

National Grid Gas - Transmission System Operator Review

Neil Pullen
Gas Operations Manager

nationalgrid

Role of the System Operator

Accountable for:

- ◆ The safe and efficient control and operation of the UK Gas Transmission System, ensuring safe pressures are maintained across the NTS, and System Entry and Exit capacity availability is maximised
- ◆ This translates into the following key daily activities:
 - ◆ Residual Balancer – “light touch” role
 - ◆ Compressor optimisation
 - ◆ Management of Capacity on the Network
 - ◆ Maintaining UK gas quality
 - ◆ Facilitation of Commercial Daily Trading arrangements
 - ◆ Provision of market information
- ◆ Incentivised to balance and trade efficiently

Role of System Operator

Most operational issues are associated with one or more of the following problems:

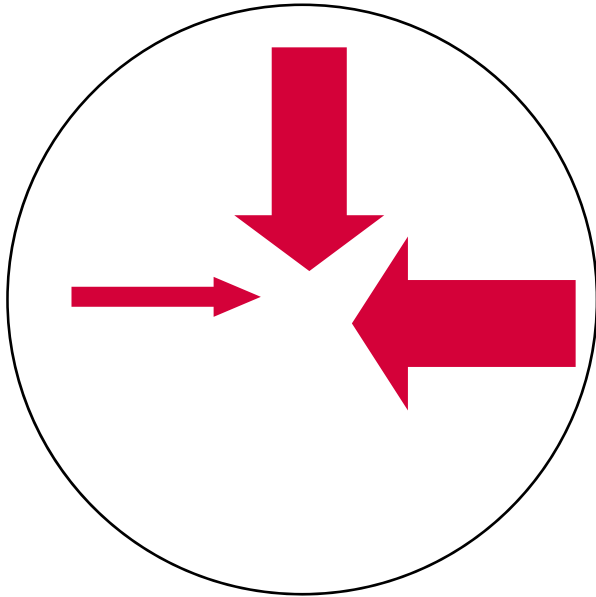
- Too much gas.
- Not enough gas.
- Gas in the wrong place.
- Not enough transportation capability.
- Gas of insufficient quality.
- Information uncertainty.



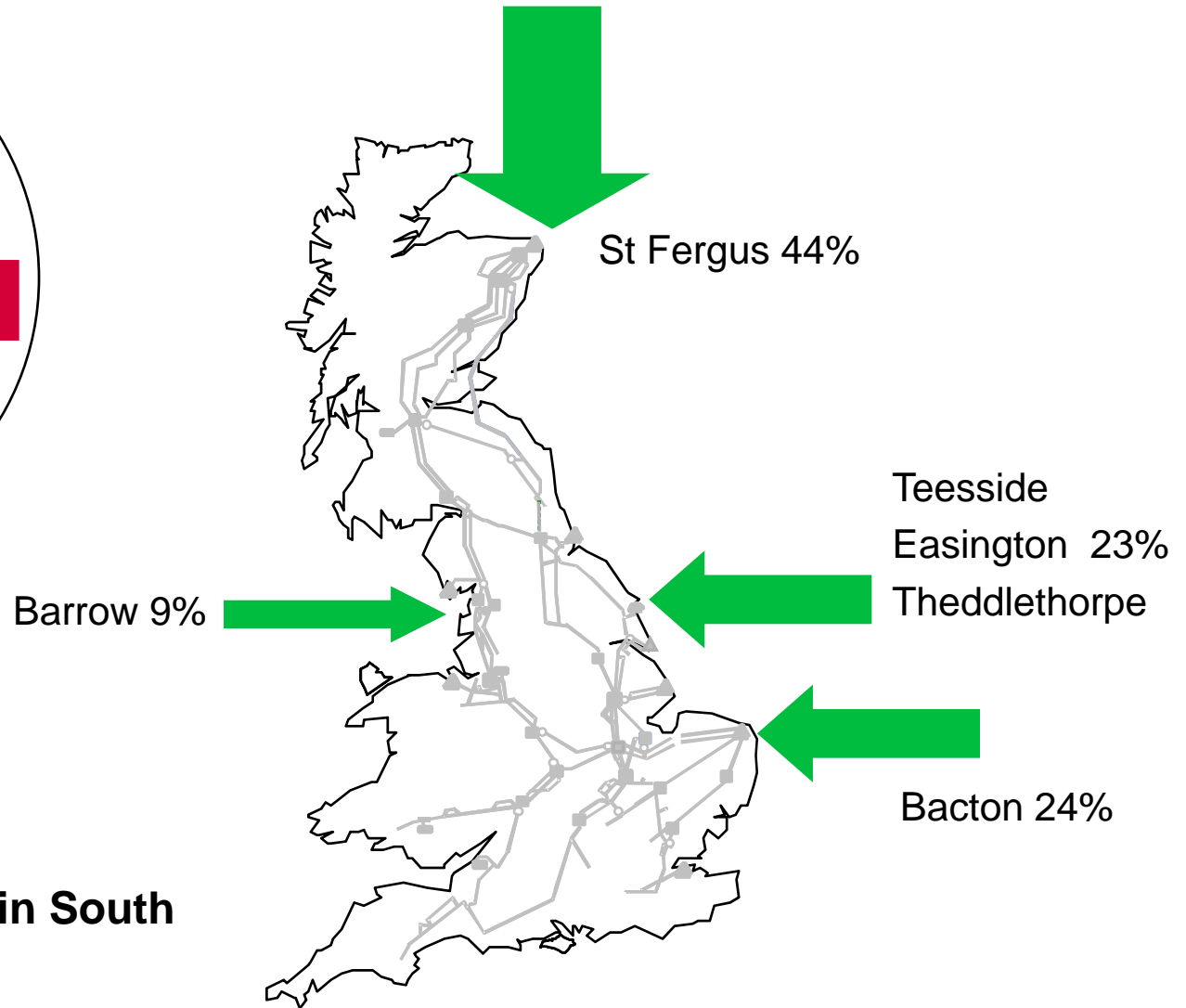
Operational issues constantly change as physical and commercial factors change

Evolution of the NTS and Supply Sources

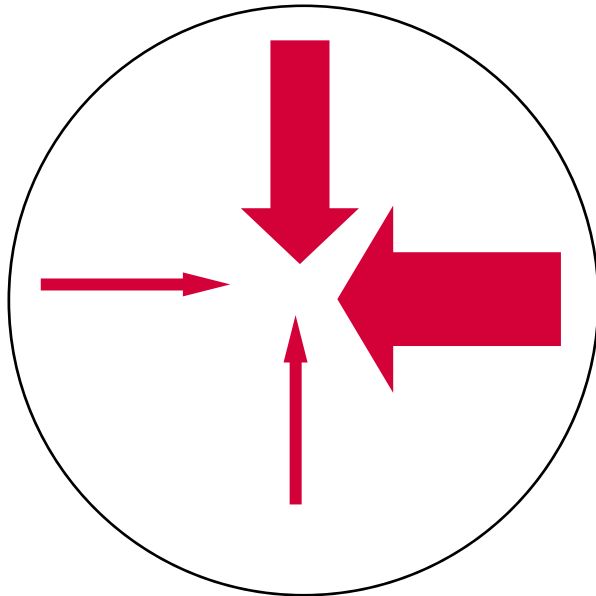
UK Annual Supply 2005



50% of demand in South

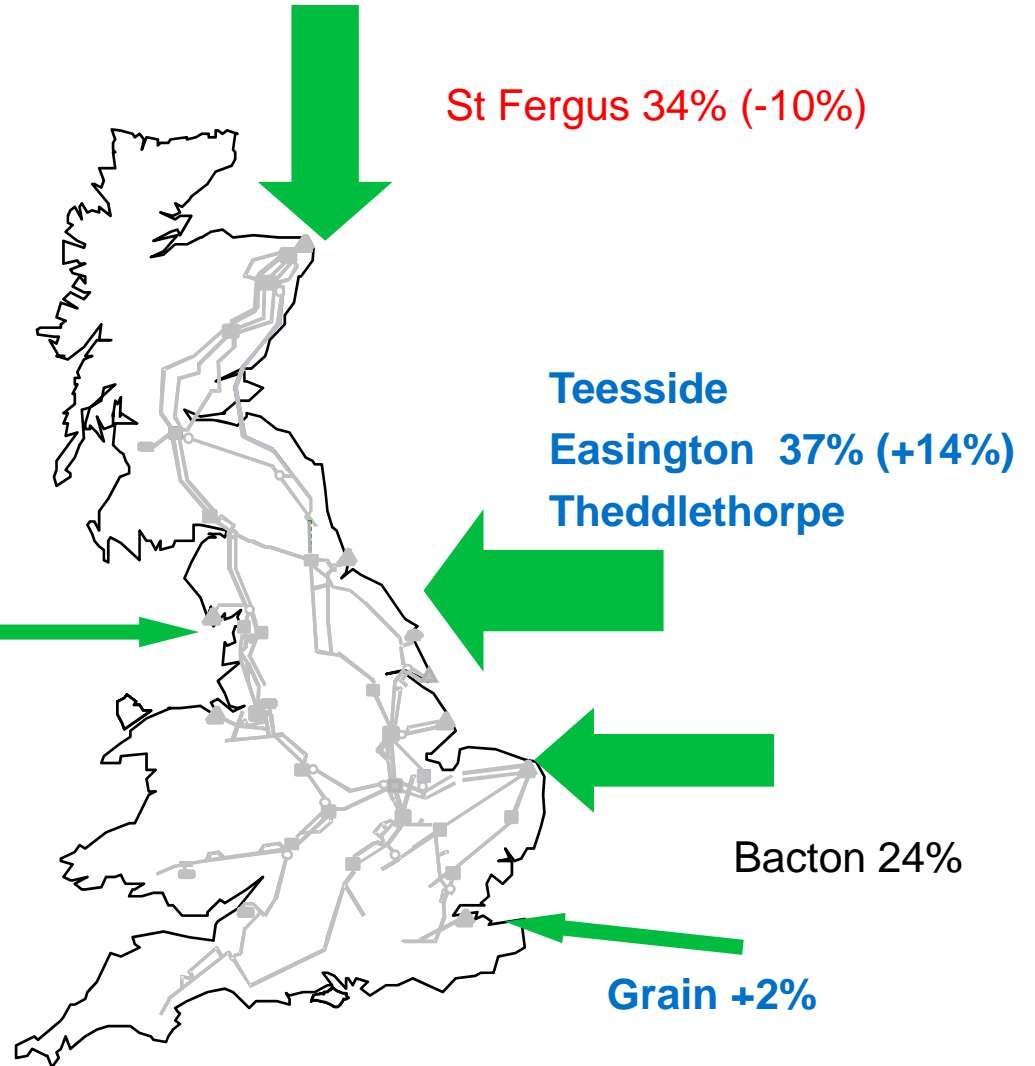


UK Annual Supply 2007

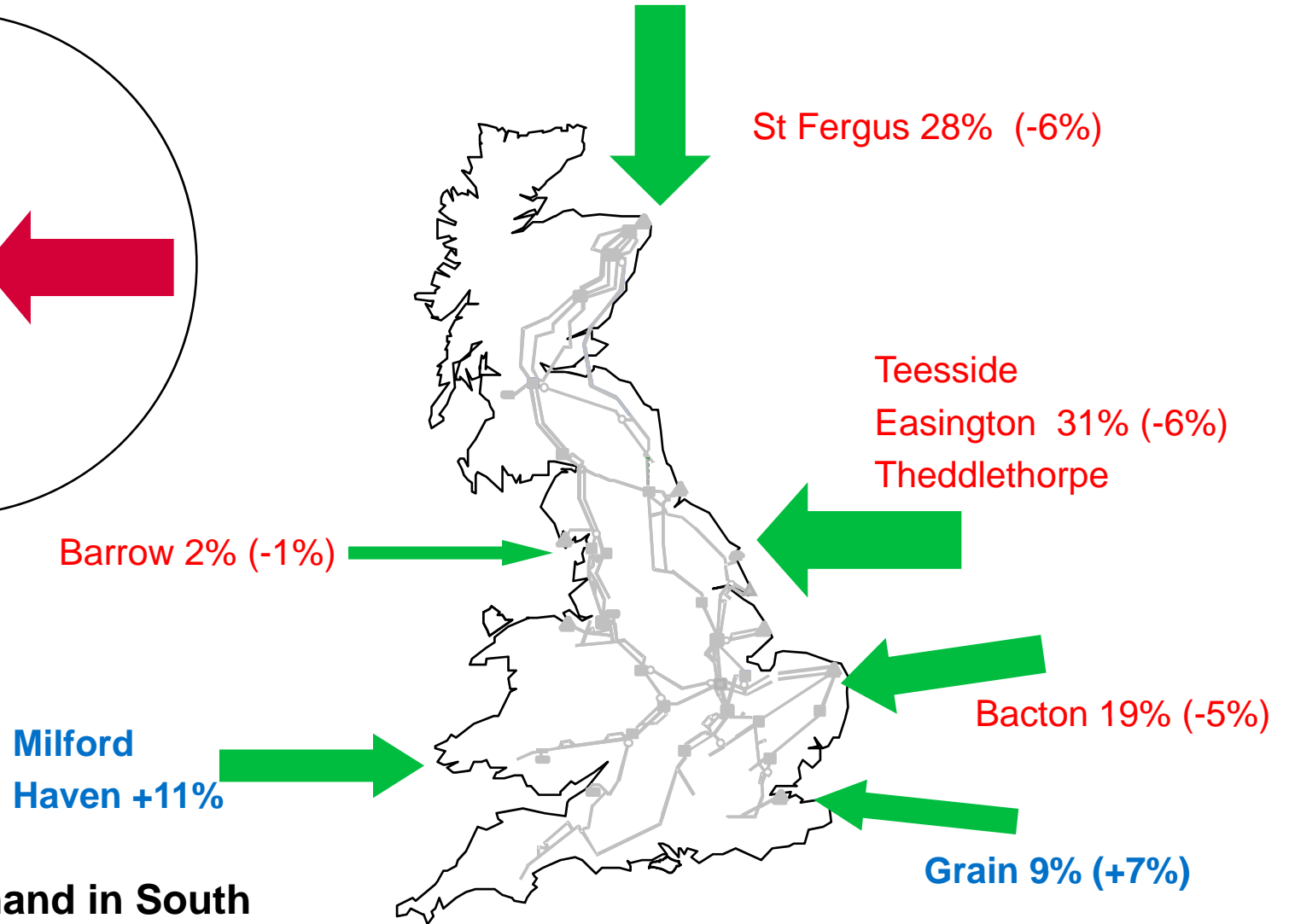
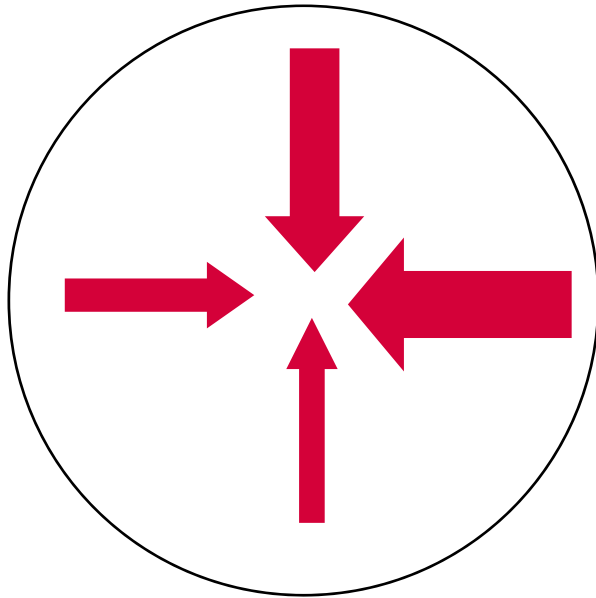


50% of demand in South

Barrow 3% (-6%)

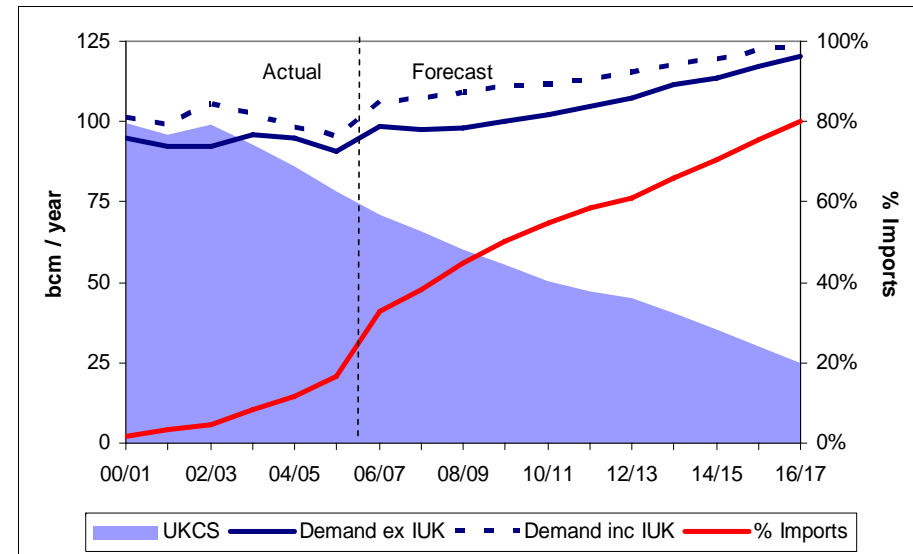


UK Annual Supply Forecast 2012



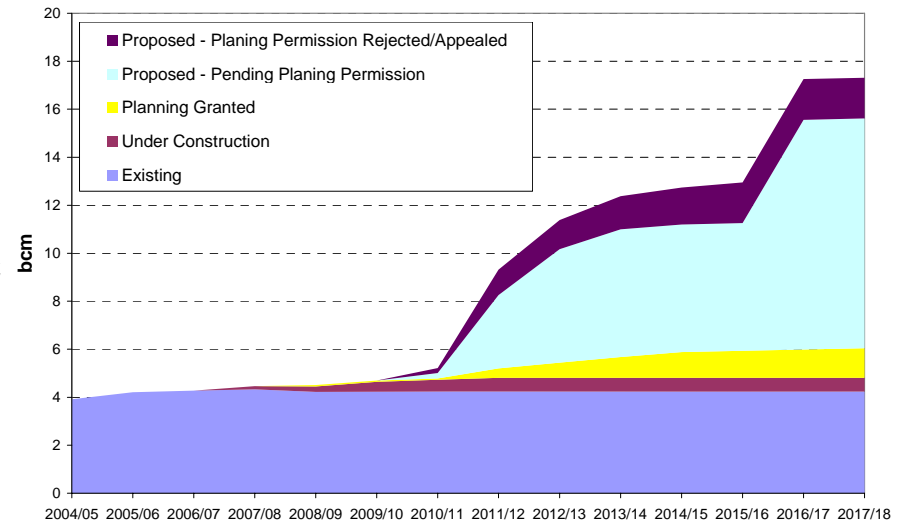
Changes seen to date..

- **UKCS supplies in decline, and now insufficient to even meet typical summer demand**
- **Imports from Europe and LNG increasing (~40%)**
- **Level of supplies influenced by European (ie Interconnector) and worldwide gas demand (ie LNG), and prices**
- **Less predictable supply pattern and increased within day flow variations**
- **Revisions to Entry Capacity Regime**
- **Gas quality more variable and less predictable and much closer to GS(M)R limits**



..and more expected in the future

- **Increasing CCGT demand**
 - **further Gas and Electricity interactions**
- **More Storage – increasing dynamic use**
- **Challenge of multi-transporter system operations and incentive interactions**
- **Increasingly complex transmission capacity management across SO and TO functions**
- **World energy markets**
- **Ongoing challenge of UK remaining attractive on the world stage**



System Operation “Day Job”



Impact on key operational output measures – some real examples

Compressor Operation – Meeting all pressure commitments

Linepack Management

Pressure Management - MPOP

Transmission Capacity Management

As a consequence of

- Notice period rate change
- Within day change to nomination / DFN
- Flow Variation away from nomination

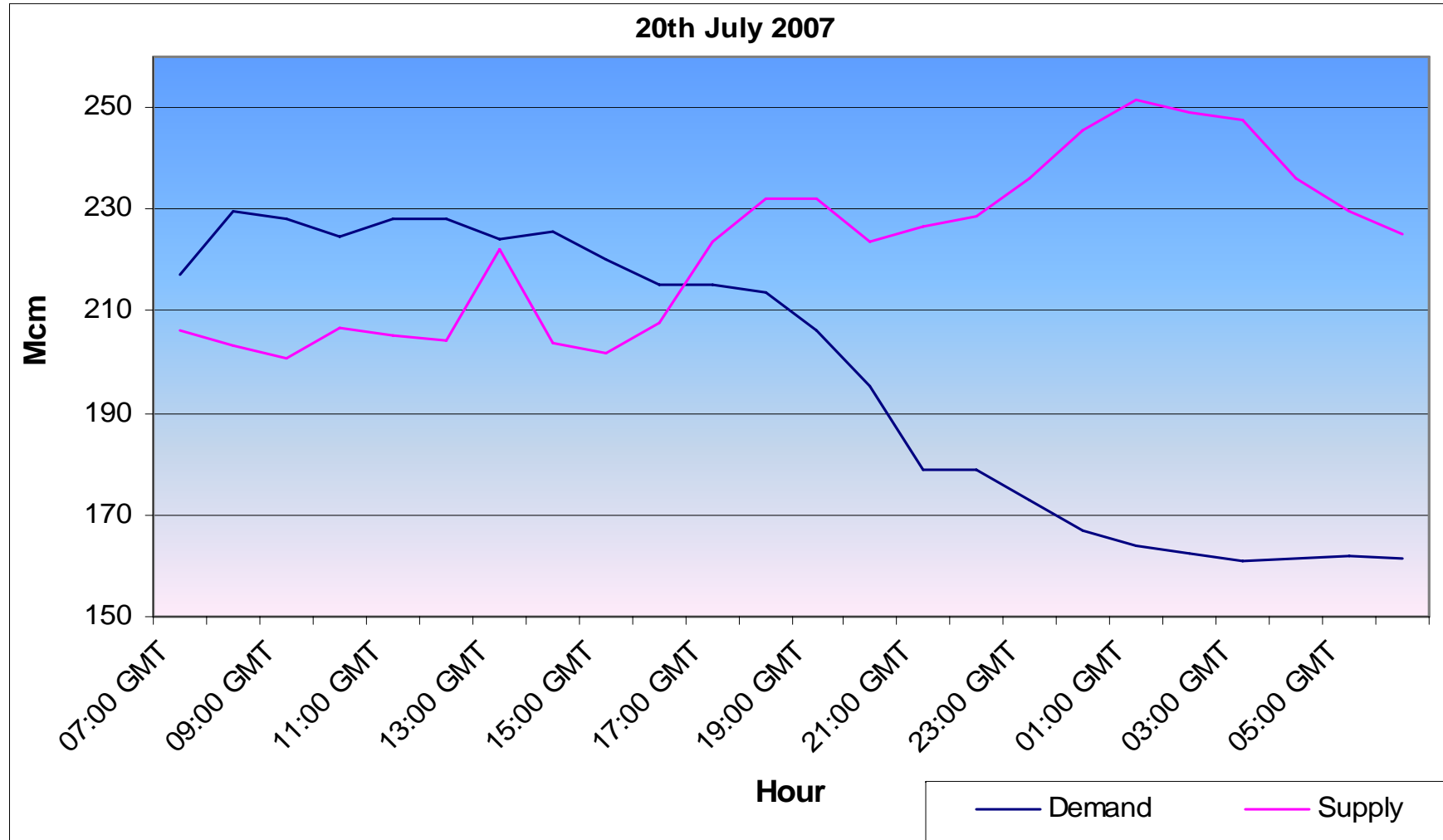
Compressor Operation

- Tighter limits on emissions leading to installation of more compressors with electric drives.
- Unpredictable flow patterns and increased within day flow variations combined with the requirement to maximise capacity results in compressors having to be operated in inefficient mode.
- Increased efforts being made to optimise compressor operation and reduce emissions, but....

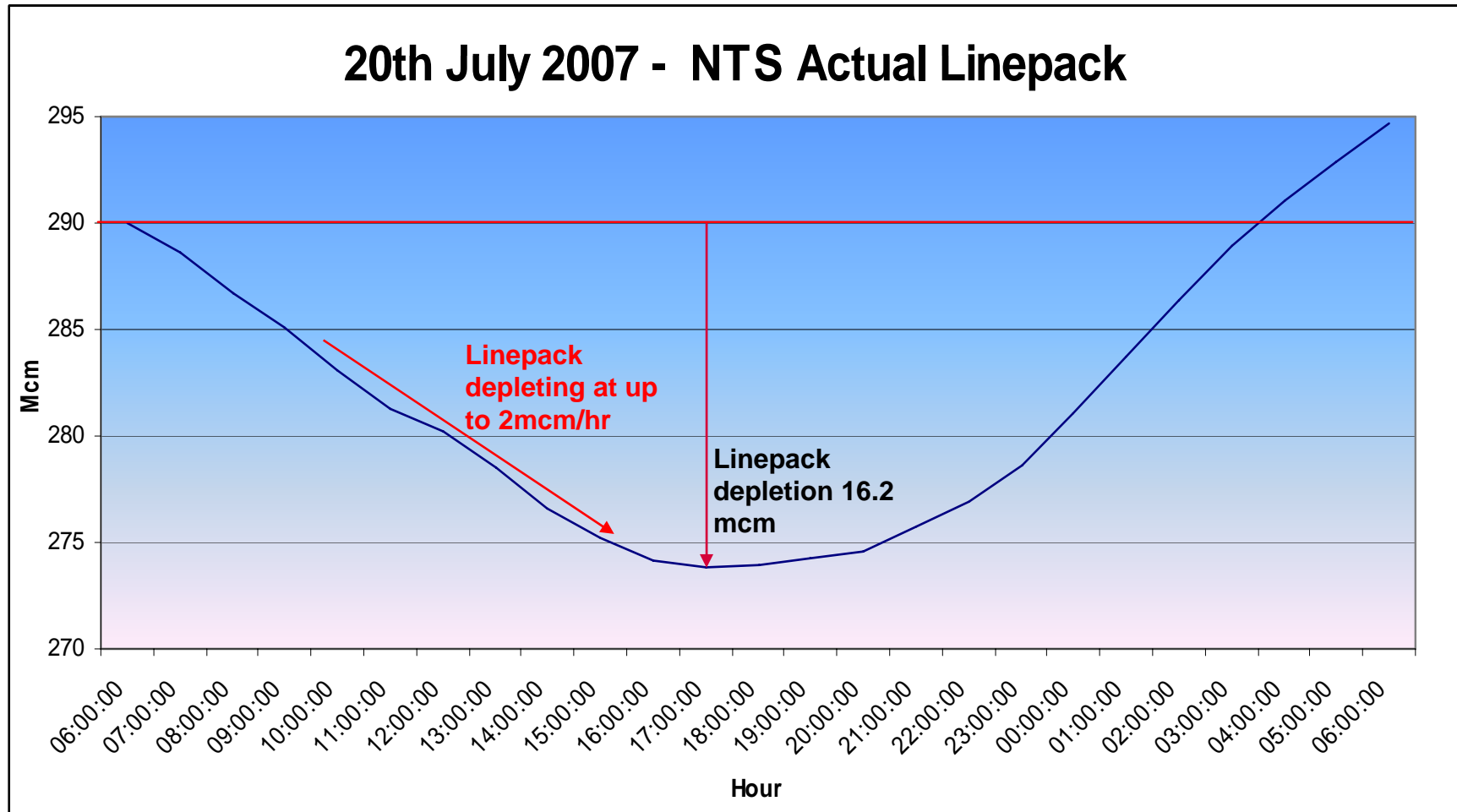
Example of within day flow variation

20th July 2007

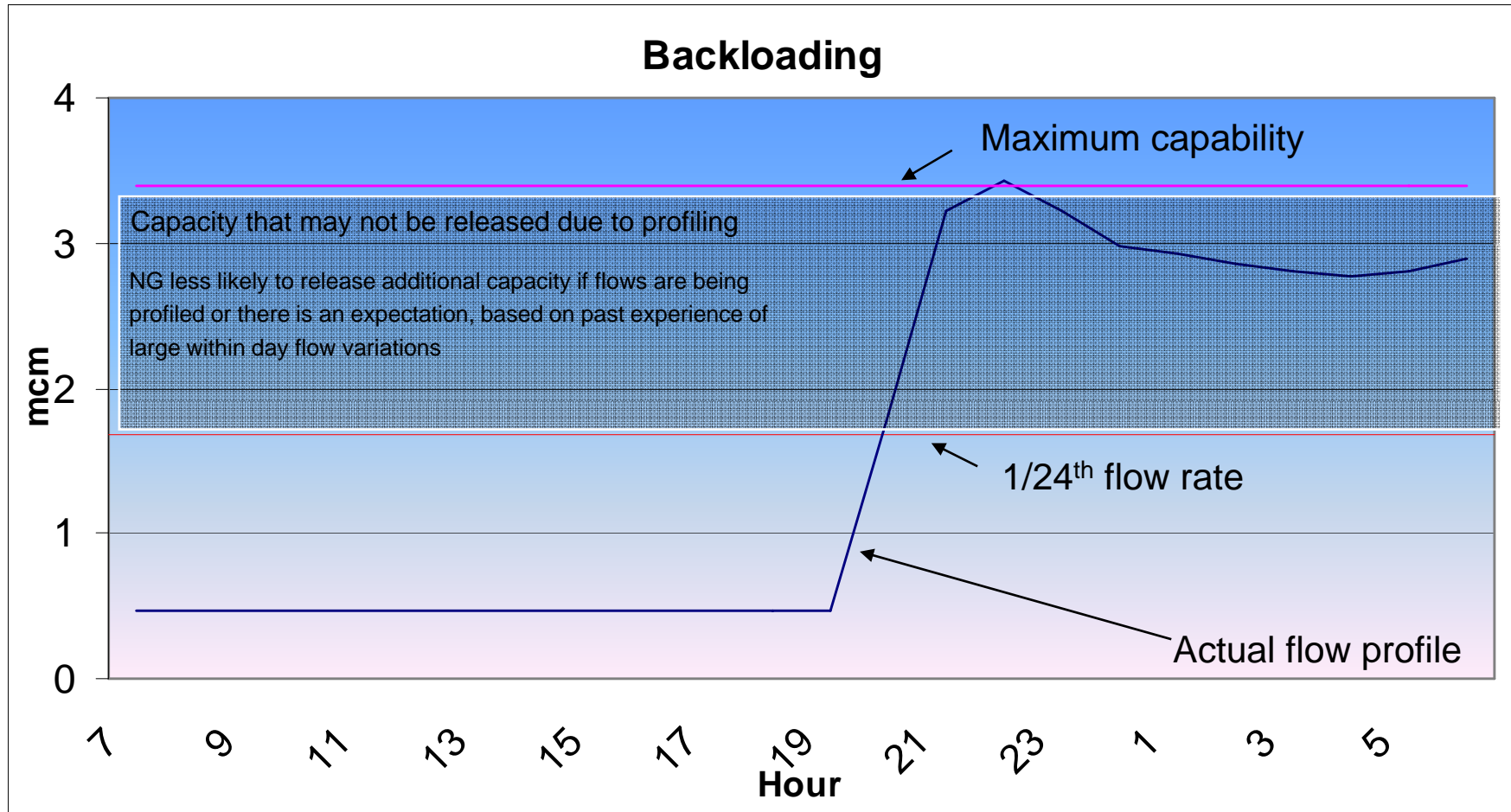
Example of within day flow variation (1)



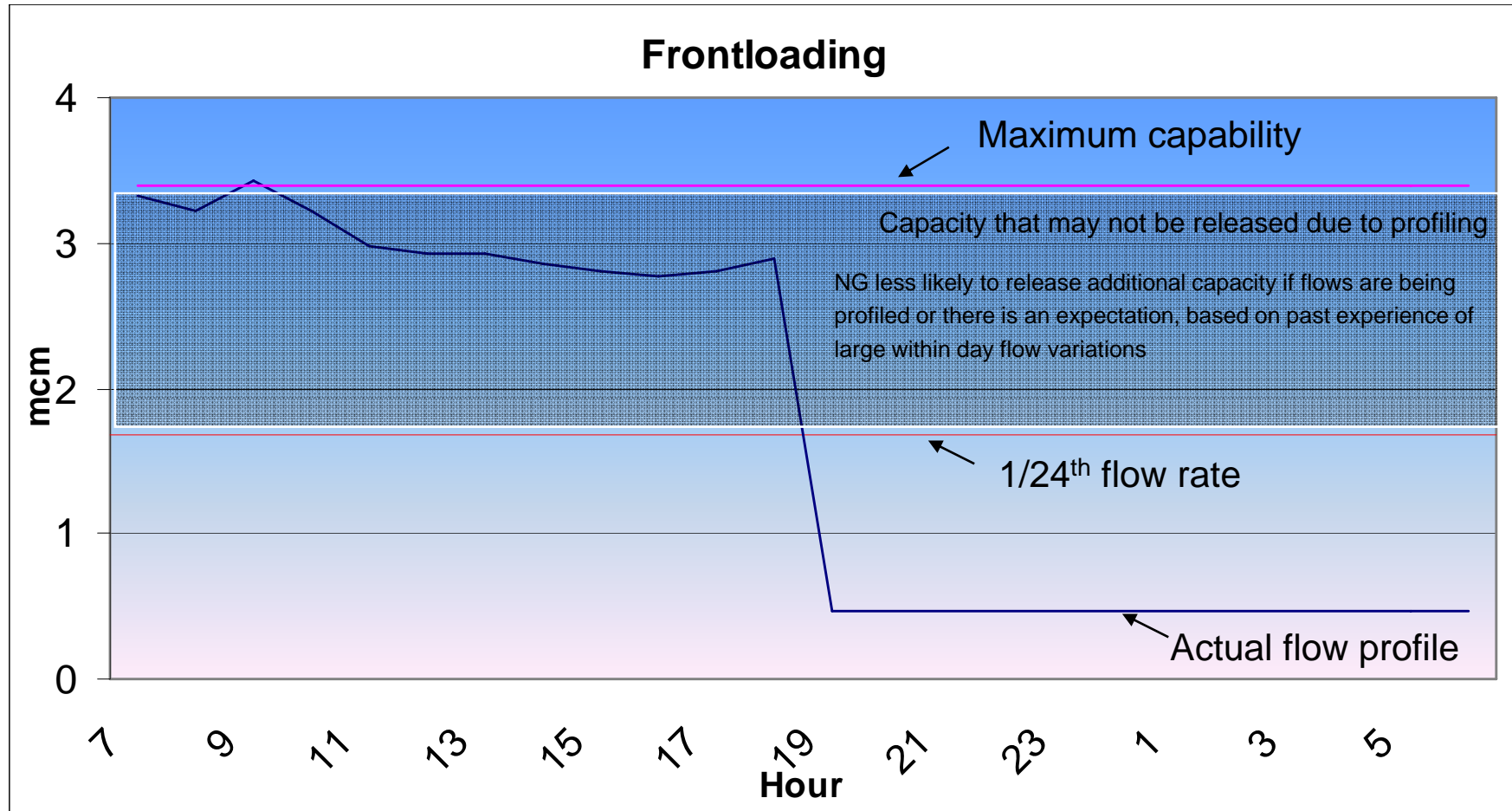
Example of within day flow variation (2)



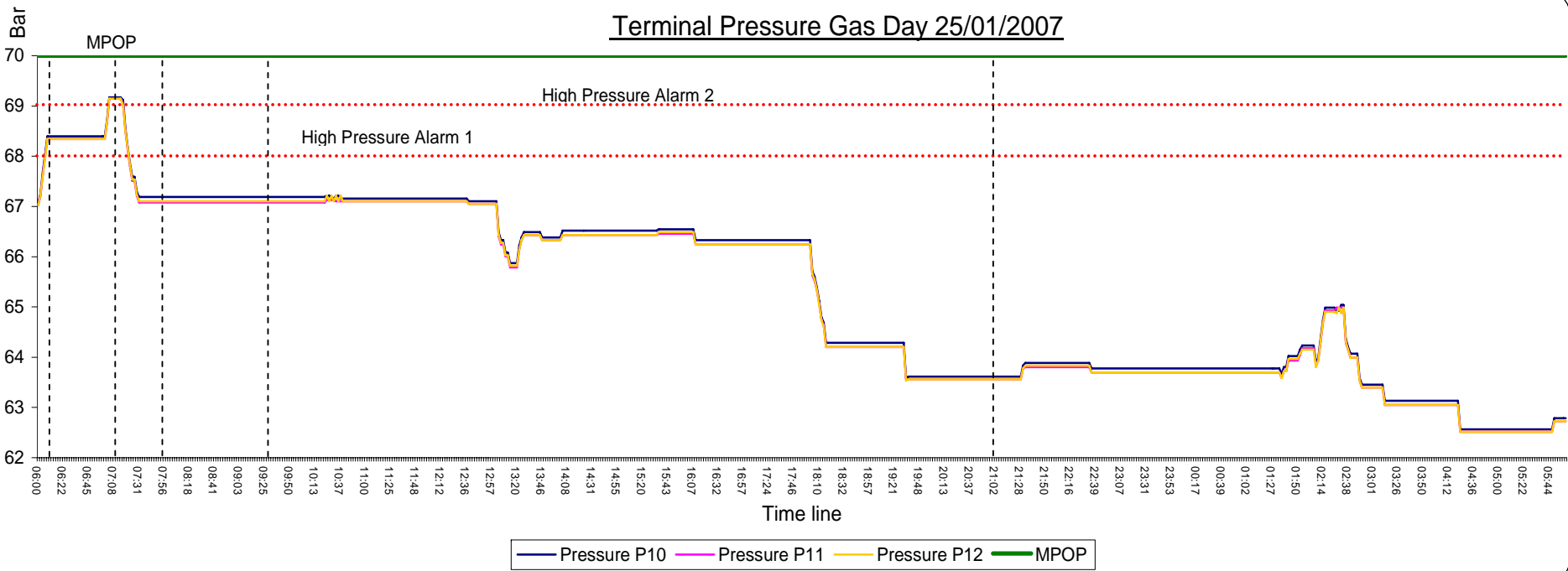
Impact on Capacity Release - Backloading



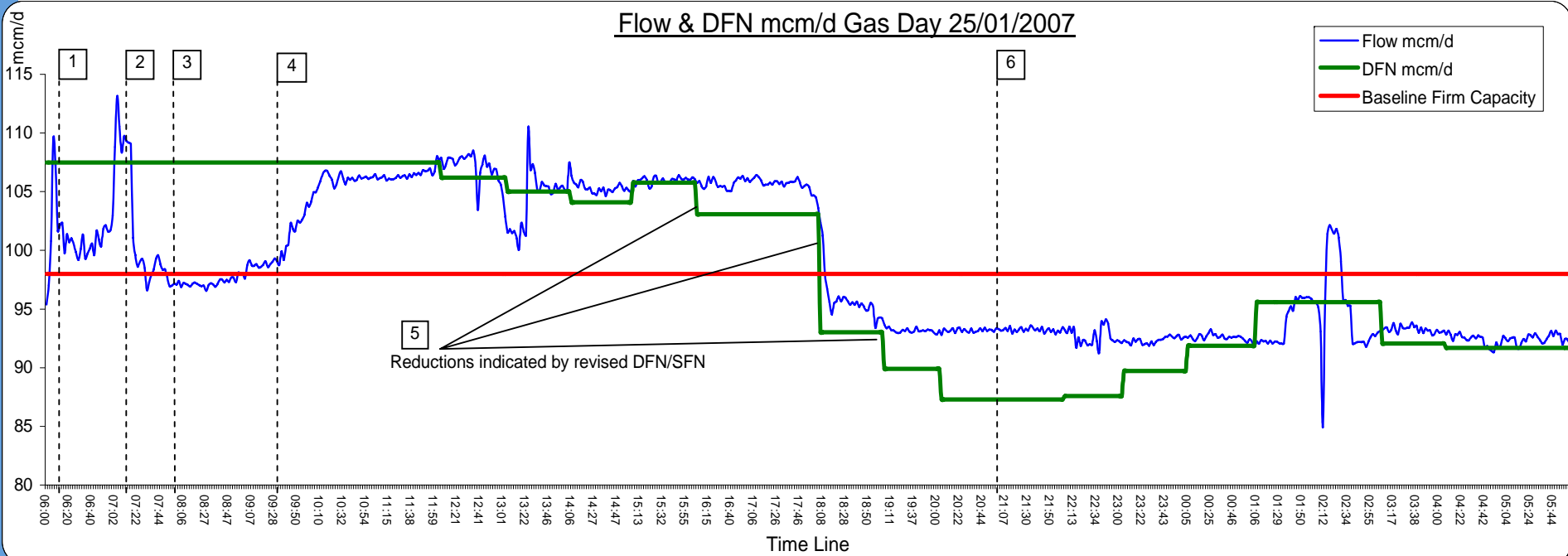
Impact on Capacity Release - Frontloading



Terminal Pressure Gas Day 25/01/2007



Flow & DFN mcm/d Gas Day 25/01/2007

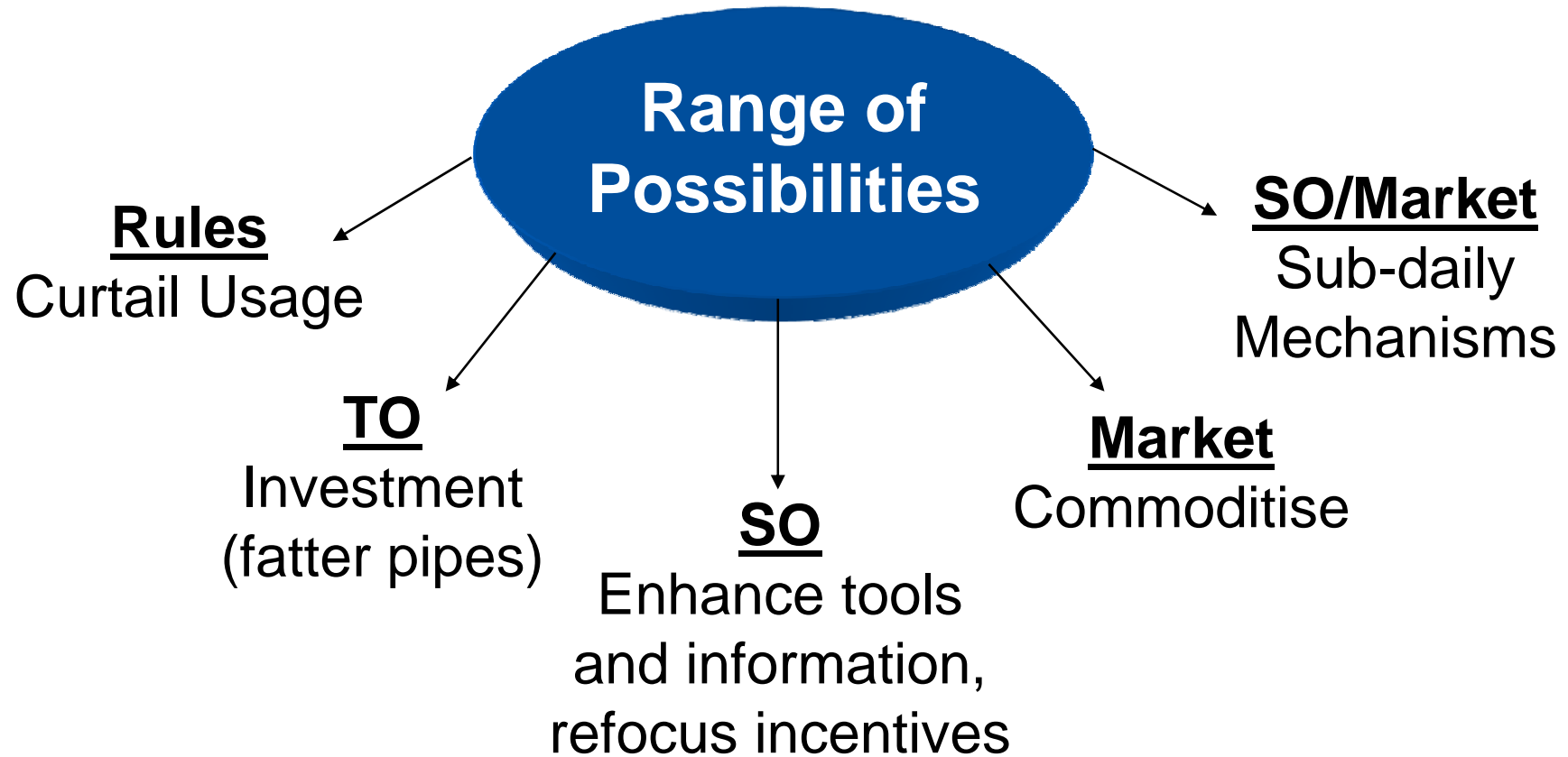


So what does this mean for the SO review?

Mark Brackley

Regulatory Frameworks Manager - Gas

Not sustainable in the long term



Current SO Incentives

Formula Year 2007/8	Cap	Collar	Years Left from April 2007
System Balancing - Shrinkage	4	-3	1
System Balancing - Operating Margins	none	none	1
Residual Gas Balancing • Price Performance • Linepack	3.5	-3.5	1
Information Systems Performance	1.5	0	1
Demand Forecast Performance	none	-1.6	1
Entry Capacity Operational Buyback	18	-18	2
Exit Capacity Buyback and Interruption	0	-7	4½
Entry Capacity Incremental Buyback	0	-36	5

Multi-year Incentives

- ◆ Unlike in electricity, not all incentivised areas rely upon forecasts of costs
- ◆ History of longer term incentives in gas
- ◆ Benefits in agreeing incentives for more than one year
 - ◆ Certainty for all parties over incentive arrangements
 - ◆ Some incentives (e.g. shrinkage) based around procurement ahead of the 'formula year'
 - ◆ Potential for lower costs through longer term contracts/trading
 - ◆ Opportunity for investment with longer pay-back periods e.g. forecasting tools, Information systems investments
- ◆ Doesn't have to be 'all or nothing' - potential to agree elements of incentive arrangements for multiple years where appropriate

Summary

- ◆ Gas supply sources into the UK are changing
- ◆ Changing use of the NTS
 - ◆ Much more dynamic
- ◆ Not sustainable in the longer term
 - ◆ Historically network not built to deliver this
- ◆ SO Review opportunity to establish a direction
 - ◆ Industry views on what you need from the SO
- ◆ Ensure SO role and incentives is aligned with what the market needs