

Preferred LRMC Model: Initial Thoughts

Gas TCMF

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Key Decision

- ◆ Transport Model
 - ◆ The key decision is whether to retain Transcost or move to Transportation model
 - ◆ Other issues are either encapsulated by (or independent of) the choice of transport model
- ◆ Can the model be made available such that tariff calculation can be repeated easily?
- ◆ The decision must be made in light of the Licence relevant objectives

Enhancement Options Assessment Criteria

Licence Objectives	Methodology Objectives. Capacity prices should...
<p>GL1: “Reflect Costs” reflect the costs incurred by National Grid NTS where charges are not determined by auctions; (principal consideration);</p>	<p>reflect the costs associated with providing that capacity</p>
<p>GL2: “Facilitate Competition” facilitate competition between gas shippers and between gas suppliers;</p> <p>GL5: “Promote Competition” to promote competition between gas suppliers and between gas shippers.</p> <p>GL3: “Business Development” take account of developments in the transportation business;</p>	<p>GM3: be easy to understand and implement.</p> <p>GM2: generate stable charges;</p>
<p>GL4 :”Promote Efficiency” to promote efficiency and avoid undue preference in the supply of transportation services;</p>	<p>GM1: promote efficient use of the transportation system;</p>

Cost Reflectivity

- ◆ Reflect costs incurred (Historical)?
- ◆ Reflect Marginal cost of increasing commercial capacity (flow)?
- ◆ Reflect Marginal cost of increasing physical capacity i.e. increasing the capacity above the system practical maximum physical capacity?

Historical Cost Reflectivity

◆ THE PAST

- ◆ Historically flows have been forecast to increase steadily at all major existing entry points.
- ◆ The network flow pattern has remained stable.
- ◆ While this has been the case Transcost has generated cost reflective prices

◆ THE PRESENT

- ◆ Flows are declining at most major terminals and large new Entry points are being constructed
- ◆ The position of the new entry points will result in changes to historic network flow patterns
- ◆ This has resulted in a scenario where Transcost will not generate cost reflective prices going forward

Transparency, Stability & Repeatability

- ◆ Transcost depends on
 - ◆ Regulator flow settings
 - ◆ Compressor & Regulator pressure settings
 - ◆ Configuration i.e. which side of a compressor or regulator a pipe section is fed from
- ◆ All these network parameters are set by a network analyst within each years base model and they can effect prices

- ◆ Transportation Models depend on
 - ◆ Flow distance and the direction of flow





































None of the network parameters that can be varied each year are modelled in the Transportation models. Moving to a Transportation Model should therefore result in increased repeatability and stability

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Efficient Use of the Transportation System

- ◆ While Transcost (Models A to C) include spare capacity this spare capacity may not be available away from peak conditions.
- ◆ Low St Fergus prices might not promote efficient use of the system operationally.
 - ◆ Operational costs
 - ◆ Buy-back costs

Enhancement Options Assessment

Objective	Capacity prices should	A	B	C	D	F1	F2
GL1: “Reflect Costs”	reflect the costs <u>incurred</u>						
	reflect the <u>marginal cost of increased physical capacity</u>						
	reflect the <u>marginal cost of increased flow</u>						
GL2: “Facilitate Competition” GL5: “Promote Competition”	GM3: be easy to understand and implement.						
	GL3: “Business Development” GM2: generate stable charges;						
GL4: “Promote Efficiency”	GM1: promote efficient use of the transportation system;						

National Grid NTS Preferred LRMC model

- ◆ Transportation model
 - ◆ Expansion factor
 - ◆ Single Expansion factor for increased transparency and stability
 - ◆ S&D forecast
 - ◆ Single year consistent with annual charges and allows future years to be forecast
 - ◆ Tariff model
 - ◆ Adjust to 50:50 average of positive entry and exit costs
 - ◆ Negative prices removed
 - ◆ Adjustment to allowed revenue dependent on charge type