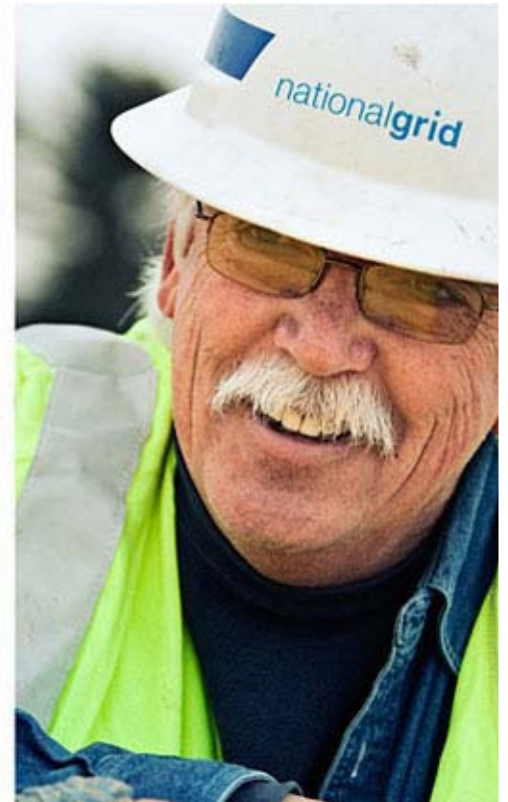


# Spare Capacity

ECRG 26<sup>th</sup> January 2010



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# What is Spare Capacity

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- ◆ Spare System Capacity ~ Capability:
  - ◆ Un-used physical capability in an individual pipe or a sub-network i.e. series of connected pipes?
  
- ◆ Or
  
- ◆ Spare Entry Capacity
  - ◆ Commercial

# Spare System Capacity ~ Capability

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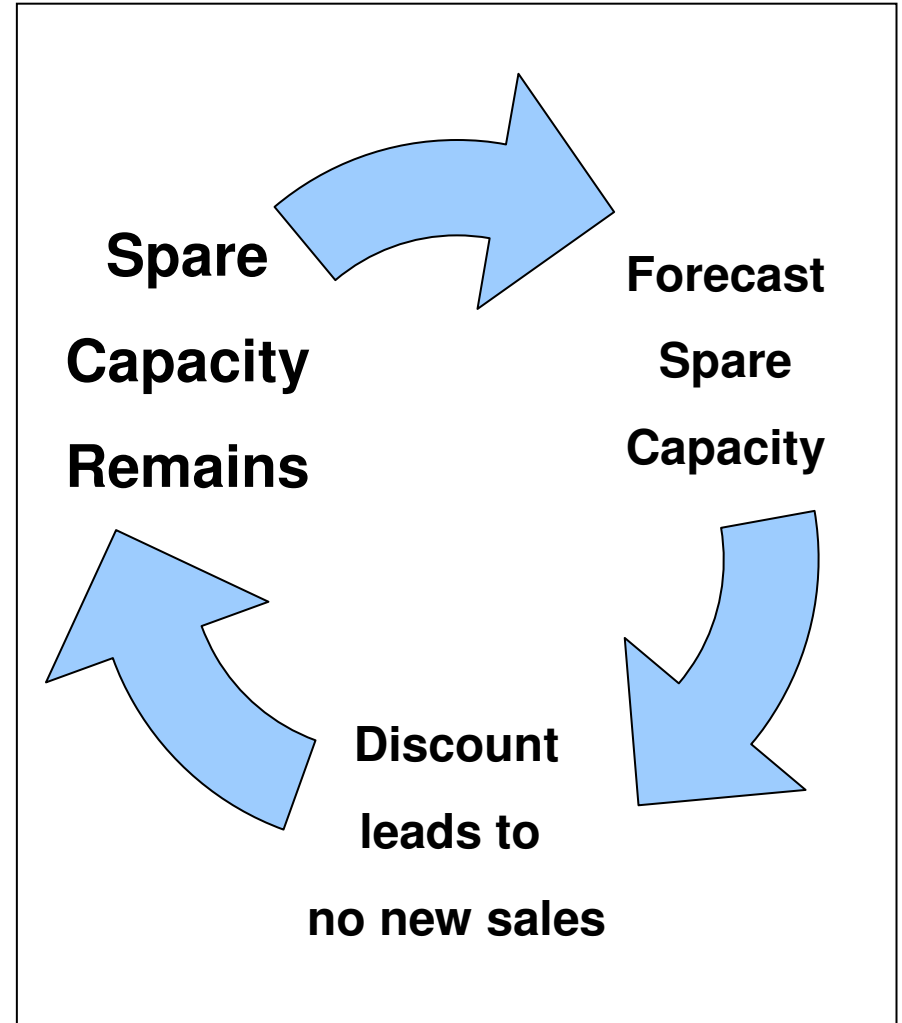
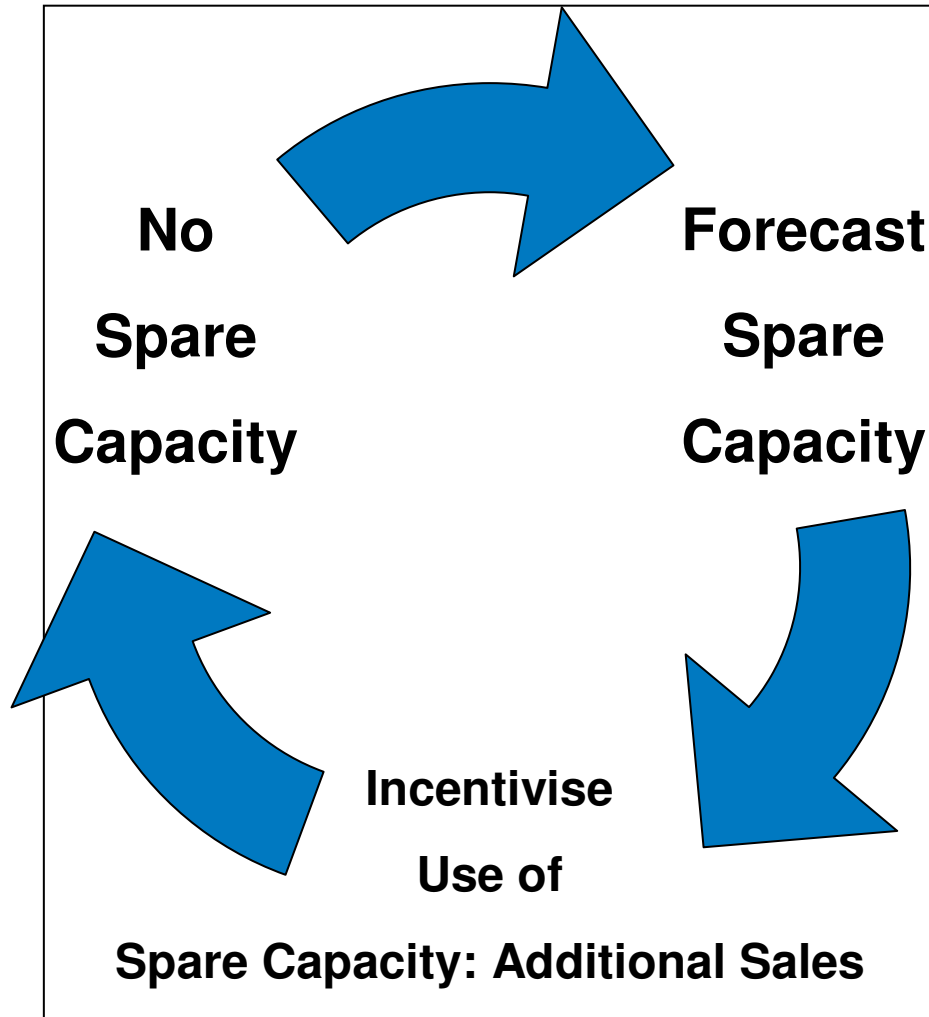
- ◆ Transcost approach
  - ◆ Leads to unstable prices
  - ◆ Highly influenced by network configuration (discretion of the analyst) and therefore
    - ◆ Not transparent or replicable
  - ◆ Prices no longer reflect costs that have been incurred (Licence obligation) so not appropriate for Exit prices
    - ◆ Not an issue for Entry reserve prices under the Licence but what about the EU Regulations?)
- ◆ Transportation Model approach used previously for Electricity Transmission
  - ◆ Reduced line lengths (75%) were included in the Electricity TM to represent spare capacity in the south west – but removed as part of BETTA.
  - ◆ Reduction might be viewed as arbitrary and identification of path lengths to reduce is either arbitrary or involves complex network analysis hence
    - ◆ Not transparent or replicable

# Spare Entry Capacity

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- ◆ What is Spare Entry Capacity?
  - ◆ Un-utilised Entry Capacity at an ASEP?
    - ◆ We don't know this until after the day and hence is of no value with regard to forward charge setting
  - ◆ Baseline Entry Capacity less forecast entry flows?
    - ◆ This was the GCM06 proposal which was vetoed
    - ◆ Using forecasts is the only way to take into account 'spare capacity' in investment timescales
    - ◆ Forecasting becomes contentious
    - ◆ Potentially undermines TBE
  - ◆ Unsold Obligated Entry Capacity?
    - ◆ This is what we sell in every auction at every ASEP

# Forecast Loop



# Forecast Loop Outcome

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- ◆ Success – Increased ‘Spare’ Capacity Sales

- ◆ Discounts for additional capacity

- ...but discounts for capacity that would otherwise have been sold

- ... new sales would need to outweigh discount otherwise

- ...cross subsidy from other Users

- ◆ Capacity utilised is in excess of the forecast

- ...the forecast is incorrect

- ◆ Failure – No increase in ‘Spare’ Capacity Sales

- ◆ Discounts for capacity that would otherwise have been sold

- ... cross subsidy from other Users

- ◆ Capacity utilised similar to the forecast

- ...the forecast is viewed as being correct

# Spare Capacity Conclusions

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- ◆ We have not identified a useful forward looking definition of Spare Capacity for charge setting purposes other than that based on a forecast
  - ◆ Proposing using forecasts in the charging model led to accusations of manipulation and pollution of the TBE process and unstable pricing
  - ◆ GCM06 did not gain support from the industry for this reason
- ◆ Should we be focusing on incentivising the use of existing capacity within investment timescales?
  - ◆ i.e. obligated entry capacity ~ P0 QSEC prices
- ◆ We must be mindful that any capacity discounts will lead to TO Entry Commodity increases unless new sales outweigh the discounts
- ◆ Substitution may provide an appropriate solution to maximizing the use of 'spare capacity'
- ◆ The QSEC economic test for incremental capacity may provide an appropriate incentive to connect at existing ASEPs with unsold capacity rather than connect at new ASEPs.