

The trade association for the energy industry

Transmission Issues Meeting

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Action from 9 November meeting – to consider pros and cons of PARCA triggered processes

PARCA window is opened after a PARCA is signed – allows interested parties in vicinity to declare interest in also entering into a PARCA for capacity

PARCA triggered ad-hoc processes at entry and exit including surrender allows for booking of unsold baseline or surrender of existing booked capacity in vicinity of the PARCA

PARCA Window - 1

Benefits

- NG may be able to bundle together applications and progress one Development Consent Order application where reinforcement is required
- Developer may face lower costs if shared with other developers but do not know yet cost targetting vs socialisation

Risks

- To NG and developers additional complexity communication and co-ordination with multiple parties
- Potential for extended re-application timescales
- What happens if one party delayed or drops out part-way through?

PARCA Window - 2

Issues

- Is this necessary at all?
- What happens if 1st application could be met by substitution but second leads to need for reinforcement
- What happens if project in vicinity comes along for a PARCA 2/3 years into preparation for DCO application
- How are simultaneous applications for capacity in different timescales handled?
- What does Planning Inspectorate expect with respect to linked applications ?

PARCA triggered ad-hoc processes

Benefits

- Parties relying on off-peak capacity can book unsold baseline capacity and avoid baseline being substituted away – reduces risks for these parties
- Outcome enables NG to better define quantity for DCO application

Risks

- Extends timescales
- Complexity
- Potential for flight from firm

Issues

- Is this needed at both entry and exit ?
- Is the same approach needed at both entry and exit ?
- Does this replace the retainer process at entry?
- Or is a retainer at exit an alternative?

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