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COURSE BROCHURE

Gas Transmission Networks, Storage and Access Regulation Training Course

1 – 5 August 2027
Sharm El-Sheikh

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Gas Transmission Networks, Storage and Access Regulation Training Course

Ref: 2666_101610 **Date:** 1 – 5 August 2027 **Location:** Sharm El-Sheikh **Fees:** 5500 GBP

Gas Transmission Networks, Storage and Access Regulation is a one-week training course for planners, policy advisers and gas sector staff who need to see how gas moves from processing plant to customer, and who leave with a gas infrastructure overview of their own system. Shared pipelines, storage and receiving terminals now carry gas for many shippers, so access rules shape investment and security of supply. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on gas transmission networks.

Why Gas Transmission Networks Matters Now

Three pressures meet in gas transmission networks today. Demand swings faster as power generation leans on gas to balance wind and solar output. New suppliers want to inject gas from distant fields and import terminals into pipes that were built for one owner. Consumers ask who pays for capacity that may sit idle. Handled well, capacity is booked sensibly; handled badly, congestion and disputes follow. The course rests on widely used principles of regulated access, cost-reflective tariffs and transparent capacity allocation.

Who Gains Most from Gas Transmission Networks

- Staff who forecast gas demand and size pipeline, compression and storage additions
- Advisers who draft or comment on network access rules and tariff proposals
- Commercial staff who book entry and exit capacity for shippers and producers
- Operations staff who balance linepack and schedule nominations day to day
- Analysts who assess the economics of storage sites and receiving terminals

A network owner or ministry unit that sends planning, commercial and policy members together gains most.

Gas Transmission Networks Capabilities

Participants trace gas from the wellhead to the city gate and weigh who may use each asset.

- Map the processing, transmission, storage and terminal assets of a gas system — informing where bottlenecks will appear first
- Calculate pipeline capacity from pressure, diameter and compression — supporting expansion and booking decisions
- Compare depleted field, salt cavern and aquifer storage — guiding seasonal and peak supply choices
- Assess regulated, negotiated and exempt access regimes — informing advice to the network authority
- Build an outline cost-of-service tariff with entry and exit splits — serving shippers and investors
- Communicate an infrastructure overview to executives and public officials — supporting investment approvals

Key Gas Transmission Networks Terms

- Linepack — the volume of gas stored in a pipeline by raising its pressure.
- Entry-exit system — a tariff design where shippers book capacity separately at points where gas enters and leaves the network.
- Third-party access — the right of a shipper other than the owner to use a pipeline, storage site or terminal on set terms.
- Working gas — the part of gas in a storage site that can be withdrawn and reinjected.
- Regasification — warming liquefied gas at a receiving terminal for pipeline send-out.
- Regulated asset base — the value of network assets on which an authority allows the owner to earn a return.

Gas Transmission Networks Day by Day

Day 1: The Gas Value Chain End to End

- Upstream Gas Supply Sources — What Enters the Transmission System
- Gas Processing and Sales Gas Quality — Specification Limits at Network Entry
- Transmission, Distribution and Customer Connections — Where Ownership Changes
- Demand Profiles for Power, Industry and Homes — Peak Day Sizing
- Value Chain Map of a Gas System — Locating Early Bottlenecks

Day 2: Pipelines and Compression

- Pipeline Flow and Pressure Drop Basics — Capacity of an Existing Line
- Compressor Stations and Fuel Use — Cost of Moving More Gas
- Linepack and Daily Balancing — Absorbing Swings Within the Day
- Looping Versus New Build Options — Expansion Cost and Timing Choices
- Integrity and Pressure Limits — Safe Operating Envelope for Booking

Day 3: Storage Sites and Receiving Terminals

- Depleted Field, Salt Cavern and Aquifer Storage — Seasonal Versus Peak Roles
- Working Gas, Cushion Gas and Deliverability — Sizing Storage Services
- Liquefied Gas Receiving and Regasification Terminals — Import Flexibility for the Network
- Floating Storage and Regasification Units — Speed Versus Long-Term Cost
- Storage and Terminal Service Products — What Users Can Book

Day 4: Network Access and Tariff Principles

- Regulated, Negotiated and Exempt Access Regimes — Choosing an Access Model
- Unbundling of Network Ownership and Supply — Avoiding Conflicts of Interest
- Cost-of-Service Tariffs and Asset Base Returns — Fair Revenue for Owners
- Entry-Exit Versus Point-to-Point Charging — Signals Sent to Shippers
- Capacity Allocation and Congestion Rules — Releasing Unused Bookings

Day 5: Gas Infrastructure Overview in Practice

- Peak Day Capacity Check Using Pipeline and Storage Data — Supply Adequacy
- Access Regime Assessment for a Sample Network — Advice to Authority
- Outline Tariff Calculation With Entry and Exit Splits — Shipper Impact
- Investment Case for an Expansion or Terminal — Board and Public Approval
- Gas Infrastructure Overview Drafting and Peer Challenge — Final Work Product

Applying Gas Transmission Networks After the Course

- Run a peak day capacity check on their own pipeline and storage assets, using the flow and deliverability methods taught.
- Review the access and tariff terms their organisation offers or uses, testing them against regulated access and entry-exit principles.

Gas Transmission Networks Questions FAQ

What are gas transmission networks and why does their regulation matter now?

Gas transmission networks are the high-pressure pipelines, storage sites and terminals that move gas in bulk. Their regulation matters now because more suppliers share the same assets, demand swings faster, and tariffs decide who pays for capacity.

Which roles gain most from a gas transmission networks and access regulation course?

Planners, policy advisers, commercial staff and network operators gain most. The course shows how their pipeline, storage and access decisions affect each other.

How does a gas transmission networks course differ from a gas trading course?

It focuses on physical assets and the rules for using them rather than on prices and deals. You study capacity, storage and access regimes instead of hedging, cargo trading or market strategy, at a core level.

What do you bring back from gas transmission networks and access regulation training?

You bring back a structured overview of your own gas system. It records assets, capacity limits, access terms and an outline tariff.

Gas Transmission Networks: The Way Forward

The gas infrastructure overview first informs whether existing pipelines and storage can meet the next peak winter or summer day. Planners, policy advisers and commercial staff use it to agree where expansion or new access terms are needed. After its first use, revisit the storage and terminal assumptions.