



Gas Operational Forum

20th June 2024

Will start at 10:02am



Introduction & Agenda

Rachel Hinsley

Operational Liaison & Business Delivery Manager

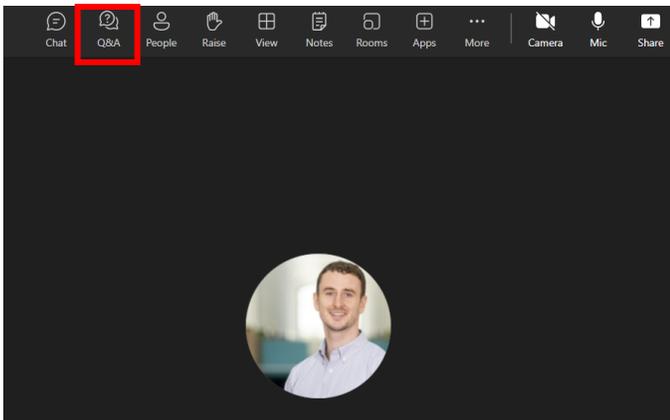


Housekeeping for Forum

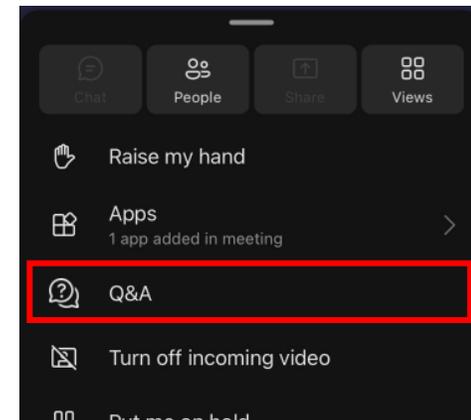
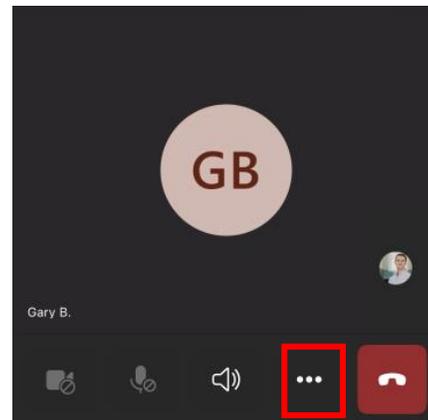
- For Microsoft Teams participants;
- Attendees will be automatically muted on dial-in and cameras will be unavailable.
- We have included some time to answer questions following the presentations.
- You can ask questions anonymously via Teams – Q&A



Laptop



Mobile



Agenda

Welcome and Introduction	Rachel Hinsley – Operational Liaison & Business Delivery Manager	10:02
Operational Updates	Gareth Hocking - Head of Operational Delivery	10:05
Interesting Days	Alastair Grundy – Operational Strategy Engineer	10:08
ICE Update	Guest Speaker: Wouter De Klein – ICE	10:20
Winter Review/Summer Outlook	Chris Thompson – Engagement and Publications Manager	10:45
Annual Network Capability Assessment Report (ANCAR)	Peter Crook – System Capability & Risk	11:25
Gemini Sustain Plus Update	Bill Goode – Business System Delivery Lead	11:35
General Updates	Rachel Hinsley – Operational Liaison & Business Delivery Manager	11:50
Close	Rachel Hinsley – Operational Liaison & Business Delivery Manager	11:55

Please ask any questions using **Teams**

Questions will be covered at the end of each agenda section.

Operational Updates

Gareth Hocking

Head of Operational Delivery



NTS Supply



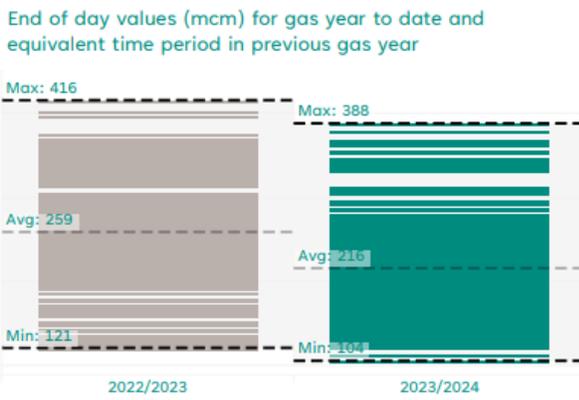
Trends - NTS Demand

INTERNAL CONFIDENTIAL

NTS Demand

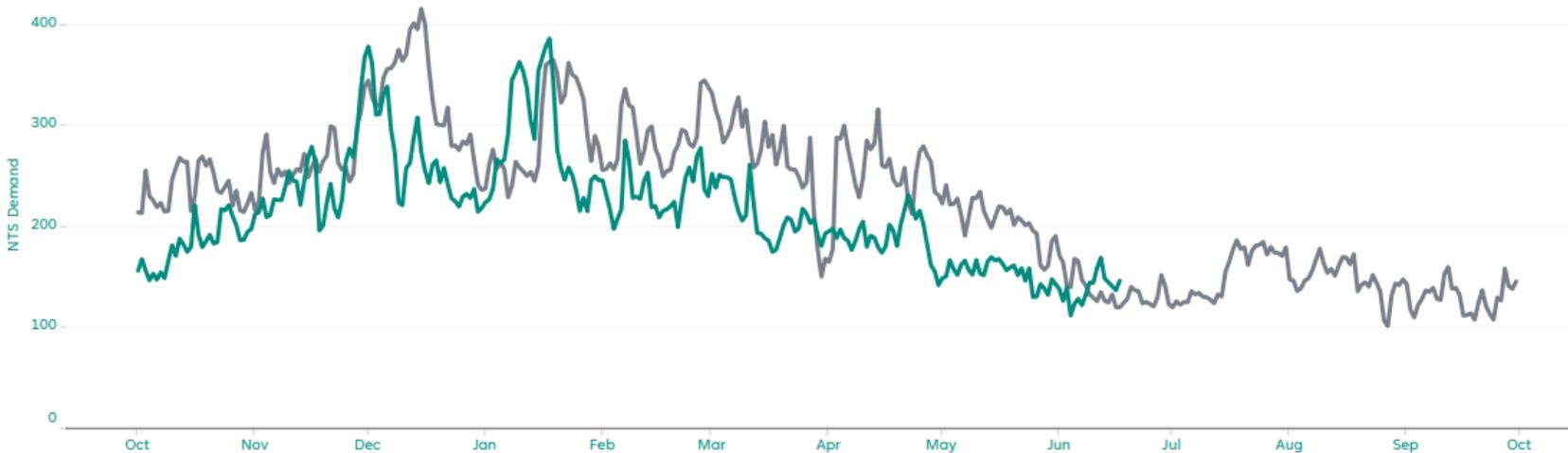


NTS Demand Gas year to date



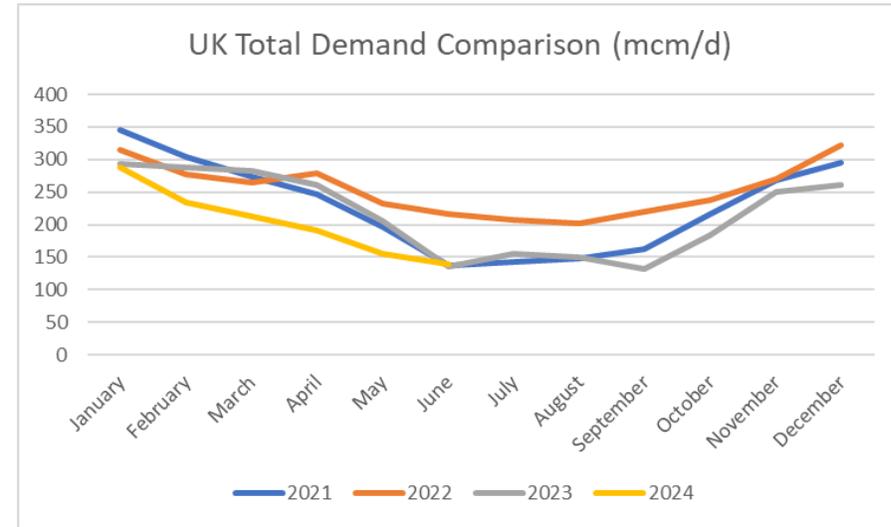
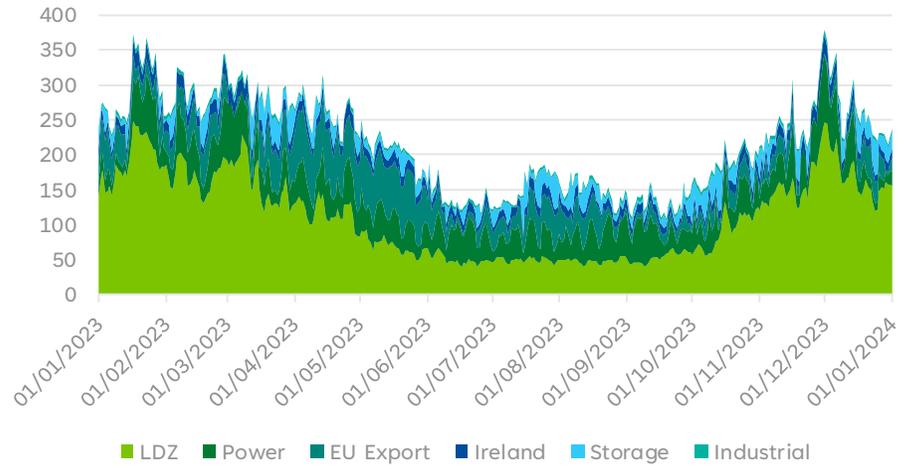
NTS Demand vs previous year

End of day values (mcm)

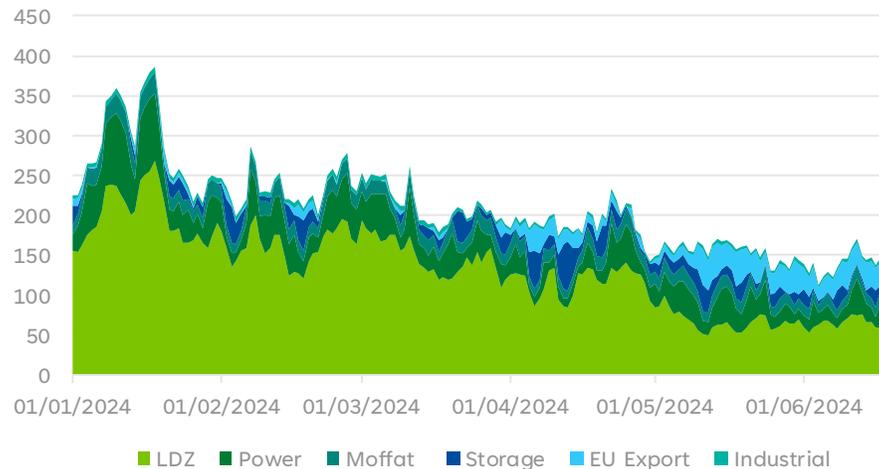


NTS Demands

UK Gas Demand 2023 (mcm/d)



UK Gas Demand 2024 (mcm/d)



Continued downtrend in gas demand as we head into the Summer, following similar patterns to 2021 and 2023.

- EU Export seeing a large increase across the end of May and into June (15 mcm/d) when compared to April
- All other demand points are seeing a gradual plateau, which is expected to continue through summer

GB & European Storage



Storage & LNG

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LNG & Storage stock (mcm)

Total LNG Stock and Percent Full
Snapshot as of: 18 June 2024

1,127 mcm
87% full

Total GB Storage Stock and Percent Full
Snapshot as of: 18 June 2024

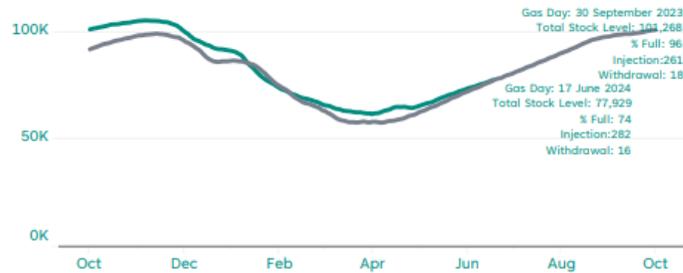
1,446 mcm
43% full

(LRS 48%)

(MRS 39%)



EU storage stock (mcm)



LNG Arrivals

number of boats

Data as of beginning of gas day 18/06/24

All values shown are volume in millions of cubic metres (mcm)

Previous year data is shown for the equivalent time period from the start of the gas year (01 Oct) to latest data

2023/2024

2022/2023

Interesting Days

Alastair Grundy

Operational Strategy Engineer



Unplanned Sleipner Outage

The situation

- Crack on offshore pipeline caused a Langeded flows reduction to zero over the weekend of 2nd June
- Initially no clarity on when flows would return to normal
- Initial response of gas price increase

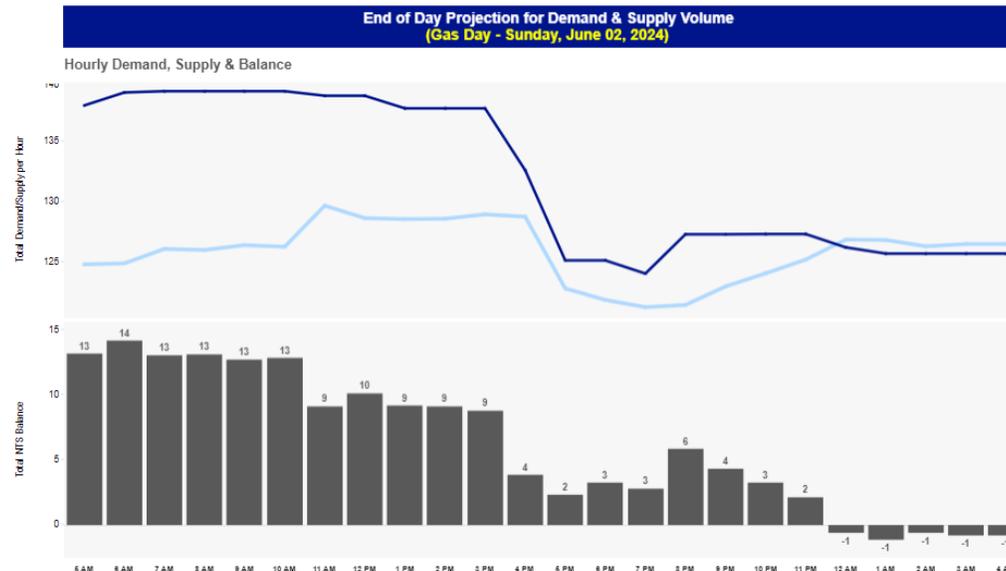
What System Operator think about

- How does this affect the within day linepack balance?
- Where might we see a reaction in supply/demand short term?
- Where might we see a reaction in supply/demand long term?
- What are the risks of these impacts? i.e. how might it impact us meeting our obligations and customers



Within day position

- We were overdelivered when the reduction hit
- Demand, such as storage injection, reduced in response
- Linepack position actually improved



Unplanned Sleipner Outage

Assessing impact – Scotland

- We often expect gassco issues delivering to Easington to be made up at Fergus. On this occasion we saw a c.30 mcm/d rate increase at St Fergus over the following week
- Maintenance planning allowed for enough pipeline and compression capability to manage the increase

Assessing impact – Milford

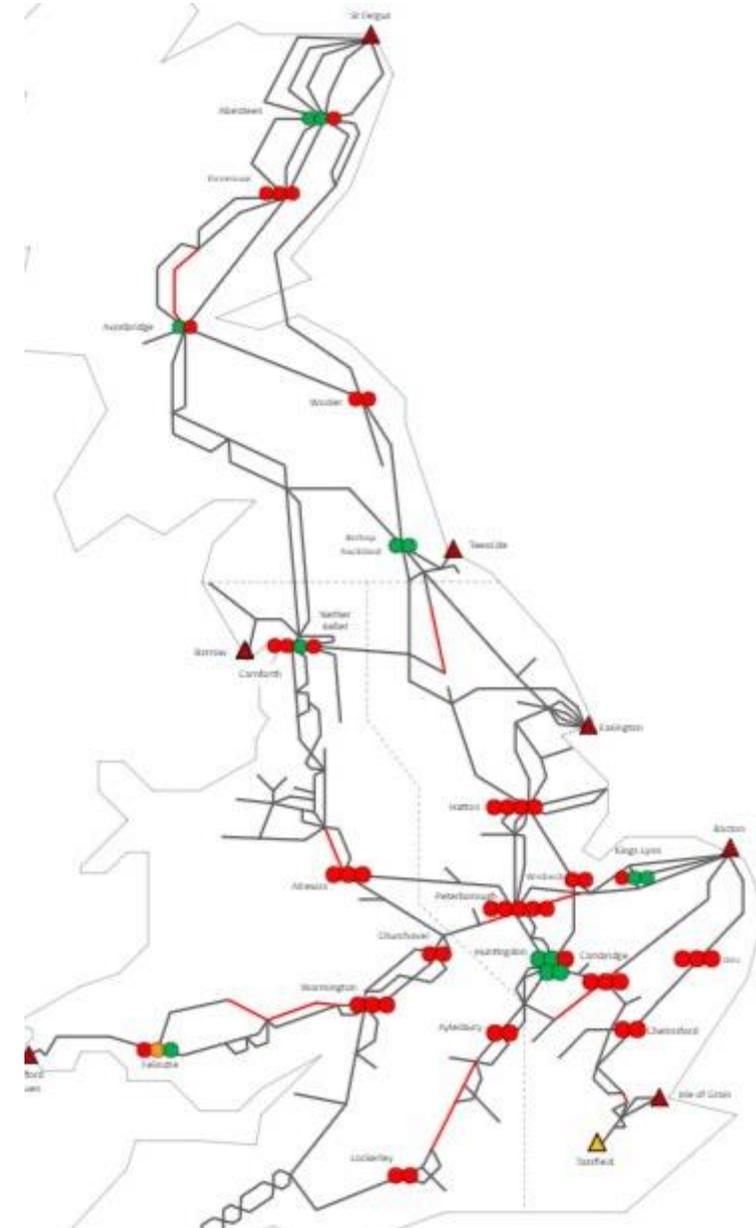
- LNG can be very reactive. Historically seen them be reactive but not so much over past year. More storage.
- Tirley outage reduces our Milford capability
- Comms we had with terminals

Other considerations

- Teesside terminal due to go on full outage from 7th June
- Initially no expectation of a market reaction since it was planned
- Could the Easington reductions clashing with Teesside outage cause more of a reaction? Storage withdrawal? LNG?

Outcome

- Increased St Fergus flows were managed by the compression we had available at Aberdeen, Avonbridge, Auckland and Nether Kellet
- Assurances on flows returning at Easington quickly brought prices back down and the market settled
- Flows at Easington returned to normal



F11 and F12 Bathgate – Longtown ILI runs

w/c 22/04/2024 – F11 Bathgate to Longtown ILI

- c.12hr 45min run
- Avonbridge NOT to be used during the run – In all analysis Avonbridge was stopped for 13hrs to allow this
- Kirrie station outage
- Aberdeen B outage (unplanned)
- F6 Beeford – Ganstead outage impacting Auckland running to manage Hornsea flows

Risks:

- St Fergus entry
- Moffat exit
- Hornsea entry

8 Week ahead forecasted high for St Fergus was 65 mcm/d

Analysis and assessment

- Running Aberdeen, Auckland and Carnforth B, we had good capability comfortably above Fergus' forecast.
- Capability running only Auckland and Carnforth B was 65 - 71 mcm/d (low – high).
- Whilst 65 mcm/d is lower capability than we'd typically like, it is still above the high on the 8WA. Therefore, as long as we have Au and Carnforth available and Fergus don't drastically increase flows, the risk on Aberdeen resilience should be relatively low.

Note – in this scenario, Auckland was run with F6 on the suction due to the F6 Beeford – Ganstead isolation.

With no Auckland and no Aberdeen, capability is still 59 – 66 mcm/d (low – high). Again, this shows we have good resilience against expected Fergus flows.

Summary/Decision

- All work should go ahead for this ILI run.
- Key thing to watch for is St Fergus flows increasing to 60+ mcm/d, in which case we could staff Aberdeen to ensure consistent operation. If Fergus flows increase beyond capability without Aberdeen, we could consider cancelling/postponing the ILI.
- ILI went ahead and was successful



F11 and F12 Bathgate – Longtown ILI runs

w/c 06/05/2024 – F12 Bathgate to Longtown ILI

- c.12hr 45min run
- Avonbridge NOT to be used during the run – In all analysis Avonbridge was stopped for 13hrs to allow for the run
- Kirrie station outage
- Aberdeen A outage (planned)
- TBC Aberdeen B status - if it has not returned, we would not allow unit A to go on outage
- F7 Pannal – Burley Bank – impact on Auckland running is of concern

Risks:

- St Fergus entry – increased risk here due to isolation impacting Auckland operability
- Moffat exit

8 Week ahead forecasted high for St Fergus was 63 mcm/d

Analysis and assessment:

- If Aberdeen goes unavailable, capability is still 65 – 71 mcm/d using Auckland and Carnforth B. This is above the 8WA forecast.
- With no Aberdeen and no Auckland, capability drops to 57 – 63 mcm/d (low – high).
- In the analysis, Auckland does run, although it can tend towards surge. To ensure Auckland can run to support Fergus flows, I suggest we to a test run of Auckland with F7 isolated on the discharge, prior to the ILI run.
- Moffat – across the low and high scenarios, the lowest pressure we see from Moffat during the ILI run is c. 53 bar. This is above Moffat's assured pressure of 47 bar but we can let them know pressures may be slightly lower than usual, and if there were concerns of it getting close to breaching assured pressures, we could explore options such as back feeding from Longtown.

Summary/decision

- All work should go ahead but we should test run Auckland once F7 Pannal – Burley Bank is isolated. If this shows the compressor can run, we have enough capability and resilience during the ILI run.
- If Fergus flows increase beyond capability without Aberdeen, we could consider cancelling the ILI run OR the F7 isolation.
- ILI went ahead and was successful





OCM Market Update National Gas Operational Forum

Wouter de Klein
Senior Director, Utility Markets

20 June 2024

If you would like the slides Wouter presented you can contact him using the details below.

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Winter Review/Summer Outlook

Chris Thompson
Engagement and Publications Manager



Gas Transmission Winter Review & Consultation

(Published 6th June)



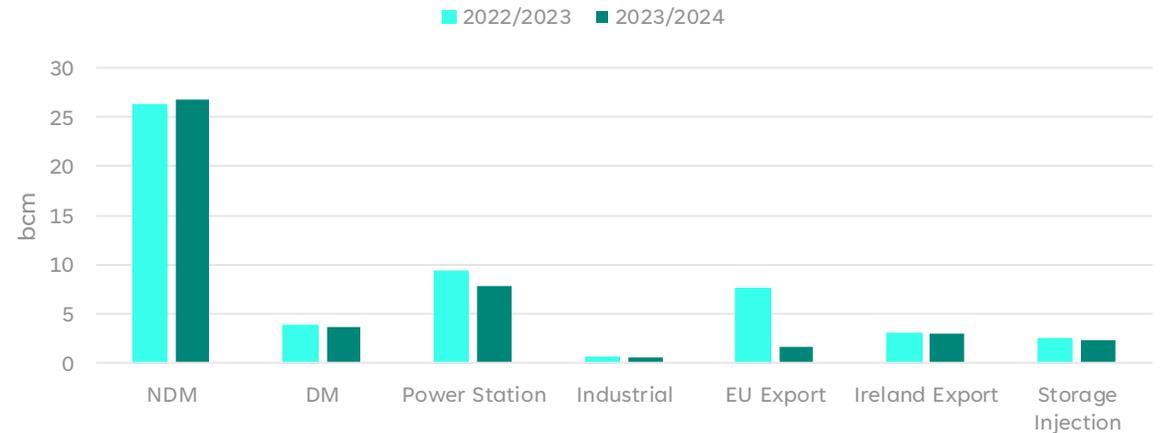
Demand summary

GB demand for Winter 2023/24 was lower than the previous winter (circa 1.9 bcm).

Some key observations on last winter's demand behaviour for GB are:

- Weather corrected NDM demand increased slightly from the previous year, by about 0.5 bcm or roughly 2%. This would suggest that many of the energy savings measures implemented by consumers in winter 2022/23 continued through last winter too.
- Total demand for power over the winter period continues to reduce year on year, as expected. This is due to a combination of increased wind generation and higher electricity imports into GB.
- Demand for DM & Industrial were comparable to the previous winter.

Demand - winter key stats



Total NTS demand reduced significantly in winter 2023/24 when compared to winter 2022/23.

- This was largely due to lower exports to continental Europe, which was influenced by a number of factors.
- Demand for Ireland was comparable to the previous winter but lower than forecast.
- Storage was comparable to the previous winter.

Non Daily Metered (NDM) demand

- Much of the winter CWV was above seasonal normal. But two noticeable cold spells in late November and mid January
- Overall winter 23/24 was slightly milder than last year, and second mildest in last 50 years
- Actual NDM demand decreased slightly (0.2 bcm) from previous winter due to the milder weather

Figure 3
National composite weather winter 2023/24 and historic range

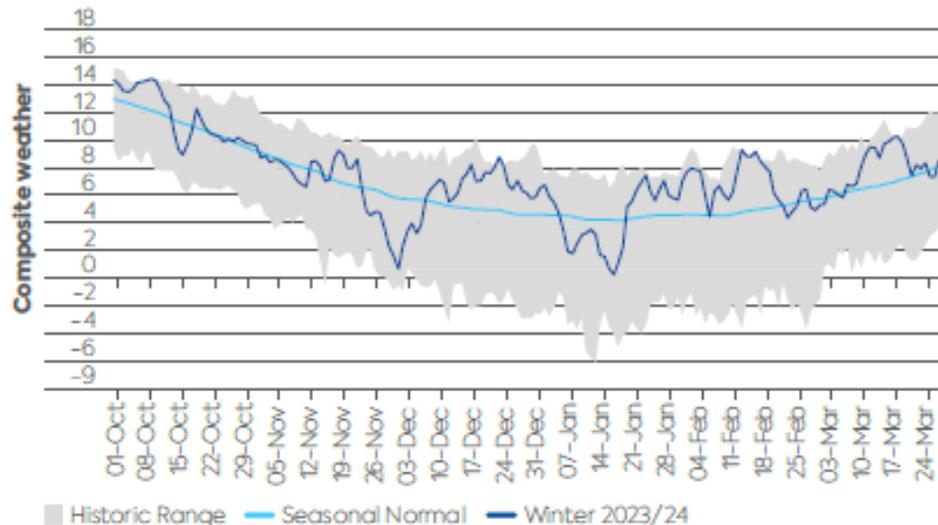
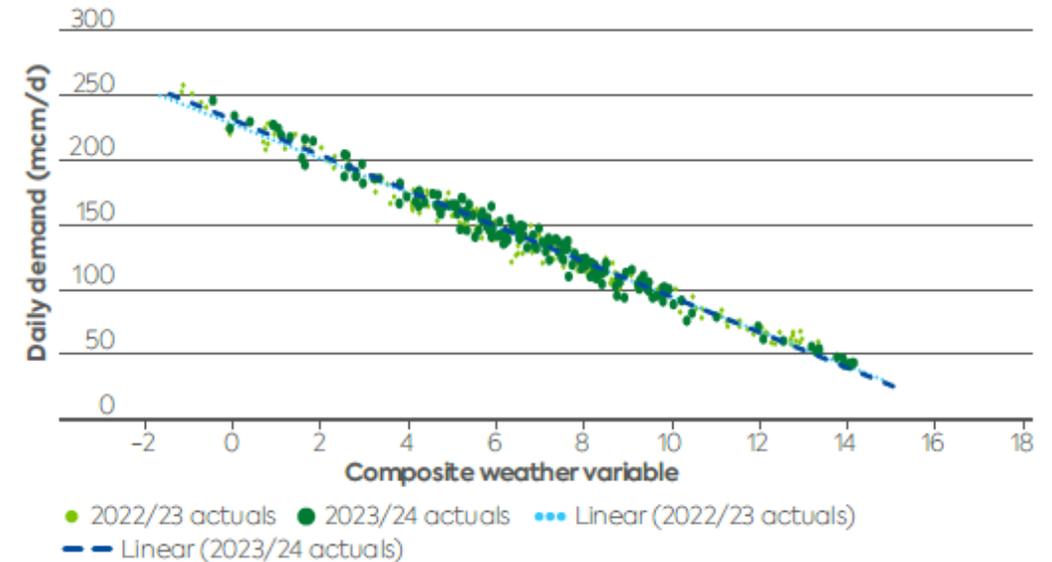


Figure 13
LDZ Non Daily Metered Demand Scatter Graph



- Weather corrected NDM demand increased 0.5 bcm from previous winter
- Relationship between CWV and demand very similar between 22/23 and 23/24
- Indicates while it is possible lower prices resulting in a small increase in demand many of the energy saving measures implemented by consumers in 22/23 remain in place

Power Generation

- **Total demand for gas generation is slowly declining.** Primarily driven by increasing renewables but also impacted by electricity imports
- Day to day volatility of gas demand for power is increasing. Peak demand is increasing while minimum demand is falling.
- During winter 2023/24 the peak gas demand for power generation was **102.6 mcm/d**, which is the highest level of demand that we have seen to date
- If we took the maximum daily demand for each individual power station over the winter period and added them together, the total would be **119 mcm/d**

Figure 17
Daily NTS Demand for Power Generation

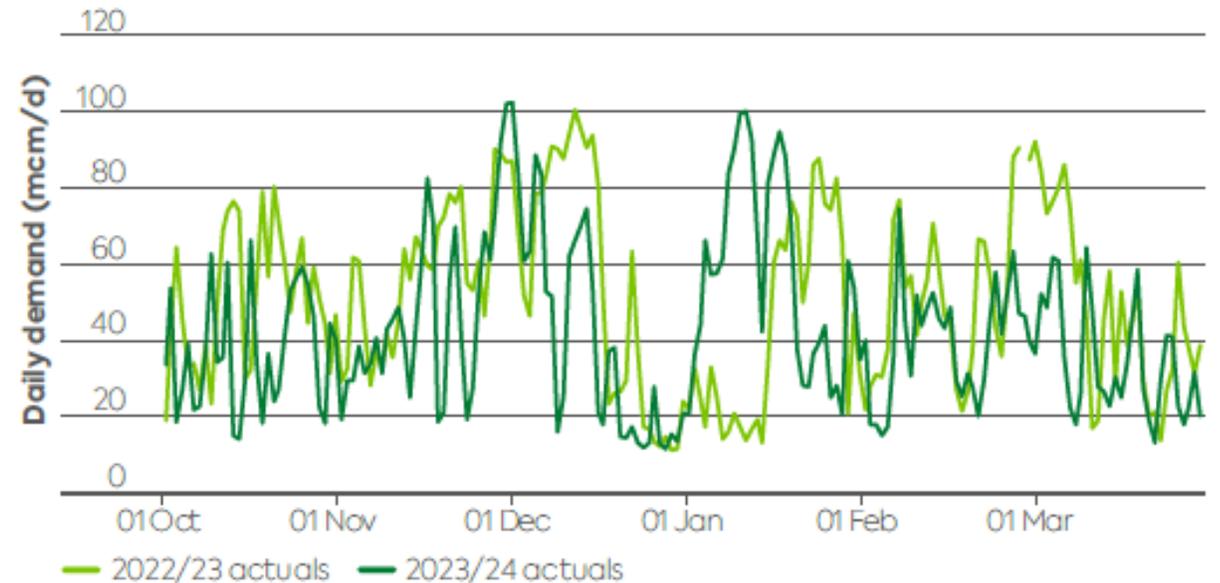


Table 2
Min, max and average daily Power Station Demand for the last 4 winters

Winter (mcm/d)	Min	Max	Average
2020/21	18.0	93.3	57.5
2021/22	15.2	92.2	51.8
2022/23	11.1	100.8	51.1
2023/24	11.6	102.6	42.8

Supply summary

Supplies in winter 2023/24 were diverse, with UKCS & Norway providing steady supplies. Flexible supplies were predominantly from Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), along with GB storage.

Baseload supplies from the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) and the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS) were broadly in line with our expectations.

- UKCS supplies were slightly lower than previous years, and we suspect this may be a result of UKCS fields declining.
- In contrast, NCS supplies were higher than expected during the early part of winter due to higher levels of NCS production.

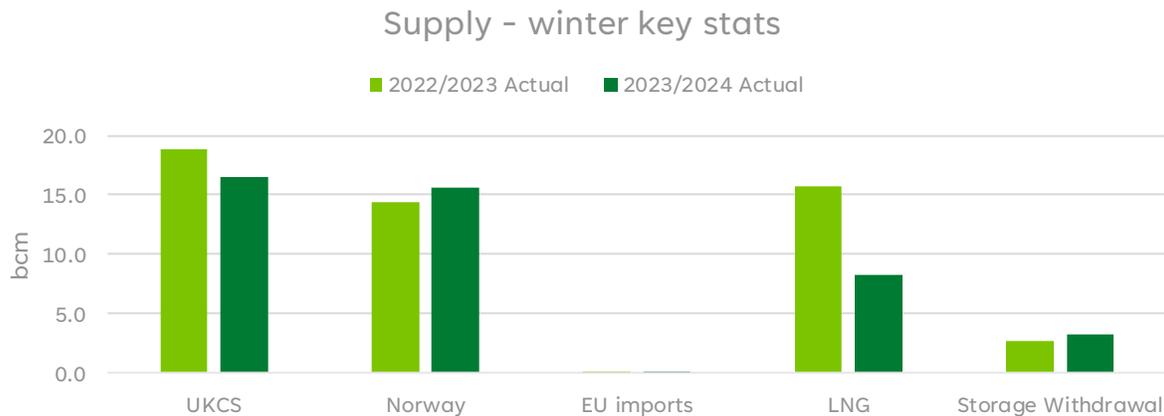
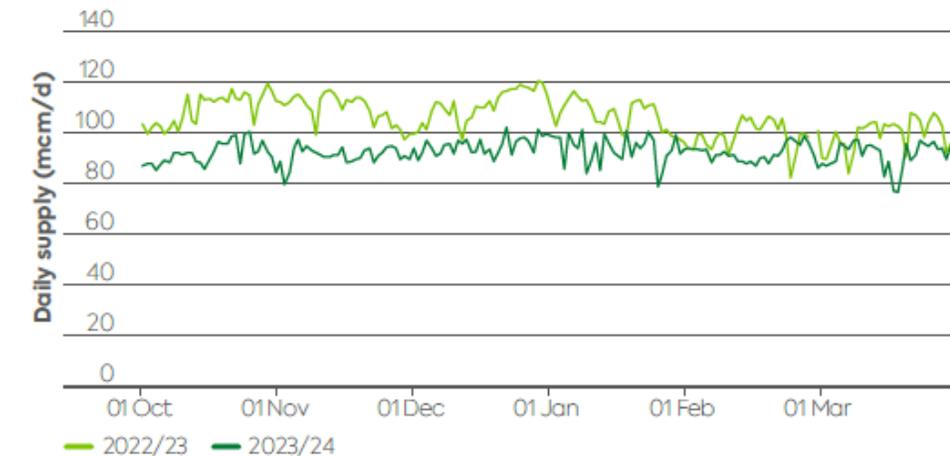


Figure 25
Daily NCS supply



Figure 23
Daily UKCS supply



Supply summary

Flexible supplies predominantly came from LNG and GB storage. A very small volume of imports came to GB from continental Europe.

- LNG supplies were lower than the previous year, which is a result of significantly reduced export flows to continental Europe.
- GB storage behaved as expected, filling during periods of low demand and emptying during periods of high demand.
- Imports from continental Europe remained low, as anticipated.

Supply - winter key stats

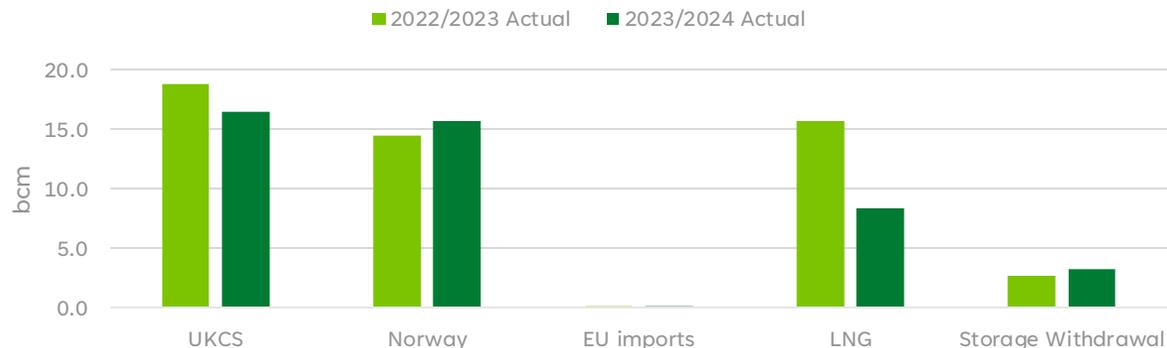
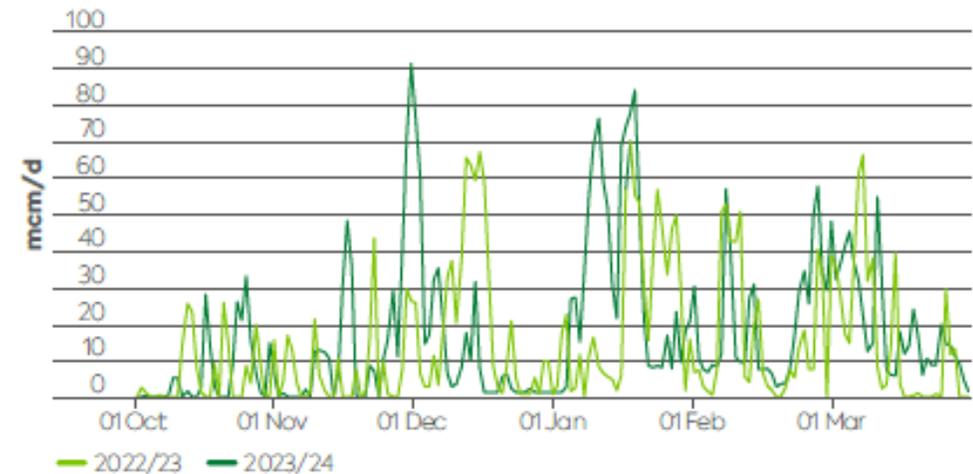


Figure 7
LNG supply source



Figure 8
Total NTS Storage withdrawal





Gas Summer Outlook 2024



Executive Summary

Key messages

1

There is sufficient supply to meet GB demand this summer.

We expect GB gas demand will be primarily met by supplies from the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) and Norway, with the balance being secured from LNG.

2

We expect to see an overall reduction in demand this summer.

This is largely due to the expectation of reduced exports to continental Europe, in combination with reduced demand for gas for power generation.

3

The asset maintenance programme in summer 2024 is one of the most extensive we have undertaken, with an expected 32% uplift in the level of maintenance.

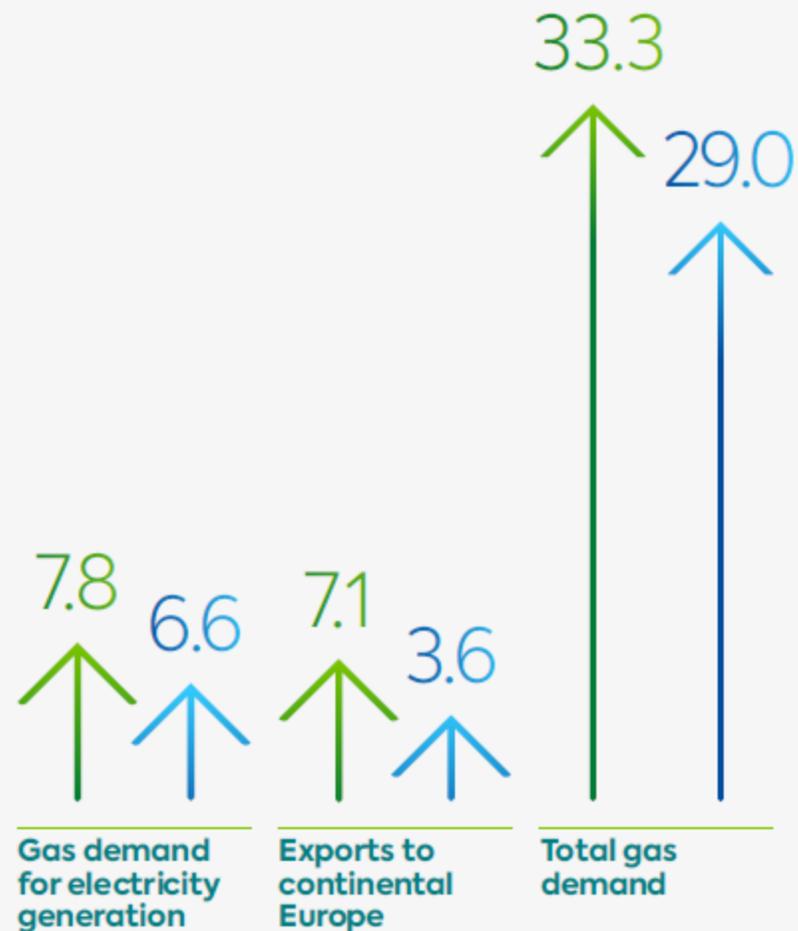
We are carefully phasing our maintenance works to ensure that we minimise the effects of asset unavailability on network resilience while maintaining our operational flexibility.

4

We have the right tools and services available to manage operability safely and efficiently.

Low summer demand conditions on the NTS generally increase network resilience. Whilst we will do everything we can to avoid constraints on the network, we have the assets and the commercial market tools available to manage any issues should they occur.

Key statistics (bcm)



● 2023 weather corrected summer demand

● 2024 forecast summer demand

Demand

Key messages

1. Overall forecast summer demand for 2024 is down from the previous year. The primary reasons for this reduction are lower gas exports to continental Europe and less gas required to generate electricity.
2. Domestic demand is expected to be broadly similar to 2023 but, with prices expected to fall from their peak in 2022, there is potential for domestic demand in GB to begin to recover.

Table 1

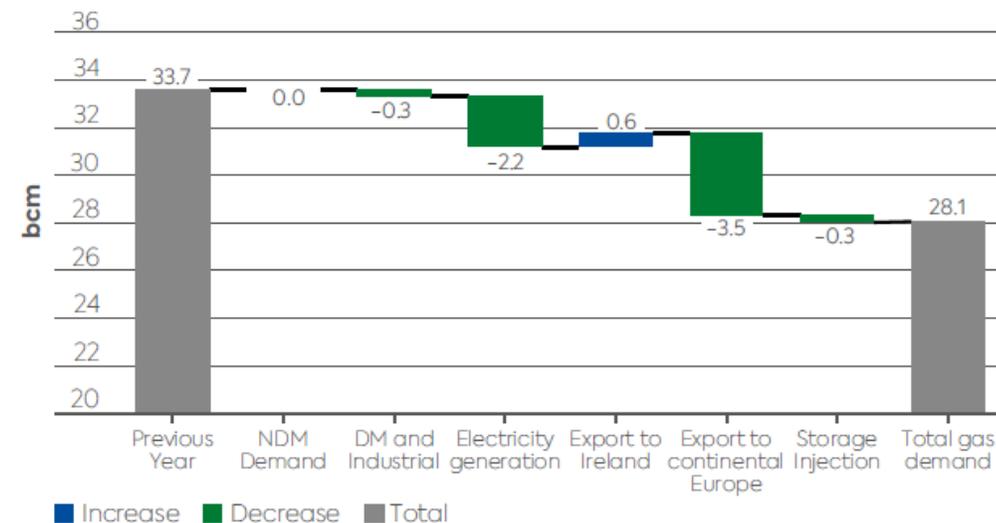
Forecast total gas demand (bcm) for summer 2024, and historical actual gas demand (2018-2023)

NB: All totals include NTS shrinkage and will therefore not tally.

(bcm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 forecast	2023 actual	2023 weather corrected	2024 forecast
Non-daily metered demand (NDM)	10.6	11.4	10.4	12.5	9.7	10.2	9.2	9.8	9.8
Daily Metered (DM) and Industrial demand	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5
Electricity generation	10.3	10.6	9.3	10.1	11.5	8.6	7.8	7.8	6.6
GB gas demand	24.9	26.2	23.7	26.6	24.7	22.1	20.8	21.4	19.8
Export to Ireland	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.0
Export to continental Europe	4.5	4.3	5.3	0.7	12.2	5.5	7.1	7.1	3.6
Storage Injection	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4
Total gas demand	33.3	34.8	33.5	31.9	42.1	33.3	33.1	33.7	29.0

Figure 2

Demand comparison 2023 Weather Corrected vs 2024 Forecast of gas export to the EU



Gas demand for electricity generation is expected to fall by about 1.2 bcm compared to last year. One of the key factors driving this change is the expectation that net imports of electricity is expected to increase by about 6.6 TWh - that rise would reduce gas demand for power by between 1-1.5 bcm. This increase in electricity imports is being driven by increased availability of French Nuclear generation along with an overall increase in capacity thanks to the 1.4GW [Viking interconnector which began operation in December](#).

European storage & exports

Key messages

1. European storage is currently sitting at 59% fullness, which is above the 5-year average. Europe have therefore hit their stretch target of 55% storage fullness by 31st March.
2. We expect that GB exports to continental Europe will reduce significantly compared to 2023. This is due to a combination of higher stocks in EU storage at the end of winter, additional LNG regasification capacity across the EU and tight NBP/TTF price spreads.

During summer 2023, we saw a significant drop in total gas exports to the EU following a much higher storage situation going into winter (56% full) in comparison to 2022 (27% full). At the end of winter, storage fullness was 59%, which is 3% higher than the same time last year. To reach the 90% target by November this would require 32 bcm of injection, whereas last year it took 36bcm of injections – this is a reduction of 4 bcm compared to last year.

This expectation of reduced exports is also reflected in the continued narrowing of seasonal price differentials between GB and EU markets. The season ahead price differential for summer shows a slight favouring of flows to continental Europe, but the spread is very close to zero, which suggests that the incentive to export gas is marginal.

Figure 4
Total gas in European storage in 2024 and 2023 vs the 5-year average

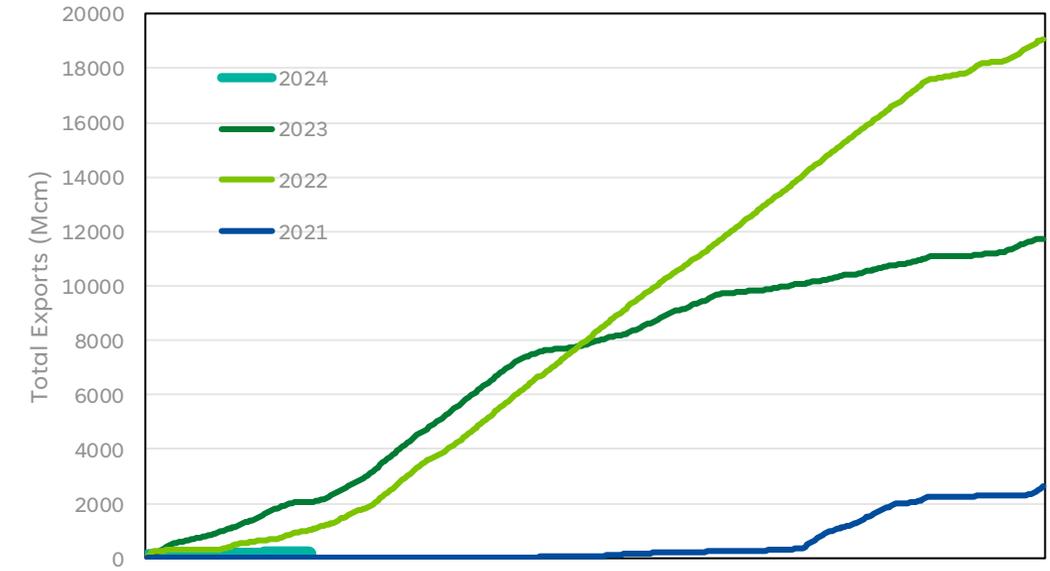
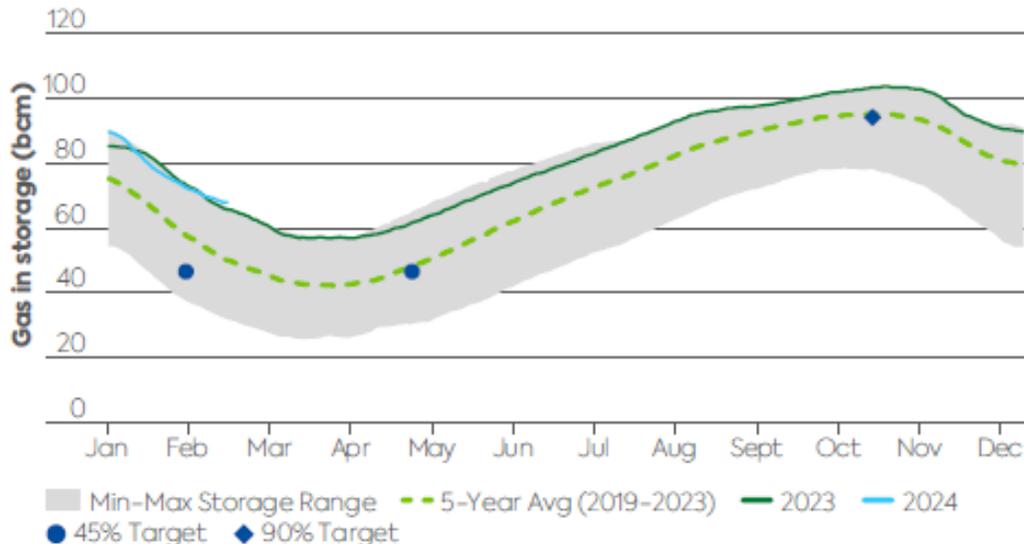


Figure 6
Cumulative exports to continental Europe (2021-2024)

Footnote: All data up to 25th March

Supply

Key messages

1. During the summer, GB demand will be met primarily from the UKCS and Norway, with the balance being secured by LNG.
2. The price differential between the GB and EU markets has narrowed significantly, suggesting that there may be less activity over the interconnectors in terms of imports/exports between GB and the EU.

UKCS production will continue to decline as legacy fields mature, this is reflected in the slightly lower forecast for Summer 2024.

We expect availability of Norwegian production to increase from last summer. Production is expected to be boosted by new fields coming on line (the Dvalin field and Johan Sverdrup phase 2 expansion). Adding to this, planned maintenance outages that affect Norwegian flows to GB are expected to be 27% lower than last summer, with the majority of works carried out in September.

For both Norway and LNG there is a significant potential upside for supply this summer. This may be utilised should demands be higher than expected, either due to lower wind output, less electricity imports or increased gas exports to continental Europe. If this is the case we would expect this increase in demand to be balanced primarily by increases to one or both of Norway and LNG.

“While LNG supply growth is limited, higher storage levels mean that Europe can confidently balance this summer. The drop in global gas prices should drive Asian demand response and contribute to reduced LNG imports to Europe throughout the summer. Nevertheless, with European storage levels moving closer to 90% by the end of July, we see reduced utilisation at LNG terminals across the UK and Northwest Europe.” **Mauro Chavez**, Head of Europe gas and LNG markets, Wood Mackenzie

(bcm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 forecast
UKCS	16.8	16.9	15.9	12.2	17.2	16.6	16.2
Norway	13.3	9.8	8.8	12.7	13.2	7.1	7.4
Continent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LNG	1.4	6.0	7.1	5.1	9.8	6.4	3.9
Storage	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.6
Total	32.8	34.1	33.1	31.5	42.2	31.76	29.0

Table 2

Summer gas supply volumes (bcm) by source – historical (2018-2023), and forecast (2024) ³ Data provided from Gas Summer Outlook 2023

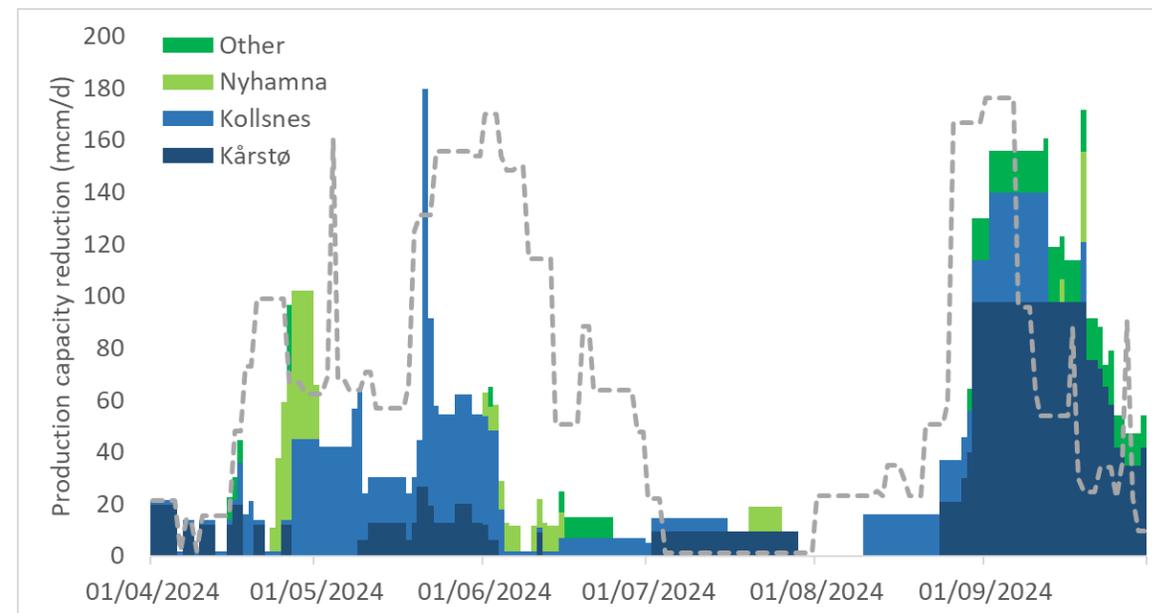


Figure 7

Aggregated Gasco outages (14/03/2024)

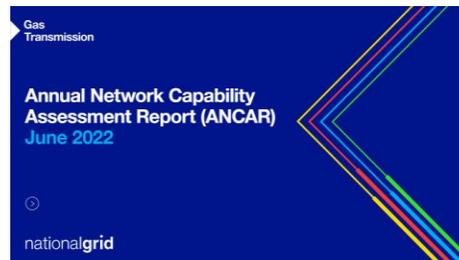
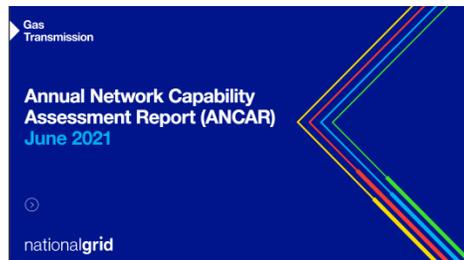
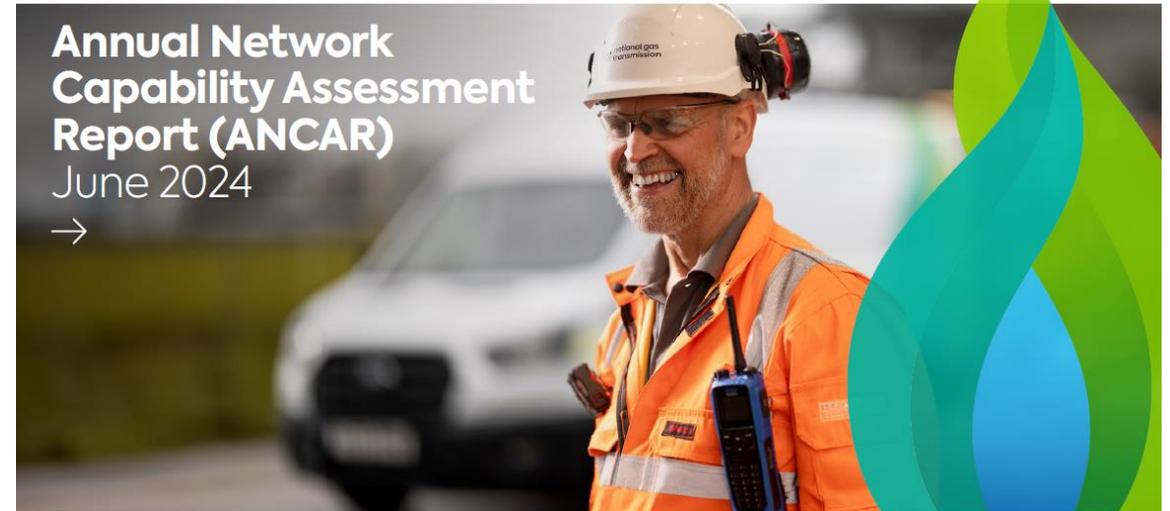
<https://umm.gassco.no/>

ANCAR

Peter Crook
System Capability & Risk

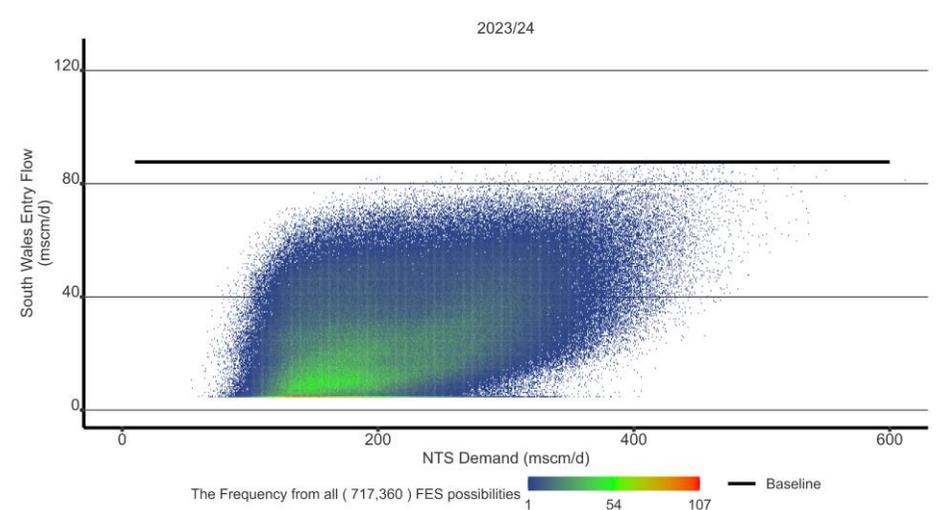
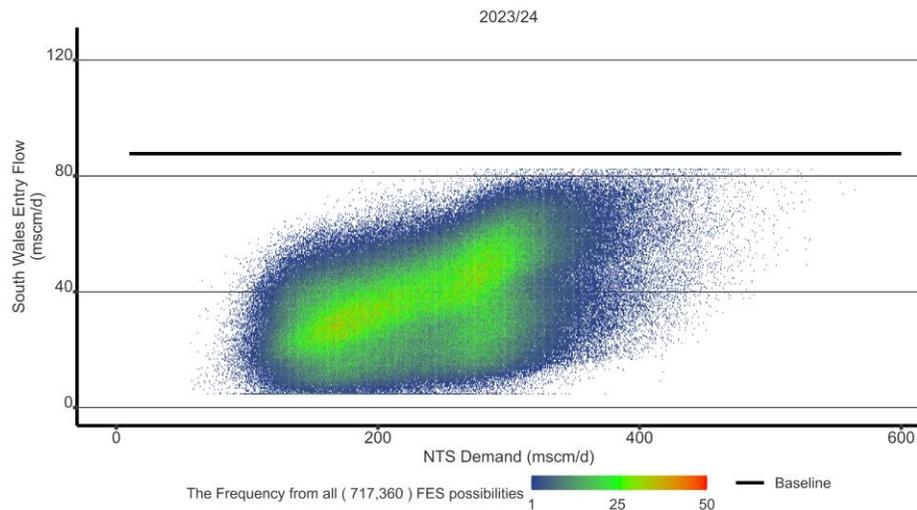
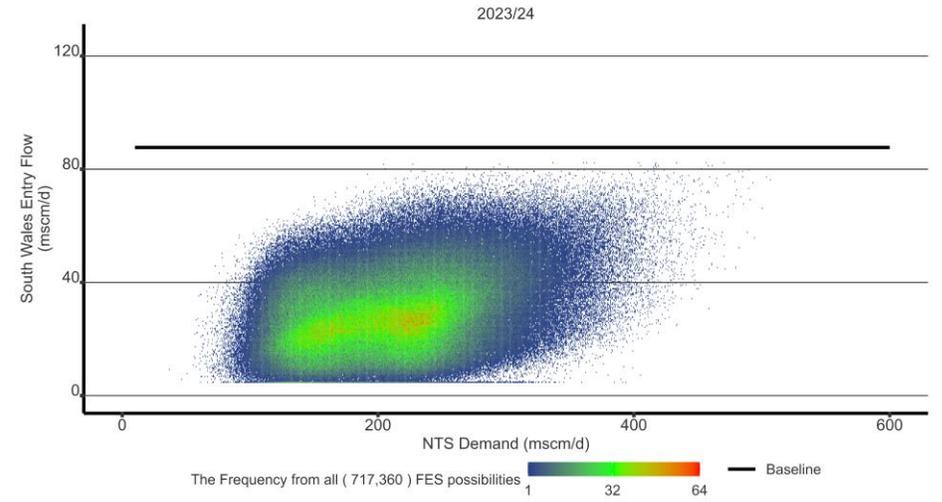
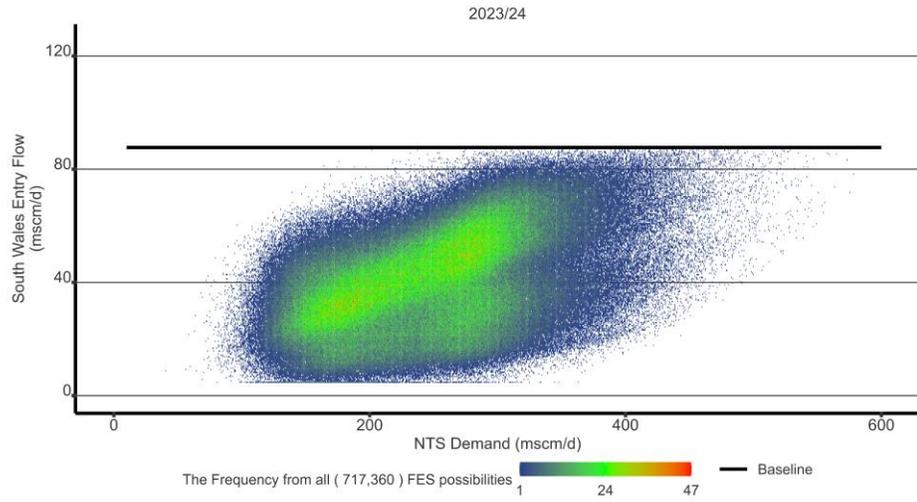
What is the ANCAR

- Annual Network Capability Assessment Report
- Published since 2021
- The new edition will be published 27th June
- Outlines the physical capability of the National Transmission System
- Compares the capability to the requirements and obligations



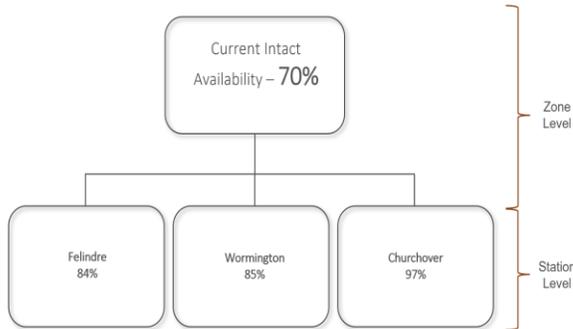
How do we visualise network requirements

- All 4 FES scenarios and central forecast
- Run through statistical tool to create a large number of scenarios
- Each scenario is plotted against national demand

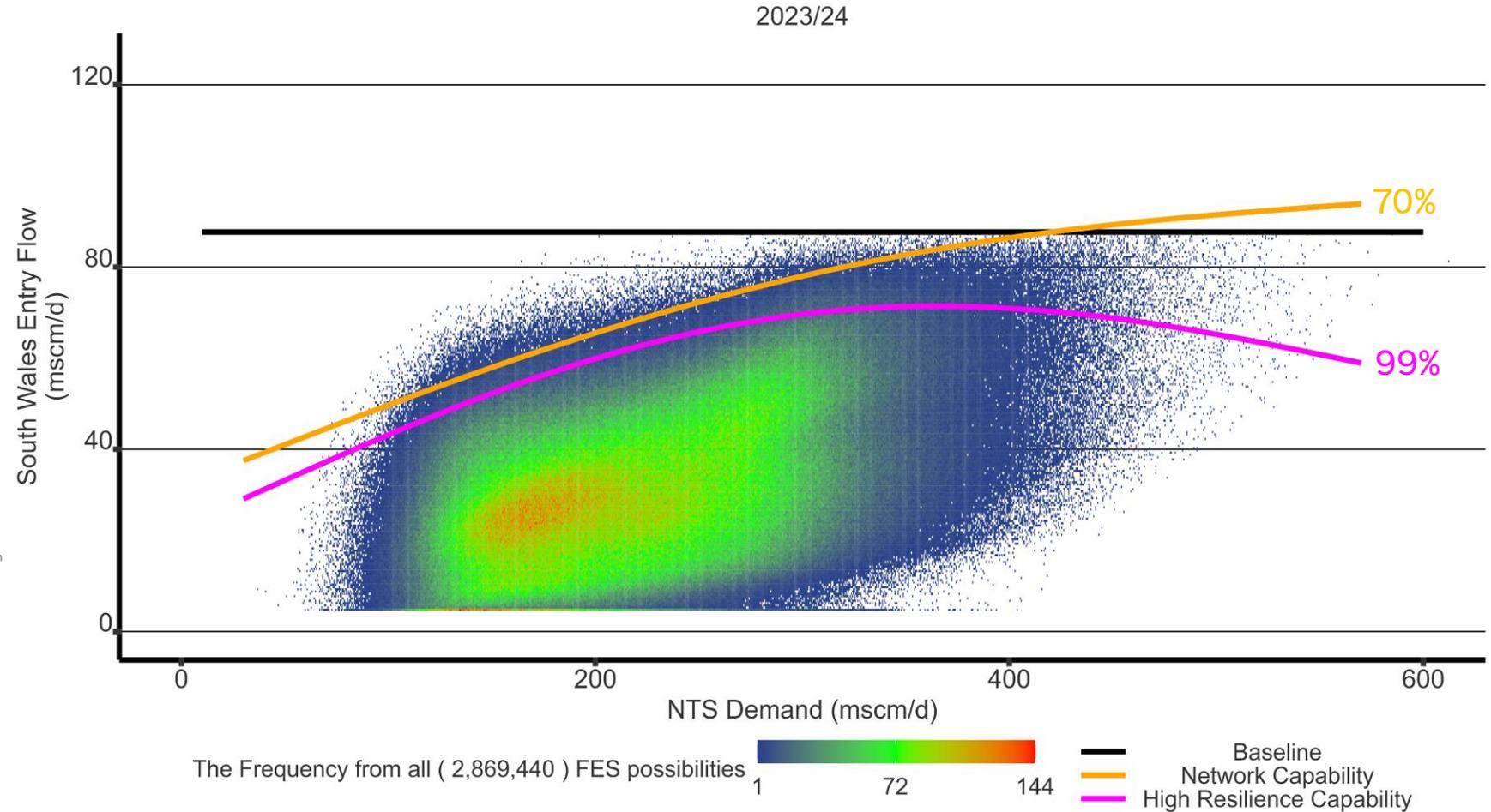


How do we visualise network requirements

- Combined into a single chart
- Capability line is added



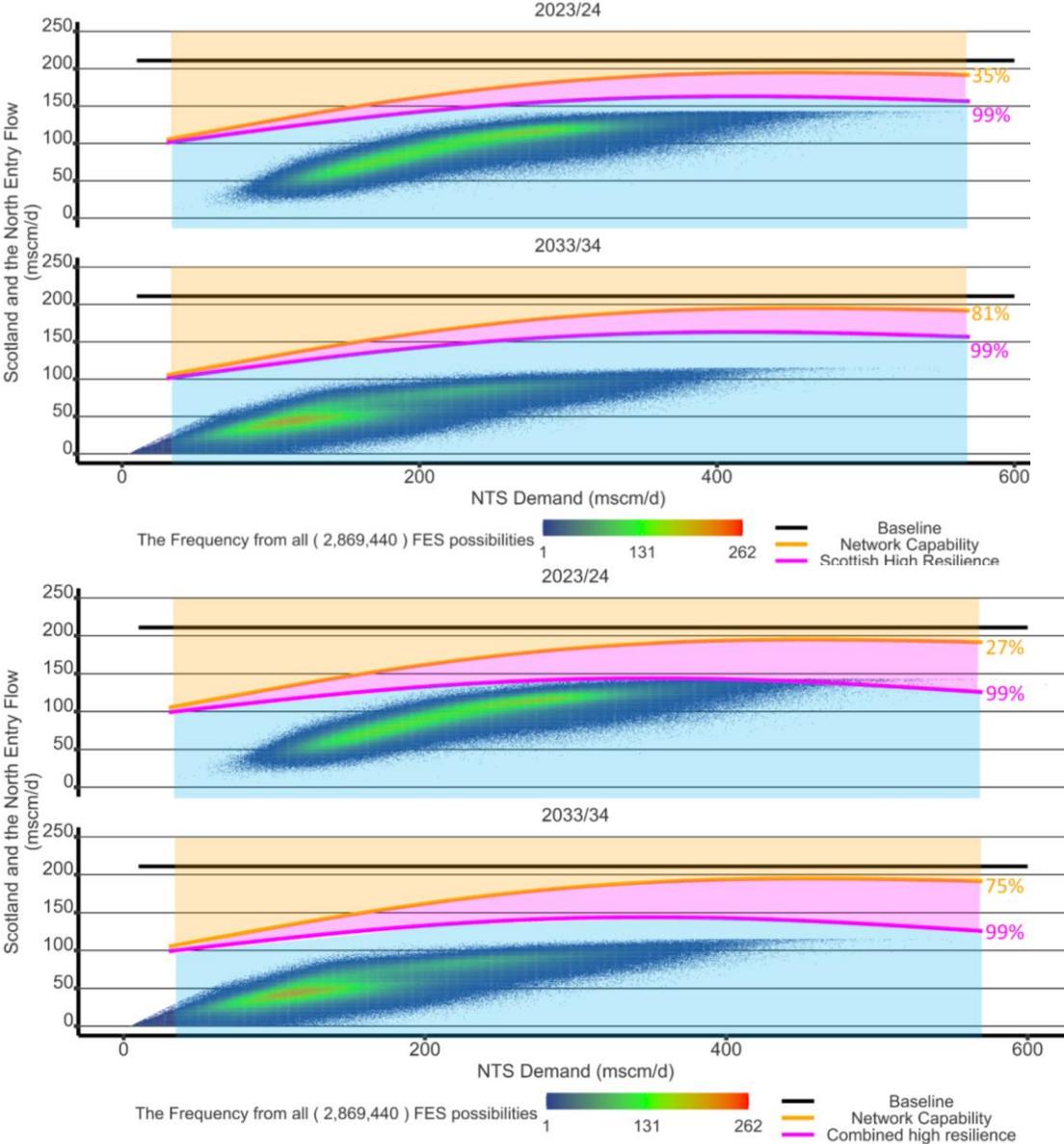
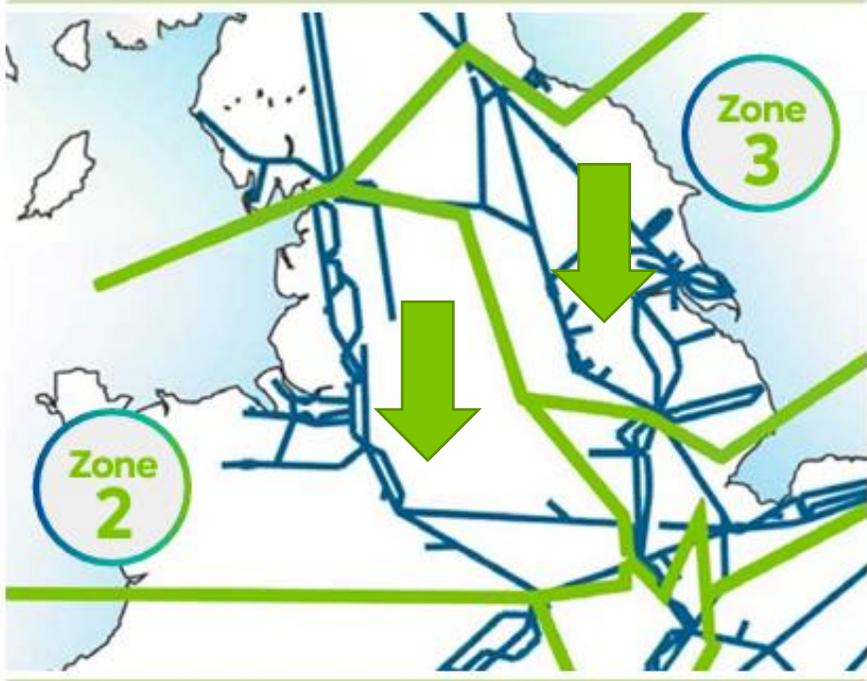
- Resilience line is added



ANCAR 2024 - Highlights

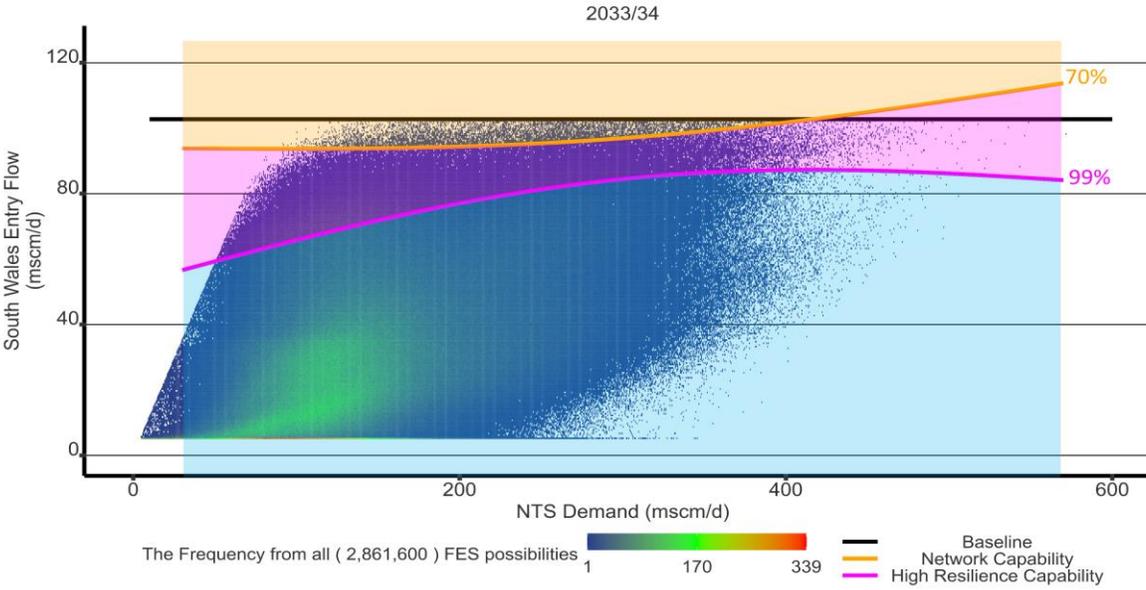
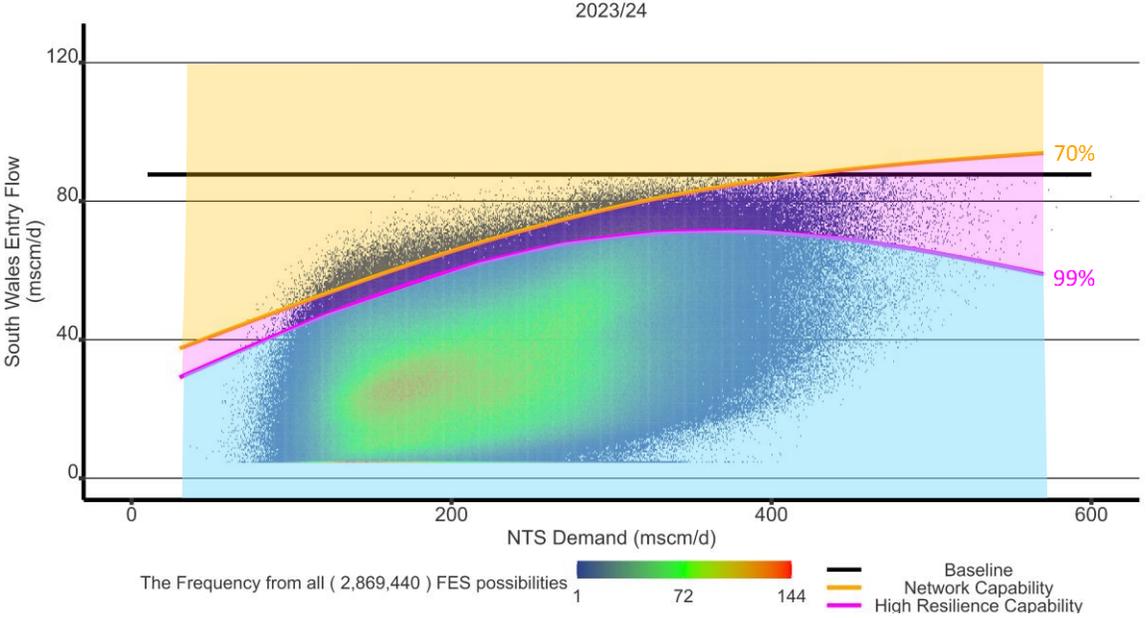
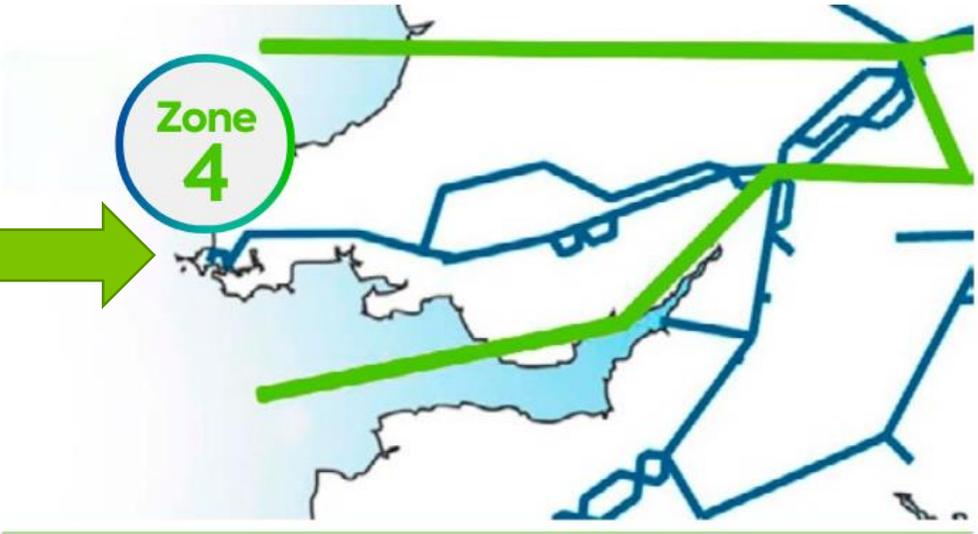
- Capabilities sufficient for requirements in most areas
- Key areas of interest
 - Central zone impact on Scotland and North entry
 - South Wales entry risk
 - South East entry risk
 - East Midlands exit uncertainty

Central zone impact on Scotland and North entry

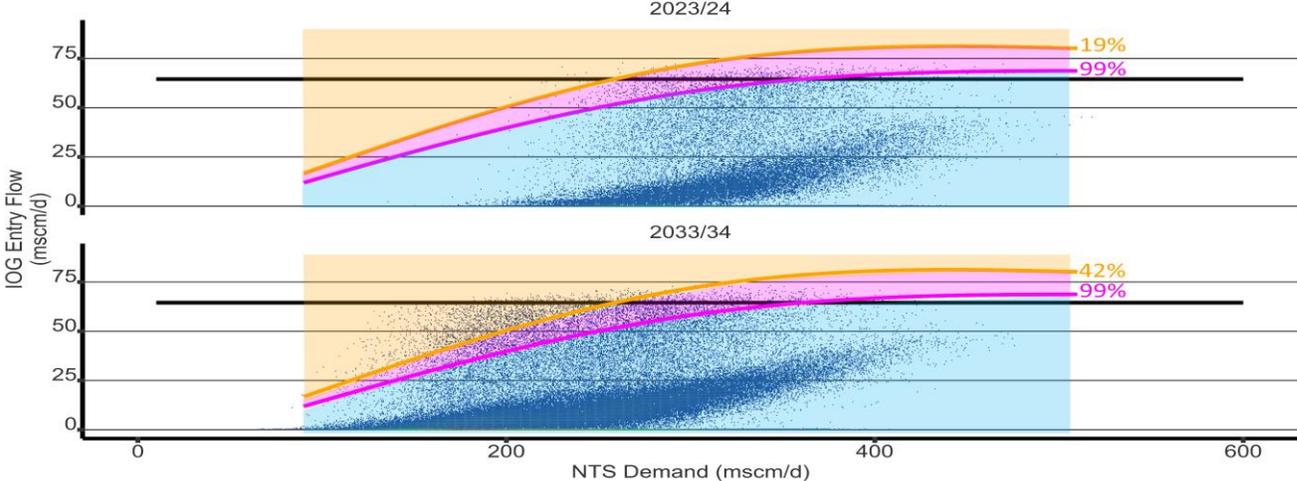
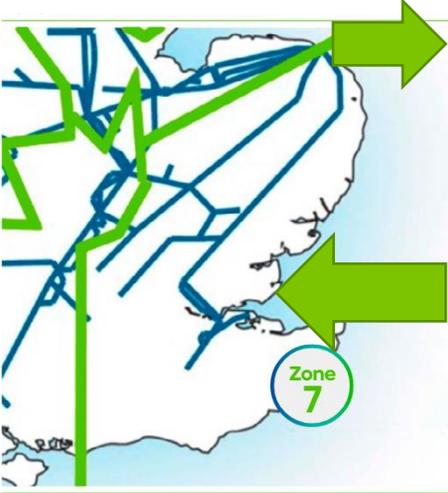
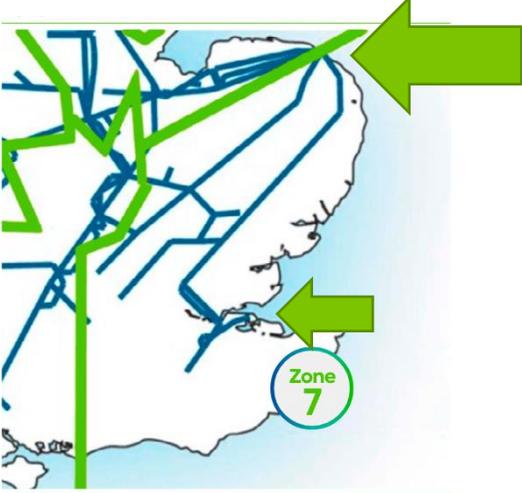


South Wales entry risk

Zone 4



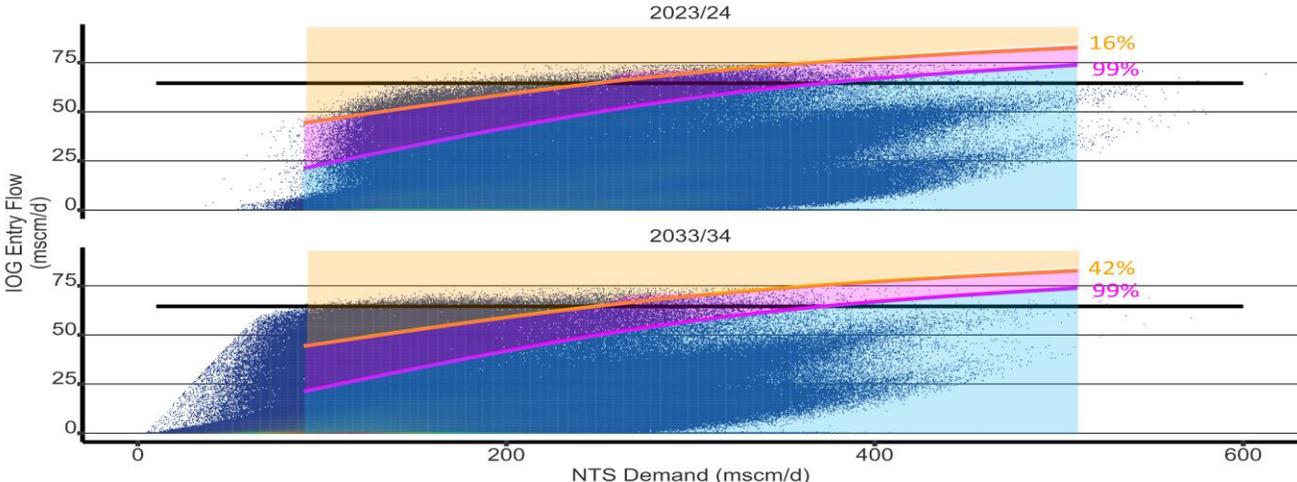
South East entry risk



The Frequency from all (2,869,440) FES possibilities Where Bacton Net Supply is greater than 60mscm/d

1 92 184

Baseline
Network Capacity (Bacton 60)
High Resilience Capacity (Bacton 60)



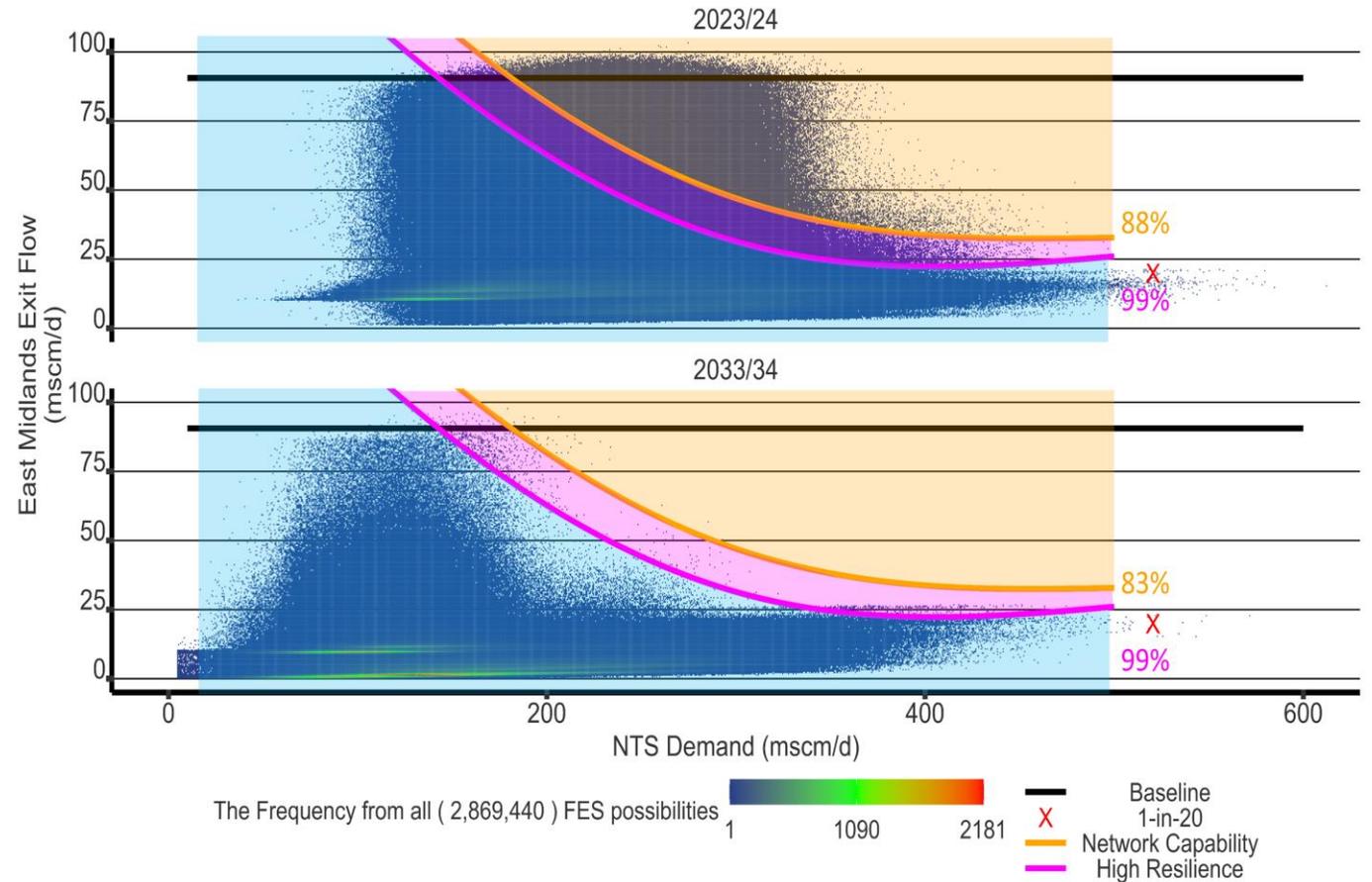
The Frequency from all (2,869,440) FES possibilities Where Bacton Net Supply is greater than -40mscm/d

1 1718 3437

Baseline
Network Capacity (Bacton -40)
High Resilience Capacity (Bacton -40)

East Midlands exit uncertainty

Zone 6



Gemini Sustain Plus Update

Bill Goode

Business System Delivery Lead

Agenda

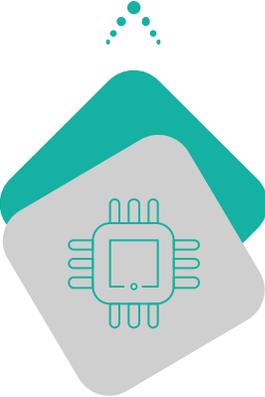
- 1. What is Gemini Sustain Plus**
 2. Programme Progress
 3. Update on Market Trial
 4. Onboarding
 5. Training
 6. Communications and Engagement
 7. Access to multiple Business Associate Codes
 8. Landing page functionality examples
 9. Cutover
 10. Q & A
-

1. What is Gemini Sustain Plus?

Modern Platform (Azure Cloud)



Web APIs



One Platform (Gemini & Exit)



24*7 Availability



Microservices

Secure

Multi- Device

Programme Progress



Overall RAG status is **Amber** because re-planned Market Trials due to dependency on the key components.



All development work has been completed on invoicing, balancing and capacity components



88% of way through User Acceptance Testing and on target to completed within planned time scales



System Integration Testing with adjacent TSOs and PRISMA has completed successfully



Introduced additional regression testing phase



Detailed implementation dress rehearsals and cutover planning has progressed

3. Update on Market Trials

Market Trials – APIs 17 June to 12 July 2024

The following key documentation for Market Trials is available on the on the Sustain Plus website:

- API Schema Files
- API End Points
- API Specification Document

56 plus 2 new API endpoint URLs for Market Trials

All APIs are accessed via internet and can support both JSON and XML

Option to Register for a Technical Surgery and there'll be a weekly call to provide an overview on progress

Multiple industry participants connected on first few days with over a 1,000 successful interactions

Market Trials – Online & APIs 5 to 30 August

Pre-requisites:

Onboarding via online login credentials (using invite sent via email).

Scope:

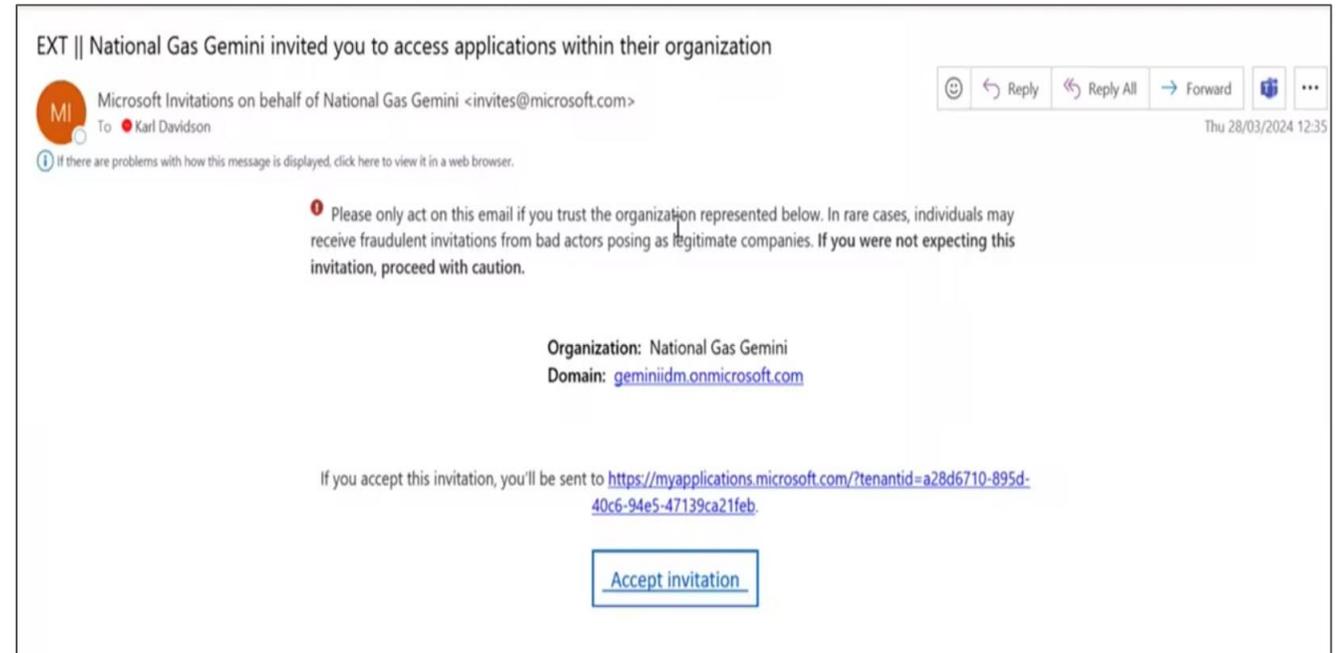
- Execution of key processes from Capacity and Balancing will be set up
- Calendar of auctions will be published closer to the start of Online Market Trials
- Shippers will have the opportunity to carry out key processes and transactions using the updated Gemini system

The support options available are, in following priority:

- **Support Button:** a support button will be displayed within the screens
- **Weekly Teams Call:** weekly MS Teams call will be scheduled, and invites will be issued to the Market Trials participants.
- **121 Technical Surgeries:** Sign onto our 121 Technical surgeries to discuss any issues
- **E-mail:** Send in details of the support you require to: Geminiengagement@correla.com

4. Onboarding

- **Onboarding (Personal Accounts)** – All Gemini users should have received an invite to set-up new Gemini User IDs, if anyone has any issues with onboarding, haven't received their invite or the link has expired please contact the programme via the following e-mail address. geminiengagement@correla.com
- **Connectivity – Production and Market Trial URLs** have been shared and are still available on the Sustain Plus Website
- Over 56% of Industry participants have confirmed they can reach both our Market Trials and Production landing pages, but **strongly encourage** all users to check connectivity prior to go-live.



5. Training

- There will be brand new on-line training package created called the Learning Management System (LMS).
- These will be interactive modules allowing the user to undertake the training at a time convenient for them
- This will include 2 ‘mandatory’ modules which will cover the basic navigation of the training solution and the updated Gemini User Interface (UI) common features. These will need to be completed before additional modules can be assessed.
- The programme will circulate **sign-up links** to the LMS in the forth coming weeks
- Training modules ready will be ready prior to on-line Market Trials
- Examples of the LMS system can be seen on the Sustain Plus website

6. Communications and Engagement

Gemini Sustain Plus Focus Groups

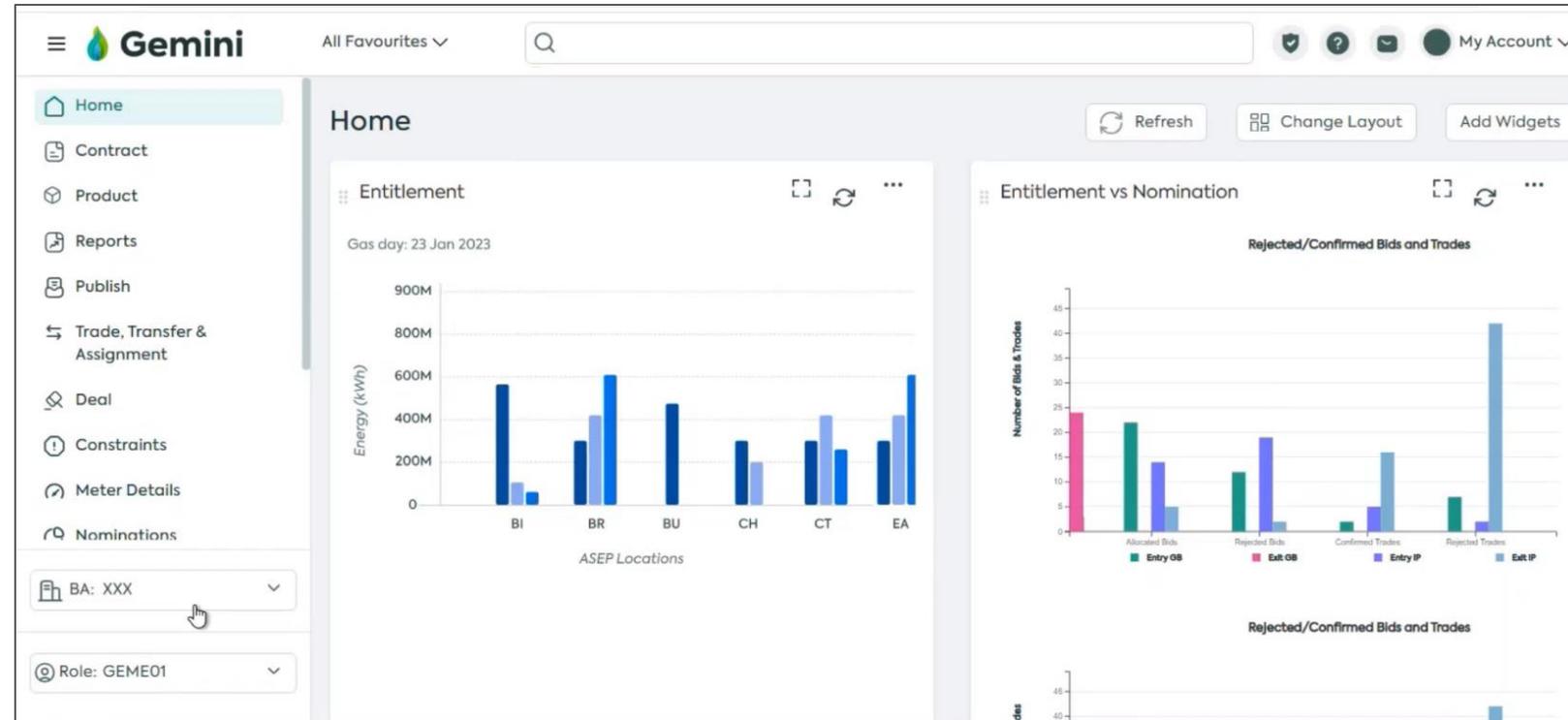
- Programme has set-up a dedicated series of Gemini Sustain Plus Focus Groups, material from the six previous focus groups is available, along with demonstrations of the new functionality, and the responses to the Q&As.
- Our next meeting on 24 June 2024 is for API Market Trials participants to discuss the API Market Trials and any concerns you may have etc.
- The next open Focus Group session will be 22 July 2024 ([Link](#))

Change Packs

- A **Detailed Design Change pack** is available and provides detail on the structure of the upgraded system and highlights the key differences from the Legacy platform.
- External screen pack is planned to be published in July

7. Access to Multiple Business Associate Codes

- Functionality is being developed to allow smooth and simple transition between different BA Codes in Gemini Sustain Plus
- If your organisation requires access to more than one short-code or use an agent you will need the appropriate agreement as detailed in UNC V.6.
- Please contact customerlifecycle.spa@xoserve.com to arrange, or if you would like to check you have the appropriate agreement(s).



Landing Page Functionality Examples

1. Minimise / Maximise Left Hand Menu

2. Return to Home Page

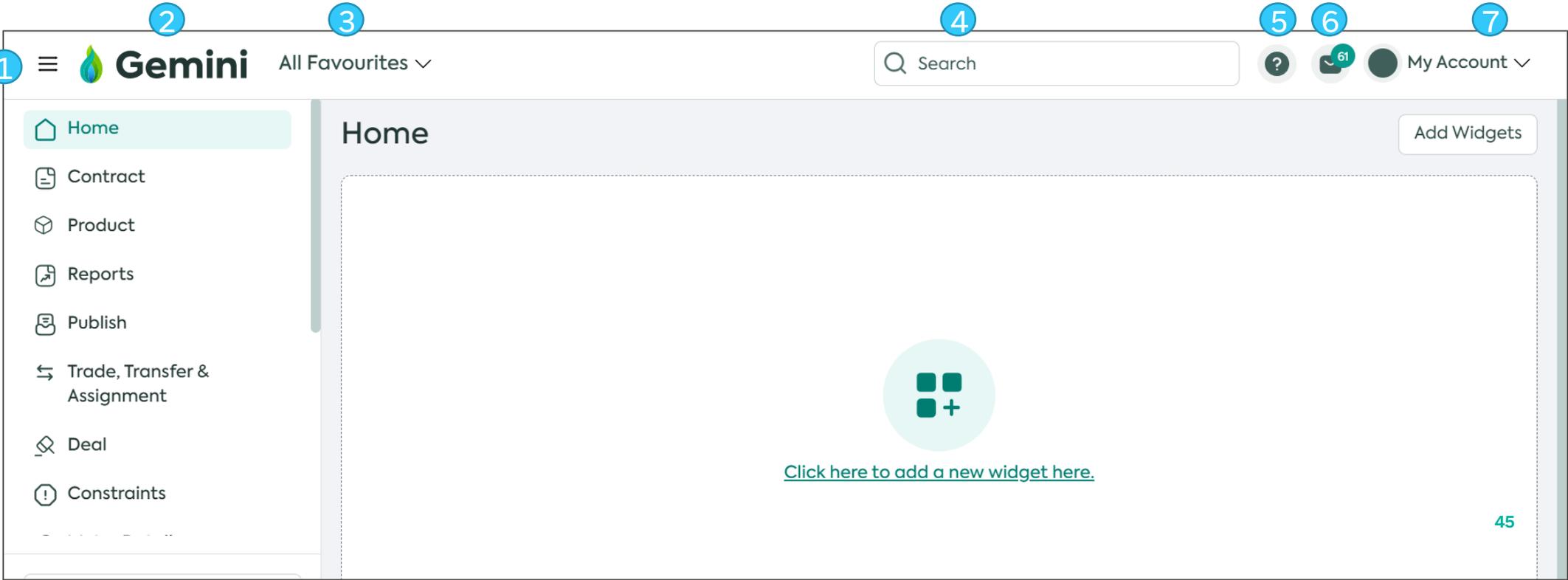
3. Favourites functionality

4. New Search functionality

5. Raise Tickets directly from Gemini

6. Enhanced Messaging System

7. My Account (including Dark Mode)



9. Cut Over

- Planned implementation is **8th September 2024** with a contingency date of 22 September 2024
- There will be an extended outage with further details to follow regarding catch-up activities that will need to take place.
- **Production APIs can be connected from 19th July** (all relevant information will be shared with nominated Gemini Sustain Plus leads)

10. Q&A

Interesting days

Q. You mentioned LNG is less reactive nowadays, can you expand on that and the effect it has?

R: LNG hasn't been quite as reactive to supply/demand changes on the network over the past 12-18 months, for example if demand increases, Milford Haven would ramp up. The reduction in EU Export has also meant a reduction in LNG vessels coming to Milford Haven, combined with more capability in Europe there has been less ships at Milford.

Q. On the Sleipner outage, you said that the assessment showed it would be a short outage. If it had been a longer outage what capability would National Gas have to balance the system and with less LNG cargoes what impact that would have had going into the winter?

R: The reaction we saw was from St Fergus, over the longer term we would have been considering where the supply was made up, but most likely a continued increase at St Fergus. If it were to continue, we could have been considering the outages we had on our assets and whether they could go ahead depending on whether we thought we had the resilience on the network and capacity across the NTS.

ICE Update

Q: There has been a lot of discussion recently on commitment of trader reports and on hedge funds taking long positions while utilities take short positions. Do you have any comment on that and how do you see it unfolding?

R: We have seen participants from across the globe utilities/hedge funds/high frequency traders/trading houses/banks. They take the view on both short and long-term basis of the development of gas prices, which has become more vulnerable to geopolitical risks and unexpected outages. I can't say whether there is a specific view by a specific type of participant, there is a very mixed view on how the market will develop which makes the liquidity very strong. I don't see the interest from hedge funds/utilities to decrease any time soon.

Q: What are the open interest bookings until 2033?

R: These are positions that haven't been closed or expired, firms re-hedging their longer-term exposure with positions.

Winter Review / Summer Outlook

Q: Do you expect power station demand declining and changes to the baseload type of generation and instead responding to peaks?	R: As renewables increase the baseline will reduce but gas will be required for the peaks that are shown to quickly respond to demand. The timeline on that I'm not sure.
Q: Power demand has gone down but overall demand has stayed around the same, has there been an increase in demand anywhere else?	R: GB it was pretty similar when weather corrected, it may have reduced a bit, but it was pretty stable.
Q: Do you monitor the increase of air source heat pumps across the UK, which will have an effect on Gas?	R: It is something we account for; we include them in our models that look into household energy use.
Q: You have seen Interconnector exports go down but also seen LNG exports drop off also, are you expecting to see them counterbalance each other?	R: Yes, with less gas being exported there means there is less LNG as this is more reactive and flexible than the supply coming from UKCS and Norway.
Q: Is the LNG drop exceeding the Exports?	R: Yes, it will be because we have also seen power demand drop off also. The LNG is bigger because there are other demand elements, and it is the supply that is most easily re-routed.

Annual Network Capability Assessment Report

<p>Q: You said that you are forecasting higher LNG imports in the southwest and southeast, do you think having incremental growth in those areas will it make it harder for national gas to balance the system in those areas? Will you have to do more physical and locational trades to do that?</p>	<p>R: Physically it changes how we operate the network where we have normally moved gas from north to south but as long as we plan it correctly, we will limit the corrective actions that are needed to be taken.</p>
<p>Q: You've spoke about the South Wales entry risk but there is currently work ongoing there, where do you think the most unaddressed capability risk is on the network?</p>	<p>R: This analysis allows us to identify that risk and plan accordingly on the network, the biggest risk or potential shortfall area is the southeast region.</p>
<p>Q: Given that National Gas will be selling the Isle of Grain in the future has that been factored into the assessment given there is less control over that entry point?</p>	<p>R: Isle of Grain operates as any other terminal it doesn't get any special treatment so nothing will change on that.</p>
<p>Q: What's the next step for ANCAR as it will be moving over to NESO?</p>	<p>R: This hasn't been covered as National Grid ESO haven't yet become NESO, the current status is that this will be the last ANCAR by National Gas in its current format. There will be National Gas view on that document, and it will be included in another publication of some sort which may be the Gas Ten Year Statement (GTYS).</p>
<p>Q: Using FES, the long lead time for the data has there been any thought on when the data is released, and this report is produced?</p>	<p>R: From what I have seen there is a plan to align the report and its publication better with FES.</p>
<p>Q: Your looking at the network when the maximum amount of LNG can flow but are you also looking at when the LNG doesn't flow?</p>	<p>R: Absolutely, so when we are talking about maximum energy, we are talking about an entry risk so then when we talk about a lack of LNG it becomes an exit risk. As some of these LNG terminals are relatively new on the network, we have great capability to move gas towards them but not as good capability to move gas away from them. The macro view of whether UKCS can make up a shortfall of LNG isn't considered in this piece of work this is to show we have the capability to move the gas on the network.</p>

Gemini Plus Sustain Update

<p>Q: To access multiple BA codes is it once per organisation or per user?</p>	<p>R: This is at organisation level.</p>
<p>Q: How long did that process take, I've seen the form but how long will that take?</p>	<p>R: If a Shipper wants to link their Shipper Short Codes (also called Business Associate codes) on Gemini, then they need to fill in a "User Agent Appointment Notice" form. This agreement is a generic one and is used for a range of activities like Gemini access, invoicing and supply point management. There is no service level agreement involved for this process as there isn't any system changes required, once Xoserve Customer Lifecycle team have the agreement back they quality check then issue a notice to all networks and internal teams that agreements are in place. There is no charge for this.</p>

General Updates

Rachel Hinsley

Operational Liaison and Business Delivery Manager

National Gas Contacts

We have recently migrated the email addresses to our .box accounts.

If you want to see the full list of contacts or want to make a query you can get more information from the Gas Query Directory.

[Transmission operational data | National Gas](#)



Gas query directory

To help you efficiently find the right person to talk to in relation to specific National Transmission System operational gas queries, we have developed the following contact list and directory. We have based it on the most common queries we receive from our customers. Its purpose is to make finding the right subject matter expert within National Gas, quicker and easier than ever before.

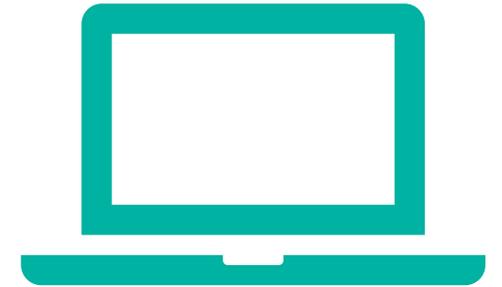
Please note that if your query relates to a home or domestic gas connection or meter exchange, please contact your network operator. You can find who your network operator is on the Energy Networks Association website.

[Download the directory](#)

Gas Data Portal Testing our new REST APIs

We have been working on developing our new REST (Representational State Transfer) APIs (Application Programming Interface) Service. We will soon be launching the following features as part of our new REST APIs release:

- 1 Find Gas Data REST API (with access to a new supporting Data Catalogue API)
- 2 Instantaneous Flow REST API
- 3 Developer Portal (accessed through Swagger)
- 4 API Version Control



This is where you come in! If you are a user of our APIs or Gas Data Portal, this is your opportunity to be involved in testing during July 24. No specific experience necessary because we will be grouping users by skillset.

For more information we will be holding an **API Test Phase Webinar on Wednesday 01 July at 12.30pm** . To [join our webinar](#) you can sign up via this registration form.

If you have any questions, then please email us at box.operationalliaison@nationalgrid.com



Feedback

Please scan the QR Code below to let us know how you found the event today.



Please note; this survey is an ongoing pilot that National Gas are conducting to determine the best method of collating feedback from our customers and stakeholders. This feedback will not contribute to our CSAT score but will be reviewed and actioned internally. Any data collected will not be used outside of the pilot trial except for qualitative feedback which may be shared internally for actioning purposes.

2024 Operational Forum Programme

The Clermont Hotel
 Charing Cross
 London
 WC2N 5HX

The forums will be hybrid via Microsoft Teams and at the Clermont Hotel, London as shown:

Jan 25th	Feb 22nd	Mar 21st	Apr	May 16th	Jun 20th	Jul	Aug	Sep 19th	Oct 17th	Nov 21st	Dec
											
Clermont & Online	Online Only	Clermont & Online	x	Online Only	Clermont & Online	x	x	Online only	Clermont & Online	Online only	x
Future Focus		Maintenance Focus			Winter Review/ Summer outlook				Winter Focus		
✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			↑			

Thank you



Information For Reference



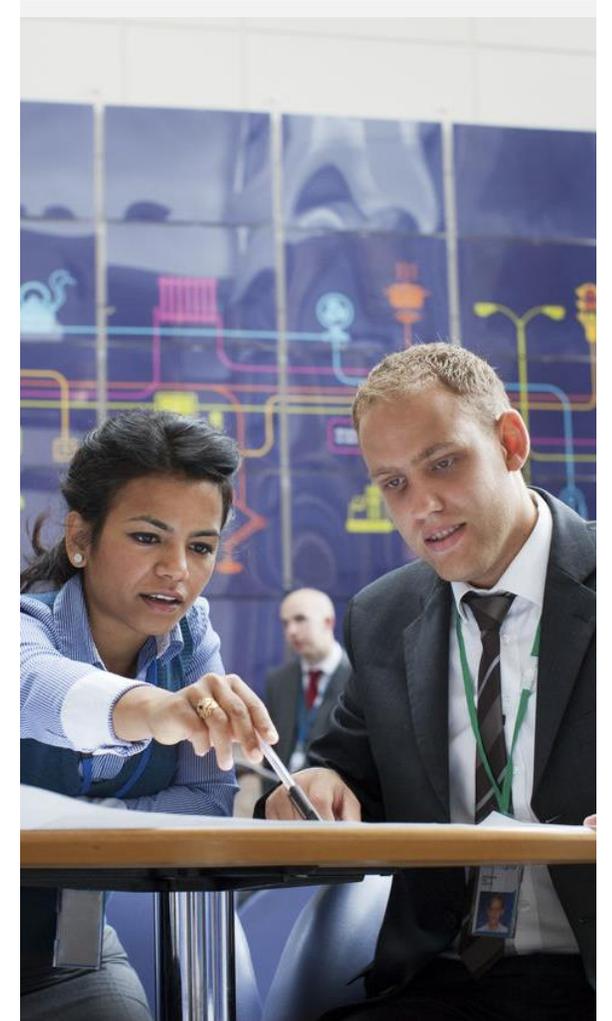
How to contact us

	Operational Liaison Team	Box.OperationalLiaison@nationalgas.com
Rachel Hinsley	Operational Liaison Team Manager	Rachel.Hinsley@nationalgas.com
Craig Shipley	Snr Operational Liaison Officer	Craig.Shipley@nationalgas.com
Charlotte Gillan	Snr Operational Liaison Officer	Charlotte.Gillan@nationalgas.com
Niall Finn	Snr Operational Liaison Officer	Niall.Finn@nationalgas.com
Gary Barnes	Snr Technical Assistant	Gary.barnes@nationalgas.com

If you have any Operational enquiries or would like a liaison meeting, please get in touch.

National Gas Website: [Gas Transmission | National Gas](#)

[National Gas Transmission](#) | [Gas Operational Forum](#)



Operational Liaison Meetings 2024

- We are planning our programme of **Operational Liaison meetings** for 2024.
- These meetings are offered to all Operators connected to the NTS to cover a range of Operational topics including...

Maintenance
Plans

Gas Quality

Pressures

NTS
Operation

- We have received some great feedback about these from our 2023 round of meetings (20 in person) and are currently planning these out based on level of recent engagement. If we didn't have a meeting in 2023 you are top of our priority list for 2024 and we will be getting in touch.
- These meetings can be held at your site if appropriate, or we can host at Warwick.



If you would like a meeting with us, please get in touch. 

Key resources available to you

Gas Ops Forums

Throughout the year, we hold regular Operational forum meetings. This forum aims to provide visibility and awareness for our customers and stakeholders to help understand and discuss the operation and performance of the National Transmission System (NTS). We also proactively invite any suggestions for operational topics that would promote discussion and awareness.

Activity	Link
Registration for Gas Ops Forums and Gas Ops Forum materials	www.nationalgas.com/data-and-operations/operational-forum
Subscription to distribution list	Please email: box.operationalliasion@nationalgas.com
National Gas Transmission Website	www.nationalgas.com
Maintenance Planning	www.nationalgas.com/data-and-operations/maintenance

Britain's Gas Explained

Now available in online library

April 2023



The monthly Britain's Gas Explained information is on LinkedIn; this is information showing the key role Gas plays that is easy to digest for all; especially end consumers

<https://www.nationalgas.com/data-and-operations/transmission-operational-data#tab-1>

Modernising energy networks data

We're modernising data from the energy networks, bringing together gas and electricity networks to address data issues, access new datasets and identify opportunities in existing datasets.

The Energy Data Request Tool to request the publication of any data is available here: [Microsoft Forms Link](#)