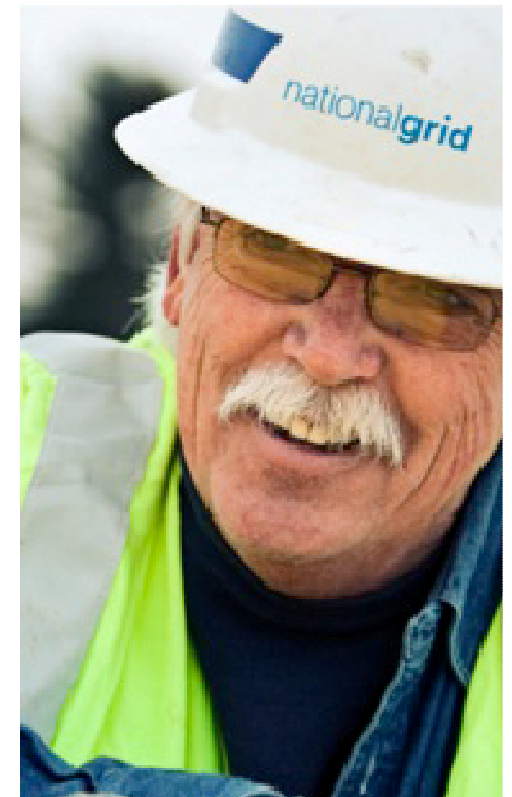
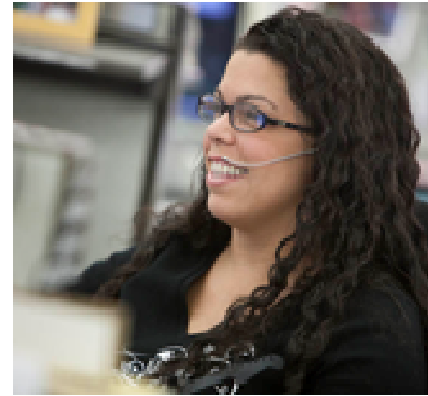


GB ECM-21 Changing tariffs mid-year to implement the Offshore Transmission regime

William Kirk-Wilson, CISG, January 2010



nationalgrid

The power of action.™

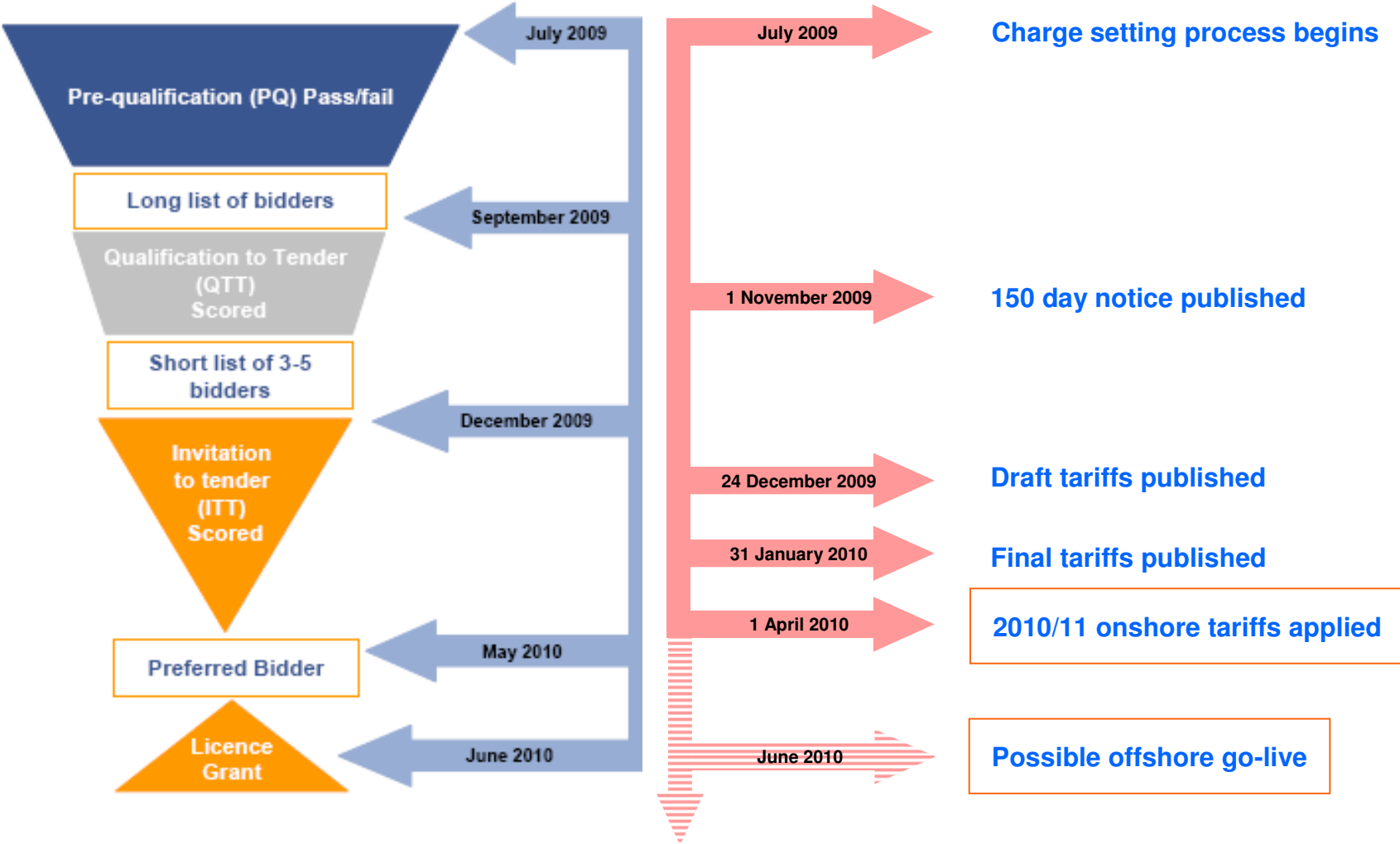
Introduction

- ◆ The issue
- ◆ Options examined
- ◆ Preferred option
- ◆ Examples
- ◆ Forecast affect on tariffs

The issue:- Offshore timeline (1)

- ◆ TNUoS tariffs are published end of January 2010,
- ◆ Offshore regime anticipated goes live is June 2010,
- ◆ TNUoS tariffs collect the offshore revenue, therefore how should TNUoS take account of the offshore tender process?
- ◆ Likely to repeat each year until the offshore regime has fully transitioned.
- ◆ 2010/11 OFTO forecast is £76m +/-£16m.

The issue:- Offshore timeline (2)



National Grid examined 3 options

Option 1- No mid year tariff change (status quo),

Option 2- Limit mid-year tariff changes to offshore tariffs only,

Option 3- Review all tariffs mid year.

Option 3 is the option proposed because:

- ◆ It is the most cost reflective
- ◆ Avoids cross subsidies between onshore/offshore and generation/demand
- ◆ It takes best account of the offshore tender process and mirrors similar arrangements for onshore transmission owners.
- ◆ It is only modifying the process and not seeking to modify the underpinning principles.

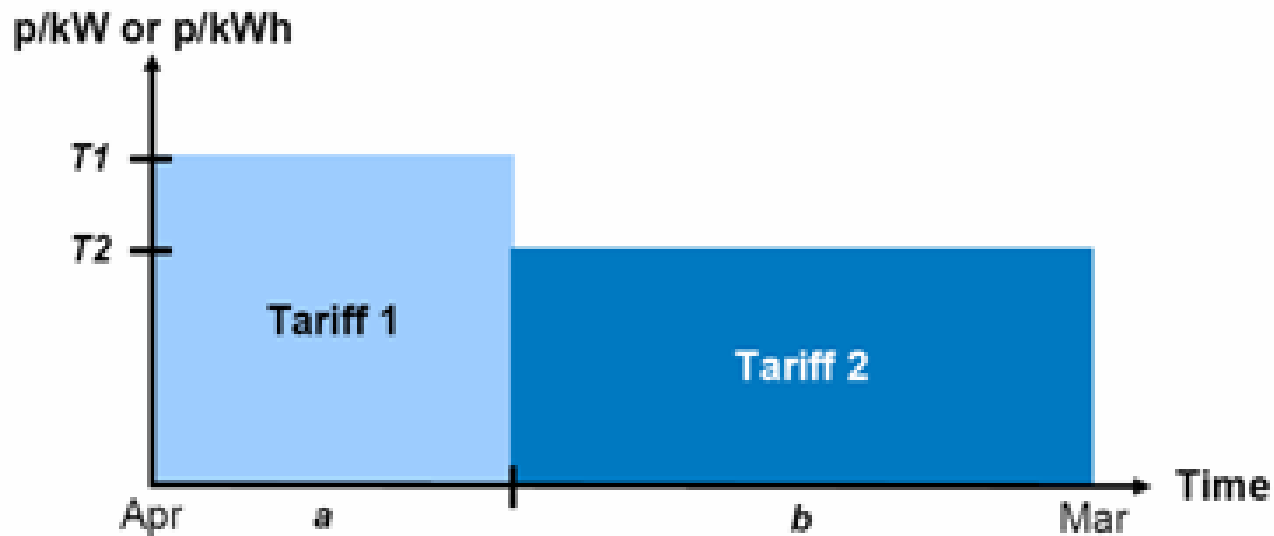
Option 3 – Review all tariffs mid-year

- ◆ National Grid to publish tariffs as per normal in January.
- ◆ Tariffs will be prorated by months.
- ◆ National Grid will revise tariffs as soon as possible following go live for all users (in July i.e. a month after go live?).
- ◆ Tariffs will NOT be backdated, will come into affect from the start of a calendar month and will be fixed for the rest of the year.
- ◆ Monthly charges will be calculated as per normal.
- ◆ Users would not incur an interest charge at reconciliation if a users chargeable capacity did not change (as normal).

Option 3 – Prorating the tariffs

$$\text{Annual Liability} = \text{Chargeable Capacity} \times \left(\frac{a \times \text{Tariff 1}}{12} + \frac{b \times \text{Tariff 2}}{12} \right)$$

where:



Example – Demand TNUoS (Winin Year)

- ◆ HH and NHH based on **forecast** chargeable capacity demand or 4 MW (both use the same capacity assumption) (both use the same capacity assumption)

$$2000 \times \left(\frac{12 \times 6}{12} \right)$$

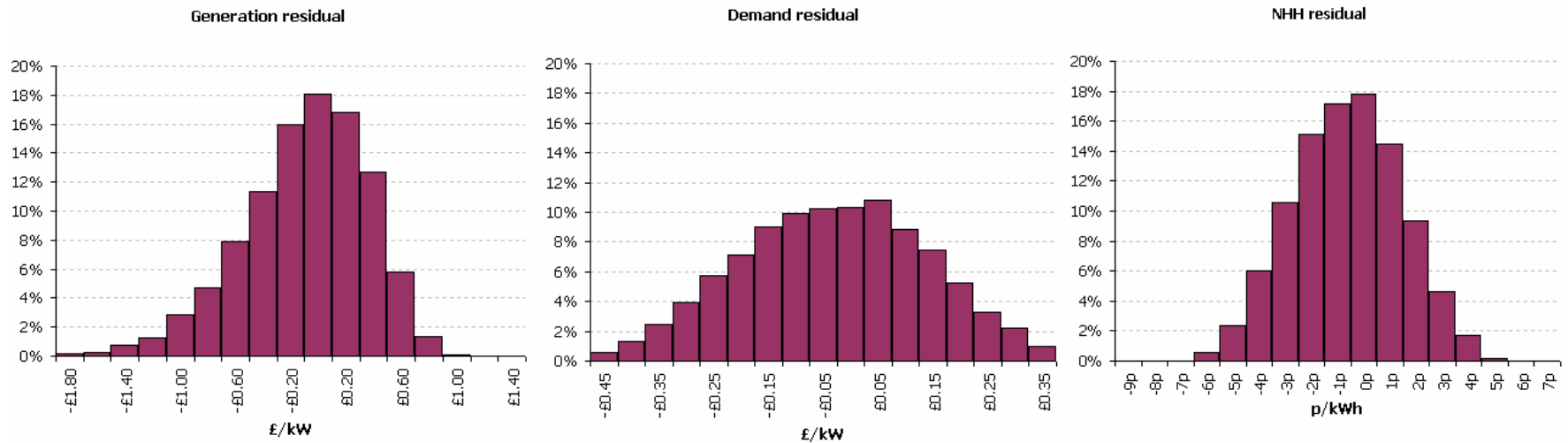
$$2000 \times \left(\frac{3 \times 6}{12} + \frac{9 \times 9}{12} \right)$$

Month	Wider Zonal Tariff £/MW	Triad (kW)	Initial Annual Liability (£k)	Revised Annual Liability (£k)	Monthly Liability £k
Apr	6	2000	12000	-	1000
May	6	2000	12000	-	1000
Jun	6	2000	12000	-	1000
Jul	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Aug	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Sep	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Oct	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Nov	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Dec	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Jan	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Feb	9	2000	-	16500	1500
Mar	9	2000	-	16500	1500
					16500

➔ Increase aligns with obligation to commence payments to the OFTO and 'expansion' of the system

$$\frac{16500 - 3000}{9}$$

Effect on tariffs



Next steps

- ◆ Consultation closes 8th Jan (Friday)
- ◆ Conclusions report to the authority as soon as possible after this.

Any questions?

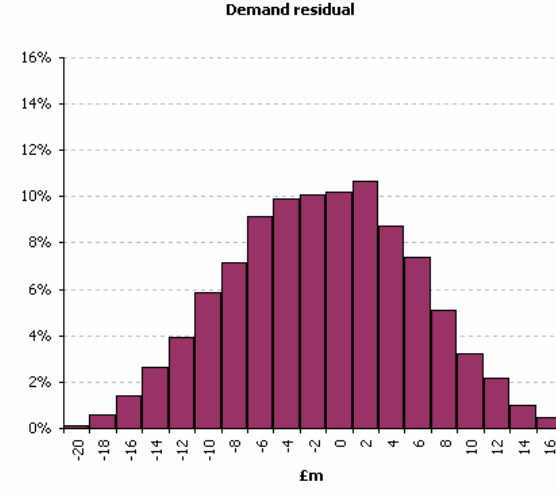
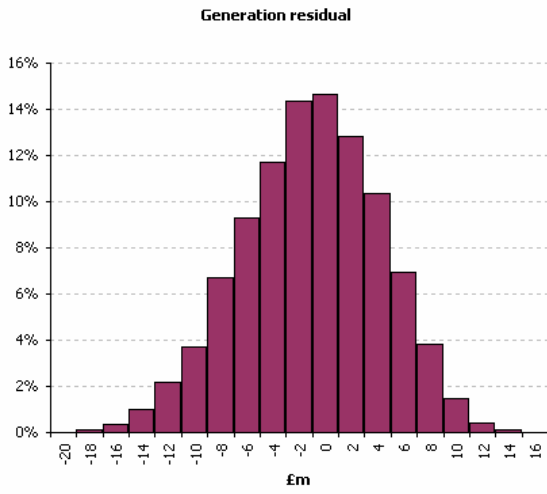
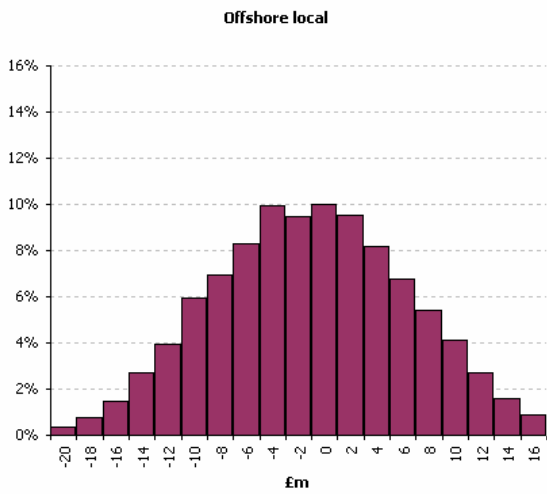


Modelling assumptions

Variable	High limit	Central	Low limit	Distribution type
OFTO Revenue				
Cost of Capital (% of ETV)	12%	9%	4.5%	Triangular
Operating costs (% of ETV)	8%	5%	3%	Triangular
Unit offshore capital costs (£/MW)	0.67	0.51	0.29	Normal
Go-Live date movement (months)	1	0	0	Triangular
Socialisation				
Socialisation level (%)	40%	33%	10%	Triangular

Table 1 Key modelling assumptions used in Monte Carlo simulations

OFTO Revenue impact by residual type



Example – Demand TNUoS (Reconciliation)

- ◆ HH and NHH are reconciled using **actual** chargeable capacity

Month	Wider Zonal Tariff £/MW	Forecast Triad (kW)	Actual Triad (kW)	Initial Monthly Liability (£k)	Reconciled Monthly Liability (£k)	Reconciliation (before interest) (£k)
Apr	6	2000	2100	1000	1050	50
May	6	2000	2100	1000	1050	50
Jun	6	2000	2100	1000	1050	50
Jul	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Aug	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Sep	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Oct	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Nov	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Dec	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Jan	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Feb	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
Mar	9	2000	2100	1500	1575	75
				16500	17325	825

Example – Generation TNUoS (1)

- ◆ No TEC change throughout the charging year

Month	Wider Zonal Tariff £/MW	TEC	Initial Annual Liability (£k)	Revised Annual Liability (£k)	Monthly Liability £k
Apr	10	120	1200	-	100
May	10	120	1200	-	100
Jun	10	120	1200	-	100
Jul	10	120	1200	-	100
Aug	5	120	-	800	50
Sep	5	120	-	800	50
Oct	5	120	-	800	50
Nov	5	120	-	800	50
Dec	5	120	-	800	50
Jan	5	120	-	800	50
Feb	5	120	-	800	50
Mar	5	120	-	800	50
					800

$$120 \times \left(\frac{12 \times 10}{12} \right)$$

$$120 \times \left(\frac{4 \times 10}{12} + \frac{8 \times 5}{12} \right)$$

$$\frac{800 - 400}{8}$$

Example – Generation TNUoS (2)

- ◆ New station commissioning mid-year or TEC change

Month	Wider Zonal Tariff £/MW	TEC	Initial Annual Liability (£k)	Revised Annual Liability (£k)	Monthly Liability £k
Apr	10	0	-	-	0
May	10	0	-	-	0
Jun	10	0	-	-	0
Jul	10	0	-	-	0
Aug	5	0	-	-	0
Sep	5	0	-	-	0
Oct	5	0	-	-	0
Nov	5	120	-	800	160
Dec	5	120	-	800	160
Jan	5	120	-	800	160
Feb	5	120	-	800	160
Mar	5	120	-	800	160
					800

$$120 \times \left(\frac{4 \times 10}{12} + \frac{8 \times 5}{12} \right)$$

$$\frac{800 - 0}{12}$$