

CLASS

Webinar, 25 February 2016

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Background to CLASS project



Project extension



Preliminary Findings



Next steps



Q&A

Webinar format





Bringing energy to your door





30 minutes presentation

20 minutes questions & answers



Submit written questions online during the webinar



Press 01 on your telephone key pad to take part in the live Q&A at the end of the presentation



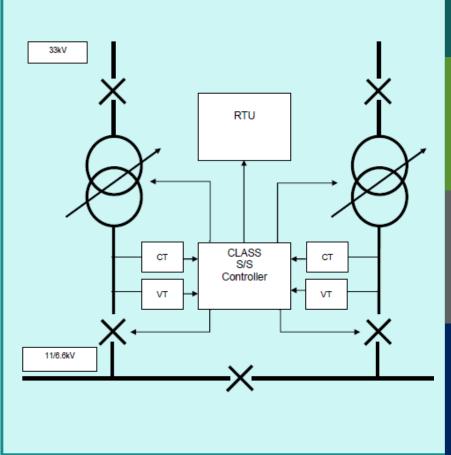
How CLASS works





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Standard arrangements at primary substations



Primary Frequency Response LV circuit breaker opens when frequency falls below a set threshold

S/S controller performs system checks before opening circuit breaker

Circuit breaker will normally be re-closed after 30s CLASS S/S controller will measure performance

Secondary Frequency Response LV target voltage reduced when frequency falls below a set threshold

Tap changers operate to reduce voltage

Target voltage will reset to normal after 30 minutes.

CLASS S/S controller will measure performance

Demand Response/ Fast Reserve LV target voltage reduced when local demand reaches local capacity or to provide service to SO

Tap changers operate to reduce voltage

Target voltage will reset to normal when local demand reduces or SO service finished

CLASS S/S controller will measure performance

Reactive Power Services

Tap stagger between the transformer pair to absorb reactive power

Effect to be measured at the GSP

CLASS extension objectives





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To assess the market for each CLASS service

To assess the impact for each CLASS service

To determine the benefits for GB customers







Market structure, entry qualifications and service price

Size of market in 2015 and potential size annually to 2031

Current and potential future competitors – no, type and size of players

Market structure and service price

Competitors – number, type and size of players

Costs and benefits for GB customers

Potential winners and losers in each market

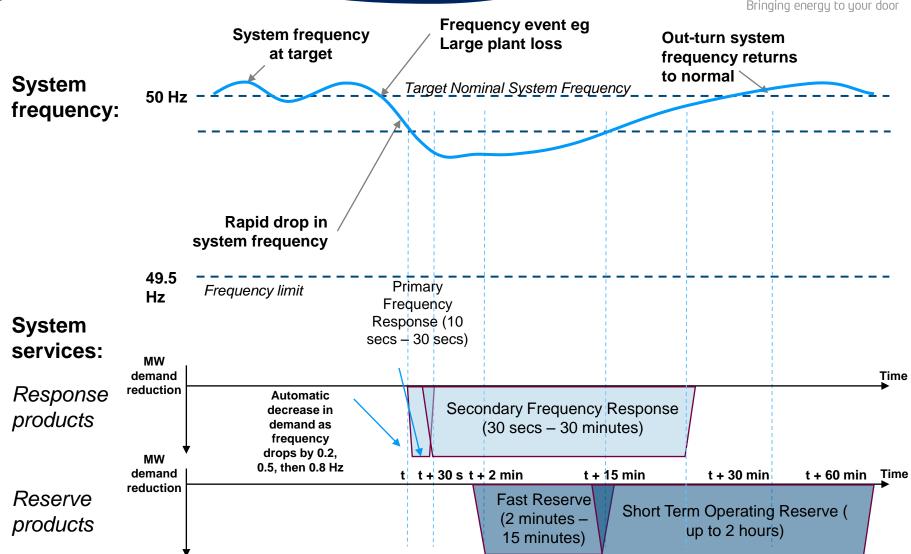
Whole market impact

NGET system management





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Market background





| Product | Sub-product | Ramp time | Duration | Incumbent providers | Cost to NGET (2014/15) | Eligibility assessment |
|-----------------------|---|--|------------|--|---|---|
| Frequency Response | Primary (increase in active power) | 10 seconds | 30 seconds | Mandatory provision through the balancing mechanism (large thermal | not including balancing mechanism costs associated with positioning plant | Yes – and different means can be used to offer a combination (eg primary and secondary) |
| | Secondary (increase in active power) | 30 seconds | 30 minutes | generators; pumped storage units) Commercial provision through "Firm" tenders: Pumped storage, large | | |
| | High (decrease in active power) | 10 seconds | Indefinite | thermal units, diesel gensets, DSR providers | | |
| Fast Reserve | Fast Reserve | 2 minutes | 15 minutes | Pumped storage and thermal units, either through "Optional" or "Firm" contracts. Recent provision from gas engine aggregator | £130m | Yes |
| STOR | (Committed, flexible, premium flexible products) | Up to 4 hours, though sub- 20 mins preferred | 2 hours | Gas and diesel engines, gas turbines, biomass providers, DSR providers and aggregators, larger thermal units | £62m | Yes |
| Reactive Power | Enhanced Reactive Power Service | 2 minutes from instruction | Indefinite | Large thermals; some static compensation equipment (locational service) | £72m | Yes but locational requirement |

Impact assessment structure





Define approach and exchange price and volume information

Quantitative analysis for impact assessment on entry of CLASS into balancing services

Development of interface for public use of CBA tool Qualitative
analysis on
other
aspects of
CLASS
market entry

Final report

Key stakeholders

National Grid Ofgem Key stakeholders
Current market
participants
(generators,

DSR providers, suppliers etc)

Impact assessment methodology

Reduction in

expenditure as a result

of low cost of service

provision by CLASS

the CLASS CBA, for years (2014/15,

and 2027)





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Reduced revenues, reduced costs

(eg need to part load mitigated)

carbon costs and possible

outcomes (qualitative assessment

of what course of action plant

owners could take)

Potential future Current situation situation **Account for CLASS** potential capabilities in **Balancing Services Frequency Response Fast Reserve** £XXXm of costs ~£400m of costs incurred by incurred by **National Grid** National Grid per **STOR** per annum annum (Reactive Power) Considerations in **BSUoS** savings: Revenues to CLASS and Impact on displaced incumbents:

associated consumer

savings: Assuming that

CLASS bids into firm

balancing services, it could

earn a revenue stream which

would be subject to sharing

with consumers

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Initial results for the current market





CLASS tested against 2014/15 frequency response stack

Charts on next slide show effect of 200MW of CLASS

Tool will be publicly available





Approach is being repeated for fast reserve and STOR markets

Firm and mandatory combined into a single stack CLASS could displace either depending on their cost to NG

Most expensive plant assumed to be displaced

Initial estimates up to £60m/annum savings to NG

Specific market participants will be identifiable

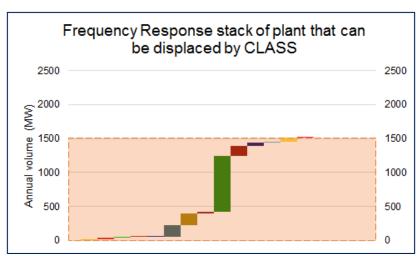
CLASS volume and bid price will be a variable to test market impact under range of assumptions

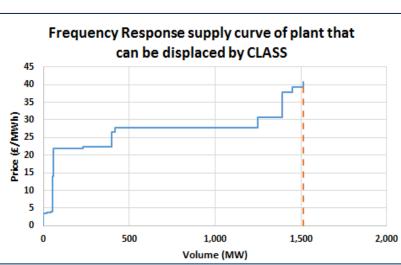
Initial results for the current market (2)



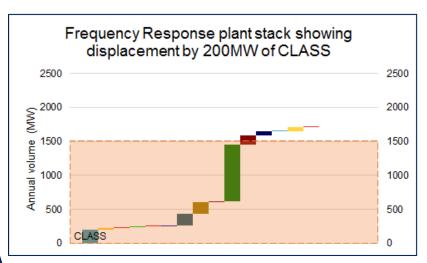


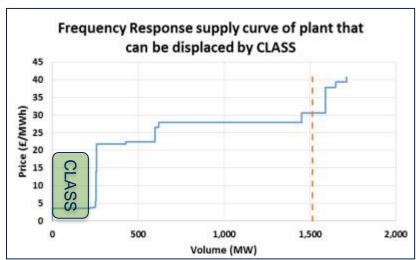
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200MW CLASS





Qualitative impact assessment





| | BA focuses on tin AS market | Qualitative CBA to cover | | |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Consumer benefit | Impact on incumbents and competing technologies | Quality of service impacts (from voltage control actions) | Cash-out impact on suppliers | |
| Carbon impacts | Network security impacts (temporary loss of n-1) | Impact on transmission network reinforcement costs | Impact on security of supply and capacity market Interaction with AS provision Relation to OC6 provision | |

Market participant responses





"Will CLASS create settlement issues for existing DSR providers?"

"Do consumers really not suffer a detectable change in quality of supply?"

"You should look into whether other voltage-management schemes could be undermined by CLASS"

"If CLASS is a low cost way to provide system balancing in a secure way then it's in the interest of consumers to pursue it"

"Ancillary services often contribute to the missing money required to keep large plant open – there will be a knock on impact in the capacity mechanism"

"The interaction with batteries could be significant – and there is a large volume expected to connect to the system in the next 5-10 years"

"Are there conflicts for DNOs, both in terms of connecting competing capacity, but also on using consumer-funded regulated assets for commercial gain?"

Next steps





Conclude market analysis

Learning event

Report & CBA tool

Closedown report

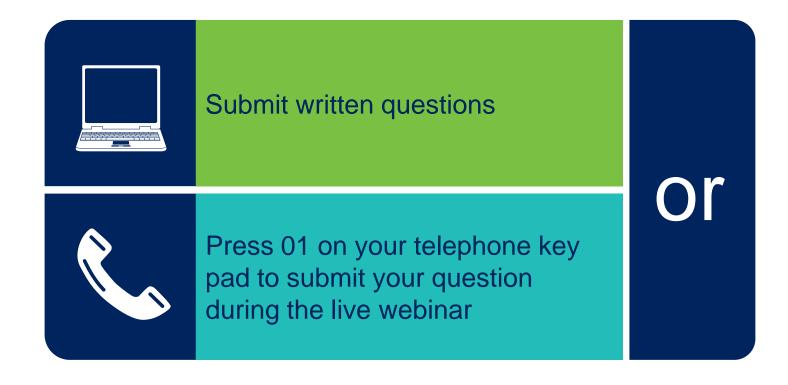
Baringa to finalise the market assessment and CBA for GB customers

ENWL to hold a further Learning event (27 April, London) on findings from project Report detailing methodology, results of benefits modelling and modelling tool by 31 May 2016 Publish
addendum to
CLASS
closedown
report to cover
project
extension
by
31 May 2016

Questions and answers







Questions & answers







Tony McEntee CLASS Implementation Manager



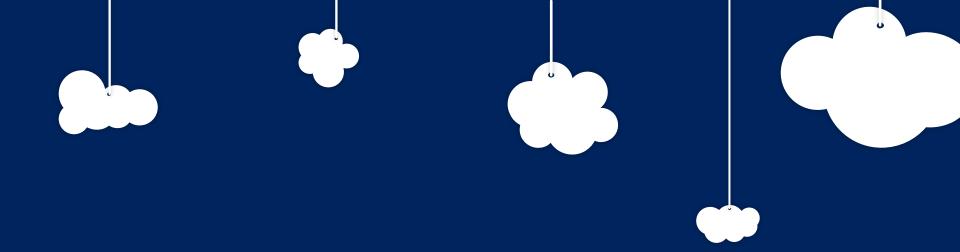
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Delivery
Manager



Chris Collins,
Baringa
Partners



Tom Harper,
Baringa
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Webinar

Please complete our online poll



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