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| UNC Workgroup Report | At what stage is this document in the process? |
| UNC 0806:  Change to Curtailment Trade Price Compensation in Section Q |  |
| **Purpose of Modification:**  Given changes to the GB energy system, this Modification is to provide adequate incentive and compensation to help ensure gas is purchased in advance. | |
| **Next Steps:**  The Workgroup recommends that this modification should not be subject to Self-Governance  The Panel will consider this Workgroup Report on 16 June 2022. The Panel will consider the recommendations and determine the appropriate next steps. | |
| **Impacted Parties:**  *Suppliers, Shippers, Consumers.*  Medium impact as probability of impact is low but price impact could be material. | |
| **Impacted Codes:**  UNC TPD Section Q Section 6 Emergency Curtailment and Demand Side Response (DSR)  Payments. | |

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Summary

#### What

The current curtailment compensation payment in paragraph 6.1.1 (c) of TPD section Q of the UNC pays the average of the 30 days System Average Prices (SAP) preceding the Day, this is unlikely to be reflective of the price of gas on a day if Firm Load Shedding is instructed. Under the current rules the load shedding hierarchy has a largest off first approach, with few exceptions, therefore Gas fired generating plant (CCGTs) are likely to be the first called off. In addition, the resulting loss on the electricity wholesale market is not compensated for during Firm Load Shedding in Stage 2+. These act as a dis-incentive and barrier to hedge electricity generation and purchase gas in advance.

#### Why

Gas fired generating plant (Gas plant) plays an increasing role in meeting electricity demand as coal plant is closed. Gas plant are running less often as renewable generation capacity increases but also have a key role in managing intermittency of these generation sources. Overall, gas fired generating plant will increasingly only be used when wind availability is limited. This wind availability is not known with certainty until between a week to 1 day in advance of delivery. Without a change to the gas curtailment entitlement rules and curtailed price gas compensation, the commercial risk of purchasing gas in advance for electricity generation and trading the electricity forward may be viewed as too great. This is because a curtailed generator is exposed to electricity cashout, up to £ 6000 /MWh in a tight market and repayment of Capacity Market funding, whilst the revenue from forward baseload spark spread might only be valued at £10 /MWh. This means that less gas might be purchased in advance which may increase strain on the short-term market with the potential for system gas demand to be greater than supply.

#### How

This Modification proposes to change the Emergency Curtailment Trade Price defined in UNC TPD Section 6.1.1 (c) from the arithmetic mean of the SAP of the 30 Days preceding the Day to the SAP of the Day preceding the Day.

Governance

#### Justification for Authority Direction

The impact of this Modification is considered to have a low probability, but the price impact could be material and hence should not be subject to Self-Governance. The guidelines relating to consideration of Authority Direction which are directly impacted are:

* *(dd) matters relating to sustainable development, safety or security of supply, or the management of market or network emergencies.*

#### Requested Next Steps

This Modification should:

* be considered a material change and not subject to Self-Governance; and
* proceed to consultation.

Why Change?

#### Driver and benefits and which parties are impacted

The driver is to reduce a dis-incentive and barrier to hedge electricity generation and purchase gas in advance. The current risk reward arising from UNC TPD Section Q paragraph 6 curtailment compensation acts as a dis-incentive to hedge electricity generation and purchase gas in advance.

A lack of certainty of success exists in the Post Emergency Claims Process for voluntary load shedding prior to stage 2 Firm Load Shedding. (Higher bids are withheld and a lengthy claims process through arbitration might occur.) This background of lack of certainty over the claims process and given that stress events may occur out of normal working times with shift workers working remotely, makes the probability of voluntary load shedding when power prices have already been in excess of £4000 MWh, without a gas supply event, low. The week to day ahead intermittency of gas generation in the electricity market and the commercial structure of the gas market do not incentivise behaviour of purchasing gas in advance but rather encourage waiting until day ahead. This risks short term market stress on the gas system.

Changing the compensation to the SAP of the Day preceding curtailment will lower the market price risk and potentially remove a barrier to purchasing gas in advance and allow hedging of electricity positions. This will increase the potential for system gas supply to match demand.

If this Modification is not implemented, the current arrangements mean that parties being load shed risk bankruptcy if they have hedged forward and are Firm Load Shed for the good of society. The current arrangements are not reasonable and indeed could be asserted as discriminatory as they impose unacceptable commercial risk on Shippers.

Without changes to the curtailment rules, the physical need and commercial risk of purchasing gas in advance for electricity generation and hedging may be viewed as too great. This means that less gas is purchased in advance which may increase the potential for system gas demand to be greater than supply, which increases stress on the gas system.

Implementing this Modification will benefit wider society because gas supply will be better matched to demand. Shippers may have improved compensation that better reflects the market price under stressed conditions in the time immediately preceding an emergency, for losses incurred. With this knowledge they may be encouraged to purchase gas in advance as part of a hedging strategy and therefore remove short term market stress. The increased compensation may arise from an increase in differential between the 30 day average of SAP and SAP of the preceding Day. Affected Shippers may then pass these costs to customers, this is fair because customers will have had their supply protected and it seems reasonable to pay for this insurance service.

The proposed solution is to change the current curtailment compensation in TPD section Q paragraph 6.1.1 (c).

Code Specific Matters

#### Reference Documents

UNC TPD Section Q paragraph 6 https://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/TPD

UNC TPD Section V paragraph 12 https://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/TPD

DR ECQ Methodology [Microsoft Word - Emergency Curtailment Quantity v2.0.doc (gasgovernance.co.uk)](https://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/ggf/Emergency%20Curtailment%20Quantity%20v2.0_1.pdf)

User guidance on PEC [Microsoft Word - Post Emergency Claims Economic Assessment Guidelines \_Version 2\_\_Final .docx (nationalgrid.com)](https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/gas/files/documents/5727-PostEmergencyClaimsEconomicAssessmentGuidelines_Version2__Final.pdf)

Relevant Information on NGG website impacted by proposed changes:

<https://www.nationalgrid.com/gas-transmission/safety-and-emergencies/network-gas-supply-emergencies-ngse>

Solution

In paragraph 6.1.1 (c), change the calculation of the Emergency Curtailment Trade Price from the arithmetic mean of the System Average Prices for each of the 30 Days preceding the Day to the System Average Price of the Day preceding the Day.

Impacts & Other Considerations

#### Does this Modification impact a Significant Code Review (SCR) or other significant industry change projects, if so, how?

No

**Workgroup response**

A Workgroup participant noted that the existing arrangements were put in place as an outcome of an SCR [[1]](#footnote-2)(2014). Another participant noted that the previous SCR was some time ago and that Ofgem has previously indicated that they reserve the right to revisit their decisions if circumstances change. They are not bound to follow the same course for subsequent modifications.

#### Consumer Impacts

The Emergency Curtailment Trade Price may increase, this may lead to a cost increase for Shippers and may be passed onto Customers.

**Workgroup response**

A Workgroup Participant noted that it would be a ‘short’ shipper that would be exposed to the higher costs and this could increase the incentive to not be out of balance. This is consistent with the ‘polluter pays’ principles.

#### What is the current consumer experience and what would the new consumer experience be?

This Modification seeks to remove the risk of gas supply being less than demand and any resulting load shedding. If this were to occur, it is possible that electricity produced by gas generation, the largest Customer, is interrupted and other end customers experience loss of electricity and other associated services. The large customer no longer generating electricity will experience electricity cashout costs of £60 Million for a 10 hour interruption for 1 GW of capacity based on Value Of Lost Load (VOLL) of £6000 /MWh and if in a tight electricity capacity market, repayment of Capacity Market Payments, anywhere between £0.70 and £70 kW (£0.7 Million to £70 Million depending on the number of interruptions). The current level of commercial risk faced by parties that may be load shed does not seem reasonable and indeed could be asserted as discriminatory as it imposes unacceptable commercial risk on Shippers.

If this Modification is implemented, the probability of load shedding should be made more unlikely so end customers avoid loss of electricity and associated services. In the unlikely event of Firm Load Shedding any increase in cost between the 30 day average SAP and the SAP price will be incurred by Shippers on the basis of throughput and this may feed into end Customer bills or it may be absorbed by Shippers.

**Workgroup response**

A workgroup Participant agreed that if this mod is implements and more forward gas is procured then this could reduce the risk of loss of gas supply and loss of electricity supply.

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| Impact of the change on Consumer Benefit Areas: | |
| Area | Identified impact |
| Improved safety and reliability  This change will mean that the energy system can operate more safely and reliably now and in the future in a way that benefits end consumers. | Positive |
| Lower bills than would otherwise be the case  In the unlikely event of firm load shedding of the large gas fired electricity generating customers; they will be slightly better off than before this Modification was implemented. The saving for one party will be transferred to other Shippers and may be absorbed or passed onto end customers. This can be thought of as a cost of insurance for keeping a secure energy supply. | Positive |
| Reduced environmental damage  Not applicable | None |
| Improved quality of service  Improved gas purchasing and hedging and hence continuation of a secure of energy supply | Positive |
| Benefits for society as a whole  Improved gas purchasing and hedging and hence security of energy supply | Positive |

#### Cross-Code Impacts.

No other Codes are directly impacted.

An assurance was obtained from the iGT representative that there is no impact on the iGT UNC.

#### EU Code Impacts

None.

#### Central Systems Impacts

It is believed that the emergency cash-out price is input as a single figure manually and thus no central system change is needed in order to implement this Modification. [To be confirmed]

**Performance Assurance Considerations**

None.

#### Panel Questions

Workgroup Participants discussed the questions on 5 May and responded to the written responses submitted by the Proposer.

**Q1. Which Parties will be able to benefit from this facility/service and who will pay for it?**

All parties will benefit from this code change as it will apply to all Shippers/Customer. Any Shipper/Customer who is interrupted will receive the SAP price preceding the Day, not the 30-day average.

The costs of exercise of firm load shedding will be smeared to ‘short’ Shippers on the basis of imbalance. The market will then determine if any cost of firm load shedding is then passed on to customers or not.

It seems reasonable that society (shippers/ consumers) pays for the cost of insurance to have their supply maintained and the party that is firm load shed has improved compensation.

The alternative to not implementing this modification and keeping the status quo is that CCGTs operators leave gas purchasing until the prompt to manage renewable intermittency and market price risk. This places greater risk to society of a gas emergency because signals to attract the required gas will be time limited. If a gas emergency results in insufficient electricity generation, through firm load shedding, Customers will have reduced electricity supply and other services that require electricity.

CCGT operators potentially deciding not to generate on the prompt will commercially have forgone Spark Spread revenue (difference between electricity revenue and gas & carbon costs) but will have avoided the much larger cashout costs on the electricity market up to £6000 MWh, should they be firm load shed.

The example attached is based on the highest prices observed and assumes the emergency occurs on the day after the highest price, from which the change in compensation from the 30-day average SAP to the SAP price of the preceding day can be calculated. In both cases the increase in cost is circa £2.4 Million for 1 Million therms, the energy required by a 700 MW CCGT to operate at full load for 24 hours.

*The Workgroup was provided with Excel worksheet analysis (described above) that showed the impact of applying the proposed cash-out change for a supposed incident on 7 March 2022. The effect is £0.11 per customer if all the cost is passed through.*

A Workgroup Participant enquired if the intention will be to also adjust the price for the Emergency Curtailment Trade (Q6.2) as the Proposal only sets out the rationale for the change to the unit rate of the DSR Payment (Q6.4). The Proposer responded that the intention is to revise the Emergency Curtailment Trade Price for all its applications in Section Q. However, it stated that it did not intend to revise its Proposal to additionally set out the rationale for the change to the unit rate of the Emergency Curtailment Trade.

**Q2. How does this new service interact with the DSR product and does utilisation of DSR mitigate/reduce the need for this proposal? (see Modification 0504)**

The market has changed materially since Modification 0504, at that time coal fired generation could substitute for gas fired generation and DSR was possible. However, with coal now largely removed that option is no longer available at material scale. Additionally, the electricity market arrangements both in the energy and capacity markets make voluntary load shedding commercially unviable in a tight market. We also note that gas GDN DSR auctions have attracted very little interest in past years. This provides evidence that the potential for voluntary demand side reduction is in fact limited and in practice a gas supply deficit is highly likely to result in the firm load shedding of the largest demand.

A Workgroup Participant pointed out that the quantity of commercial interruption is unknown and that there is little evidence to suggest that customers would be prepared to self-interrupt on commercial terms. The contractual terms are usually commercially sensitive and Shippers are unlikely to be willing to reveal details within the Workgroup context. It was suggested evidence of interruptible contracts could be provided to Ofgem in confidence so it was recommended that there should be a Consultation Question/request to ask parties to provide evidence of contracts.

A Workgroup Participant referred to the bid acceptance process and asked whether in the current industry climate whether high bids for load shedding would be accepted. It was noted that the DSR concept does not apply to generation and 30-day SAP effectively creates head room to allow deals to be struck.

**Q3. What is the likelihood of this Modification being required?**

The commercial disincentive and barrier to purchasing gas arising from the current market arrangements require this modification to be raised. Without this modification there is a commercial risk incentive not to buy gas in advance which increases reliance on the prompt market. With less long term contractual supply, there is an increased exposure to prompt events and given the escalation of war in Ukraine the risk of supply loss to Europe from Russia either by accident or design have increased. As to the exact likelihood of the emergency arrangements being exercised this is unknown. But this modification will make the likelihood of an emergency less because a barrier to purchasing gas for CCGTs in advance will be removed from the gas market and thus better enable gas supply to match demand

**Q4. Should additional electricity prices be used in scenario analysis?**

It is challenging to predict the commodity prices that will arise in the event of an emergency. The electricity cashout prices used to illustrate the risk incentive not to sell spark spread in advance in the modification are £6000 /MWh based on the Value Of Lost Load. The highest cashout prices seen to date are £4000 /MWh. The VOLL value of £6000 /MWh seems a reasonable estimate given that an emergency will represent significant market stress above those prices experienced to date which did not have firm load shedding. In the event that actual historical prices are used to assess cashout risk then values will be 2/3 of the value so £40 Million and not £60million.

#### Workgroup Impact Assessment

The Workgroup on 5 May briefly considered if there were any alternative means in which to achieve the same objectives of this Modification. The Proposer explained he had considered the voluntary interruption regime, but this was more complex.

A Workgroup Participant asked whether the introduction of commercial conditions that do prove to encourage forward purchase of gas could help avoid a Gas Deficit Emergency (GDE). It was the view of the proposer that forward contracting could reduce the risk of supply loss and could avoid a ‘scramble’ in demand for gas. It was noted that a ‘wait and see approach’ could result in increased short-term commercial pressures which would impact price.

**Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) Assessment** *(Cost estimate from CDSP)*

#### Cost estimate from CDSP where the Modification relates to a change to a CDSP Service Document

It is believed that the emergency cash-out price can be a User-input and thus system change is not required.

Relevant Objectives

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| Impact of the Modification on the Transporters’ Relevant Objectives: | |
| Relevant Objective | Identified impact |
| a) Efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system. | Positive |
| b) Coordinated, efficient and economic operation of  (i) the combined pipe-line system, and/ or  (ii) the pipe-line system of one or more other relevant gas transporters. | None |
| c) Efficient discharge of the licensee's obligations. | None |
| d) Securing of effective competition:  (i) between relevant shippers;  (ii) between relevant suppliers; and/or  (iii) between DN operators (who have entered into transportation arrangements with other relevant gas transporters) and relevant shippers. | None |
| e) Provision of reasonable economic incentives for relevant suppliers to secure that the domestic customer supply security standards… are satisfied as respects the availability of gas to their domestic customers. | None |
| f) Promotion of efficiency in the implementation and administration of the Code. | Positive |

#### Positive impact on Relevant Objective a) Efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system:

If firm load shedding can be avoided and security of energy supply maintained by creating an incentive to hedge electricity generation and purchase gas in advance this will increase efficient and economic operation of the pipeline system.

Only limited Coal fired generation is available in GB and electricity produced by gas will increasingly only be used when wind availability is limited. This wind availability is not known with certainty until between a week to 1 day in advance of delivery. Without a change to the gas curtailment entitlement rules and curtailed price gas compensation, the commercial risk of purchasing gas in advance for electricity generation and trading the electricity forward may be viewed as too great. This is because a curtailed generator is exposed to electricity cashout, up to £6000/MWh in a tight market and repayment of Capacity Market funding, whilst the revenue from forward baseload spark spread (difference between electricity – gas- carbon) might only be valued at £10 /MWh. This means that less gas might be purchased in advance which may increase the potential for system stress.

Changing the compensation to the SAP of the day preceding curtailment, rather than 30-day average before, will lower the gas market price risk and potentially remove a barrier to purchasing gas in advance. This will increase the potential for system gas supply to match demand.

#### Positive impact on Relevant Objective f) Promotion of efficiency in the implementation and administration of the Code:

If firm load shedding can be avoided and security of energy supply maintained by creating an incentive to hedge electricity generation and purchase gas in advance this will increase efficient implementation of the Code.

Only limited Coal fired generation is available in GB and electricity produced by gas will increasingly only be used when wind availability is limited. This wind availability is not known with certainty until between a week to 1 day in advance of delivery. Without a change to the gas curtailment entitlement rules and curtailed price gas compensation, the commercial risk of purchasing gas in advance for electricity generation and trading the electricity forward may be viewed as too great. This is because a curtailed generator is exposed to electricity cashout, up to £6000 /MWh in a tight market and repayment of Capacity Market funding, whilst the revenue from forward baseload spark spread difference between electricity – gas- carbon) might only be valued at £10 /MWh. This means that less gas might be purchased in advance which may increase the potential for system stress.

Changing the compensation to the SAP of the day preceding curtailment, rather than 30-day average before, will lower the gas market price risk and potentially remove a barrier to purchasing gas in advance. This will increase the potential for system gas supply to match demand.

#### Workgroup discussion

Text.

Implementation

*Workgroup to assess implementation timescales, including the costs and benefits of a range of implementation options where appropriate.*

*Where the Workgroup is recommending a change to the Self-Governance status of a modification, they should provide an assessment of implmentation options for the existing status and recommended status of the modification.*

*If a suggested implementation date is not provided and the decision is to accept the modification, then the Transporters will set the implementation date.*

The Proposer is seeking to have the Modification implemented as soon as possible.

Legal Text

Legal Text has NOT YET been provided by National Grid is [included below/published alongside this report]. The Workgroup has considered the Legal Text and is satisfied that it meets the intent of the Solution.

#### Text Commentary

Insert text here.

#### Text

Insert text here.

Recommendations

#### Workgroup’s Recommendation to Panel

The Workgroup asks Panel to agree that:

* This Modification should proceed to consultation.
* This proposal requires further assessment and should be returned to Workgroup

1. Further information relating to the Gas Security of Supply Significant Code Review is available at: https://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/SCR and https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/2014/02/140212\_gasscr\_fpd\_0.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)