
- gas installation-ID
- network area-ID
- installation address
- gas customer's name and postal address
- customer-ID (org. number, VAT number, personal number)
- settlement type (e.g. usage profile settlement, sent by network owner only)
- start date for gas supply
- balancing administrator (EDIEL-ID)

Legal entities should always use their organisation number (VAT number) for identification. For SGIX communication to work, the customer-ID field must be filled in. A change in gas supplier can be denied by the network owner if the gas supplier does not provide the gas customer's ID.

Other changes that take place regarding gas supply, such as the starting of supply or moving in or out of gas customers are described in the Swedish gas market handbook.

8 Calorific value

Gross calorific value (GCV) is used as the basis for converting gas volume to energy for settlement between the market's players. For end users, net

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calorific value (NCV) is used for converting gas volume to energy for calculating charges.

8.1 Preliminary calorific value

The preliminary GCV applicable for the entire month is determined by the SA and is reported to the network owners on the 25th of the month prior to delivery. The determination is based on the knowledge of normal yearly variations combined with the value during the previous weeks.

8.2 Final calorific value

The final GCV and NCV are confirmed and reported by the SA to the network owners no later than the third weekday after the start of a new month. The determination is based on the measured calorific values at the injection points and the gas flow in the main network.

9 Metering and meter reading

The reporting of metered values is always done in actual time. Consequently, summer or winter time applies respectively to all reporting. The gas day runs from 06:00 one day to 06:00 the following day.

9.1 Daily reading

Withdrawal points with a yearly usage of greater than or equal to 3.0 GWh (NCV), or that have a peak monthly usage of greater than or equal to 500MWh (NCV) shall have daily meter readings. The network owner collects the daily meter readings from all the withdrawal and junction points directly after the gas day ends. The metered values are to be reported to the adjoining network owner no later than 09:00 the following day.

9.2 Monthly reading

Withdrawal points with a yearly usage of greater than or equal to 0.3GWh (NCV) shall have monthly meter readings, at a minimum. Final reporting includes gas usage during the entire month, starting from 06:00 on the first day of the month.

9.3 Yearly reading

Withdrawal points with a yearly usage of less than 0.3GWh (NCV) shall have yearly meter readings, at a minimum. Final reporting includes gas usage during a period of one year and is sent directly after the meter reading has been taken.

Withdrawal points with a calculated yearly usage of less than 1200 kWh (NCV) are exempt from metering requirements.

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10 Maintaining balance

Maintaining balance in the Swedish natural gas system is of primary importance to all the players on the market. Balancing operations occur in different stages including planning, implementation and balancing settlement.

10.1 Distribution of flexibility

One of the tools for maintaining the short term balance in the natural gas system is the flexibility in the line-pack. Available flexibility is to be distributed between the BA:s in accordance with the average monthly capacity of the end users. The distribution is done in three steps:

1. In the first step, the average monthly capacity per BA is calculated by the network owners for each one of the networks respectively. The average monthly capacity per BA is reported to the SA by the network owners on the 15th of the month prior to delivery.
2. In accordance with the average monthly capacity reported, the SA calculates the present share of the total available flexibility within line-pack during the following month.
3. The present share of the total available flexibility is to be reported to the BA:s by the SA on the 25th of the month prior to delivery.

Available flexibility is distributed daily before the day of delivery. The conditions for using flexibility through the balancing account, is regulated within the balancing contract between the SA and BAs.

10.2 Nomination

Nomination by BAs for one gas day is done on one regular occasion daily. Re-nominations can be done on additional occasions. The balancing contract between the SA and the BA:s gives more information about the points of time in question.

10.3 Matching

The SA reviews every BA's nominations. The nominated trade exchange is then matched to the foreign trade exchange with foreign SA. The SA also matches exchanges between the domestic BAs to verify that the planned balance in the flexibility account stays within the limits allowed.

If the matching reveals differences between the information provided by the BAs, the 'lesser rule' shall apply. This means that the lower values are used. If the BA's planned balance is not within the allowable limits after matching, the SA has the right to adjust the nomination by the necessary amount.

After reviewing and adjusting (when necessary) the nominations, the SA approves the nominations and reports the approved nominations to the respective Bas. The approved nominations are the basis for the SA's settlements.

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11 Balancing settlements

11.1 Network areas

The Swedish natural gas system is divided into network areas for balancing settlement purposes. These areas consist of one network area for the transmission network and one network area for each distribution network. This may change in the future. The SA determines the make-up of the network areas for balancing settlement. Within a network area there must always be a BA for network losses.

The network owners report structural information to the SA who then determines the network areas. Every network area is assigned a network area ID (a three letter code) by the SA.

11.2 Usage profile share

Usage profile shares are used to allot gas supplies to profile settlement customers for the balancing settlement purposes of the respective BAs and gas suppliers. Preliminary usage profile shares are calculated by the network owners and describe the gas suppliers' and BAs' supplies to the profile settlement customers within the actual network area.

When the results from the daily and monthly meter readings have been through quality control, the final usage profile shares are calculated by the network owner for the BAs and gas suppliers within the network area. The final usage profile shares are given as a percentage of the network area's total non-metered gas usage. These are to be reported no later than the 15th of the following month to the BAs and gas suppliers concerned.

11.3 Usage profile

The usage profile is given as an average usage (kWh) per hour during the actual time period. The preliminary usage profile reflects the total preliminary amount injected in the network area reduced by the total preliminary amount withdrawn by customers with daily meter readings. This is calculated daily by the respective network owner, on the day following delivery.

Accordingly, the usage profile includes non-metered usage, usage that is read monthly and/or yearly and network losses, including metering deviations. The preliminary usage profile is reported to the SA and BAs no later than 10:30 the day following delivery and is published by the SA.

The final usage profile is calculated monthly, after the fact, by the respective network owner for every network area. The final usage profile equals the total confirmed amount injected in the network area reduced by the final confirmed total amount withdrawn by customers with daily meter readings. The final usage profile is reported to the BAs no later than the 15th of the month following delivery and the SA publishes the profile.

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11.4 Allocation

Allotment of the total gas supply between the respective BAs and gas suppliers within a network area is called allocation. Allocation is based on hourly series.

11.4.1 Preliminary allocation

Preliminary allocation is performed by the network owner daily, after the fact. It is the basis for the SA's preliminary balancing settlement. The preliminary allocated supplies are reported to the BA, gas supplier and the SA no later than 10:30 on the day after the delivery.

11.4.2 Final allocation

Final allocation is done by the network owner monthly, after the fact and is the basis for the SA's final balancing settlement. The final allocated hour series are reported no later than the 15th of the month following to the SA, BAs and gas suppliers.

12 Gas supplier's basis for charges

The network owner is a central player in the Swedish natural gas market platform. It is the network owner that handles all the original information and disseminates it to the players concerned in the different phases. Usage reported in Nm³ per withdrawal point is sent to the respective gas supplier for invoicing purposes.

13 Communication

13.1 SGIX – Swedish Gas Information eXchange

A prerequisite to satisfy the need for exchange of data between players in the gas market is the use of some form of electronic data exchange. EDI (electronic data interchange) means that messages can be sent from one computer to another, creating a completely electronic flow of information.

The Swedish gas industry has chosen to use EDIEL as a starting point for electronic messaging. A few necessary changes have been made resulting in the Swedish Gas Information Exchange -SGIX.

EDIEL is a well proven system and is used by the electric power industry throughout Scandinavia and large parts of Europe.

The common standardised message format used is EDIFACT and the transmission protocol used is SMTP. The software program required for a simple EDI-front can be installed on a regular PC.

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13.2 All reporting done via SGIX

All the metered values from the network areas are to be reported via SGIX. Reporting of the structural data regarding supplier changes as well as the balancing data is to be done via SGIX. This means that all the players in the gas market must have an EDIEL-contract with Svenska Kraftnät.

14 Market, infrastructure and tariffs

The Swedish natural gas system currently serves approximately 30 communities in southern and south-western Sweden. Natural gas has been supplied to Sweden through a line from Dragör, Denmark to Klagshamn, Sweden. Since the introduction of natural gas in 1985, the natural gas market in Sweden has been expanding in stages. During the last years, the supply of natural gas to Sweden corresponds to approximately 10TWh and represents between 1.5 -2 % of the total Swedish energy consumption. In the communities with access to natural gas however, it comprises more than 20% of the total energy consumption.

The players in the Swedish natural gas market currently include less than 10 natural gas companies and approximately 55,000 customers. The end customers include everything from households with gas stoves to heavy industry. Small users make up the largest number of customers (household customers) but the majority of the gas used in Sweden is consumed by a few large industrial users.

14.1 Infrastructure

The Swedish natural gas market is similar to the Swedish electricity market in many ways. One of the biggest differences, however, is in infrastructure. While the electricity infrastructure is nation-wide, the natural gas system infrastructure is still in a phase of substantial development.

Construction of the natural gas infrastructure in Sweden is done commercially. The Swedish government does not finance or own any part of the natural gas network. Expansion of the infrastructure for natural gas requires large investments that would be paid back over a long period with the network owner's tariffs for transfer of gas through the network. Today, the Swedish transmission network's cumulative length is just over 600 km and the distribution network has a cumulative length of approximately 2000km. Pressurisation takes place on the production platform in the North Sea and currently in Sweden; there is no need for additional pressurisation from compressor stations.

14.1.1 Storage

In many places around the world, salt caverns and aquifers are used for the storage of natural gas. The geological conditions in Sweden do not provide these possibilities. There is, however, a storage facility that was built according to the lined rock cavern technique (LRC) as a joint project between

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E.ON Gas Sverige and Gas de France. This facility has a storage capacity of 10 million Nm³ and was taken in commercial operation during 2006.

14.1.2 LNG

By cooling natural gas to -163°C it is liquefied and its volume reduced to 1/600 of that in the gaseous state. Currently there are no Liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals for injecting LNG into the Swedish natural gas network. There is one small LNG facility in Linköping (central Sweden) used as back-up /reserve in the production of biogas for vehicles.

14.2 Network tariffs

An end customer that connects to the Swedish natural gas network pays a one-time fee for connection to the network and a network tariff for the use of the network. The network tariffs shall be reasonable and formulated on a factual basis. These network tariffs are used to compensate the network owners for the costs of building, operating and maintaining the networks.

The network owners are required to publish their tariffs thus enabling eligible customers to easily see the costs of transferring gas through the network owner's network. The end customer pays one network tariff only that includes the costs for the transfer of gas through the entire natural gas system. The upstream network owners therefore, charge their own network tariffs to the respective downstream network owners. The Swedish energy agency decides whether network tariffs are reasonable or not.

15 Additional information – links

www.europa.eu.int

Official documents from the EU, including: directives, proposals for directives and other important documents in full text versions as well as links to EU institutions

www.riksdagen.se

This is the Swedish parliament's website and includes information on current parliamentary decisions as well as the full texts of laws and ordinances etc.

www.regeringen.se

The Swedish government's website includes information about and from the different departments as well as proposals, national public assessments etc.

www.stem.se

The Swedish energy agency is the regulating and enforcement authority for the Swedish natural gas market. Their web site contains documents and reports regarding the developments in the Swedish natural gas market.

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www.gasmarknadshandboken.se

This website has a detailed description of the Swedish gas market platform that includes the Swedish gas market handbook as well as process flow charts (maps). There is also information regarding the upcoming courses arranged by the Swedish gas industry.

www.svk.se

This is the system administrator's website – includes requirements for EDIEL connections.

www.ediel.se

This website has specific information about EDIEL.

16 Contact

For further information about the Swedish natural gas market, please contact:

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Box 491 34
100 29 STOCKHOLM
Tel: +46 8-692 18 40
Fax: +46 8-654 46 15
E-post: info@gasforeningen.se

17 Definition of terms

Accumulated imbalance <i>Ackumulerad obalans</i>	Total allowable imbalance
Actual metered consumption <i>Faktiskt uppmätt förbrukning</i>	The measured (=actual) amount of gas used.
Actual time (one day) <i>Aktuell tid (dygn)</i>	One day refers to 00.00 – 24:00 Swedish local time and is adjusted one hour ahead during the summer. 01:00 actual time during the summer is the same as 00:00 Swedish regular time. Actual time and Swedish regular time are the same during the winter.
Adjoining networks <i>Angränsande nät</i>	Networks that are physically connected to each other at a junction point.
Aggregated tariff <i>Aggregerad tariff</i>	Designed to include all the fees for the upstream pipeline networks in the Swedish natural gas system to the chosen injection point.

Allocation <i>Fördelning</i>	Metered or standardised amount of energy allotted
Allotted gas supplier <i>Anvisad gasleverantör</i>	A gas supplier that, after establishing a contract with the network owner, supplies gas to a gas user without an ordinary gas supplier. This only applies to gas users with a yearly usage of less than 0.3 GWh (NCV), according to a voluntary agreement within the Swedish gas industry.
Allowable imbalance <i>Tillåten obalans</i>	The allowable difference between injected and withdrawn gas without a penalty.
APERAK-message <i>APERAK-meddelande</i>	See receipt messages
Average daily capacity (kWh) <i>Dygnsmedeleffekt</i>	Natural gas amount in kWh that is injected or withdrawn during one day divided by 24.
Average daily capacity (m ³) <i>Dygnsmedelkapacitet</i>	Natural gas amount in normal cubic meters that is injected or withdrawn during one day divided by 24.
Average monthly capacity kW <i>Månadsmedeleffekt</i>	Amount in kWh of natural gas injected or withdrawn, divided by the total hours in that month.
Average monthly capacity (Nm ³ /h) <i>Månadsmedelkapacitet (normalkubikmeter per timme)</i>	Amount in normal cubic meters of natural gas injected or withdrawn, divided by the total hours in that month.
Balancing <i>Balansering</i>	The injection and/or withdrawal of gas that the system administrator provides for the balancing administrator when their total allowable imbalance is exceeded.
Balancing account <i>Balanskonto</i>	Account within the balancing settlement, on which the balancing administrator's imbalance is accumulated.
Balancing administrator (BA) <i>Balansansvarig</i>	A player that has undertaken balancing responsibilities through a contract with the system administrator. The balancing administrator's balancing responsibilities include the injection and withdrawal points for the gas supplier(s) that have signed contracts with the balancing administrator. Gas suppliers can have contracts with multiple balancing administrators simultaneously.
Balancing administrator for network losses <i>Balansansvarig för nätförluster</i>	A balancing administrator that has responsibility for the deviations between amounts of injection and withdrawal of gas measured within a network area.
Balancing gas, final <i>Balansgas, slutlig</i>	The required exchange of gas between the system administrator and the balancing administrator as a result of the final balancing settlement. Balancing gas is reported in kWh, GCV.

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Balancing gas, preliminary <i>Balansgas, preliminär</i>	In the daily balancing settlement, preliminary calculated final balancing gas. Balancing gas is reported in kWh, GCV.
Balancing period <i>Balansperiod</i>	The balancing period is the same as the gas day.
Balancing responsibilities <i>Balansansvar</i>	The balancing administrator's commercial and planning responsibilities to insure that the Swedish natural gas system provides energy equal to the energy that is withdrawn from withdrawal points or storage points.
Balancing contract <i>Balansavtal</i>	Contract between a balancing administrator and the system administrator.
Balancing service <i>Balanstjänsten</i>	The system administrator's operational responsibility for maintaining pressure in the transmission network.
Balancing settlement <i>Balansavräkning</i>	The system administrator's calculation of the balancing administrator's imbalance and the resulting financial settlement.
Bar <i>Bar</i>	1 Bar equals 0.1 Mega Pascal
Basic gas contract <i>Grundgasavtal</i>	Contract covering a certain energy volume during one year, or other specified time periods.
Bilateral gas contracts <i>Bilaterala gasavtal</i>	Contracts that regulate bilateral trade.
Bilateral trade <i>Bilateral handel</i>	Gas exchange between two players that shall be reported to the system administrator.
Biogas <i>Biogas</i>	Gas, with the major components methane and carbon dioxide, produced by anaerobic processing of organic material. Thermic gasification is not included.
Buffer account	The storage owners account for administration of imbalance between trade exchange and physical exchange between the storage owner and the storage customer.
Capacity <i>Bokad effekt</i>	Determines the maximum amount of energy (in kWh per time period) that a network customer can withdraw from a connection point, according to the connection and transfer contract with the network owner. Capacity can be determined in: time capacity, average daily capacity or average monthly capacity.
Clearing <i>Klarering</i>	Settlement of business transactions between two players.
Combined invoice <i>Samfakturering</i>	Network fees and costs for gas supplies charged on the same invoice.
Commercial customer <i>Näringsidkare</i>	Non-household customer
Composite invoice	

<i>Samlingsfaktura</i>	An invoice containing charges for all of a gas customer's withdrawal points, or all of a network customer's connection points.
Connection of a natural gas line <i>Anslutning av naturgasledning</i>	Physical connecting of the customers' gas equipment to the network owner's gas line including the associated administrative tasks. Connection of a natural gas line can mean the re-connection of an existing natural gas line, changes in the contracted capacity at the connection point as well as a change in the time of transmission.
Connection and transfer contract <i>Anslutnings- och överföringsavtal</i>	Contract between the network owner and the network customer. When the network customer is a network owner it is referred to as a network-network contract.
Connection Fee <i>Anslutningsavgift</i>	The fee a network owner charges for either connecting or re-connecting a customer to the network or for administrating changes in the contracted capacity or time period.
Connection of a natural gas installation <i>Anslutning av naturgasanläggning</i>	Connection of a natural gas facility also includes the re-connection of an existing natural gas line, changes in the contracted capacity at the connection point as well as a change in the time of transfer. Re-connection can refer to both a physical, as well as a contractual re-connection.
Connection point <i>Anslutningspunkt</i>	The point at which the network owners' gas lines are connected to each other or the point at which the gas user's equipment connects to the network owner's gas line where transfer of gas takes place.
Contractual capacity (kWh/h) <i>Avtalad maxeffekt</i>	Determines the maximum capacity, expressed in kWh/h, that a network customer has the right to withdraw from the connection point, if it is specified in the connection and transfer contract.
Control data reporting <i>Åtterrapportering</i>	Reporting of control series from the system administrator to the network owner, or their representative and to the balancing administrator
Control message <i>Control-meddelande</i>	A message which confirms whether a SGIX message is correctly received or not.
Control measurement <i>Ersättningsvärde</i>	Measurement from a control meter – or meter other than the original meter. Used when the original measurement is unavailable or incorrect.
Conversion factor <i>Omräkningsfaktor</i>	The factor used for converting, for example: GCV to NCV, or converting between running cubic meters and normal cubic meters.
Converter <i>Kompenseringsverk</i>	Equipment or tool for compensating for pressure, temperature and compressibility. Also called volume converter.
Counter in a gas meter <i>Räkneverk i gasmätare</i>	Shows the accumulated amount of gas that has passed through the gas meter. There can be one or more counters in a gas meter.
Current purchase value	The appreciated value of the original cost reflecting today's current

<i>Nuanskaffningsvärde</i>	costs
Current replacement value of the facility <i>Nuanläggningsvärde</i>	Defined by SEF H9/81 as the cost for a new facility with the same capacity as the one considered, but built with current standards.
Customer <i>Kund</i>	Is used, depending on the context, for: a gas user, gas customer, network customer or end consumer. Gas customer and network customer are connected to the customers respective contractual relationships.
Customer-ID <i>Kund-ID</i>	Organisation number (e.g. VAT number) for all forms of companies except for the self-employed who may use their personal number.
Daily reading <i>Dygnsavläst</i>	Withdrawal point with a yearly usage of greater than, or equal to 3.0 GWh (NCV), alternatively with a peak monthly usage of greater than 0.5 GWh shall be read daily. Reporting is done with 24 hourly values of usage, metered during the gas day (06:00-06:00).
Daily series <i>Dygnsserie</i>	A series that reflects one day, including a measurement (value) for every hour in the gas day. A daily series consists of 24 measurements.
Daily settlement <i>Daglig avräkning</i>	The 24 hours of the gas day are balanced the following day. Balancing settlements are daily settlements.
Day <i>Dag</i>	Calendar day.
De-connection, contractual <i>Frånkoppling</i>	The gas supply to a gas customer is switched off through closing the valve in the gas customers boundary of supply.
De-connection, physical <i>Bortkoppling</i>	Physical de-connection of a gas customers natural gas line.
DELFOR message <i>DELFOR-meddelande</i>	The EDIEL message used for reporting preliminary and final shares (%), bilateral trade, planned consumption and forecasts.
Delivery address <i>Leveransadress</i>	The gas user's postal address for the delivery of gas. The same address can have several withdrawal points, with one or more places of usage from the same withdrawal point.
Depreciated value <i>Bokförda värdet</i>	The value of a facility and its assets depreciated for tax purposes
Direct line <i>Direktledning</i>	A natural gas line that is complimentary to the interconnected network.
Distribution <i>Distribution</i>	The transfer of gas within a network area with the function of supplying gas to the gas consumer.
Distribution line <i>Distributionsledning</i>	A line downstream of the MR-station used to supply gas to the gas consumer.
Distribution network <i>Distributionsnät</i>	The natural gas line or system of natural gas lines that run from the MR-station to the gas consumer.

Downstream network <i>Underliggande nät</i>	Transmission network or other natural gas line connected downstream of the network owner's natural gas line owned by another network owner.
EDIEL <i>EDIEL</i>	A standard for electronic information exchange within the electricity sector. EDIEL standardises the design of messages through EDIFACT, and how they are sent via electronic mail (X.400). EDIEL is used for information exchange, such as sending settlement details to a balancing administrator or reporting control measurements to a network owner.
EDIEL contract <i>EDIEL-avtal</i>	A contract between Svenska Kraftnät and a player that is connected to EDIEL or SGIX.
EDIEL-ID <i>EDIEL-ID</i>	EDIEL-ID consists of five numbers and is used to address an electronic message and to identify the sender. Legal entities can obtain their own ID by signing an EDIEL contract with Svenska Kraftnät. The following players must have an EDIEL-ID: balancing administrators, gas suppliers, network owners and representatives .
EDIFACT <i>EDIFACT</i>	International standard for design of electronic messages (e.g. invoices, orders and customs declarations).
Electronic message <i>Elektroniskt meddelande</i>	Message that is designed and sent via an electronic medium according to market platform's designated standard. See EDIEL.
End consumer <i>Slutkund</i>	Customer that has signed a connection and transfer contract to provide gas exclusively for their own use. See also customer, gas user, gas customer, network customer and end consumer.
Energy content <i>Energiinnehåll</i>	Expressed in kWh/normal cubic meter and based on the composition of the gas. See Calorific value
Estimated measurement <i>Estimerat värde</i>	An estimated measurement used when measurements from both the original meter and the control meter are unavailable. The estimation can be done through multiplying the volume meter's reading by an indexed factor.
Expected return <i>Avkastningskrav</i>	The return on investment expected by the network owner.
Final usage profile share <i>Slutliga fördelningstal</i>	The final usage profile share that the network owner calculates and reports prior to the allocation of gas.
Firm gas <i>Fastgas</i>	A previously defined amount of energy per time period.
Firm gas contract <i>Fastgasavtal</i>	A contract that regulates trade of firm gas.
Firm gas transaction <i>Fastgasaffär</i>	Trade of firm gas
Gas broker	Mediates a transaction between two players (e.g. gas producer and

<i>Gasmäklare</i>	gas trading company) via a financial contract.
Gas customer <i>Gaskund</i>	A player that has signed a contract for the purchase of gas. Includes gas trading companies and their customers (businesses as well as consumers) .
Gas day <i>Gasdygn</i>	The gas day runs from 06:00 to 06:00 actual time.
Gas exchange <i>Gasutbyte</i>	The natural gas that is traded between one balancing administrator and another during the nomination process. Gas exchange can only take place in connection with nomination/re-nomination. Both balancing administrators that have made an agreement to exchange gas shall inform the system administrator about the exchange in connection with nomination/re-nomination.
Gas installation <i>Gasanläggning</i>	Facility or equipment owned by the gas user for withdrawal and usage of gas from a gas line.
Gas installation-ID <i>Gasanläggnings-ID</i>	The identification number for the gas installation, or part of the gas installation with well defined boundaries. Gas installation refers to the network owner/operator's lines and stations as well as the customers' gas equipment.
Gas meter <i>Gasmätare</i>	A meter for measuring gas volume.
Gas month <i>Gasmånad</i>	The time period begins at 06:00 actual time on the first calendar day of the month and runs until 06:00 actual time, the first day of the following calendar month.
Gas network <i>Gasnät</i>	A natural gas network that can include: pipelines, metering and regulating (MR-) stations, (inline) ventilation stations, cleaning stations, storage facilities, liquid natural gas (LNG) facilities, and compressor stations designed to increase transmission (transfer) capacity in the network downstream of the compressor stations.
Gas producer <i>Gasproducent</i>	A player that produces gas for transfer within the Swedish natural gas system. See production facility.
Gas seller <i>Gassäljare</i>	General term for a person within a gas trading company that sells gas.
Gas storage <i>Gaslager</i>	Facility for the storage of gas in its gaseous form, connected to the Swedish natural gas system. Referred to as just 'storage' in some contexts.
Gas supplier <i>Gasleverantör</i>	The gas supplier buys gas with the intention of selling it to the gas user. Gas suppliers can be balancing administrators. See gas trading company.
Gas supply contract <i>Gasleveransavtal</i>	Contract between the gas supplier and the gas customer.
Gas trading company <i>Gashandelsföretag</i>	Company that buys or sells gas. A gas trading company can act as: trader, gas supplier, balancing administrator.
Gas trading exchange	Commercial market place for gas trading.

<i>Gasbörs</i>	
Gas user <i>Gasanvändare</i>	User of gas. It can be a business that consumes gas or an individual consumer. See also: customer, network customer, gas customer and end consumer.
Gross calorific value <i>Värmevärde (övre)</i>	The calorific value that is used in nomination and allocation.
Horizontally integrated natural gas company <i>Horisontellt integrerat naturgasföretag</i>	A natural gas company that operates an undertaking within at least one of the following areas: production, distribution, supply or storage as well as operates an undertaking not connected to gas.
Hour <i>Timma</i>	A time period of 60 minutes that begins at 06:00 and ends 07:00 the same day, or any of the corresponding 60 minute time periods within one day.
Hourly series <i>Timserie</i>	A series of measurements registered hourly during a limited time period, e.g. one day.
Hourly value <i>Timvärde</i>	Metered value that is registered hourly.
Household customer <i>Konsument</i>	End consumer that uses natural gas exclusively for household purposes. Included in the market liberalisation in 2007.
Injection point <i>Inmatningspunkt</i>	The point where gas enters the Swedish natural gas system. Currently the system has the following injection point: Energinet.dk's measuring station in Dragör, Denmark (international injection point)
Integrated natural gas company <i>Integrerat naturgasföretag</i>	A vertically or horizontally integrated natural gas company
Interruptible supply <i>Avbrytbar leverans</i>	Supply to the end consumer. An interruptible supply includes the agreement that the network owner has the right to interrupt or limit the supply, or do so at the request of the gas supplier.
Junction point <i>Gränspunkt</i>	A point at which a distribution line is connected to the transmission network, or a point with hourly metering within a transmission line.
Kilowatt hour (kWh) <i>Kilowattimme</i>	3.6×10^6 joule
kWh (GCV) <i>Kilowattimme, övre</i>	Energy amount based on the gross calorific value.
kWh (NCV) <i>Kilowattimme, undre</i>	Energy amount based on the net calorific value.
Liberalised gas market <i>Fria gasmarknaden</i>	The portion of the gas market that is open to competitive trade and the where the eligible gas customers have the opportunity to choose their gas supplier.
Line-pack	The flexibility that is maintained in the transmission network through

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<i>Line-pack</i>	pressure variation within a determined interval.
LNG-facility <i>LNG-anläggning</i>	LNG – Liquefied Natural Gas. Facility for liquefied natural gas.
Mail box <i>Brevlåda</i>	Every player's part in the electronic postal system with a specific address where all incoming and outgoing messages to/from that player passes.
Matching <i>Matchning</i>	The system administrator's controlling of nomination/re-nomination so that they are equal on both sides of the international injection point as well as controlling the nomination/re-nomination of gas exchange within the Swedish natural gas system so that it is equal.
Metered gas <i>Mätgas</i>	A measured amount of energy per time period that is not previously defined.
Metered value <i>Mätvärde</i>	The measured value for an injection, withdrawal or junction point
Metered value re- porter <i>Mätvärdesrapportör</i>	The party responsible for reporting the metered values to the appropriate players. The reporter can be the network owner themselves, or their representative. See Representative
Metering day <i>Mätdygn</i>	The metering day is the same as the gas day.
Metering deviation <i>Mätavvikelse</i>	Difference between the injected and withdrawn volume or amount of energy.
Metering period <i>Mätperiod</i>	Metering period contracted between the network owner and the network customer.
Metering point <i>Mätpunkt</i>	Common expression for all the points within the natural gas network where gas is metered by the network owner, e.g. junction points, injection points, withdrawal points and storage points.
Metering series <i>Mätserie</i>	A series of meter readings, such as an hourly series.
Metering system <i>Mätssystem</i>	General term for the all the equipment required to measure gas.
Month <i>Månad</i>	The time period begins at 06:00 actual time on the first calendar day of the month and runs until 06:00 actual time the first day of the following calendar month
Monthly reading <i>Månadsavläst</i>	Withdrawal point with a yearly usage of greater than or equal to 0.3 GWh shall be read at least monthly. Final reporting consists of gas usage during the entire month, starting from 06:00 on the first of the month.
MSCONS-message <i>MSCONS-meddelande</i>	EDIEL-message for reporting actual consumption, meter readings and settlement results.
Multiple supply	When more than one gas supplier supplies gas to a gas user, or when

<i>Delad leverans</i>	more than one balancing administrator supplies gas to a gas supplier.
Natural gas <i>Naturgas</i>	Flammable gas – and all physical states in which such a flammable gas can exist, such as through compression or cooling – that has a methane content of at least 75% by volume of the gas’s total flammable components at 1 Bar. In addition the gas must be either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extracted directly from under the ground or sea floor, or b) extracted indirectly from under the ground or sea floor such as the gas associated with the production of crude oil, or c) produced through extraction or concentration of said gas.
Natural gas company <i>Naturgasföretag</i>	Every physical person or legal entity, with the exception of the end consumer, that operates at least one of the following undertakings: production, transmission, distribution, supply, purchase or storage of natural gas or LNG, players responsible for commercial or technical duties and/or maintenance in connection with these undertakings.
Natural gas line <i>Naturgasledning</i>	Refers to pipelines, metering and regulating (MR-) stations, (inline) ventilation stations, cleaning stations, and compressor stations
Natural gas storage <i>Naturgaslager</i>	A licensed facility for the storage of natural gas for the natural gas market.
Net balancing differences <i>Nätavstämningsdifferens</i>	The amount of gas that has to be contributed or drafted from the network area for balance between defined contributed gas, defined drafted gas and the difference in amount that are calculated to be stored in the network area of the natural gas lines. Net balancing differences provides or vents of the network proprietor
Net calorific value <i>Värmevärde (undre)</i>	The calorific value that is the basis for charging a gas user.
Net gas <i>Nettogas</i>	The sum of the metered gas produced and energy consumed (physical balance)+ the reported firm gas purchased and sold (commercial balance)
Network area <i>Nätavräkningsområde</i>	A demarcation of the network intended for settlement of transferred gas, mainly through metering and calculation of net losses. The network areas are defined by metering points with hourly metering. A network area may include several physical separated networks, if they are operated by only one network owner.
Network area-ID <i>Nätområdes-ID</i>	The system administrator’s ID for a network area.
Network authority <i>Energimarknadsinspektionen</i>	The network authority since 01-01-1998 is the network department at the Swedish energy agency. They oversee network services, licensing and tariffs.
Network balance (area balance) <i>Områdesbalans (OB)</i>	The total of reported injection and withdrawal (incl. network losses) from one network area. The total equals 0 with correct reporting.
Network customer <i>Nätkund</i>	The player that has signed a connection and transfer contract with the network owner. Network customers include: customers, network

	owners, gas customers, end consumers and gas producers.
Network license <i>Nätkoncession</i>	Special license from the government or network authority to build or operate a licensed network.
Network license holder <i>Nätkoncessionshavare</i>	The network owner that holds the license
Network losses <i>Nätförluster</i>	Gas that losses from the natural gas line through leakage to air.
Network owner <i>Nätägare</i>	Network owner refers to the owner of a network, licensed as well as unlicensed networks, in Swedish natural gas system
Network owner contract <i>Nätägaravtal</i>	Contract between a network owner and the system administrator that regulates, among other things, the reporting of metering values for the daily balancing settlement.
Network proprietor <i>Ledningsinnehavare</i>	Network proprietor refers to the undertaking that operates a network (requiring a license or not) for connection to and transfer of gas in the Swedish natural gas system. It can be the same person as the network owner.
Network settlement <i>Nätavräkning</i>	Settlement performed by the network owner. It consists primarily of the following settlements: reconciliation of energy measurements, calculation of network losses, calculation and invoicing of network fees.
Network-network contract <i>Nät/nät-avtal</i>	Connection and transfer contracts between two network owners. They can sign two separate contracts, or one combined contract.
Nomination <i>Balansplan</i>	The general term for the actions through which the balancing administrators inform the system administrator of the amounts of energy they intend to inject and withdraw from the system during the gas day
Nord Pool ASA <i>Nord Pool ASA</i>	Electricity exchange for electricity trading. Owned in equal shares by Norwegian Statnett and Svenska Kraftnät
Normal cubic meter <i>Normalkubikmeter</i>	A normal cubic meter equals 1 cubic meter at the pressure 1.01325 Bar and at 0°C.
Normal time one day <i>Normaltid (dygn)</i>	A day is from 00:00 to 24:00, and when the time is not adjusted for summer time. See Actual time
Ordinances <i>Förordning</i>	Rules issued by the government and laws passed by the parliament.
Period assignment <i>Periodisering av avläst energi</i>	Assignment of metered energy to a monthly amount between meter readings. Period assignment is performed the month after the meter reading and is based on the final usage profile reported.
Physical imbalance <i>Fysisk obalans</i>	When the gas pressure in the gas network is not within the stipulated limits.

Place of usage <i>Förbrukningsställe</i>	Place of usage refers to the physical location where gas is used such as: a workshop, factory or an office that has the same connection point.
Planned yearly energy usage <i>Planerad årsenergi</i>	Calculated yearly usage of a gas user (kWh/yr or Nm ³ /yr)
Player <i>Aktör</i>	A person, company or legal entity that engages in commercial activity in the gas market. Players can be divided into the following groups: gas users (end consumers and network customers), gas trading companies, gas producers, network owners, storage providers, and system administrators. Gas trading companies engage in one or more of the following: system balancing administration, supplying gas and trading.
Preliminary reporting <i>Preliminär rapportering</i>	The reporting of metered values for an entire day and should be provided to the adjoining network no later than 09:00 daily, and other reporting recipients no later than 10:30 the day following the metering day.
Preliminary usage profile share <i>Preliminära fördelningstal</i>	The share of a usage profile that is calculated before the supply month. Preliminary usage profile share for the supply month is based on: past metering values for the usage profile, the gas user's yearly usage that will be included in the profile settlement, those relationships between the gas user and suppliers that will apply during the actual supply month.
PRODAT-message <i>PRODAT-meddelande</i>	EDIEL- message that is used for reporting master data when changing suppliers or moving in. Sent between network owners and gas suppliers.
Production facility <i>Produktionsanläggning</i>	Facility that is owned by a gas producer for producing and injecting gas into a gas network.
Production plan <i>Produktionsplan</i>	A plan including details about the gas producers planned production and that is calculated per day.
Profile calculation <i>Schablonberäkning</i>	All reported usage that is not metered during a month is calculated instead.
Profile settlement <i>Schablonavräkning</i>	Settlement of the balancing administrator's supplies that are subject to profile settlement. Profile settlement is done preliminarily before every month and finally after the end of the month.
Purchase value <i>Anskaffningsvärde</i>	Refers to the actual cost of the facility at the time of purchase.
Quality specifications <i>Kvalitetsspecifikation</i>	Quality specifications for gas that is allowed in the Swedish natural gas system.
Receipt message	A receipt message shows the result of an automatic check to confirm whether or not information/data has been accepted by the receiving

<i>Applikationskvittens</i>	system. In Ediel, the receipt messages CONTRL and APERAK are used. CONTRL reports that the syntax is correct and APERAK reports that the contents are correct. A negative receipt message gives the reason for error.
Regulations <i>Föreskrifter</i>	Rules made by authorities.
Re-nomination <i>Renominering</i>	The general term for the actions through which changes are made to nomination during the current gas day or following gas day – adjustments between the balancing administrator and the system administrator.
Reporting month <i>Rapportmånad</i>	The period between 06:00 on the first day of the calendar month to 06:00 on the first day of the following calendar month.
Reporting requirements <i>Rapporteringskrav</i>	Requirements stated in the metering regulations, network contracts and balancing contracts that specify how, when and to which players the reporting is to be made.
Representative <i>Ombud</i>	A player can contract with a representative to provide services such as reporting. The representative can be a network owner, gas trading company or a completely independent legal entity.
Running cubic meter <i>Driftkubikmeter</i>	Measurement that gives actual volume and is not converted to a normal cubic meter.
Series-ID <i>Serie-ID</i>	Code for reported and re-reported hourly series. Reported in the structure report form the system administrator.
Set capacity <i>Intrimmad effekt</i>	The maximum adjusted capacity kW withdrawn from a gas user's installation
Settlement <i>Avräkning</i>	Calculation of a player's obligations such as volumes and costs based on a previously contracted settlement price. Settlements include quality control of volumes and producing support for invoices.
SGIX <i>SGIX</i>	The system used by the Swedish gas sector for information exchange. Stands for : Swedish Gas Information eXchange.
Storage owner <i>Lagerägare</i>	Owner of a facility that stores natural gas for the players in the gas market.
Storage point <i>Lagerpunkt</i>	The point in the natural gas system where natural gas can be injected into or withdrawn out of the system from/to storage for natural gas.
Storage customer <i>Lagerkund</i>	A market player, purchasing storage services from a storage owner through a balancing administrator.
Structure notification <i>Strukturanmälan</i>	List of information changed in the information structure between two companies, e.g. to provide a network owners with information about new balancing administrators that have been added etc.
Structure receipt <i>Strukturkvittens</i>	The receipts show which changes have been received and registered by the receiver of a structure notification. Approval of the registered changes shows that the players agree on the structure.

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Structure report <i>Strukturrapport</i>	A compilation of information regarding the information structure between two companies. This includes information such as which gas suppliers a balancing administrator has taken balancing responsibility for. The structure report that the system administrator sends to the network owners and the balancing administrator is not only a compilation, but also includes a structure receipt with all the changes that have been reported.
Supplying gas <i>Gasleverans</i>	The selling of gas, including LNG, to a gas user.
Swedish Gas Association <i>Svenska Gasföreningen</i>	The collective organisation for the energy gas sector in Sweden, which represents natural gas, LPG, town gas and biogas interests in the technical, safety and political areas.
System administrator (SA) <i>Systemansvarig</i>	The organisation that has the system responsibility for the Swedish natural gas system.
System balancing responsibility <i>Systemansvar</i>	The comprehensive responsibility of maintaining the short term balance between the injection and withdrawal of natural gas in the Swedish natural gas system.
Take and pay contract <i>Take and pay-avtal</i>	Contract for buying and selling of gas that can be read directly on a meter (actual usage)
Take-or-pay contract <i>Take or pay-avtal</i>	Contract with mandatory payment for a pre-determined volume.
Tariff <i>Tariff</i>	The principles for charging for the transfer of gas.
The Swedish natural gas system <i>Det svenska naturgas-systemet</i>	The natural gas network in Sweden from the junction point in Dragör, Denmark, includes: pipelines, metering and regulating (MR-) stations, (inline) ventilation stations, cleaning stations, storage facilities, liquid natural gas (LNG) facilities, and compressor stations designed to increase transmission (transfer) capacity in the network downstream of the compressor stations.
Trader <i>Trader</i>	One of the gas trading company's rolls. Traders handle firm gas business. Traders never do business with gas users or gas producers that involve actual usage.
Transmission network <i>Transmissionsnät</i>	Natural gas line or system of natural gas lines, running from the injection point to the MR-station to provide for the high pressure transfer (80 Bar) of natural gas.
Transmission network system administrator <i>Systemansvarig för transmissionsnät</i>	The player that has the operational responsibility for the transmission network.
Transport of natural	Transport of natural gas from the injection point to the connection

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gas <i>Transport av naturgas</i>	point.
Transport tariff <i>Överföringstariff</i>	Transport tariffs refer to fees and miscellaneous conditions for the transport of natural gas.
Upstream network <i>Överliggande nät</i>	Transmission network or other natural gas line connected upstream of the network owner's natural gas line and is owned by another network owner.
Usage profile for a gas user <i>Förbrukningsprofil för gasanvändare</i>	Gas user's specific gas usage during a certain time period.
Usage profile for a network area <i>Förbrukningsprofil för nätavräkningsområde</i>	The total usage within a network area that is not measured by the hour and shall, therefore, be subject to a standardised settlement. This usage consists of the total amount injected into the network area, reduced by the usage measured hourly. Network losses and measurement deviations are included in the usage profile.
Usage profile share <i>Fördelningstal</i>	The relative share (%) of a usage profile that every balancing administrator or gas supplier has. The usage profile share is calculated by network owner/operators in two steps: the preliminary and the final usage profile share.
Usage time metering <i>Brukstidsmätning</i>	Some devices lack consumption meters. Gas usage is calculated by multiplying the set capacity by the time in use.
Utility value <i>Brukdsvärdet</i>	Defined as the current purchase cost reduced by the indexed depreciation.
UTILTS	Utility Time Series Message –a message used for reports of time series on net based markets, for example metered values.
Week day <i>Vardag</i>	A day that is not Saturday, Sunday, other public holiday, midsummer eve, Christmas eve, or New Year's eve.
Week trading <i>Veckohandel</i>	Optional and weekly gas trade between the system administrator and the balancing administrators, kWh (GCV).
Vertically integrated natural gas company <i>Vertikalt intererat naturgasföretag</i>	A natural gas company, or group of companies whose internal relationships as defined in article 3.3 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 of 21 December 1989 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (1) where the company, or group of companies concerned operate undertakings in at least one of the areas of: transmission, distribution, LNG or storage and at least one of the areas of: production or supply of natural gas.
Withdrawal point <i>Uttagpunkt</i>	The point where a gas customer withdraws natural gas. There must be a balancing administrator responsible for every withdrawal point.
Volume converter	Equipment or tool for compensating for pressure, temperature and

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<i>Volymvärdes- omvandlare</i>	compressibility. Also called a converter.
Year <i>År</i>	Time period that begins 06:00 on any day, of any year that runs until 06:00 the same day the following year.
Yearly reading <i>Årsavläst</i>	Withdrawal point with a yearly usage of up to 0.3 GWh shall be read at least yearly. Final reporting of the usage during a period corresponding to one year shall be sent directly after the meter reading. Withdrawal points with a yearly usage of less 1.200 kWh are exempt from metering requirements.
Z03 <i>Z03</i>	PRODAT-message used for notification of a change in supplier or that a gas user has moved in without changing suppliers. The message is sent from the gas supplier to the network owner.
Z04 <i>Z04</i>	PRODAT-message used to confirm a supplier change to the new supplier, or to confirm a moving in of a gas user without changing suppliers. The message is sent from the network owner to the gas supplier.
Z05 <i>Z05</i>	PRODAT-message used to confirm a supplier change to the previous gas supplier. The message is sent from the network owner to the gas supplier.
Z06 <i>Z06</i>	PRODAT-message used to update and inform regarding which basic data applies for a gas installation. The message is sent from the network owner to the gas supplier.
Z08 <i>Z08</i>	PRODAT-message used for notification of a contract termination when a gas user moves out and no one else moves in. The message is sent from the gas supplier to the network owner.
Z09 <i>Z09</i>	PRODAT-message used to update the basic data for a gas installation and can be used as notification of a change of balancing administrator. The message is sent from the gas supplier to the network owner.