

Explanation of TNUoS tariffs for 2012/13

This note gives details of the Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) tariffs that will apply from 1 April 2012. This note supplements the explanatory note published to accompany draft tariffs in December 2011¹.

Throughout this note, tariffs have been quoted to 2 decimal points to aid clarity. However, customers' actual charges are calculated using tariffs calculated to 6 decimal points. These can be found in the separate tables that accompany this notice.

CHANGES TO THE CHARGING MODELS

Tariffs have been calculated according to the current Charging Methodology². The 2012/13 charging model includes updates from 2011/12 that affect both the locational and non-locational elements of tariffs, which are described in more detail later in this note. In summary, the charging models have been updated to include:

- ❑ generation changes reflecting new and updated contracts with users and as detailed in the October update of the 2011 Seven Year Statement³ (SYS);
- ❑ demand information from Distribution Network Owners (DNOs) and directly connected demand customers as detailed in the October update of the SYS;
- ❑ transmission network data included in the SYS;
- ❑ the collectable transmission revenues, which are comprised of:
 - the allowed revenue of onshore TOs based on Ofgem's final proposals for the rollover price control published in November 2011⁴; and
 - forecast revenues of OFTOs, taking into account those projects where asset transfer has or is expected to occur in 2012/13;
- ❑ an RPI inflationary increase of 5.2% to the expansion constant, local substation tariffs and offshore local tariffs; and
- ❑ the forecast generation and demand charging bases in 2012/13.

DC load-flow transport model

National Grid determines a locationally varying component of generation and demand TNUoS tariffs using a DC load-flow transport model. This model considers the impact that increases in generation and demand have on power flows at peak demand. Where a change in demand or generation increases power flows, tariffs increase to reflect the need to invest to accommodate the increased network flows. Similarly, if a change reduces flows on the network, tariffs are reduced to reflect this. In order to calculate flows on the network, information about the generation and demand connected to the network is required, together with the electrical characteristics of the circuits that link these.

¹ [Explanatory note for draft tariffs](#)

² See Section 14 of the Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC)

³ [Seven Year Statements](#)

⁴ TCP4 Rollover [Final Proposals](#), see Appendix 8 applying an uplift of 13.4% to convert to 12/13 prices.

Generation

National Grid models the Transmission Entry Capacities (TECs) for 2012/13 using the contracted position on 31 October 2011. Overall, the amount of TEC (including TECs of interconnectors) has increased by 384MW but this masks a number of larger changes that are detailed in the table below (all changes greater than 100 MW shown individually):

Station	Zone	Change
Various (2)	1	TEC increase 90 MW (net)
Various (2)	3	TEC increase 102 MW (net)
Carraig Gheal Wind Farm	5	TEC increase 46 MW
Fife	6	TEC reduction 123 MW
Cockenzie	7	TEC reduction 551 MW
Whitelee Extension	7	TEC increase 217 MW
Various (7)	7	TEC increase 356 MW (net)
Various (2)	9	TEC increase 22 MW (net)
Teesside	10	TEC reduction 1830 MW
Wylfa	11	TEC reduction 70 MW
Sutton Bridge	13	TEC increase 19 MW
Gwynt y Mor	13	TEC increase 147 MW
East-West Interconnector	13	New interconnector 500 MW
Various (2)	14	TEC reduction 5 MW (net)
Oldbury	15	TEC reduction 215 MW
Pembroke	15	TEC increase 750 MW
Pen-y-Cymoedd	15	TEC increase 299 MW
London Array	17	TEC increase 504 MW

Demand

There have been no significant changes in the 2012/13 peak demand provided by DNOs. However, flows over the Moyle Interconnector in Scotland are forecast to be in the direction of Northern Ireland, and are expected to be higher in 2012/13 than 2011/12. Total demand in England & Wales has remained largely unchanged but there are variations in individual zones.

Circuits

There are no significant changes to the circuit information for the expected network in 2012/13 based on the information received from the transmission owners.

Allowed Revenue for 2012/13

The wider and local locational components of TNUoS tariffs do not recover the full revenue that onshore and offshore transmission owners have been allowed in their price controls. Therefore, to ensure the correct total revenue recovery, separate non-locational residual tariff elements are added to the locational generation and demand tariffs.

The current price control (TPCR4) expires at the end of 2011/12 but, in advance of the introduction of the RIIO model of regulation, Ofgem has "rolled over" the current price control for one year. Against this background, the total transmission allowed revenue for 2012/13 is based on updated information received by transmission owners under arrangements described in the SO-TO Code (STC) and NGET's own price control, which have been prepared in accordance with Ofgem's final proposals for the roll-over price control.

The following table shows the allowed revenue for 2012/13 compared to the allowed revenue used to set TNUoS tariffs in 2011/12 and 2010/11. It also shows the changes since the calculation of draft tariffs for 2012/13 published in December 2011.

Price control allowance	10/11	11/12	12/13	Change	Draft ⁵	Change
NGET Base Allowed revenue	1233	1317	1434	117		
NGET TIRG	15	16	16	0		
NGET Pass Through	-3	-10	3	13		
NGET Incentives	16	17	19	2		
NGET Capex Revenue Driver	0	0	48	48		
NGET Strategic Investment	3	19	-5	-23		
NGET Other adjustments	-4	0	0	0		
NGET Correction mechanism (kt)	-47	9	-18	-27		
NGET Total	1307	1349	1532	183	1519	13
Revenues for Onshore TOs	288	322	363	41	350	13
Revenues for Offshore TOs	15	100	100	-1	118	-18
Total Transmission Allowed Revenue	1610	1771	1995	224	1987	8
Pre-vesting connection charges	48	48	47	-1	47	0
Total TNUoS revenue	1562	1723	1948	225	1940	8

Changes in NGET Allowed Revenue

NGET's allowed revenue includes allowances for capital expenditure, including strategic investment (TII) and investment to connect renewable generation (TIRG), and controllable and non-controllable operating costs. It also includes an adjustment (c£48m) for assets, outputs and efficiencies that NGET has delivered over the last 5 years but not remunerated through the price control. This has been 'logged up' and Ofgem has agreed to allow a proportion of this to be recovered in 2012/13 and the remainder in the RIIO-T1 price control. There is a smaller correction adjustment for pass-through costs, as the base allowance itself contains more up to date cost information. These elements have not changed since setting draft tariffs.

The most notable change in NGET's allowed revenue since publishing draft tariffs is our view of revenue recovery during 2011/12. This has moved from a modest expected over-recovery to a more significant under-recovery of £18m. This update is based on continued mild weather during December and January, reducing revenues from non half-hourly (NHH) customers; and more metering information about half-hourly (HH) demand behaviour over periods of peak demand, which has also been lower than in previous years.

Revenues for Onshore TOs

Both onshore TOs in Scotland have marginally increased their allowed revenues since draft tariffs, which were based on Ofgem's initial proposals for the roll-over price control. The increase takes into account revenues allowed in the final proposals.

Revenues for Offshore TOs

When setting tariffs for 2011/12, National Grid made a number of assumptions about when offshore assets would be transferred to the ownership of offshore TOs (OFTOs) and therefore what revenues National Grid would need to collect on their behalf. Fewer projects have proceeded to asset transfer in 2011/12 than anticipated, as it has taken longer for the Preferred Bidders to agree final transfer arrangements with developers. Against this background, for the purposes of setting draft TNUoS tariffs for 2012/13, we assumed that these assets would transfer during the first half of 2012/13 (H1); and two of the three Tender Round 2a (TR2a) projects would transfer during the second half (H2).

⁵ Draft tariffs were prepared prior to the availability of NGET's transmission licence therefore it was not possible to provide a breakdown of the allowed revenue into individual licence terms.

As noted when we published draft tariffs, we have reviewed each project to test these timing assumptions. Following further discussions with Ofgem and developers; a review of the progress of open tenders (TR2a projects); and based on experience in previous years, we have reduced the total revenue we expect to collect on behalf of OFTOs. The following table shows the assumptions made for final tariffs. Whilst it would be inappropriate to comment on individual projects, we believe those projects that are most likely to slip are the TR2a projects.

Asset transfers during 2012/13 (completed £31m, H1 + H2 £69m)		
Completed	Transfers in H1 12/13	Transfers in H2 12/13
Robin Rigg (TR1)	Thanet (TR1)	Greater Gabbard (TR1)
Barrow (TR1)	Ormonde (TR1)	Lincs (TR2a)
Gunfleet Sands 1 & 2 (TR1)	Sheringham Shoal (TR1)	London Array (TR2a)
Walney 1 (TR1)		

These changes mean that National Grid expects to collect less revenue for offshore TOs and consequently less revenue from offshore generators compared to draft tariffs. Specifically, in draft tariffs we expected to collect £92m from offshore generators (compared to an OFTO revenue of £118m), which has fallen to £78m (compared to an OFTO revenue of £100m). This is comparable to offshore revenues assumed for setting charges for 2011/12.

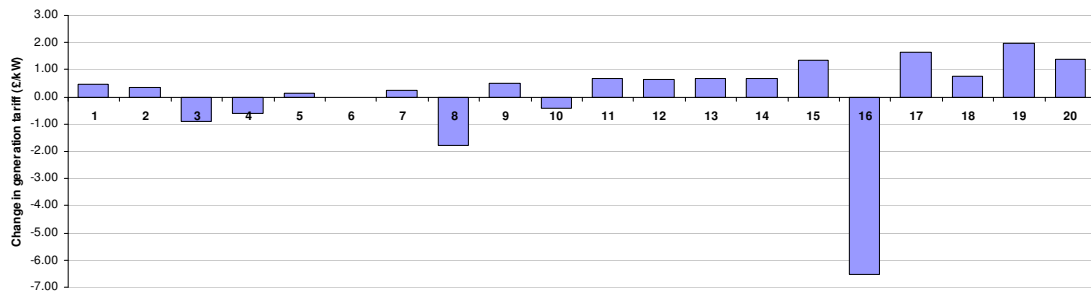
GENERATION TNUoS TARIFFS

Generation TNUoS tariffs for both onshore and offshore generators are comprised of a wider zonal tariff (which includes the non-locational residual component) and a local tariff, which depends on the connection arrangements of the generator and contains a substation element for directly connected generators and may also contain a circuit element.

Wider zonal tariffs

All onshore and offshore transmission connected generation and certain embedded generation are liable to pay wider zonal TNUoS tariffs. The following table presents the wider zonal generation TNUoS tariffs for 2012/13. A comparison with the tariff for 2011/12 is given and the changes also shown graphically.

Zone	Zone Name	2011/12 Tariff (£/kW)	2012/13 Tariff (£/kW)	Tariff Changes	
				Absolute	%
1	North Scotland	21.49	21.96	0.47	2%
2	Peterhead	19.77	20.11	0.34	2%
3	Western Highland & Skye	22.93	22.05	-0.88	-4%
4	Central Highlands	18.18	17.56	-0.62	-3%
5	Argyll	14.05	14.19	0.14	1%
6	Stirlingshire	14.23	14.23	-0.01	0%
7	South Scotland	12.56	12.79	0.22	2%
8	Auchencrosh	12.28	10.50	-1.78	-14%
9	Humber, Lancashire	5.58	6.08	0.50	9%
10	North East England	8.86	8.43	-0.43	-5%
11	Anglesey	6.43	7.10	0.67	10%
12	Dinorwig	5.72	6.36	0.64	11%
13	South Yorks & North Wales	3.91	4.61	0.70	18%
14	Midlands	1.72	2.39	0.67	39%
15	South Wales & Gloucester	0.69	2.03	1.34	194%
16	Central London	-6.85	-13.35	-6.50	95%
17	South East	0.67	2.32	1.66	248%
18	Oxon & South Coast	-1.88	-1.11	0.77	-41%
19	Wessex	-3.67	-1.71	1.96	-53%
20	Peninsula	-7.04	-5.68	1.37	-19%



The non-locational residual component has risen from £3.61/W to £4.24/kW, an increase of 63p/kW. This is because 27% of the increase in the total transmission allowed revenue is recovered from generation (as per the charging methodology). The increase from the draft stage (22 p/kW) is due to an increase in the total allowed revenue and a reduction in revenues expected to be collected through offshore local charges.

In general, **generation tariffs in Scotland have reduced and in southern England they have increased**. This is mainly due to an overall reduction in generation (TEC) in northern England and Scotland (e.g. Cockenzie and Teesside) together with an increase in generation in southern England (e.g. Pembroke and London Array). The combined effect of these changes is to lower power flows from north to south. This reduces the benefit that southern generation typically provide when they export and this is reflected in increased tariffs in southern England.

However, there are variations to this general trend, which are strongly affected by specific changes in generation and demand in different locations. The following are noteworthy:

- ❑ tariffs in **Zone 3** (Western Highlands & Skye) and **Zone 4** (Central Highlands) have reduced in part due to increased demand over the Moyle interconnector but also because of reduced generation at Cockenzie.
- ❑ tariffs in **Zone 8** (Auchencrosh) have dropped following the increase in demand over the Moyle interconnector. This means that generation at Mark Hill and Arecleoch tend to reduce network flows in this area, whereas previously they increased flows.
- ❑ tariffs in **Zone 10** (North East England) have dropped following the reduction in TEC at Teesside.
- ❑ additional generation capacity within **Zone 15** (South Wales) and **Zone 17** (South East England) has increased tariffs for generation within these zones.
- ❑ tariffs in **Zone 16** (Central London) have reduced significantly following the connection of additional capacity at London Array. This generation affects power flows in and around London where there are several cable circuits. Additional generation in Zone 16 now tends to reduce flows on these circuits, which results in a reduction in the tariff for this zone. This change was predicted in the 2010 5-year tariff forecast⁶.

If none of the changes generation and demand outlined above had occurred (in addition to the other less significant changes), the increase in the allowed revenue in 2012/13 would have increased all generation tariffs by about 70 p/kW.

⁶ [2010 5-year tariff forecast](#)

Onshore local tariffs

All transmission connected generation is liable to pay a local substation charge. The following table shows the 2012/13 onshore local substation tariffs that apply to all transmission connected generators where the first transmission substation is onshore. In accordance with the charging methodology, these have increased by inflation. The tariff in £/kW depends on the substation rating, connection type, and connection voltage of the substation. These remain unchanged since publishing draft tariffs.

Substation Rating	Connection Type	Local Substation Tariff (£/kW)		
		132kV	275kV	400kV
<1320 MW	No redundancy	0.15	0.09	0.07
<1320 MW	Redundancy	0.33	0.21	0.17
>=1320 MW	No redundancy	-	0.28	0.23
>=1320 MW	Redundancy	-	0.46	0.37

In addition, transmission connected generators that are not connected to main interconnected transmission system (MITS) pay a local circuit charge. The following table presents the local circuit TNUoS tariffs for 2012/13 for onshore generators connected at the listed substation.

Substation Name	Local Tariff (£/kW)	Substation Name	Local Tariff (£/kW)
Aigas	0.58	Hadyard Hill	2.23
An Suidhe	1.09	Hartlepool	0.44
Andershaw	2.36	Hearthstanes	2.55
Arcleoch	0.30	Invergarry	-0.55
Baglan Bay	0.61	Kilbraur	1.51
Black Hill	1.44	Killingholme	0.51
Black Law	2.81	Kilmorack	0.17
Carraig Gheal	3.42	Langage	0.52
Clyde (North)	1.63	Leiston	1.18
Clyde (South)	1.88	Lochay	0.28
Coryton	0.27	London Array	0.30
Cruachan	1.35	Luichart	0.90
Crystal Rig	0.57	Marchwood	0.30
Culligran	1.37	Mark Hill	-0.66
Deanie	2.24	Millennium Wind	1.36
Didcot	0.64	Mossford	2.95
Dinorwig	4.05	Nant	-0.98
DunLaw	0.36	Neilston Wind	0.99
Edinbane	5.26	Newfield Wind	3.46
Ewe Hill	2.23	Oldbury-on-Severn	1.46
Fallago	1.26	Quoich	1.50
Farr Windfarm	1.85	Rhigos	0.97
Ffestiniog	0.21	Rocksavage	0.01
Finlarig	0.25	Saltend	0.26
Foyers	0.58	South Humber Bank	0.74
Glendoe	1.95	Spalding	0.24
Glenglas	3.75	St Asaph	0.17
Glenmoriston	1.12	Teesside	0.09
Gordonbush	3.09	Whitelee	1.58
Griffin Wind	2.15	Whitelee Extension	4.10

In most cases, local circuit tariffs have increased by inflation. In some cases, changes have been driven by local changes in generation, demand, or updated network information.

Offshore local tariffs

Offshore local circuit and substation tariffs apply to generators connected to the offshore transmission system. They have the same structure as onshore local tariffs and are based on project specific costs. In addition, for generators whose offshore transmission system connects onshore to a distribution system, the generator is liable to pay an Embedded Transmission Use of System (ETUoS) tariff that relates to the costs incurred on the relevant distribution network.

The following table provides the offshore local tariffs and ETUoS tariffs for 2012/13 for those generators where an OFTO has been appointed.

Offshore Generator	Offshore local tariff (£/kW)		Embedded transmission (£/kW)
	Local Circuit	Local Substation	
Robin Rigg East & West	25.27	-0.38	8.01
Gunfleet Sands 1 & 2	13.21	14.38	2.47
Barrow	34.78	6.65	0.86
Walney 1	35.03	17.52	-

In those cases where an OFTO has yet to be appointed, National Grid has sought information from the Preferred Bidders (or developers) of offshore transmission projects. Where information has been provided, this has been on a confidential basis to enable onshore tariffs to be calculated and to provide illustrative tariffs to relevant offshore generators. National Grid expects to publish these tariffs once the OFTO has been appointed.

Discount for small generators

Generation connected to the transmission system at 132kV and is less than 100MW receives a small generator discount. The cost of providing this discount is met by a small increase to demand charges. Arrangements for this are described in National Grid's transmission licence (see Licence Condition C13).

The 2012/13 small generation discount, based on 25% of the combined generation and demand residuals, is £6.77/kW, an increase of 94p/kW.

DEMAND TNUoS TARIFFS

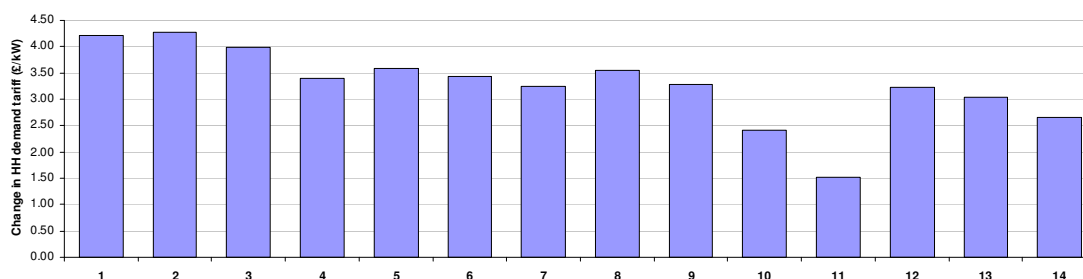
All suppliers are liable to pay demand TNUoS charges. In the case of half-hourly (HH) metered demand, the charge is based on the demand taken over the triad⁷; and for non half-hourly (NHH) metered demand, the charge is based on the consumption between 4pm and 7pm throughout the year.

The following tables present the HH and NHH demand TNUoS tariffs for 2012/13. Tariffs have been compared 2011/12 and the changes are shown in the charts that accompany each table.

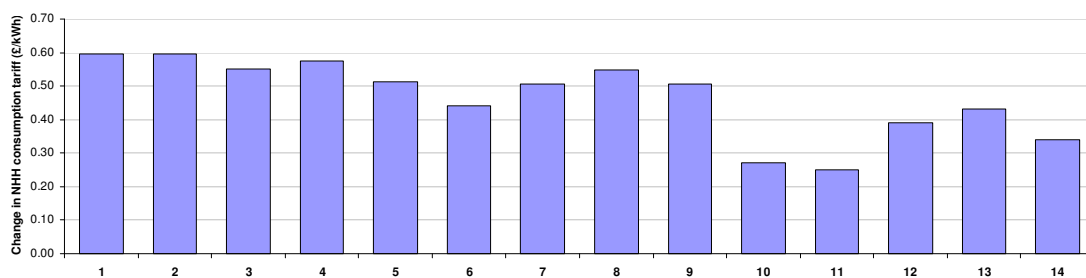
Zone	Zone Name (HH)	2011/12 Tariff (£/kW)	2012/13 Tariff (£/kW)	Tariff Changes	
				Absolute	%
1	Northern Scotland	6.54	10.74	4.21	64%
2	Southern Scotland	11.73	16.00	4.27	36%
3	Northern	15.68	19.66	3.98	25%
4	North West	19.45	22.84	3.39	17%
5	Yorkshire	19.58	23.18	3.60	18%
6	N Wales & Mersey	20.20	23.64	3.43	17%

⁷ The Triad is a short hand way to describe the three settlement periods of highest transmission system demand during the period between November and February and each period being no less than 10 days apart.

Zone	Zone Name (HH)	2011/12 Tariff (£/kW)	2012/13 Tariff (£/kW)	Tariff Changes	
				Absolute	%
7	East Midlands	22.21	25.45	3.25	15%
8	Midlands	23.81	27.36	3.55	15%
9	Eastern	22.67	25.95	3.28	14%
10	South Wales	22.85	25.26	2.41	11%
11	South East	26.74	28.25	1.51	6%
12	London	27.94	31.17	3.23	12%
13	Southern	27.57	30.61	3.05	11%
14	South Western	28.41	31.06	2.65	9%



Zone	Zone Name (NHH)	2011/12 Tariff (p/kWh)	2012/13 Tariff (p/kWh)	Tariff Changes	
				Absolute	%
1	Northern Scotland	0.89	1.48	0.59	67%
2	Southern Scotland	1.67	2.26	0.59	36%
3	Northern	2.17	2.72	0.55	25%
4	North West	2.74	3.31	0.57	21%
5	Yorkshire	2.70	3.22	0.51	19%
6	N Wales & Mersey	2.95	3.39	0.44	15%
7	East Midlands	3.10	3.60	0.51	16%
8	Midlands	3.39	3.94	0.55	16%
9	Eastern	3.13	3.63	0.51	16%
10	South Wales	3.10	3.37	0.27	9%
11	South East	3.74	3.99	0.25	7%
12	London	3.78	4.17	0.39	10%
13	Southern	3.91	4.34	0.43	11%
14	South Western	3.89	4.23	0.34	9%



Demand TNUoS tariffs have risen across all zones, to reflect the proportion of the increase in the total allowed transmission revenue that is collected through demand charges (73%). The increase is seen in the residual tariff element, which rises from £19.71/kW to £22.83/kW (an increase of £3.12/kW). This increase is the same in all demand zones and accounts for the majority of the overall increase in demand tariffs for suppliers. The increase in the residual since draft tariffs (11 p/kW) is due to the increase the allowed revenue, which as noted before is due mainly to an anticipated under-recovery in 2011/12 which will be corrected in 2012/13.

In common with generation tariffs, locational variations emerge in demand tariffs due to changes in generation and demand. Typically, demand tariffs tend to move in the opposite direction to changes in generation tariffs in the same location. However, differences do arise and are caused by the way in which costs are averaged across nodes in different geographic areas represented by the demand and generation tariff zones.

The following variations to the overall trend are noteworthy:

- ❑ tariffs in **Zone 1** (Northern Scotland), **Zone 2** (Southern Scotland) and **Zone 3** (Northern) have increased more than other zones due to reductions in generation capacity at Cockenzie and Teesside and demand changes in Scotland.
- ❑ tariffs in **Zone 10** (South Wales) have not increased as much as other zones as a result of further generation capacity at Pembroke; and
- ❑ tariffs in **Zone 11** (South East) have not increased as much as other zones due to additional generation capacity from London Array.

If none of the changes generation and demand outlined above had occurred (in addition to the other less significant changes), the increase in the allowed revenue in 2012/13 would have increased all HH demand tariffs by approximately £2.90/kW.

COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS TARIFF FORECASTS

Each year National Grid prepares a forecast of future tariffs over a five-year period. The following section provides a brief explanation for changes between final tariffs for 2012/13 and the forecast of 2012/13 tariffs that was prepared in January 2011.

The generation and demand information used to prepare these forecasts was based on the contracted generation as on 31 October 2010; and demand submissions received to prepare the 2010 SYS published in May 2010. Accordingly, the forecast error in the locational component of tariffs is greatest where there have been changes in the generation and demand. These are most apparent in generation and demand zones in Scotland and north-east England. The most significant of these are the changes in generation at Cockenzie and Teesside, coupled with the increased expected exports over the Moyle interconnector.

The forecast also sought to include a view of the non-locational residual tariff element of generation and demand tariffs. The forecast tended to under-estimate both residual tariffs. The reason for this being twofold. Firstly, the allowed revenue in 2012/13 is higher than forecast, as it did pre-empt the outcome of the roll-over price control review, which has since included a revenues for logged costs. Secondly, the generation and demand charging bases were both over-estimated. In the case of generation, this is partly due TEC reductions that were not anticipated; whilst in the case of demand, the growth of demand indicated by submissions received from DNOs has not materialised. These factors together mean that more revenue needs to be collected from a smaller than forecast charging base.

A further factor driving the generation residual increase is the revenue expected to be collected from local charges and, in particular, from offshore local charges. At the time when the forecast was prepared there was limited experience of the offshore regime and how quickly projects would proceed to asset transfer. As a result of this, the forecast was based on the contracted generation background and the assumption that the formation of the offshore transmission network and OFTO would coincide with the completion of the generation. This has resulted in

an overestimate of the revenues collected from offshore generators, which now means the proportion of the total revenue collectable from generation received from offshore generation is lower than forecast, increasing the generation residual.

Going forward, we shall seek to enhance our forecasts of offshore asset transfer timings and we will also publish information about our forecast generation and demand charging bases so customers can take a view on these. However, in doing this, National Grid will need to remain mindful of any confidentially considerations that may surround projects being developed or existing power stations that may partially / fully close or mothball.

FORECAST OF FUTURE TARIFFS

As noted in December when draft tariffs were published, National Grid is concerned that a future tariff forecast prepared at this point in time may be misleading and be of less value to customers, given the various options for reforming the charging methodology being considered by Project TransmiT⁸. Specifically, in addition to retaining the current charging arrangements, TransmiT is assessing the impacts of some form of so-called 'postage stamp' / non-locational charging or enhancements of the current locational charging approach. The choice between these options (regardless of the detail developed in due course by the industry) will have a significant impact on tariffs, which would undermine any forecast made now. Ofgem has recently published a consultation on the options for change; an assessment of the expected impacts these would have on tariffs; and its initial views on the options that should be taken forward. Ofgem intends to reach its final conclusions in spring 2012 and, depending on the nature of these, code modifications may then be progressed by the industry.

Against this background, National Grid presented its thinking on the annual forecast of future tariffs at the Transmission Charging Methodologies Forum (TCMF)⁹ and subsequently consulted the industry on its proposed way forward¹⁰. The vast majority of the respondents agreed with National Grid's proposal to produce a narrative of the tariff information included in Redpoint's tariff modelling, which was prepared for Ofgem as part of Project TransmiT¹¹.

However, following useful feedback from the respondents, we now also intend to include:

- ❑ a completed transport & tariff model for 2013/14;
- ❑ a forecast of onshore and offshore revenues for a 5 year period; and
- ❑ tables of contracted generation and demand over a 5-year period.

We will look to publish this report in March 2012, which will allow revenue information from NGET's updated RIIO business plan and any notified TEC reductions for 2013/14 to be taken into account.

DISCUSSING TARIFF CHANGES

National Grid is keen to ensure that customers understand the current charging arrangements and why charges have changed from year to year. Therefore, we sought views on holding a web-based seminar to discuss final tariffs once they have been published. We believe this would allow the widest possible participation by all customers and other interested parties.

⁸ [Project TransmiT](#) is a Significant Code Review looking at the options for reforming the GB charging arrangements.

⁹ November [TCMF](#) presentation on future tariffs

¹⁰ [Consultation](#) on proposed change to tariff forecast

¹¹ [Redpoint analysis](#) commissioned by Ofgem for Project TransmiT

Whilst we have not received any specific feedback on this proposal, we intend to go ahead with this proposal. Further details will be provided in due course on the content and timing of this.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you require any further information about the publication of TNUoS tariffs, or wish to provide feedback on web seminar or any other charging matter, please contact the Charging Team on 01926 654633 or email damian.clough@uk.ngrid.com and adam.brown@uk.ngrid.com.