



Determination & settlement of rule 37 breaches 27 May 2010

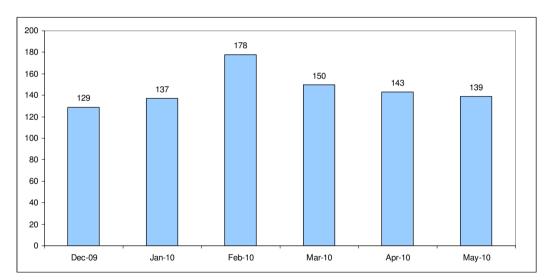
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Background

•MA has refrained from making determinations

pending formal process

- •~150 breaches per month
- •expected to rise going into winter months



Aim

- develop a fair, consistent and systematic approach to the determination and settlement of r37 breaches
- •the process should:
 - remove trivial breaches
 - o identify affected parties and quantify market impact
 - provide a mechanism for compensation
 - be consistent with the Compliance Regulations

Method

- •GIC to consult on, and publish guideline(s), which will specify:
 - threshold to be applied
 - how market impact will be determined
 - terms for compensation

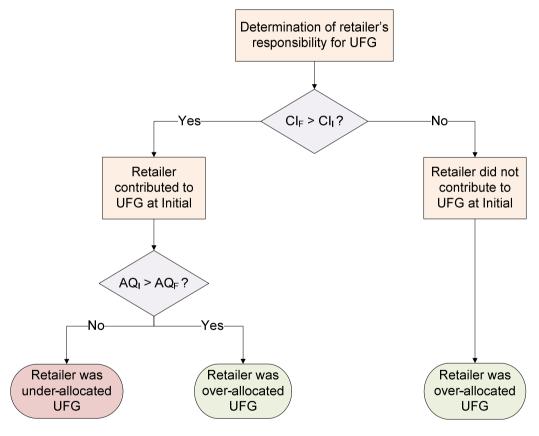
Applying threshold

- GIC to determine optimal level for threshold
- below threshold → not material
- above threshold → further consideration
- •all breaches published, so a party can still refer any breach under the threshold to MA for further consideration

Determining market impact – overview

- •asymmetry of allocation information makes it difficult for each party to work out the impact of others' estimation inaccuracy
- •GIC has an overview of gas gate activity so can evaluate effects of under (and over) estimation on allocated quantities
- algorithm proposed which will:
 - determine who was under or over allocated gas at initial
 - quantify the market impact for a retailer at a gas gate

Determining market impact – step one



Determining market impact – step two

	Initial		Final		Market Impact		
	Non TOU CI	Non TOU AQ	Non TOU CI	Non TOU AQ	Over/Under	Amount	r37 Breach
Ret1	1000	1200	1500	1552	Under	352	Yes (33%)
Ret2	15000	18000	19000	19655	Under	1655	Yes (21%)
Ret3	25000	30000	28000	28966	Over	-1034	No (10%)
Ret4	500	600	500	517	Over	-83	No (0%)
Ret5	8500	10200	9000	9310	Over	-890	No 6%)

	Total	50000	60000	58000	60000	sum +
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	Initial	Final
GGRP	60000	60000
UFG	10000	2000
MUFG	20%	3%

Retailers 1,2,3&5 under-estimated at initial
Retailers 1&2 were under-allocated at initial and breached rule 37
Retailers 3-5 were over-allocated at initial and should be
compensated by retailers 1&2

2007

Determining market impact – results

- •Retailer 3 impact is 1034GJ. 18% (186GJ) is attributable to retailer 1 and 82% (848GJ) is attributable to retailer 2
- Retailer 4 impact is83GJ
- Retailer 5 impact is890GJ



Determining market impact – issues

- Over-allocated retailers can only be compensated to the extent that the corresponding underallocated retailers breached rule 37
- Other causes of changes between initial and final non-TOU allocations (change in TOU, change in injection)
- Other assumptions (MUFG>1, MUFG_I>MUFG_F)
- Doesn't give a \$-value for compensation

Determining compensation

- •BPP charges are main target for compensation since everything else is washed up at final
- •BPP credits and debits arise from <u>daily</u> actions at Vector TPWPs (balancing gas trades, MPOC cashouts, peaking charges)
- •BPP charges are levied based on <u>daily</u> shipper mismatch positions which are derived from the sum of daily allocations at each gas gate within a BPP
- •How to relate this to market impact determined at gas gate level?

Determining compensation – BPP

- •BPP charges could arise as a result of actions at any of the gas gates
- •Compensation can only be sought for gas gates where there is a r37 breach
- How to map BPP charges to gas gates?

	ABC123	DEF456	GHI789	JKL012	MNO345	PQR678	STU901
Ret1	352	0	0	5	0	-269	0
Ret2	1655	0	-50	0	0	0	0
Ret3	-1034	0	0	6	127	7	0
Ret4	-83	0	-8	0	0	303	0
Ret5	-890	0	0	-46	0	-2	0

Postive number is GJ under allocated
Negative number is GJ over allocated
Direct connect gas gate
Bold indicates a breach of r37