



# *UNC Mod 501B – update*

UNC Mod Panel Presentation  
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# What has CSL changed in mod 501B?

- **CSL has made some minor amendments to mod 501B including:**

- Clarifying that the Bacton Return Process occurs after the Bacton reallocation process
  - This allows for simplifying the terminology
- Clarified arrangements for managing trades and transfers
  - Explained in detail below

- **CSL has minor that the business days in the reallocation process need to be shortened from 20 to 10 Days in two places**

- Section 3 para 5(e) and 11(e) will be amended accordingly

## Trades and transfers

- **CSL's aim is to ensure that the primary capacity holder Registered NTS Entry Capacity holder Transferor:**
  - can request that NG honour transfers to the full extent possible within the proration
  - is not liable to provide the transferees with capacity it does not as a result of pro-ration
- **These provision, as drafted to do not impact on or change the proration process**

# Worked example – Scenario A

- **Scenario A: The Register Capacity Holder requests that their transferee gets more capacity than NG prorates to the Registered Capacity Holder**

Scenario A	Bacton current	Final Reallocation request		NG Response to FR Invitation	
		Bacton UKCS	Bacton IP	Bacton UKCS	Bacton IP
User A (registered capacity)	100			50	50
User A (own use)	20	20	0	0	
User B (transferee)	80	80	0	50	
Returnable capacity					50

In Scenario A , para 13(d)(iii) means that User A has no responsibility to provide User B with the 30 Unit shortfall. However, the Users could if mutually agreed not return all the returnable capacity and provide that to User B

- **Result:**
  - **NG allocates all prorated capacity (50 Units) to the transferee at the UK ASEP**
  - **Register User gets no capacity for own use (0 Units)**
  - **Registered User is not liable to compensate transferee for 30 units of capacity they do not have**
  - **Register User and Transferee can decide if either want any of the 50 units of returnable capacity**

# Worked example – Scenario B

- **Scenario B: The Register Capacity Holder requests that their transferee gets less capacity than NG prorates to the Registered Capacity Holder**

	Bacton current	Final Reallocation request		NG Response to FR Invitation	
		Bacton UKCS	Bacton IP	Bacton UKCS	Bacton IP
<b>Scenario B</b>					
User A (registered capacity)	100			50	50
User A (own use)	60	60	0	10	
User B (transferee)	40	40	0	40	
Returnable capacity					50

- **Result:**

- **NG registers all requested capacity to the transferee at the Bacton UK ASEP (40 Units)**
- **Register User gets the remaining capacity prorated to the UK ASEP (10 units)**
- **Registered Capacity Holder can decide if either want any of the 50 units of returnable capacity**

# Worked example – Scenario C

- **Scenario C: The Register Capacity Holder requests that their transferee gets less NTS entry capacity than was transferred before the splitting of the ASEP**
- **The Register Capacity Holder could have meet the full volume a capacity originally transferred (pre-split) following the final reallocation**

	Bacton current	Final Reallocation request		NG Response to FR Invitation	
		Bacton UKCS	Bacton IP	Bacton UKCS	Bacton IP
<b>Scenario B</b>					
User A (registered capacity)	100			50	50
User A (own use)	60	80	0	30	
User B (transferee)	40	20	0	20	
Returnable capacity					50

## • Result:

- **NG registers all entry capacity that the transferor requested by allocated to the transferee at the Bacton UK ASEP (20 Units)**
- **The proposed UNC provisions do not relieve the Register Capacity holder (Transferor) from any liability associated with the 20 units NG does not allocate to the Transferee**
- **Registered Capacity Holder can decide if either want any of the 50 units of returnable capacity**