

UNC Workgroup Report	At what stage is this document in the process?
<h1>UNC 0671:</h1> <h2>New Capacity Exchange process at NTS exit points for capacity below baseline</h2>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #e0ffe0; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">01</span> Modification         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #e0e0ff; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">02</span> Workgroup Report         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #ffe0ff; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">03</span> Draft Modification Report         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> <span style="background-color: #ffe0e0; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">04</span> Final Modification Report         </div> </div>
<p><b>Purpose of Modification:</b></p> <p>This Modification, which applies to both DNOs and Shippers, proposes to introduce a new process to allow exchanges of both Enduring and Annual Exit Flat Capacity between NTS exit points where the capacity does not go above baseline. There will also be relief from the User Commitment obligations in respect of the capacity exchanged. This will enable Users to respond to changes in their consumers' requirements.</p>	
	<p>The Workgroup recommends that this modification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>requires further assessment and should be returned to Workgroup.</li> </ul> <p>The Panel will consider this Workgroup Report on 18 April 2019. The Panel will consider the recommendations and determine the appropriate next steps.</p>
	<p><b>High Impact:</b></p> <p>Transporters, Shippers to NTS direct connects</p>
	<p><b>Medium Impact:</b></p>
	<p><b>Low Impact:</b></p> <p>Customers</p>

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Timetable			Transporter: Wales & West Utilities
<b>The Proposer recommends the following timetable:</b>			
Initial consideration by Workgroup	01 November 2018		 Richard.Pomroy@wutilities.co.uk
Amended Modification considered by Workgroup	07 March 2019		
Workgroup Report presented to Panel	15 August 2019 (TBC)		
Draft Modification Report issued for consultation	16 August 2019 (TBC)		
Consultation Close-out for representations	05 September 2019 (TBC)		 029 2027 8552
Final Modification Report available for Panel	07 September 2019 (TBC)		07812 973337
Modification Panel decision	19 September 2019 (TBC)		Systems Provider: Xoserve
			 <a href="mailto:commercial.enquiries@xoserve.com">commercial.enquiries@xoserve.com</a>

## 1 Summary

### What

Under the current requirements of UNC TPD Section B any increase to Flat Capacity at any National Transmission System (NTS) Exit Point results in the application of a 4-year user commitment period during which time the new level of capacity has to be booked and paid for at a price set at each exit point. NTS Exit Prices are reset for every gas year (01 October Y to 30 September Y).

In many cases Gas Distribution Networks (DNOs) operate integrated networks within the Local Distribution Zones that can be fed from 2 or more NTS Exit Points and analysis is carried out to optimise the booking of flat capacity from the NTS offtakes. Optimisation can be carried out relative to a number of factors including storage and facilitating entry capacity particularly for biomethane. These movements will typically be small relative to current volumes but could deliver definite benefits. Shippers may realise similar benefits.

The current rules around User Commitment mean that moving capacity (which has already met the requirements of any User Commitment at the original point) would then incur User Commitment for an additional 4 years at the new point, despite the fact that capacity is released at the original source for use by other Users. This means there is a deterrent against moving capacity.

### Why

The current Use Commitment arrangements restrict the ability of Users to move capacity in response to customer requirements. This may affect Users' ability to meet their customers' requirements.

### How

A new process is required to allow Users to coordinate increases in Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity at offtakes with equal decreases at others within the same NTS Exit Zone. Currently these processes exist separately. This process would only apply to cases where the capacity increase did not take capacity above the baseline capacity.

Where the capacity increase does not take the capacity at the increasing offtake above baseline at that offtake then the capacity exchange should be on a 1:1 basis because NTS has an obligation to make this capacity available and it is reasonable to assume that moving small amounts of capacity between offtakes in an Exit Zone will not have a material effect on the operation of the NTS.

It is proposed that relief from User Commitment obligations is provided for the amount of capacity moved from the decreasing offtake where a capacity exchange occurs and this User Commitment moves to the increasing offtake. There may still remain a User Commitment at the decreasing offtake in respect of the capacity remaining there and the movement of the capacity to the increasing offtake would result in a User Commitment at the increasing offtake to keep National Grid whole. The key change compared to the current arrangements is that in respect of the capacity that is exchanged there will not be a User Commitment at both the decreasing and increasing offtake where no NTS investment is required.

This proposal will not amend the User Commitment obligations in Exit Capacity Relief Methodology Statement (ECSRMS); in particular it is not proposing a change from the current four year commitment period nor have a general rule that there is no User Commitment if there is no requirement for additional NTS investment

## 2 Governance

### Justification for Authority Direction

The Modification Panel determined this modification should be subject to Authority Direction as it is likely to have a material effect on commercial activities associated with the transmission of gas through pipes (Self Governance criterion bb) because it will enable DNOs to optimise the management of their system and for Shippers and DNOs respond to the changing needs of customers (such as flexible generation and biomethane producers).. Consequently, this modification is also likely to have a material effect on the operation of one or more pipeline systems (Self Governance criterion cc) because if DNOs can make changes in how the gas flows round its integrated networks it provides more flexibility in meeting the needs of the growing number of flexible generation and biomethane plants.

### Requested Next Steps

This modification should:

- be subject to Authority Direction;
- Issued to consultation.

The benefits of this change, which will require system changes, can be realised in the 2020/21 planning process if implemented by 01 July 2020; however, it would be desirable if it were implemented in advance of this date, so the Modification timetable has been set with a view to implementing by 01 June 2020.

## 3 Why Change?

Changes in operational requirements to meet customer requirements mean that DNOs and Shippers may wish to move capacity between offtakes but there is no coordinated process that enables this process. For example a Shipper may have a customer with two or more sites directly connected to the NTS within the same Exit Zone who wish to move production from one site to another. DNOs likewise may have similar reasons to move capacity between offtakes but recently have the addition consideration of facilitating biomethane entry that may mean that they need to rebalance inputs from the NTS to create as much entry capacity as possible on their downstream System. DNOs need to purchase Firm Exit Capacity as they need to be certain that they have enough exit capacity to meet a 1 in 20 demand which is a requirement of their Safety Case. For this reason, they cannot use non-firm capacity to meet these requirements.

The Proposer has deliberately refrained from using terms that have other meanings in other documents such as “donor”, “recipient”, “swaps” and “substitution” to avoid confusion with other processes.

### New process required

UNC TPD Section B has separate processes for increases in Enduring Annual NTS Exit (Flat) Capacity in 3.2.1 to 3.2.9 and reductions in 3.2.14 to 3.2.26 but they operate as separate processes and to different timescales. A User can apply for increase in the whole of the Annual Application window (1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July) (3.2.4) but can only apply for decreases in the period 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> July (3.2.15). The reason for the shorter window for reductions is to allow for any changes to be reflected in commodity charges for Y+1 (commodity charges under current charging arrangements, under UNC modification proposal 0678 this would change to capacity charges) thereby ensuring NTS fully recovers its allowed exit revenue. A new process that allowed coordinated increases and decreases between offtakes stated by the User, in a defined window, would address this. This process will only operate in a defined window each year. This

process would allow movement of capacity from more than one offtake (decreasing offtake(s)) to more than one offtake (increasing offtakes(s)), that the User would clearly state in their application. The process would only apply where the capacity at the increasing offtake(s) did not go above baseline capacity. This process will apply to Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity for Y+2, Y+3, Y+4, Y+5, Y+6 and Y+7 but not Y+1 to avoid potential impacts on the collection of NTS allowed exit capacity revenue.

The Capacity Weighted Distance model which is the basis for modification proposal the 0678 modifications will result in charges that are broadly higher the further downstream of the NTS that an offtake is situated and the relative prices at different offtakes reflect the relative distance from entry points. These charges are designed to recover the fixed NTS exit capacity revenue and therefore would not compensate NTS for delivering the same capacity at more remote offtakes; however where there is spare capacity at an offtake, that is the Firm Exit (Flat) Capacity sold is less than the baseline capacity then this should be made available at an exchange rate of 1:1 for exchanges taking place in the same NTS Exit Zone. The window for this process should be 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> July in line with the current window for Capacity decreases. Where there are conflicts between Shipper Users, for example one applying for a Capacity increase and one applying for an exchange, then the increase would take priority.

### **Changes to financial commitments required**

Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity is booked in Gas Year Y for Gas Years Y+1, Y+2, Y+3, Y+4, Y+5, Y+6 and Y+7.

User Commitment applies to Enduring Annual NTS Exit (Flat) Capacity (UNC TPD Section 3.2.17). The current rules around User Commitment mean that moving capacity (which has already met the requirements of any User Commitment at the original point) would then incur User Commitment for an additional 4 years at the new point, despite the fact that capacity is released at the original source for use by other Users. This means that even where Shipper Users and DNOs can revise their operating strategy to facilitate customer requirements there is a financial disincentive to move capacity. This is likely to result in reduced ability for DNOs to change flow patterns on DNO systems to support the requirements of DNO customers. It should be noted that operational considerations may mean that capacity is moved from a cheaper offtake to a more expensive offtake.

Where Enduring Annual NTS Exit (Flat) Capacity is moved between one set of offtakes (decreasing offtakes) to another set of offtakes (increasing offtakes) within the same NTS Exit Zone then, where the resulting capacity at the increasing offtake(s) is no greater than baseline capacity, no additional User Commitment shall be acquired by the User. Where a User Commitment existed at the decreasing offtake then the User Commitment should move with the capacity that is moved to the increasing offtake to keep NTS whole. Any User Commitment associated with the capacity remaining at the decreasing offtake will remain. The capacity that is moved to the increasing offtake will create a User Commitment at the increasing offtake. As User Commitment is a financial concept its value will be transferred to the increasing offtakes and expressed in a number of years of commitment subject to two caps. First a cap of four years and second that the number of years at the increasing offtakes not being less than the maximum number of years left at one of the decreasing offtakes.

TPD Section B 3.2.17 gives NTS the discretion to relieve Users from User Commitment where a User applies for a reduction in capacity in if the User has applied to hold enduring capacity at another NTS exit point and this capacity can be provided due to the reduction that the User has applied for. This provision will be amended to state that relief is given from the User Commitment at the Decreasing Offtakes for the capacity being exchanged when the User Commitment is moved to the Increasing Offtakes.

The approach to re-allocating the User Commitment proposed which is described in detail in Section 5 (Solution) and illustrated in the attached examples does in some cases lead to either under or over

recovery of the User Commitment. Under recovery can occur in cases where the price at the increasing offtake(s) is less than the price at the decreasing offtakes meaning that the period required to recover the User Commitment exceeds four years. In this case there will be an under-recovery due to Business Rule 18 e i which caps the period of recovery at four years. Over recovery can occur when one of the tranches of capacity being moved still has a long period to pay off the User Commitment and the price at the increasing offtakes is greater than the price at the decreasing offtakes. In this case Business Rule 18 e ii which provides that the period of payment at the increasing offtake shall be no less than the longest period remaining at the decreasing offtakes means that there will be an over recovery. The examples suggest that this under and over recovery could be a significant share of the User Commitment (approximately in the range of +/-20% in the relevant examples); however in other cases the process results in almost exactly the same User Commitment.

In any one year the proposer expects some exchanges but does not expect the capacity moved to be that large. Since the reason for these exchanges is to meet operational requirements there is no reason to expect that there will be a tendency to over recover or under recover and in general it might be expected that they will broadly balance. Therefore, the effect on NTS revenue should be small. It should be remembered that the actual prices published for NTS exit capacity only relate to Y+1 and the proposed exchange process does not apply to Y+1, only being applicable for Y+2 onwards. In addition the operation of the Forecasting Contracted Capacity mechanism under the Capacity Weighted Distance model proposed by Modification 0678 would be expected to amend prices in response to the exchange so the prices published for Y+1 may not reflect the prices that will actually apply in the years when the exchange comes into effect. This means that valuing the User Commitment using Y+1 price may not be reflective of the actual prices when the exchange comes into effect; however the Y+1 price is the best available proxy for the price in Y+n.

### **Non applicability to Interconnection Points**

This proposal will not apply to exit capacity and Interconnection Points (IPs) as this proposal contains elements that would cause it to breach the Capacity Allocation Mechanism (CAM) code where it to apply to IPs. CAM requires:

- Capacity that is not a CAM product (that is Enduring) should not be held at an IP (Article xxx).
- Capacity acquired through a non CAM auction should not be transferred into an IP. (Article xxx)
- Capacity that is unbundled should not be transferred into an IP (Article xxx).
- Capacity that is not sold on a common booking platform (e.g. PRISMA) should not be held at an IP (Article xxx).
- Long term capacity is sold as bundled at IPs, and bundles should not be broken (Article xxx).

This proposal would adversely impact the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> requirements and would therefore not satisfy relevant objective (g) were it to apply to IPs.

## 4 Code Specific Matters

### Reference Documents

UNC TPD Section B:

<http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/TPD%20Section%20B%20-%20System%20Use%20&%20Capacity%2052.pdf>

Exit Capacity Release Methodology Statement:

<https://www.nationalgridgas.com/sites/gas/files/documents/Exit%20Capacity%20Release%20Methodology%20Statement%20%28Approved%29%20v12.0-%20Effective%2031%20July%202017.pdf>

Exit Capacity Substitution and Revision Methodology Statement:

<https://www.nationalgridgas.com/sites/gas/files/documents/Exit%20Capacity%20Substitution%20Methodology%20Statement%20%28Approved%29%20v7.0-%20Effective%2031%20July%202017.pdf>

### Knowledge/Skills

Knowledge of NTS processes for exit capacity.

## 5 Solution

UNC TPD Section B

- 1) Introduce a new annual process of Capacity exchanges between NTS Exit Points specified by the User within the reduction period in the Annual Allocation Window (1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> July) but not outside this window for Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity for Y+2, Y+3, Y+4, Y+5, Y+6 and Y+7.
- 2) For each exchange the amount of Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity exchanged by each User in aggregate and at each NTS Exit Point does not have to be the same for each of years Y+2, Y+3, Y+4, Y+5, Y+6 and Y+7.
- 3) Only applies to NTS Exit Points in the same Exit Zone as defined in NTS Exit Capacity Release Methodology Statement appendix 1.
- 4) Process applies to DNO Users and Shippers Users
- 5) 1:1 exchange rate applies.
- 6) The process is only available during the Annual Application Window and not at any other time in a Gas Year
- 7) Results must be notified by 30<sup>th</sup> September.
- 8) Define Decreasing NTS Exit Point(s) as those from which capacity is moving
- 9) Define Increasing NTS Exit Point(s) as those to which capacity is moving
- 10) Where there are two or more DNOs Users or Shipper Users at an NTS Exit Point requests for Capacity increases shall be satisfied before requests for Capacity exchanges
- 11) Where there are several tranches of Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity at a decreasing NTS Exit Point the tranche with the longest period of commitment remaining will be exchanged first
- 12) Process does not apply to capacity at Interconnection Points

- 13) These changes can be many to one, or one to many NTS Exit Points
- 14) Process limited to cases where the resulting Exit Capacity at the increasing offtake(s) is no greater than the Licence Baseline Exit Capacity as defined in Table 8 of Special Condition 5G (Determination of Incremental Obligated Exit Capacity volumes)
- 15) After exchange Exit Capacity at decreasing NTS Exit Points cannot be negative.
- 16) Results are applicable from following 1<sup>st</sup> October and capacity becomes chargeable from 1<sup>st</sup> October in applicable Gas Year.
- 17) Amend TPD B 3.2.17 to require NTS to provide relief from User Commitment at the Decreasing Offtake(s) where a Capacity Exchange occurs for the Enduring Annual Exit (flat) Capacity that is exchanged. Remove the User Commitment from the Decreasing Offtake(s) for the Enduring Annual Exit (flat) Capacity that is being moved from them.
- 18) Require a new User Commitment to apply to the Increasing NTS Exit Point(s) for the Enduring Annual Exit (flat) Capacity that is being moved to them. Calculated by:
  - a. For each tranche of Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity exchanged from each of the decreasing NTS Exit Points establish the number of years remaining for which the capacity that is being exchanged must be paid for to fulfil the User Commitment outstanding for that tranche.
  - b. Calculate the value of the User Commitment for each tranche of Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity exchanged from each of the decreasing NTS Exit Points
  - c. Sum the UC for all of the decreasing NTS Exit Points
  - d. Allocate the UC to each of the increasing NTS Exit Points in proportion to the Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity moved to each of the increasing NTS Exit Points
  - e. Calculate the number of years of for which the Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity moved to each increasing NTS Exit Points has to be paid for to fulfil the UC allocated to that NTS Exit Point subject to:
    - i. The number of years does not exceed 4 years
    - ii. The number of years at each NTS Exit Point to which Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity has been moved is at least the same as the maximum number of years remaining in respect of any of the tranches of Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity moved from any of the decreasing offtakes comprised in the exchange

Or expressed in algebra

For any year t where t equals Y+2, Y+3, Y+4, Y+5, Y+6 and Y+7

For any group of decreasing NTS Exit Points i

For any tranche, j, of Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity at NTS Exit Point i,  $Q_{ij}$  that is subject to the Exchange Process with associated number of years  $Y_{ji}$  remaining to satisfy the User Commitment  $UC_{ij}$  where

$$0 \leq Y_{ji} \leq 4$$

Then the User Commitment at the decreasing NTS Exit Points  $UC_D$

$$UC_D = \sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij} Y_{ji} P_{j,i}$$

Where  $P_{j,i}$  is the price of the Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity at the NTS Exit Point i when the User Commitment for tranche j was incurred

For any group of increasing offtakes k

Let the quantify of Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity at NTS Exit Point k, that is subject to the Exchange Process be  $Q_k$

Then

$$\sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij} = \sum_k Q_{k,k}$$

The share of  $UC_k$  allocated to be recovered at increasing NTS Exit Point  $k$  is given by

$$UC_{k_} = \frac{Q_k * UC_D}{\sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}}$$

The actual UC,  $UCA_k$ , recovered at offtake  $k$  is given by

$$UCA_k = \sum_k Q_{k,k} P_k Y_k$$

Where  $P_k$  is the price of the Enduring Annual Exit (Flat) Capacity at offtake  $k$  for the year  $t$  and for which we use the price in  $Y+1$  as a proxy.

and the number of years remaining to satisfy the User Commitment  $UC_k$  is  $Y_k$  which can increase in increments of 0.833 recurring ( $=1/12$ ) is set to make  $UCA_k \geq UC_k$

subject to the constraints that

$$Y_k = \text{Max}(Y_{j,i}) \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j \text{ and}$$

$$0 < Y_k < 4$$

## 6 Impacts & Other Considerations

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

No.

### Consumer Impacts

There will be indirect impacts on consumers on DNO networks as they will benefit from any reduction in the costs of NTS exit capacity and some consumers will directly benefit in cases where the DNO can adjust flows to enable them to better meet customer requirements.

<b>Consumer Impact Assessment</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Extent of Impact</b>
Which Consumer groups are affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
What costs or benefits will pass through to them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No direct costs or benefits will pass through to DNO connected consumers.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
When will these costs/benefits impact upon consumers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> </ul>
Are there any other Consumer Impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>

## Cross Code Impacts

None identified.

## EU Code Impacts

None identified.

## Workgroup Impact Assessment

Workgroup discussed the performance against the DN exit capacity incentive, noting that the data for this is contained within the 'Mod 186 reports' available here:

<http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/DNRevenueReports/2018Sep>

(Item 15 on the tab "MOD186" shows the value of the value of the NTS Exit Capacity Incentive Revenue Adjustment. This is in £M and shows the adjustment to the allowed revenue in the year shown. )

The incentive is actually earned two years previously and the value is adjusted to allow for the return that would have been earned had it been received in the year in which it was earned, as per the calculation formula specified in the DN's licence.

Workgroup requested an estimation from WWU on how much capacity is likely to be substituted in the period this modification is likely to be implemented until the end of RIIO-GD1 (relating to the incentive).

Workgroup noted the exclusion of Interconnection Points was considered necessary to ensure continued compliance with EU CAM<sup>1</sup>.

### 15 April 2019

Workgroup discussed the issue of assessing the modification against the current situation, noting that many of the issues (especially appropriateness of User Commitment) may be reviewed as part of RIIO-GD2.

The Proposer has asked National Grid if it is able to share the areas it is planning on putting into its Business Plan for RIIO2 which is expected to be published in July 2019. Further work on this Modification may depend on what is stated in that Business Plan.

## Central Systems Impacts - Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) Assessment

ROM from Xoserve:

- Cost: Estimate £650k- £950k
- Paid for by GTs and Shippers under DSC Service Area 7: NTS Capacity, LDZ Capacity, Commodity, Reconciliation, Ad-hoc adjustment and balancing invoices.
- Delivery: 42 weeks
- Release:

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<sup>1</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017R0459>

- Not in Gemini plan so no planned date but view at DSC change committee on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2019 was that 2020 would be challenging

## 7 Relevant Objectives

Impact of the modification on the Relevant Objectives:	
Relevant Objective	Identified impact
a) Efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system.	None
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.	<b>Positive</b>
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.	None
g) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators.	None

*According to the Proposer, this proposal furthers **Relevant Objective (b)** by allowing Shippers to adjust their firm capacity requirements between NTS offtakes to meet their customers' requirements. It will allow DNOs that have integrated systems to adjust flows from the NTS to enable them to better facilitate their customers' requirements especially from flexible electricity generation plants and green gas production facilities.*

Workgroup discussed the impact of the Modification on the DNO exit capacity incentive, exploring whether the Modification is likely to increase the amount DNs could 'earn' and noting that the current

RIIO-GD1 period expires March 2021. Ofgem's RIIO2 Sector Specific methodology consultation document<sup>2</sup> flags a review of this incentive and notes linkages with the Charging Review. The DNs' earnings relating to this incentive are shared 63:37 with shippers.

Workgroup confirmed the purpose of User Commitment relating to management of risk.

Workgroup noted that the price should provide a signal but debated whether this is effective.

Workgroup discussed whether **Relevant Objective c)** relating to efficient discharge of the licensee's obligations could be more appropriate for this Modification since the driver for the Modification is relating to new connections such as biomethane.

## 8 Implementation

No timescales are proposed. However, it would be desirable if this modification were implemented by 01 July 2020 so that it can be used in the process for setting NTS capacity for 01 October 2020.

For implementation on 01 June 2019 an Authority direction to implement must be made by 30 April 2019.

For implementation on 01 July 2019 an Authority direction to implement must be made by 29 May 2019.

For an Authority direction received after 29 May 2019 implementation would be 01 October 2019.

## 9 Legal Text

### Text Commentary

To be provided

### Text

To be provided

## 10 Recommendations

### Workgroup's Recommendation to Panel

The Workgroup asks Panel to agree that:

- This proposal requires further assessment and should be returned to Workgroup.

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<sup>2</sup> Ofgem's RIIO2 Sector Specific methodology consultation document:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/riio-2-sector-specific-methodology-consultation>

