

NTS Exit Capacity Charge Volatility

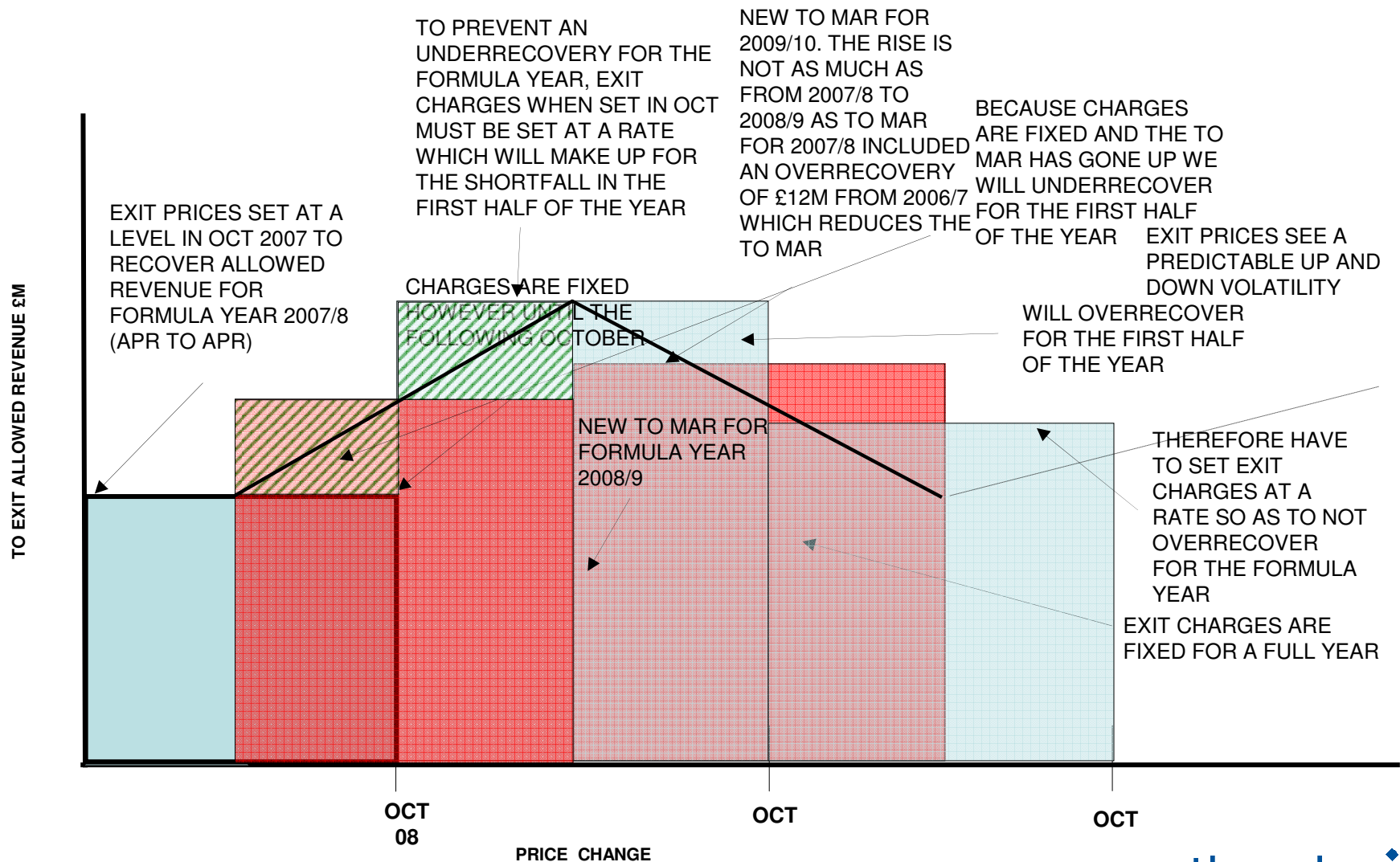
Gas TCMF

9th July 2008

Introduction

- ◆ Exit charges are set Oct_t to Sep_{t+1}.
 - ◆ Standard Special Condition A4 2. (a) (ii)
- ◆ TO MAR applies for Apr_t to Mar_t (formula year t)
- ◆ Charges set in October at a level to recover remaining TO MAR for current formula year (t)
 - ◆ takes into account revenue already recovered through Exit charges Apr_t to Oct_t, and therefore what needs to be recovered for the final 6 months of the formula year (first six months of the gas year)
- ◆ TO MAR changes in Apr_{t+1} and Exit charges set at a rate to recover remaining TO MAR for Oct_t to Mar_t
- ◆ This will cause volatility in Exit Charges as illustrated on the next slide

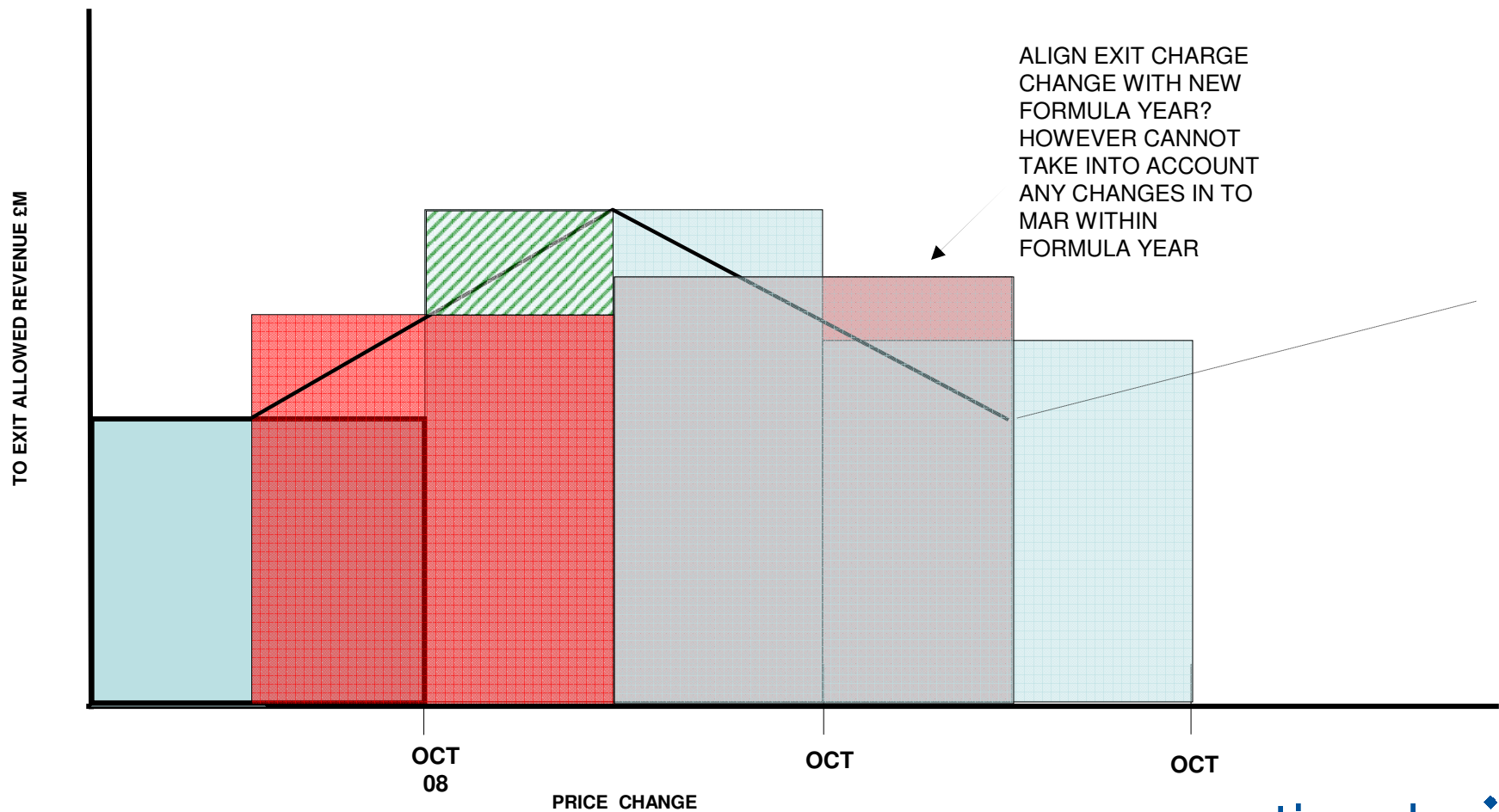
Exit Charges Volatility



What can we do?

- ◆ Accept the volatility?
 - ◆ We have illustrated that charges will be volatile and this can be highlighted in charging notices
- ◆ Apply Exit charges April to April
- ◆ One off April price change in 2009
 - ◆ Full recalculation, or
 - ◆ TO target revenue only

Apply Exit charges April to April



Apply Exit charges April to April

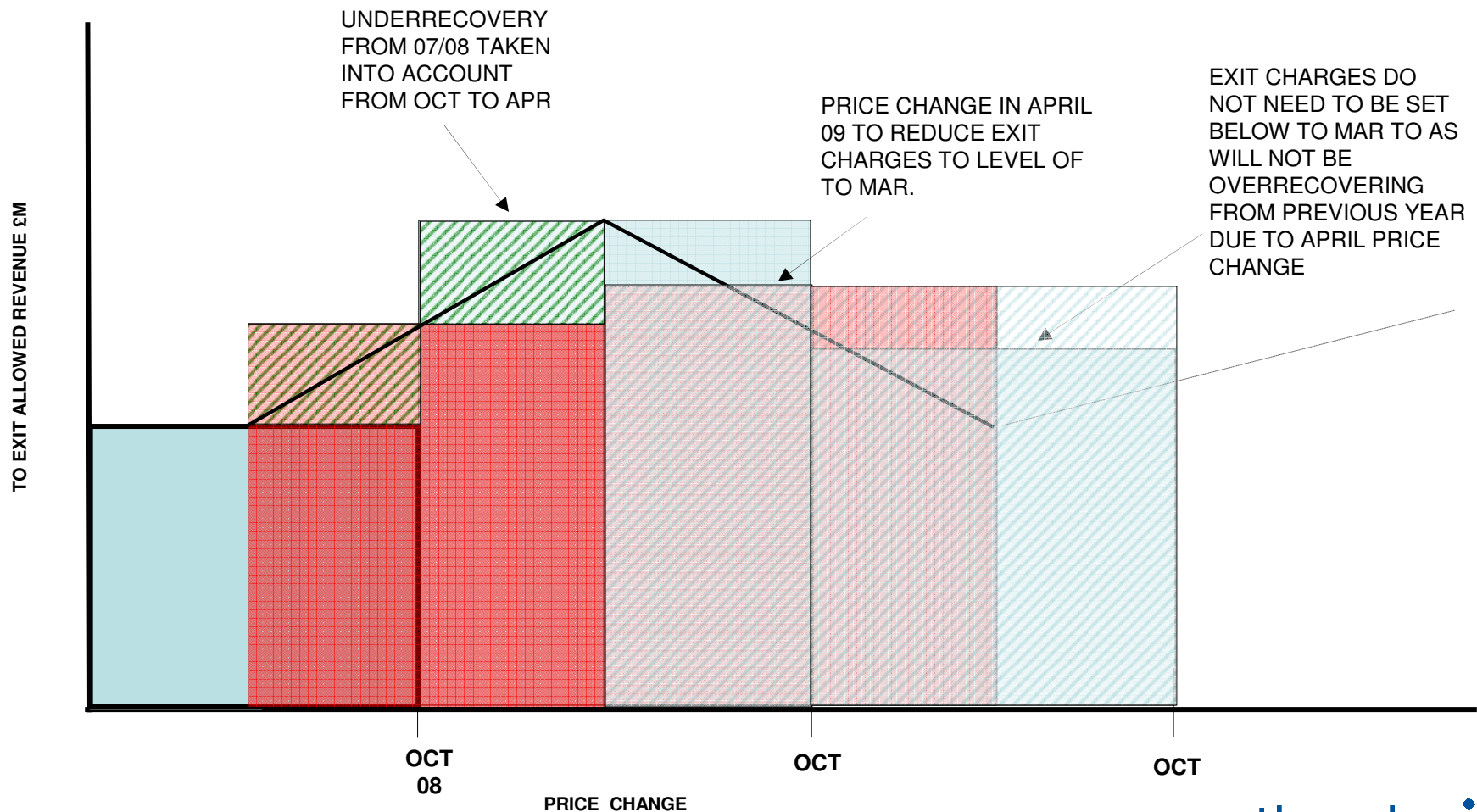
◆ Pros

- ◆ Allowed exit revenue in line with TO MAR
- ◆ Can apply final OCS statements. October change has to use OCS statements a year old
- ◆ Use most recent TYS. Supply has biggest affect on Exit prices
- ◆ Line up with proposed QSEC auction. Issue and set all prices using one set of Transportation models

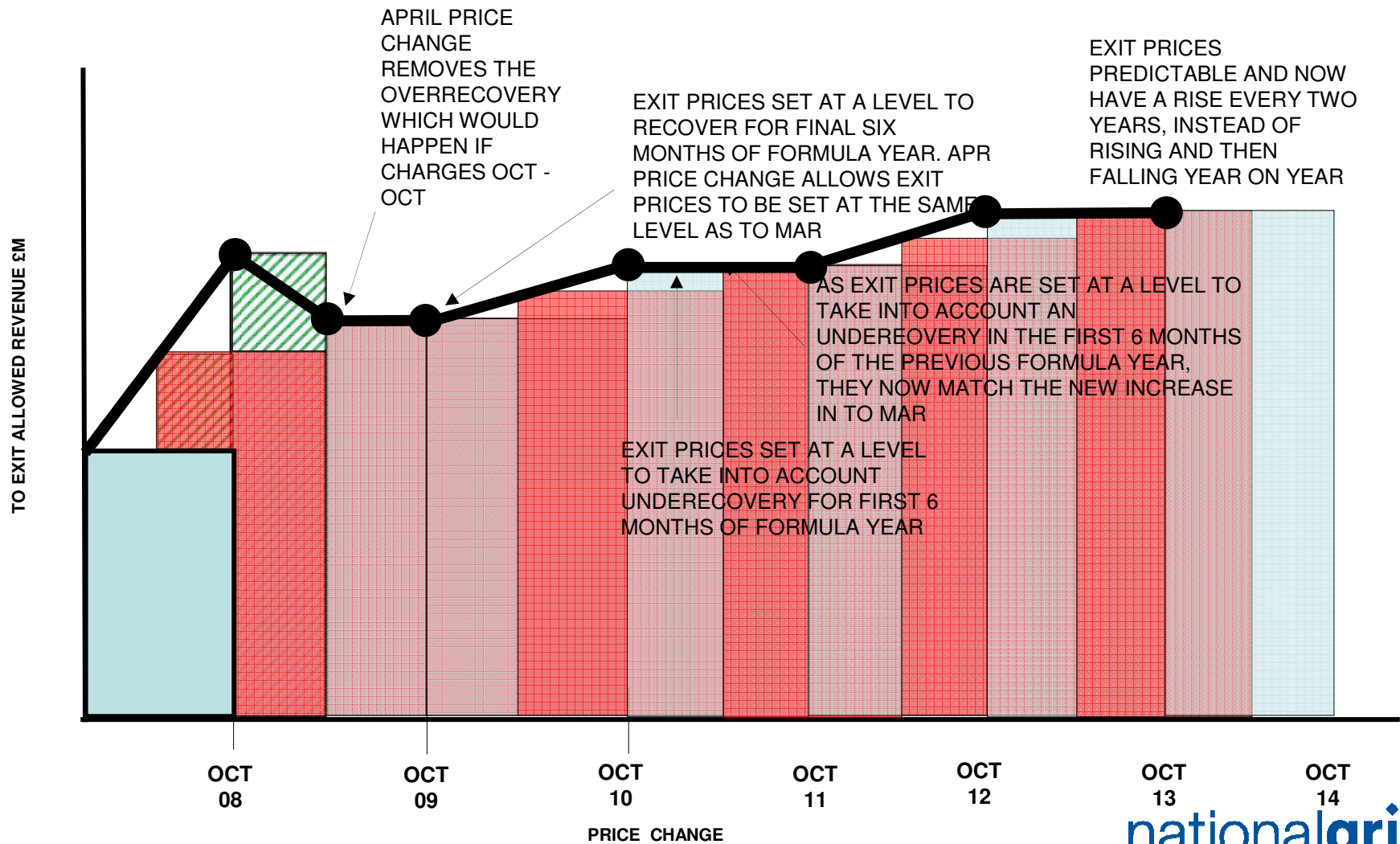
◆ Cons

- ◆ Regime and licence change
- ◆ Exit Charges out of synch with Supply year
- ◆ Demand and supply data 9 months old
- ◆ Any changes past February_{t-1} in TO MAR_t cannot be incorporated into Exit charges. TO MAR_t fixed by October_t
- ◆ Peak demand forecast for supply year, charges set for formula year. How do we take into account changes in October in NDM Exit and annual demand?

One off April 2009 Exit Price Change



One off April 2009 Exit Price Change



One off April 2009 Exit Price Change

◆ Pros

- ◆ Allowed exit revenue in line with TO MAR
- ◆ Stable predictable prices
- ◆ No regime or licence change
- ◆ Uses most up to date demand and supply forecasts
- ◆ Can incorporate any changes in TO MAR
- ◆ No licence change

◆ Cons

- ◆ TYS data 8 months old
- ◆ OCS statements 1 year old
- ◆ Have to produce two sets of Transportation models using different sets of data
- ◆ May cause confusion as changing Exit Prices 3 times in 18 months

One off April 2009 Exit Price Change (TO Target Revenue Only)

◆ Pros

- ◆ Allowed exit revenue in line with TO MAR
- ◆ Stable predictable prices
 - ◆ Constant adjustment to all prices
 - ◆ Indicative prices could be produced along with notice for October price change
- ◆ No licence change
- ◆ Can incorporate any changes in TO MAR
- ◆ No licence change

◆ Cons

- ◆ May cause confusion as changing Exit Prices 3 times in 18 months
- ◆ May require transportation charging methodology change

Way Forward

- ◆ The potential for a April Exit Capacity price change, based on TO revenue only, would require a Charging Methodology change.
 - ◆ Would need to clarify that prices could be reset by only changing the target revenue
- ◆ A charging proposal would provide a route for gauging industry support
 - ◆ A final proposal would be raised subject to industry support
 - ◆ Ofgem consent to change exit capacity prices in April would be required ~ consultation would help process