

ITC, Inter-TSO Compensation mechanism

TCMF

27th August 2008

Agenda

- ◆ Overview of ITC scheme
- ◆ Impact on GB methodology
- ◆ Next steps

Background (1)

- ◆ Regulation 1228/2003 allows for binding guidelines dealing with a number of issues
 - ◆ Tariff Harmonisation
 - ◆ Congestion management
 - ◆ ITC scheme
- ◆ ERGEG / ETSO and Commission have discussed mandatory scheme for several years
 - ◆ No conclusion
- ◆ All European TSO party to a voluntary 2 year scheme
 - ◆ Supported by Commission
 - ◆ Avoids explicit border fees
 - ◆ Requires regulatory support

The scheme

- ◆ Two areas to solve
 - ◆ Infrastructure, based on network studies
 - ◆ Ex-ante, fixed for two years
 - ◆ Loop flows, interaction with congestion rents
 - ◆ Network assets - regulatory value
 - ◆ Losses
 - ◆ With and Without Transits (WWT) – ex post, calculated monthly
 - ◆ Losses – forecast market price / regulatory value

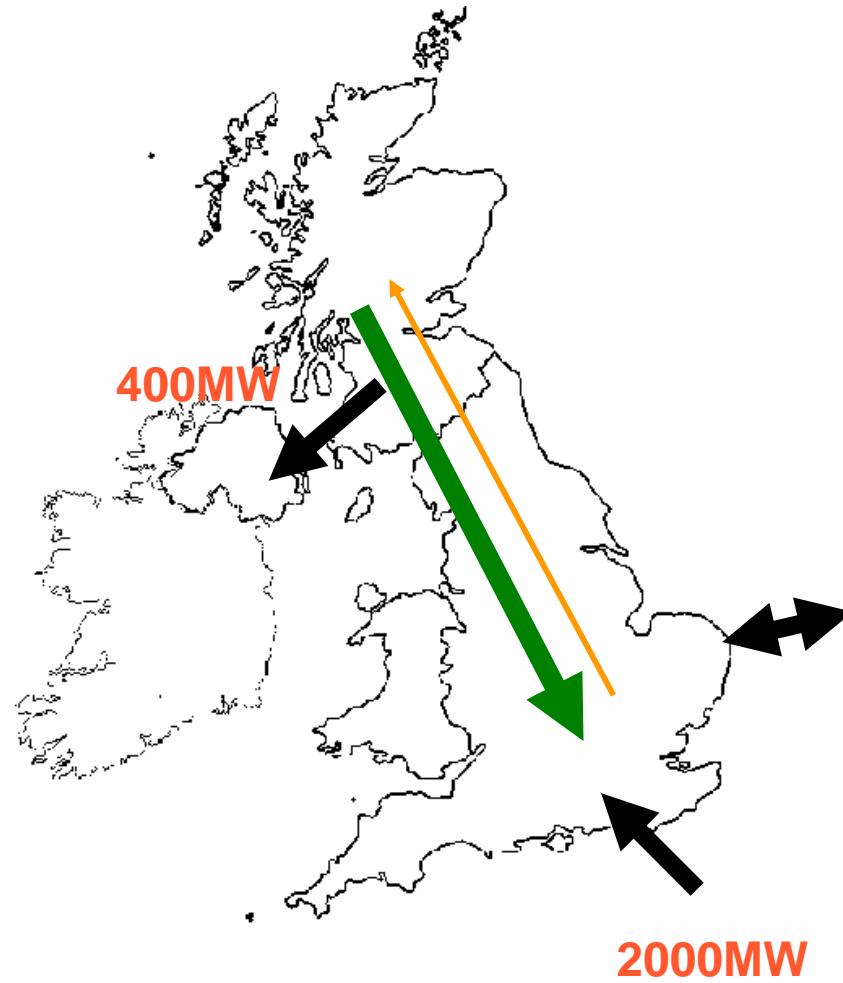
Infrastructure principles

- ◆ Improved ETSO scheme
 - ◆ MWkm impact
 - ◆ More accurate contributions
 - ◆ Removing payment for causing loop flows
- ◆ Sensitivity factors, SF, for each combination
 - ◆ How does a flow from A to B affect C?
 - ◆ 72 snapshots
- ◆ Compensation based on 'reference exchanges' * SF
 - ◆ What flows from A to B?
 - ◆ REs are a minimal flow solution
- ◆ Infrastructure
 - ◆ Interaction with congestion management incentives
 - ◆ Sunk costs, ex-ante
 - ◆ **No negative payments**
- ◆ Contribution – fixed, based on flows

Losses principles

- ◆ Based on ‘with & without transits’, WWT
- ◆ Compensation
 - ◆ Calculate losses with transit
 - ◆ Calculate losses without transit
 - ◆ Multiply difference by a reference price
 - ◆ Calculated in isolation
 - ◆ Based on a minimum of 72 snapshots
- ◆ Contribution
 - ◆ Based on metered imports and exports
 - ◆ Socialised – centrally calculated
- ◆ GB ‘benefits’

Flows



What does all this mean ?

- ◆ GB pays €9.357m, small ex-post exposure
- ◆ Infrastructure
 - ◆ GB pays for using other systems
 - ◆ Proportional to net export / import
 - ◆ No benefit paid (through ITC)
- ◆ Losses
 - ◆ GB affects losses on other systems
 - ◆ Net cost
 - ◆ GB benefits from reverse flows
- ◆ 90% of net charge for impact on other systems

Review charging methodology

- ◆ Required to take account of regulation in our tariffs
- ◆ Required to review under licence
- ◆ Under ITC scheme
 - ◆ ITC provides compensation for transits (-ve)
 - ◆ Losses only for GB
 - ◆ ITC imposes a cost for use of other systems
- ◆ Need to review GB charges

Methodology issues

- ◆ Number of options
 - ◆ Danger of discrimination & double counting
- ◆ ITC compensation only covers transits
 - ◆ physical not transaction / rights
- ◆ Generation / load split
 - ◆ In Europe weighted strongly towards load
 - ◆ In GB 27% of TNUoS paid by generation
- ◆ Locational signals
 - ◆ GB fairly unique with locational network costs
 - ◆ Seek to preserve locational signal

Options

- ◆ Combination of changes to locational and residual elements previously discussed
- ◆ For each of the above, apply to
 - ◆ All imports and exports or transits only?
- ◆ Legal requirements
 - ◆ No explicit border fee, but not 'no charge'
 - ◆ Charge would be for assets on other systems
- ◆ Relevant objectives – C5
 - ◆ Competition / Cost Reflective / Developments
- ◆ Consistency across Europe / ITC / GB
- ◆ TNUoS and /or BSUoS?

Initial conclusion

- ◆ Need to be consistent
 - ◆ If the charging methodology includes a benefit it should also include a charge
 - ◆ Benefit is small compared to charge
- ◆ Cannot disaggregate users into transiting / import & export parties
 - ◆ Cannot target benefit or charge
- ◆ Interconnector should still be subject to standard charges
 - ◆ Need to charge parties cause net imports and exports
 - ◆ No explicit benefit (volume adjustment), standard charge does not model external assets

Next steps

- ◆ Seek industry views through a pre consultation
- ◆ Any proposal would not impact on published tariffs
- ◆ Materiality
 - ◆ Approximately £7m

Questions ?

- ◆ Initial thoughts.....