

Market Flexibility

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Drivers for change



Fewer synchronous generators and increased renewables



Decentralisation

Generation units decrease in size and move closer to consumption



Digitisation.

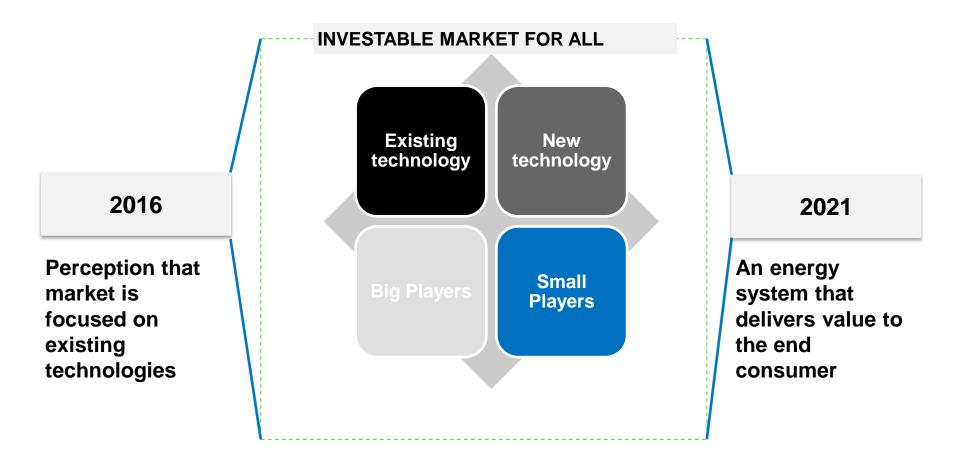
New electricity assets such as distributed storage and Electric Vehicles



...*resulting in:* greater system uncertainty and an increased requirement for flexibility

Large number of flexibility providers anticipated

Flexibility market framework



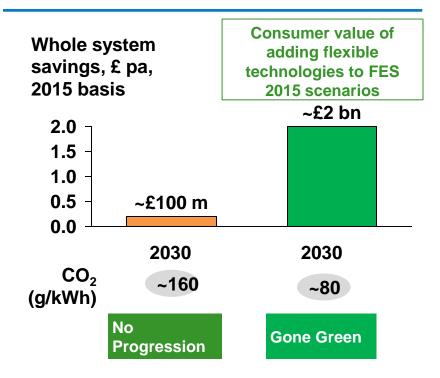
Our aspiration is a flexible market framework which is *Accessible* and delivers value to the end consumer

Consumer value – up to ~ £2bn pa

Flexibility creates consumer value in four ways

- 1 Reducing wholesale costs by displacing high cost plant
- 2 Reducing the cost of curtailing renewables
- 3 Reducing balancing costs of scheduling flexible generation
- 4 Reducing costs of network congestion

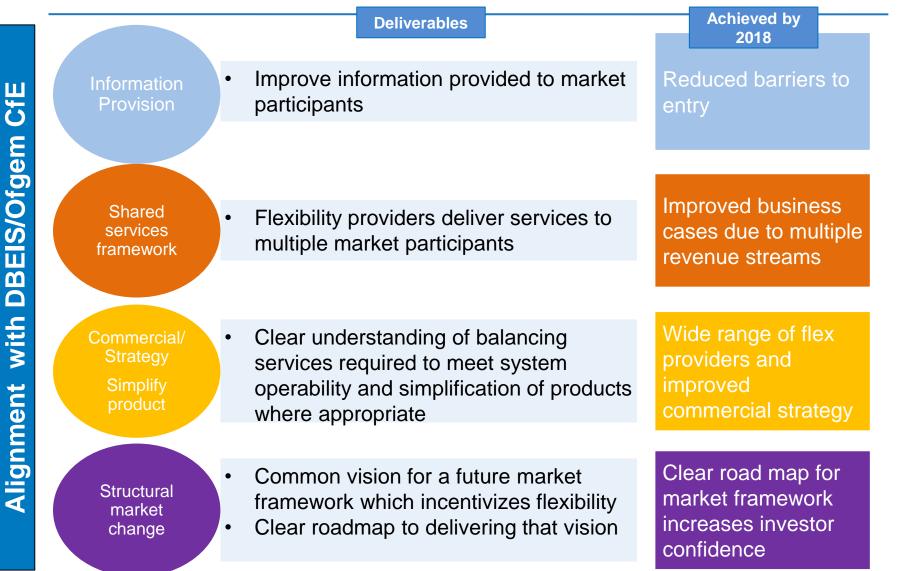
Adding¹ flexibility could deliver up to² £2bn pa of consumer value by 2030



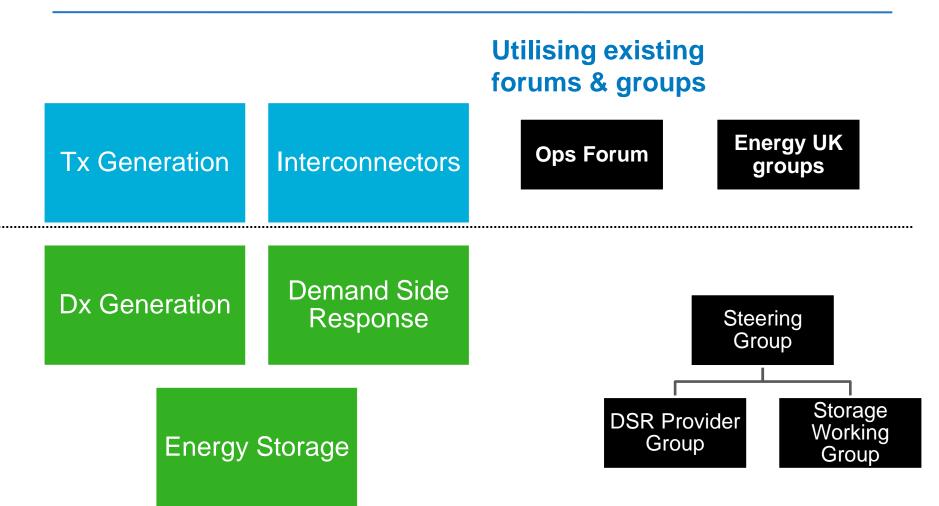
The value of flexibility is highest in scenarios with high volumes of inflexible capacity

Source: National Grid internal analysis, FES 2015, Imperial College & Carbon Trust (*Can Storage help reduce the cost of a Future Electricity System*). 1. Flexibility added could include storage, DSR & interconnection; amount deployed dependent on economics of technologies and the economic value available in the market. 2. Compared with operating the GG system with no flexibility.

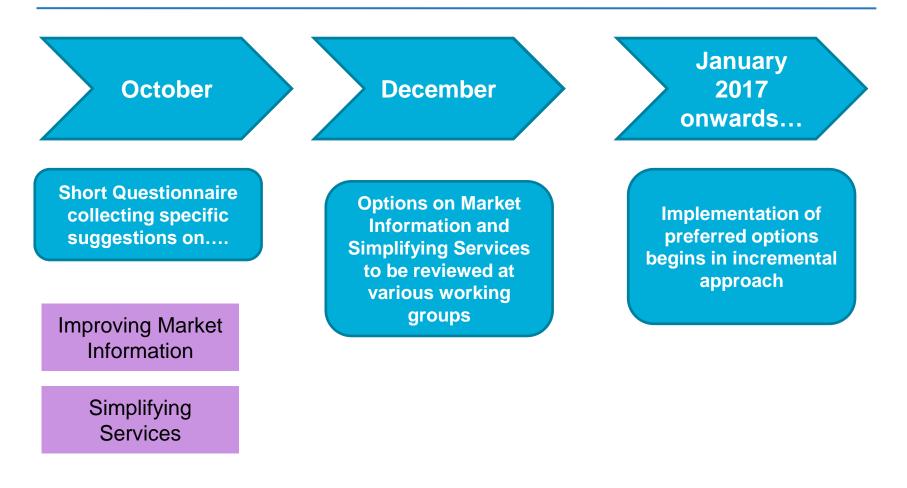
Flexibility work stream deliverables



Target stakeholder forums



Flexibility deliverables timescales



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