

Position Paper on the feasibility of implicit allocation of capacity and results of the consultation



Position Paper

- Process
 - Gas Target Model
 - Brattle report
 - Drafting of position paper by the RCC
 - Public consultation + workshop
 - Presentation SG meetingand Madrid forum 2013
- Contents
 - Is there added value in introducing implicit allocation of capacity in the NWE region?
 - If there is added value, how should the implicit allocation mechanism be designed to suit the (North West) European market?



Current Issues in the NWE gas markets

- Allocation and use of capacity is inefficient
 - Long term capacity booking instead of profiled booking
 → Contractual congestion
 - First come first served → Capacity is not allocated to shippers who value it the most
 - Secondary capacity markets are not functioning >
 Shippers cannot sell their unused capacity
 - Observation: Gas flows do also occur against price differences and prices between hubs do not align for 100% even without physical congestion
- Lack of liquidity day ahead and within day in some markets



Proposal to solve existing capacity allocation problems

- CAM
 - Auctioning of (short term) capacity → Shippers are able to do profiled capacity bookings against a market based price
 - Bundling of capacity → Trading is easier
- CMP
 - UIOLI → more day ahead capacity
 - OBB → more short term capacity



Future issues in NWE

- Shift to short term trading and capacity booking (profiled booking)
 - More day ahead and within day capacity will become available due to CAM/CMP
 - Renewables will increase the demand for short term capacity and commodity
- Introduces additional problems
 - Coordination problem: arranging commodity and capacity separately
 - Transaction costs: the closer to real time, the more difficult it is to trade (partly solved by bundling and harmonization)



Benefits of implicit allocation of capacity

- Capacity is automatically allocated to bids and offers with largest price differences, so flows will not go against price differences
- IA allows parties to trade cross-border without owning cross-border capacity
- Implicit allocation solves the coordination problem taking away trading risks
- IA lowers transaction costs



Contribution of CAM/CMP and IA to existing and future problems

	CAM/CMP	IA
Current Issues		
Flows against price differences	+, due to better availability of capacity	++, does not allow flows against price differences
Lack of liquidity	+, due to better availability of capacity	++, no capacity needed for trading
Future Issues		
Coordination Problem	, increases coordination problem	++, solves the coordination problem



Most important stakeholder feedback

- Implicit allocation could raise liquidity, improve use of capacity and lower price differences
- At the same time, CAM and CMP measures are likely to achieve the same results
- Assess added value of implicit allocation once CAM and CMP are fully up and running
- For now: focus on implementing network codes
- No coordination problem exists or is likely to exist once CAM/CMP are in full swing
- Gas fired plant is back up for renewables: not to be sourced (implicitly) on short term basis



Conclusions of NRAs within GRI NW (1)

- CAM and CMP could indeed solve issues related to allocation and use of capacity
- The coordination problem is still theoretical, but could become a problem once CAM/CMP take effect: time will tell
- → Wait for CAM/CMP to take effect and then reevaluate IA.



Conclusions of NRAs within GRI NW (2)

- Implicit allocation could have added value under certain conditions: e.g. sufficient price differences, inefficient use of capacity and severe congestion
- NRAs will identify such conditions in the final position paper. If met, implicit allocation (via pilots) should ideally be explored on that border
- NRAs also consider that implicit allocation can serve as an optimization tool for gas fired plants under certain circumstances (to be identified)



Next steps

