

UNC Modification	At what stage is this document in the process?
<h1>UNC 0621J:</h1> <h2>Amendments to Gas Transmission Charging Regime</h2>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #00a651; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">01 Modification</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #00a651; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">02 Workgroup Report</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #00a651; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">03 Draft Modification Report</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #00a651; padding: 5px;">04 Final Modification Report</div> </div>
<p>Purpose of Modification:</p> <p>The purpose of this modification proposal is to amend the Gas Transmission Charging regime in order to better meet the relevant charging objectives and customer/stakeholder provided objectives for Gas Transmission Transportation charges and to deliver compliance with relevant EU codes (notably the EU Tariff Code).</p> <p>This modification proposes a Reference Price Methodology (RPM) that calculates capacity prices using a Postage Stamp methodology.</p>	
	<p>The Proposer recommends that this modification should be assessed by a Workgroup</p>
	<p>High Impact: All parties that pay NTS Transportation Charges and / or have a connection to the NTS, and National Grid NTS</p>
	<p>Medium Impact: N/A</p>
	<p>Low Impact: N/A</p>

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Timetable	
The Proposer recommends the following timetable:	
Initial consideration by Workgroup	20 March 2018
Workgroup Report presented to Panel	17 May 2018
Draft Modification Report issued for consultation	21 May 2018
Consultation Close-out for representations	25 June 2018
Final Modification Report available for Panel	09 July 2018
Modification Panel decision	19 July 2018

 **Any questions?**

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1 Summary

What

This modification proposes to introduce a new Gas Transmission Charging regime that produces stable and predictable transportation charging and is compliant with the forthcoming EU Tariff Code (Regulation 2017/460).

Why

The Transportation Charging Methodology currently in place for the calculation of Gas Transmission charges, and the methodology to recover Transmission Owner (TO) and System Operator (SO) revenue through Entry and Exit charges, have been in place for a number of years. Whilst there have been some changes in the last ten years, the basic approach to calculating Entry and Exit Capacity charges and the approach to revenue recovery has not substantially changed.

A critique of the current Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) methodology has identified that it is too volatile, unpredictable and does not provide stability of charges for Users.

How

This Modification proposes to introduce changes to the charging framework by way of making changes to UNC TPD Section Y. It may be necessary to update other sections of the UNC TPD (e.g. TPD Section B, EID Section B) and these will be accommodated as necessary.

This Modification proposes to move from a Reference Price Methodology (RPM) that calculates the capacity prices using the LRMC method to one that is based on a Postage Stamp methodology. The Entry (Exit) Target Revenue will be divided by the sum of the Entry (Exit) Point FCC to produce a single Entry (Exit) Reference Price. Basing the RPM only on Forecasted Contracted Capacity and Target Revenue under a Postage Stamp methodology allocates network costs uniformly which is fair, proportionate and non-distortive.

It also proposes to review other aspects of the charging framework to consider if change is necessary to better meet the required objectives.

It introduces some terminology from the EU Tariff Code, specifically Transmission Services Revenue and Non-Transmission Services Revenue. The revenues will map across to TO and SO revenues thereby not changing the total revenue to be collected through Transportation charges. The more material change will be the amendments to the charging methodologies in calculating the charges that will be applied to recover the allowed revenues from NTS network Users through the Transportation charges.

This proposal also introduces, for some aspects of this methodology change, some transitional arrangements and mechanisms to review and refine components of the charging framework over time so they continue to better facilitate the relevant methodology objectives¹ and support the evolution of the GB charging regime.

¹ As described in Standard Special Condition A5: 'Obligations as Regard Charging Methodology' of the NTS Licence, paragraph 5.

2 Governance

Justification for Authority Direction

This Modification Proposal is recommended to be sent to the Authority for direction as it is likely to have a material effect on commercial activities relating to the shipping, transportation and supply of gas because, if implemented, it is likely to have a material impact on the allocation of charges across NTS Network Users.

Requested Next Steps

This Modification should:

- be assessed by a Workgroup.

3 Why Change?

Drivers

- 3.1. The methodology which is currently in place for the calculation of Gas Transmission charges, and the methodology to recover TO and SO revenue through Entry and Exit charges, has been in place for a number of years. Capacity charges are set on a locational basis based upon forward looking Long Run Marginal Costs. Whilst there have been some changes in the last ten years, the basic approach to calculating NTS Entry and Exit Capacity charges and the approach to revenue recovery arrangements have not substantially changed. What has been seen is change in the patterns of capacity booking behaviours, and the impact on the charges as a result due to the interactivity inherent within the methodology that were not anticipated. Additional regulatory drivers for changes to the charging framework are:

- 3.1.1. The EU Tariff Code²;

- 3.1.2. Ofgem's Gas Transmission Charging Review³

- 3.2. As a result of changing behaviours, such as increased uptake in short term zero-priced capacity, there is an increase in reliance on commodity charges to recover TO revenue. Zero priced capacity has arguably resulted in overbooking of capacity, surplus to User's requirements. The high TO commodity charges, driven largely by the zero-priced capacity can also result in unstable and unpredictable charges. Other charges, such as the NTS Optional Commodity charge (also referred to as "Shorthaul"), have also seen a significant increase in its use which has impacted on other charges in a way that was not originally envisaged.

² <http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/EU%20Tariff%20Code%20-%20final%20clean.pdf>

³ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/gas/transmission-networks/gas-transmission-charging-review>

Mapping Revenues

- 3.3. Within the collection of revenue there are some changes to the terminology used to assign the revenue for the purposes of ultimately calculating charges. These changes are required by the EU Tariff Code. This relates to mapping TO Revenue and SO Revenue to Transmission Services Revenue and Non-Transmission Services Revenue. This does not affect the actual allowed revenue National Grid will be required to recover through the charges.
- 3.4. There are a number of targeted charges in the current methodology and it is necessary to consider which revenue they will contribute towards:
 - 3.4.1. The Distribution Network (DN) Pensions Deficit Charge and NTS Meter Maintenance Charge, under the EU Tariff Code (Article 4), do not fall into the specific criteria for Transmission Services. This Modification proposes that these will be classified as Non-Transmission Services charges thereby contributing towards Non-Transmission Services Revenue.
 - 3.4.2. The St. Fergus Compression charge will be a Non-Transmission Services charge. The methodology used to calculate the St. Fergus Compression Charge is not proposed to be reviewed at this stage.
 - 3.4.3. The methodologies to calculate these charges (DN Pensions Deficit, NTS Meter Maintenance and St. Fergus Compression) are not proposed to be reviewed at this time. Whilst these could be considered as either Transmission Services or Non-Transmission Services, providing it is approved by the National Regulatory Authority (NRA), it is proposed this is a pragmatic way to charge for these items.

Pricing Methodology

- 3.5. The current RPM (including the adjustments applied in order to calculate capacity charges) produces charges that are volatile and unpredictable. This causes challenges for investment decisions and in predicting operational costs for connected parties year on year and as such, is a key area to be addressed.
- 3.6. Alternative options to replace the current RPM include Capacity Weighted Distance (CWD) and Postage Stamp (PS). Each of these methodologies seeks to allocate historical costs to entry and exit points. An assessment of RPMs⁴⁵, concluded that Reference Prices generated by both the CWD Model and PS Model are impacted by fluctuations in the inputs; however, the impact on Entry and Exit and across each location is identical and predictable. Basing the RPM only on Forecasted Contracted Capacity and Revenue under a Postage Stamp methodology retains these advantages and allocates costs uniformly. We believe that this

⁴ See <https://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/ntscmf/subg1model>

⁵ See <https://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/ggf/CWD%20and%20Postage%20Stamp%20modellimg%20-%20Sensitivities%20Analysis%20v1%2000.pdf>

approach is fair, proportionate and non-distortive and compliant with the EU Tariff Code and UNC charging objectives. Analysis has shown that allocating these costs locationally by including distances between sites in the CWD model creates price distortions at entry and exit points at the extremities of the network.

- 3.7. The proposed use of PS in the RPM resolves this issue by introducing uniform prices and as such making them more predictable. This makes the RPM more relevant to how the NTS is used and expected to be used. It would better suit the current and future expectations for the NTS and maximising its use (driven through market behaviour) rather than using a RPM built on the foundation of continued expansion.
- 3.8. As a result of changing the RPM, any adjustments, discounts and other charges must be reviewed in order to avoid unintended consequences and to ensure that a clear impact assessment (including any Ofgem Impact Assessment) can be carried out on the total impact of these adjustments, discounts and other charges to NTS customers and to the end consumer.
- 3.9. This Proposal considers EU compliance with the EU Tariff Code which has a deadline to implement the changes of 31 May 2019. Price changes would apply from 01 October 2019.
- 3.10. This Proposal also seeks to establish a framework for review and update of key inputs to the newly established RPM which will further the objectives of the RPM.
- 3.11. This Proposal aims to simplify the charging methodology, limiting aspects of the methodology whereby some charges can materially impact other charges and also eliminating the influence between Transmission and Non-Transmission Services.

Forecasted Contractual Capacity

- 3.12. The proposed changes to the charging regime may result in changes to commercial behaviours in the procurement of capacity rights. Given this uncertainty, a transitional approach for the period commencing 01 October 2019 is proposed based on capacity values documented in the National Grid Licence.
- 3.13. Beyond 30 September 2021, RWE proposes an approach that ensures FCC is reviewed annually and updates considered, and updated in the appropriate transportation charging statement and charging models. This review of FCC values will, at an appropriate point, take account of any behavioural changes in capacity procurement observed under the revised charging regime with the aim of aligning the FCC closer to actual bookings. At the same time the FCC is reviewed and updated, beyond 30 September 2021, there will be an additional adjustment to the reserve prices in order to account for the anticipated under collection driven by the application of any discounts (e.g. interruptible and specific capacity discounts).

Multipliers

- 3.14. Adjustments or separate charges can be applied in the calculation of the Entry and Exit Capacity Reserve Prices. These can serve a number of functions such as to acknowledge any potential risk associated with the type of Entry or Exit Capacity, to facilitate the recovery of revenues where relevant or beneficial to do so, and to encourage behaviours along with ensuring National Grid fulfils any relevant obligations.

- 3.15. Multipliers are applied to the Reference Price to produce the Reserve Price. Under the EU Tariff code (Article 13), the Multipliers for Interconnection Point (IP) quarterly standard capacity products and for IP monthly standard capacity products should be no less than 1 and no more than 1.5. For IP daily standard capacity products and IP within-day standard capacity products, the Multipliers should be no less than 1 and no more than 3. For the IP daily standard capacity products and IP within-day standard capacity products, the multipliers may be less than 1 but higher than 0 or higher than 3, where duly justified.
- 3.16. Beyond 30 September 2020, Multipliers for IPs need to be consulted on each year (as per Article 28 of the EU Tariff code).

Discounts

- 3.17. The pricing of Interruptible (Entry) / off-peak (Exit) capacity will change from the current pricing approach. It will be consistent with the EU Tariff Code Article 16 and applied to all points. The changes proposed permit an adjustment to the relevant firm entry or exit Reserve Price in the calculation of a non-zero Reserve Price and the calculation of that Reserve Price for interruptible products.
- 3.18. The adjustment applied will be proportional to the probability of interruption and will be forward looking based upon an expectation of interruption over the coming year. An adjustment factor ('A' factor) may also be applied to reflect the estimated economic value of the product which will be factored into the assessment. Together, the probability of interruption and the 'A' factor make up the adjustment to be applied to the Reserve Price of the equivalent standard firm capacity product.
- 3.19. Within the EU Tariff Code there are requirements to apply further discounts for storage capacity, where that discount must be at least 50%. This minimum discount is specific to storage in order to avoid double charging and in recognition of the general contribution to system flexibility and security of supply of such infrastructure. RWE proposes an enduring storage discount value but recognises that EU Tariff Code requirements for the charging regime to be reviewed, as a whole, at least every 5 years.
- 3.20. Any specific 'site type' discounts contemplated by the EU Tariff Code (Article 9) are applied to the Reserve Price to produce a final Reserve Price for the particular Firm Entry or Exit Capacity product at that particular point. The adjustment for Entry Points and Exit Points will be based on the values specified in the Transportation Statement and will be subject to the required annual consultation.

Revenue Recovery

- 3.21. These proposals incorporate a mechanism to manage the consequence of under or over recovery of revenues from Transmission Services Capacity Charges. The approach advocated is an initial period where these Revenue Recovery charges are applied at most points as a flow based (commodity) charge which then transitions to a capacity-based charge on an enduring basis.
- 3.22. Whilst RWE recognises that use of commodity (as opposed to capacity) charges must be the exception within the overall charging proposals to be compliant with the EU Tariff Code, we believe this approach is appropriate in this case. This is on the basis that it is beneficial to managing the under or over recovery of Transmission Services revenue until such time as the

industry can have confidence in the production and use of a capacity forecast to be developed by National Grid that can be used both for the purposes of setting capacity reserve prices and for managing revenue recovery, where needed.

3.23. RWE considers that the proposed transition is as short as practicable and provides a means to mitigate the risks associated with Transmission Services revenue being wholly capacity based from October 2019. Without evidence of the change in behaviours for capacity bookings under the new regime and given National Grid's experience to date in the use of commodity to manage revenue recovery, the temporary use of commodity as revenue recovery charge will be an effective way to manage the revenue under / over recovery in compliance with Article 17(1) of the EU Tariff Code. It will also afford National Grid time to develop a capacity booking forecast capability learning from any changing capacity booking behaviours in the market.

3.24. From October 2021, the charging framework moves away from the commodity charge to a greater dependency on a capacity forecast and a significantly reduced revenue recovery charge that would be capacity-based achieving 100% capacity basis for recovery of Transmission Services revenue.

3.24.1. From October 2021, the calculation of the capacity prices will, at the time of calculation, take into account the revenue shortfall from any discounts referred to in paragraphs 3.17 to 3.20 of Section 3) in order to adjust the reserve prices such that the amount forecast to be under collected as a result of these discounts is reduced. For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of capacity charges from 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2021 will not have this additional step.

3.24.2. The approach in 3.24.1, applicable from October 2021, means that less revenue will be required to be collected from the Transmission Services Revenue Recovery charges than if it were not carried out. It is most relevant to do this step from October 2021 at the same time as the FCC is updated.

NTS Optional Charge

3.25. RWE proposes to retain a charge that discourages inefficient bypass of the NTS. The general principle is to retain an incentive to utilise the NTS rather than construct a dedicated pipeline to exit points that are sufficiently close to an entry point. Such a product should consider the most appropriate method of applying such a charge and in its derivation should consider such elements as the costs of building an alternative pipeline and a reasonable limit over which this may be considered economic to construct and how the charge functions with the rest of the charging framework to be in keeping with the general principle of the NTS Optional Charge.

3.25.1. Within the transition period, RWE proposes to effectively retain this through the use of, in principle, the existing NTS Optional Commodity ('NTS shorthaul') charge as an alternative charge to the transitional Transmission Services entry and exit Revenue Recovery charges.

3.25.2. RWE continue to believe it is appropriate to dis-incentivise the construction of dedicated pipelines to exit points which are sufficiently close to an entry point.

- 3.26. Recognising the proposed transition to an entirely capacity based Transmission Services charges in October 2021 (after the end of the transition period), RWE proposes that the application of the NTS Optional Charge as an alternative to the transition period Transmission Services charges expires at the end of the transition period. For the calculation and application of an equivalent charge on an enduring basis after the transition period (i.e. from 01 October 2021), we anticipate a future change proposal to be raised to achieve this.
- 3.27. As a means of applying the NTS Optional charge in the transition period, there are two key differences that will apply:

3.27.1. *Inclusion of a 60km distance cap.*

As the existing charge is based on a fixed formula (as opposed to a percentage discount for example), the number of Entry / Exit Point combinations for which the optional charge is less than the standard charge is far in excess of the numbers initially intended. Consequently, the entry to exit point distances within scope are also far in excess of the distances initially envisaged.

RWE considers that the distance cap proposed constrains the availability of the incentive to those exit points sufficiently close to entry points (to genuinely consider construction of a dedicated pipeline) in line with the original aims of the optional charge.

3.27.2. *Indexation of the costs incorporated into the charge formula.*

The existing formula incorporates four numeric values which are driven by the estimated cost of laying and operating a dedicated pipeline of NTS specification in 1997. RWE proposes that these cost inputs are updated to October 2017 values via indexation using the Retail Prices Index. Prospectively, RWE believes it is appropriate to update these costs (via indexation) for the relevant charging period and proposes to use the Retail Prices Index for this purpose (i.e. for October 2019 the cost inputs will be updated using RPI to October 2019 and for October 2020 updated using RPI to October 2020).

- 3.28. Other aspects of the existing NTS Optional Commodity charge derivation are proposed to be retained within the new NTS Optional Charge:

3.28.1. The existing range of pipe sizes taken into account;

3.28.2. The maximum daily capacity, as derived from the maximum hourly volume as specified in the Network Exit Agreement, as an input to the formula; and

3.28.3. The maximum daily capacity load being subject to a 75% load factor adjustment; and

3.28.4. The existing determination of 'eligible quantities' (including the current bespoke arrangement at the Bacton ASEP (introduced by UNC Modification 0534) is principally retained

Existing Contracts and Interim Contracts (Collectively referred to as Historical Contracts)

3.29. RW- proposes provisions to apply for Entry Capacity (for 01 October 2019 or beyond) allocated up to and including the last day of the month in which Ofgem issues its letter directing implementation of this Proposal. .

3.29.1. This will include Existing Contracts, as outlined in Article 35 in EU Tariff Code where the “*contract or capacity booking concluded before the entry into force of the EU Tariff Code – 6 April 2017, such contracts or capacity bookings foresee no change in the levels of capacity and/or commodity based transmission tariffs except for indexation, if any*”.

3.29.2. This will also include Interim Contracts, as defined in this Proposal whereby the contract or capacity booking concluded between entry into force of the EU Tariff Code (06 April 2017) and up to and including the last day of the month in which Ofgem issues its letter directing implementation of this Proposal. Beyond this date, sufficient clarity of the charging regime to apply from 01 October 2019 is apparent and therefore no specific treatment (for capacity subsequently booked) is proposed.

3.29.3. The capacity procured under these contracts impact the application of the Postage Stamp charging model (specifically when determining Reference Prices at Entry Points) and calculation of Transmission Services Revenue Recovery Charges.

Periodic Consultation Processes

3.30. This Proposal advocates determination of a number of pricing related values on a periodic basis following consultation with stakeholders. Where National Grid believes it is efficient to do, consultation on more than one pricing related value may, in practice, be incorporated into a single consultation document and process.

Aspects of the GB Charging Regime where there are no proposals for change:

The following is a list of items for which changes are not being proposed at this time but could be the next steps in the evolution of the GB charging regime.

- Auction Structure – All timings for auctions will be as per prevailing terms (including any changes implemented to comply with CAM).
- Entry/Exit Split – No change is proposed to the current 50:50 split.
- Gas Year/Formula Year – the Formula Year (April to March) and Gas Year (October to September) will be retained.
- DN Pensions Deficit Charge – No change to the calculation or the application of the charge.
- St. Fergus Compression Charge – No change is proposed to the calculation or the application of the charge.
- NTS Metering Charge - No change is proposed to the calculation or the application of the charge
- Shared Supply Meter Point Administration Charges - No change is proposed to the calculation or the application of the charge
- Allocation Charges at Interconnectors - No change is proposed to the calculation or the application of the charge
- Categorisation of Entry and Exit Points – Maintain the link to the Licence for categorisation.
- Seasonal Factors – Not used in current methodology and propose not to introduce.

- Fixed Pricing – As per Modification 0611, Amendments to the firm capacity payable price at IPs.
- Allowed Revenue – No change as per the Licence.
- Principles and application of Interruptible – As per prevailing terms. In respect of IPs, the terms implemented pursuant to Modification 0500, EU Capacity Regulations - Capacity Allocation Mechanisms with Congestion Management Procedures.

4 Code Specific Matters

Reference Documents

There are summary documents available on each of the topics (mentioned in the solution section of the modification proposal) which have been discussed at NTSCMF and sub-groups related to the gas charging review, which are available at: <http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/ntscmf/subg1page> and <http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/ntscmf/subg1model>.

A Postage Stamp Model and User Guide have been produced which can be found at: <http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/ntscmf>.

A Postage Stamp model is also available to be able to do a comparison of the prices in each of these models (found at the same location).

A Non-Transmission Services model has been produced which can be found at: <http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/ntscmf>

Uniform Network Code (UNC) Section Y:

http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/TPD%20Section%20Y%20-%20Charging%20Methodologies_29.pdf

UNC European Interconnection Document (EID):

<http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/EID>

EU Tariff Code:

<http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/EU%20Tariff%20Code%20-%20final%20clean.pdf>

Implementation Document for the Network Code on Harmonised Transmission Tariff Structures for Gas (Second Edition)

https://www.entsog.eu/public/uploads/files/publications/Tariffs/2017/TAR1000_170928_2nd%20Implementation%20Document_Low-Res.pdf

Uniform Network Code (UNC) Section B:

http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/TPD%20Section%20B%20-%20System%20Use%20&%20Capacity_55.pdf

NTS Transportation Statements:

<http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/ntschargingstatements>

Customer and Stakeholder Objectives:

<http://www.gasgovernance.co.uk/sites/default/files/NTS%20Charging%20Review%20Objectives%2006Sep16%20v1.0.pdf>

Gas Transmission Charging Review (GTCR) and associated update letters:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/gas/transmission-networks/gas-transmission-charging-review>

Knowledge/Skills

An understanding of the Section Y Part A within the UNC, NTS Transportation Statements, the EID within the UNC, Section B within the UNC, the EU Tariff code, GTCR documentation and the customer / stakeholder objectives developed within NTSCMF would be beneficial.

Definitions

Term (Abbreviation)	Description
Existing Contracts (ECs) (for the purposes of this modification)	Arrangements ECs relating to Long Term Entry capacity allocated before 6 April 2017 (Entry into Force of EU Tariff Code) and Long Term Entry capacity allocated before the implementation of this Modification.
Forecasted Contracted Capacity (FCC)	FCC is the capacity input to the RPM that will be used Transmission Services capacity charges calculation that for this proposal will be through a Postage Stamp methodology. There should be an FCC value for every Entry and Exit point which will be summed to produce an Entry Point FCC and an Exit Point FCC.
Historical Contracts (HCs)	The combination of Existing Contracts (ECs) (for the purposes of this Modification) and Interim Contracts (ICs).
Interim Contracts (ICs)	Arrangements relating to Long Term Entry capacity allocated between 6 April 2017 and up to and including the last day of the month in which Ofgem issues its letter directing implementation of this Proposal.
Long Run Marginal Costs (LRMC) Model	This is the current underlying RPM used in the calculation of the Entry and Exit Capacity Prices. Whilst there are different approaches in Entry and Exit as to how secondary adjustments are applied, the underlying LRMC principles are there in both. The LRMC approach is an investment focused methodology where the intention is to have strong locational signals to facilitate decision making. More information is available in TBD Section Y of UNC.
Multipliers	The factor applied to the respective proportion (runtime) of the Base Reference Price in order to calculate the Reference Price for non-yearly standard capacity product
Non-Transmission Services	The regulated services other than transmission services and other than services regulated by Regulation (EU) No 312/2014 that are

	provided by the transmission system operator;
Non-Transmission Services Revenue	The part of the allowed or target revenue which is recovered by non-transmission tariffs
Postage Stamp Model	<p>The Postage Stamp model fundamentally requires two main inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A revenue value is required, which will be the target revenue required to be recovered from Transmission Services, split between Entry and Exit; • A capacity value for each Entry and Exit point that will be the Forecasted Contracted Capacity (FCC) (which is mentioned later in this section). <p>The Postage Stamp model produces the Transmission Services Reference Prices and, with additional adjustments, produces the Transmission Services Reserve Prices.</p>
Reference Price	Price for a capacity product for firm capacity with a duration of one year, which is applicable at entry and exit points and which is used to set capacity based transmission tariffs. This will be produced in p/kWh/a (pence per kWh per annum).
Reference Price Methodology (RPM)	<p>The methodology applied to the part of the transmission service revenue to be recovered from capacity based transmission tariffs with the aim of deriving Reference Prices. Applied to all entry and exit points in a system.</p> <p>The RPM therefore is the framework to spread certain costs / revenues (relevant to the methodology in place) to the Entry and Exit points and thereby on to network users.</p>
Reserve Price	<p>Reserve Price for Yearly standard capacity = the Reference Price</p> <p>Reserve Price for Non- yearly standard capacity is calculated by applying any Multipliers (if applicable).</p> <p>This will be produced in p/kWh/d (pence per kWh per day).</p>
Target Revenue	This is the revenue required to be recovered from a particular set of charges. There will be an Entry Target Revenue and an Exit Target Revenue.
Transmission Services	The regulated services that are provided by the transmission system operator within the entry-exit system for the purpose of transmission.
Transmission Services Revenue	The part of the allowed or target revenue which is recovered by transmission tariffs.
Transportation Statement	The Transportation Statement containing the Gas Transmission

	Transportation Charges
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5 Solution

This modification proposal seeks to amend TPD Section Y, Part A (The Gas Transmission Transportation Charging Methodology) of the UNC, by changing the methodology for the calculation of gas transmission transportation charges. Changes to TPD Sections B (System Use and Capacity) and European Interconnection Document (EID) Section B (Capacity) are also required

Mapping of the revenue to Transmission Services revenue and Non-Transmission Services revenue (see paras 3.3 and 3.4 in section 3)

Transmission Services Charges

It is proposed that Transmission Services charges will be collected via:

- Transmission Services Capacity charges made up of;
 - Transmission Entry Capacity charges;
 - Transmission Exit Capacity charges;
- Transmission Services Entry Revenue Recovery charges;
- Transmission Services Exit Revenue Recovery charges; and
- NTS Optional charges.

Non-Transmission Services Charges

It is proposed that Non-Transmission Services charges will be collected via:

- Non-Transmission Services Entry and Exit Charges;
- St Fergus Compression Charges;
- NTS Metering Charges; and
- DN Pensions Deficit charges.

Transmission Services Charges

Reference Price Methodology (see paras 3.5 to 3.11 in section 3)

It is proposed that a Postage Stamp approach is used in the RPM.

One RPM will be used for the calculation of Reference Prices for all Entry Points and all Exit Points on the system. The RPM produces Entry and Exit Capacity Reference Prices for the applicable gas year which in turn through the relevant adjustments and calculation steps will determine the Entry and Exit Capacity Reserve Prices.

Final Reference Prices

It is proposed that the calculation of the final Reference Price for a given Entry Point or Exit point cannot be zero. Where a zero price arises as a result of the FCC value or the Existing Contracts (EC) influencing

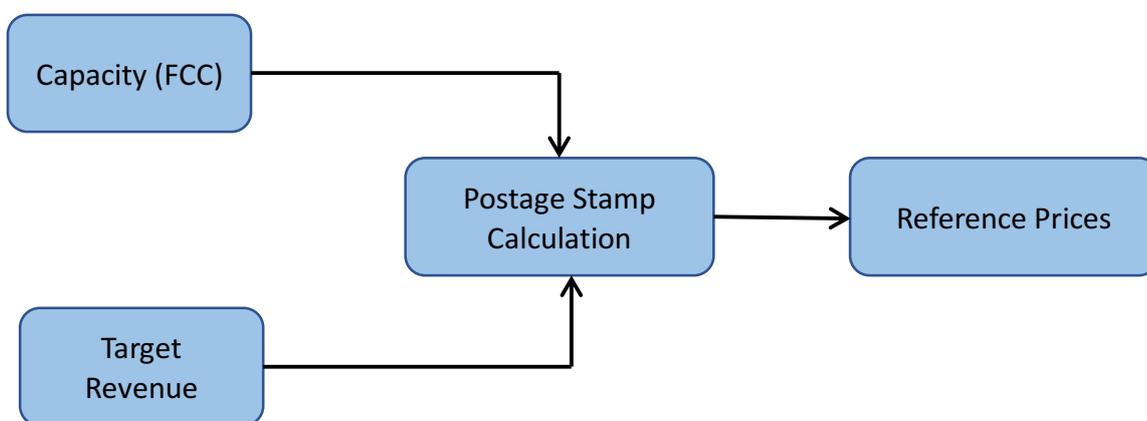
the Postage Stamp calculation (see below), then the Reference Price to be used for such points will be the Entry Point Postage Stamp price (for an Entry Point) or the Exit Point Postage Stamp price (for an Exit Point).

Calculations within the Postage Stamp Model

Proposed Postage Stamp Model for calculating Entry and Exit Capacity Base Reference Prices:

The proposed Postage Stamp approach fundamentally requires two main inputs:

- Target Entry Transmission Services Revenue (which is Allowed Revenue net of known Existing Contracts (EC) revenue and Interim Contracts (IC) revenue) and Target Exit Transmission Services Revenue. .
- Capacity (FCC) – Entry FCC (which is net of Existing Contracts (EC) capacity and Interim Contracts (IC) capacity) and Exit FCC.



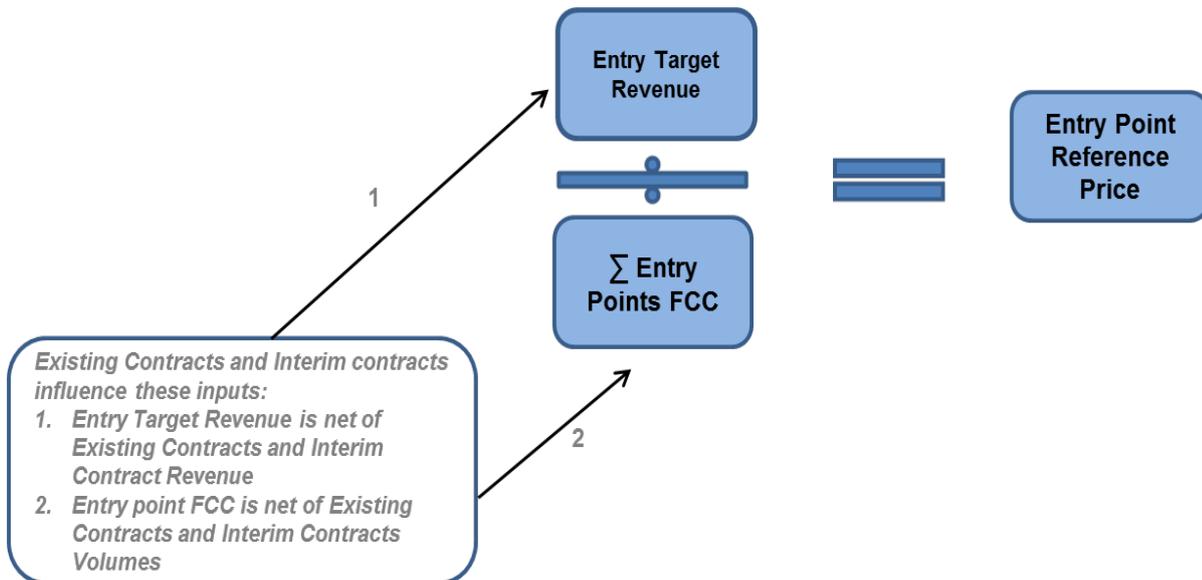
Key steps in the Postage Stamp calculations:

	Entry Capacity Calculation	Exit Capacity Calculation
Reference price	$\frac{\text{Entry Target Revenue}^\#}{\text{Sum Entry Point FCC}^*}$	$\frac{\text{Exit Target revenue}}{\text{Sum Exit Point FCC}}$

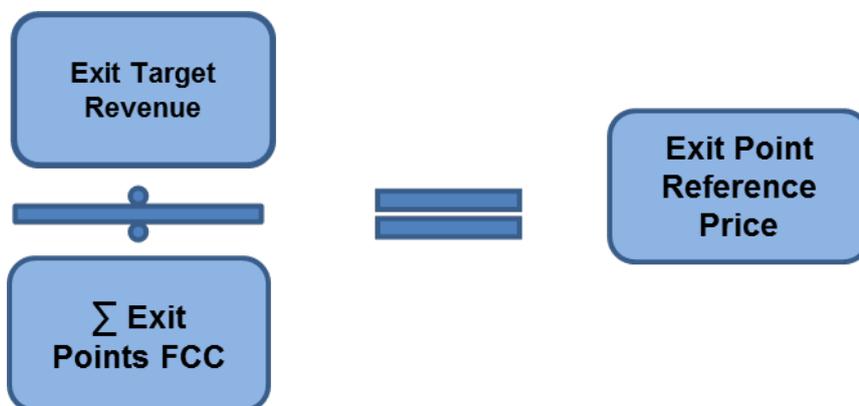
[#]Entry Target Revenue – this is net of revenues associated with Existing Contracts and Interim Contracts.

^{*}Entry FCC – this is the Entry FCC net of capacity associated with Existing Contracts and Interim Contracts.

Entry Point Reference Prices are calculated in the following steps in the Postage Stamp model:



Exit Point Reference Prices are calculated in the following steps in the Postage Stamp model:



Forecasted Contracted Capacity (FCC) (see paras 3.12 and 3.13 in section 3)

It is proposed that:

- for the period commencing 01 October 2019 until 30 September 2021 (inclusive), the FCC for an Entry Point or an Exit Point will be equal to the 'Baseline capacity' specified within National Grid's Licence (Special Condition 5F Table 4B for Entry Points, and Special Condition 5G Table 8 for Exit Points) for the relevant Entry Point or Exit Point; and
- for the period commencing 01 October 2021 onwards, the FCC for an Entry Point or an Exit Point will be equal to a forecast value determined by National Grid taking account of capacity booking trends observed at respective Entry Points and Exit Points from 1st October 2019. The approach to determine a capacity forecast will be developed and shared with industry and the intention is

that it be transparent and to keep the approach flexible to develop the best possible forecast to be applied to the relevant year from 2021 onwards in the calculation of the capacity charges.

Reserve Prices produced from Reference Prices (see paras 3.14 to 3.16 in Section 3)

It is proposed that Reserve Prices for capacity will be produced in p/kWh/d. The Reserve Prices will be calculated each year based on the latest available set of inputs and once published, these will be the Reserve Prices applicable for the relevant gas year regardless of when the capacity product is procured. For example, capacity procured in 2019 for a period in October 2025 will be subject to the Reserve Prices determined for gas year 2025/26 plus, where applicable, any auction premium initially contracted for.

It is proposed that the Reserve Price for Firm capacity at an Entry Point or an Exit Point is determined by application of any applicable Multipliers to the relevant Reference Price.

It is proposed that Multipliers

- shall not be zero for any capacity type or product;
- are not to be used for the purposes of managing revenue recovery;
- shall be calculated on an ex-ante basis ahead of the applicable year.

It is proposed that:

- for the period commencing 01 October 2019 until 30 September 2020 (inclusive) the Multiplier applied to the Reference Prices for all Entry Point and Exit Points in order to determine the Reserve Price will be 1.
- for the period commencing 01 October 2020 onwards, the applicable Multipliers for a given gas year will be subject to an annual consultation described below. Once finalised they will be published in the Transportation Statement.

Interruptible (Entry) and Off Peak (Exit) Capacity (see paras 3.17 to 3.18 in Section 3)

It is proposed that the Reserve Price for Interruptible Capacity at an Entry Point and Off Peak Capacity at an Exit Point is derived by application of an ex-ante discount to the Reserve Prices for the corresponding Firm capacity products (the day ahead firm price at the relevant Entry Point and the daily firm price at the relevant Exit Point).

It is proposed that when determining the level of discount applied in respect of Interruptible and Off Peak Capacity from 01 October 2019, the likelihood of interruption and the estimated economic value of the Interruptible or Off Peak capacity products are used to determine a discount value (as per Article 16 of EU Regulation 2017/460). It is further proposed to adopt a 'banding approach' for the period commencing 01 October 2019 and for subsequent years, such that the proposed discount value will be rounded up to the nearest 10%:

It is proposed that:

- for the period commencing 01 October 2019 until 30 September 2020 (inclusive) the discount applied in respect of Interruptible and Off-Peak Capacity:
 - at Entry Points is 10%; and
 - at Exit Points is 10%.

- for the period commencing 01 October 2020 onwards, the level of discounts applied in respect of Interruptible and Off-Peak Capacity will be subject to an annual consultation described below. Once finalised, they will be published in the Transportation Statement.

Specific Capacity Discounts (see paras 3.19 to 3.20 in section 3)

It is proposed that Specific Capacity Discounts will be applied to the Reserve Prices in respect of Firm and Interruptible or Off-Peak Capacity at the Points detailed below.

It is proposed that in respect of **storage sites**, (locations where the type of Entry point/Offtake is designated as a 'Storage Site' in National Grid's Licence (Special Condition 5F Table 4B for Entry Points, and Special Condition 5G Table 8 for Exit Points) the applicable Specific Capacity Discount for a given gas year will be equal to 50%.

It is proposed that in respect of **Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) sites**, (locations where the type of Entry point is designated as a 'LNG Importation Terminal' in National Grid's Licence (Special Condition 5F Table 4B)):

- for the period commencing 01 October 2019 until 30 September 2020 (inclusive), the applicable Specific Capacity Discount for a given gas year will be equal to 0%; and
- for the period commencing 01 October 2020 onwards, the applicable Specific Capacity Discounts for a given gas year will be subject to an annual consultation described below. Once finalised, they will be published in the Transportation Statement.

It is proposed that no other Specific Capacity Discounts are applied.

Additional Calculation Step under Postage Stamp for Reference / Reserve Prices applicable from 01 October 2021 (see para 3.24 in section 3)

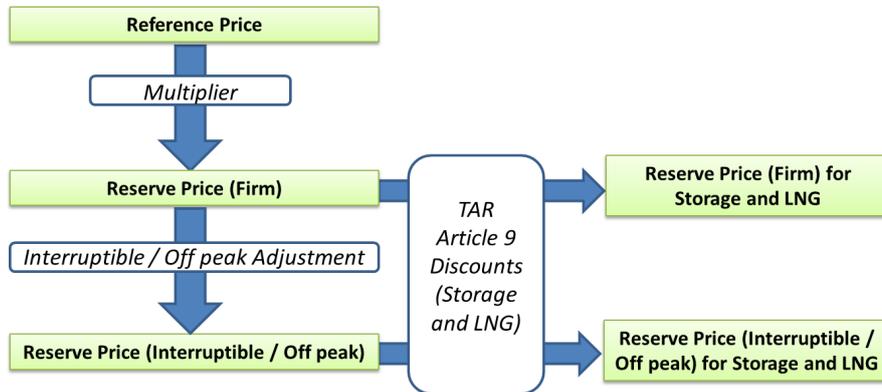
This step is only applicable for Capacity Reference Prices from October 2021 (on and enduring basis) concurrent with when the FCC determination approach is updated to be based on a more informed forecast. Once the Reserve Prices have been calculated taking into account all the required Multipliers, Specific Capacity Discounts and Interruptible / Off-peak adjustment there will be an under recovery driven by the levels of discounts or adjustments (e.g. Interruptible / Off Peak adjustment and Specific Capacity Discounts). The anticipated under recovery will result in an adjustment being applied to the Postage Stamp calculation in order to recalculate Reference Prices, and therefore Reserve Prices, such that the under recovery is estimated to be zero or close to zero to minimise the size of the Transmission Services Entry and Exit Revenue Recovery charges. This will be applied to the Entry and Exit Capacity calculations to recalculate the Entry and Exit Capacity Reference Prices and Reserve Prices for all Entry and Exit points.

Minimum Reserve Price

It is proposed that Reserve Prices for Firm and Interruptible / Off-peak capacity (determined following the application of any relevant Multipliers, Specific Capacity Discounts, or Interruptible / Off-peak adjustments) will be subject to a minimum value (collar) of 0.0001p/kWh/d.

Summary of Reserve Price Derivation

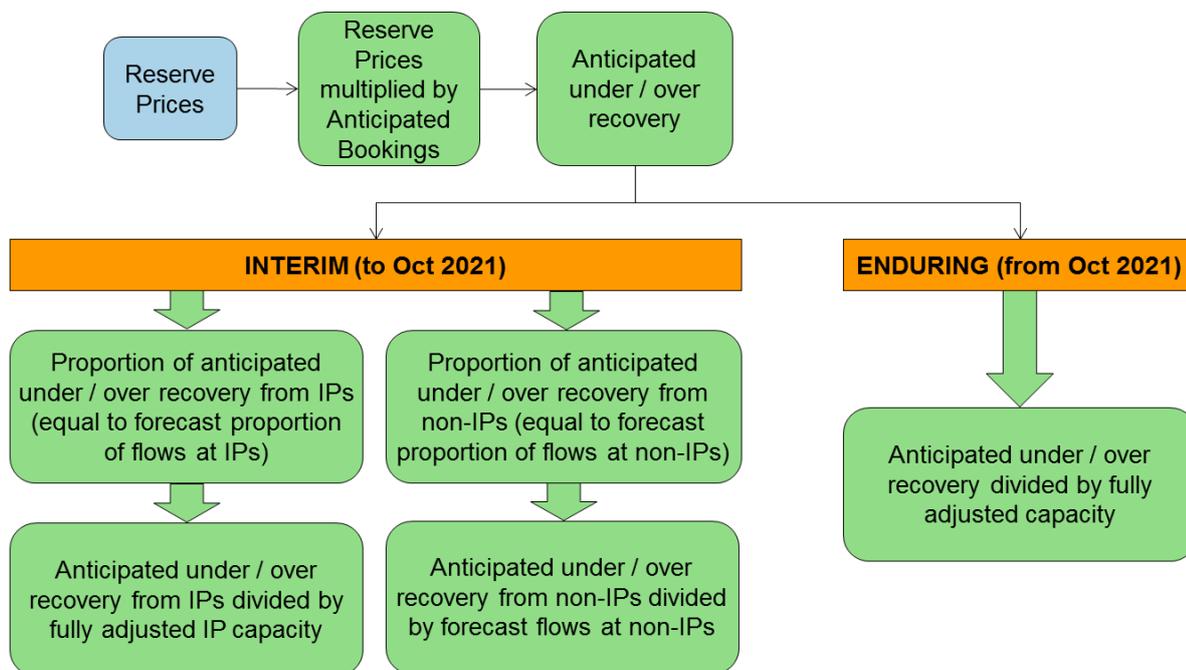
The following diagram summarises the proposed approach to the derivation of Reserve Prices (from the applicable Reference Price) for both Firm and Interruptible / Off Peak Capacity products (including Capacity at Storage and LNG sites).



Transmission Services Revenue Recovery Charges (see paras 3.21 to 3.24 in section 3)

It is proposed that where a proportion of revenue could be under/over recovered (i.e. compared to the target Transmission Services revenues) as a consequence of application of Reserve Prices applicable for the following gas year, a revenue recovery mechanism is applied.

The Transmission Services Revenue Recovery charges (Transmission Services Entry Revenue Recovery charge and Transmission Services Exit Revenue Recovery charge) will be calculated after the Reserve Prices have been determined and will be calculated as follows for Entry and Exit in the same way:



It is proposed that the ‘Anticipated Bookings’ value will be based on National Grid’s forecast of capacity bookings and therefore used to forecast the anticipated under or over recovery. It is proposed that the Transmission Services Revenue Recovery charge rate may be adjusted at any point within the gas year.

For the avoidance of doubt, such change would be subject to the exiting notice requirements for variation of Transportation Charge rates.

It is proposed that for the period commencing 01 October 2019 until 30 September 2021 (inclusive) the Transmission Services revenue recovery mechanism is calculated in a number of steps and applied differently at Interconnection Points and Non-Interconnection Points:

- The required revenue to be applied to the Transmission Services revenue recovery mechanism will be determined in the same manner for Entry and for Exit in the steps highlighted above. The steps below apply independently to both Entry and to Exit to produce Transmission Services Entry Revenue Recovery charges and Transmission Services Exit Revenue Recovery charges.
- The total anticipated flows on the NTS (excluding Storage flows unless it is flowed as “own use” gas at the Storage point) will be used as the main denominator.
 - For Non-interconnection points, the anticipated -Non-Interconnection Point flows as a proportion of the total anticipated flows on the NTS will be applied to the required revenue from the Transmission Services revenue recovery mechanism to determine the revenue to be collected from Non Interconnection points. This amount divided by the applicable Non-Interconnection Point flows shall determine the Transmission Services Entry and Exit revenue recovery charges for Non-Interconnection Points for the relevant period. This charge shall be applied to all Non-Interconnection Point flows except Storage flows not considered “own use” gas at the storage point. The Transmission

Services Entry and Exit revenue recovery charges for Non-Interconnection Points will be produced in p/kWh.

- For interconnection points, the anticipated Interconnection Point flows as a proportion of the total anticipated flows on the NTS will be applied to the required revenue from the Transmission Services revenue recovery mechanism to determine the revenue to be collected from Interconnection Points. This amount divided by an aggregate forecast of fully adjusted capacity at Interconnection points shall determine the Transmission Services Entry and Exit revenue recovery charges for Interconnection Points for the relevant period. This charge shall be applied to all Interconnection Point fully adjusted capacity. The Transmission Services Entry and Exit revenue recovery charges at Interconnection Points for this period will be produced in p/kWh/d.

It is proposed for the period commencing 01 October 2021 onwards, the Transmission Services revenue recovery mechanism is capacity based and applied as additional capacity charges to all fully adjusted capacity except Historical Contracts for Storage. The Transmission Services Entry and Exit revenue recovery charges for this period will be produced in p/kWh/d. For the avoidance of doubt, any Entry Capacity (except Historical Contracts for Storage) or Exit Capacity booked for the applicable year (irrespective of when this capacity was procured from National Grid) would be subject to Revenue Recovery charges.

NTS Optional Charge (see paras 3.25 to 3.28 in Section 3)

It is proposed that for the period up until and including 30 September 2021, the NTS Optional Charge is available for eligible flows or eligible capacity at NTS Supply Points or Interconnection Points, This is available to Users (by election) as an alternative to the Transmission Services Revenue Recovery charges (entry and exit) where the distance from the NTS Supply Point or non-National Grid NTS Pipeline to the Specified Entry Point is 60km or less. The principles that underpin the NTS Optional Charge will take into consideration those items referred to in paragraphs 3.25 to 3.28.

A Specified Entry Point can be any System Entry Point except those located at Storage Connection Points. Whereas one Specified Entry Point can be associated with more than one NTS Supply Point / Interconnection Point, it is not permitted to associate more than one Specified Entry Point to an individual NTS Supply Point / Interconnection Point.

The method of determining the NTS Optional Charge for the relevant years will be to follow the following formula structure and indexation approach to provide an updated formula to be applicable in the relevant year. The formula is designed to take into account the estimated costs of laying and operating a dedicated pipeline of an appropriate specification and also takes into account a range of flow rates and pipeline distances.

$$w*(M^x)^D + y*(M^z)$$

where:

w means a value derived from the estimated costs (of laying and operating a dedicated pipeline of NTS specification) between the relevant points and the latest indicative value⁶ for the 12 month period commencing 01 October 2018 is equal to 2077;

M means the Maximum NTS Exit Point Offtake Rate (MNEPOR) converted into kWh/day at the site as specified in the relevant Network Exit Agreement;

x means a value derived from the estimated costs (of laying and operating a dedicated pipeline of NTS specification) between the relevant points and the latest indicative value⁶ for the 12 month period commencing 01 October 2018 is equal to -0.835;

D means the direct ('as the crow flies') distance from the site or non-National Grid NTS pipeline to the Specified Entry Point in km (up to a maximum distance of 60km);

y means a value derived from the estimated costs (of laying and operating a dedicated pipeline of NTS specification) between the relevant points and the latest indicative value⁶ for the 12 month period commencing 01 October 2018 is equal to 608;

z means a value derived from the estimated costs (of laying and operating a dedicated pipeline of NTS specification) between the relevant points and the latest indicative value⁶ for the 12 month period commencing 01 October 2018 is equal to -0.654; and

^ means to the power of

Indexation approach

It is proposed that the estimated costs (of laying and operating a dedicated pipeline of NTS specification) which underpin the calculation that derives the values **w**, **x**, **y** and **z** above are subject to indexation to the Retail Prices Index (RPI) for the relevant charge period consistent with RIIO-T1 Licence RPI calculations. The cost base will be updated using publicly published RPI figures from the previous completed formula year (i.e. October 2019 will be updated using April 2018 to March 2019 data) and the formula for determine the RPI will be as follows:

$$RPI_t = \frac{RPI_{t-1}}{RPI_{1998/99}}$$

RPI_t means the arithmetic average of the monthly Retail Price Index published or determined with respect to each of the twelve months from 1 April to 31 March in formula Year t

⁶ For each year of application, the arithmetic average monthly RPI value for the previous formula year will be used to index the cost base used to derive these values. The values specified are based on RPI data available to date in the current formula year (April 2017 to January 2018).

It is proposed that the updated formula for the relevant year (within the period for which the NTS Optional charge is applicable as an alternative to the flow-based Transmission Services Revenue Recovery charges i.e. up to 30 September 2021) are specified in the Transportation Statement.

It is proposed that the NTS Optional Charge rate (in place for an individual Supply Point Registration) will be subject to change annually (as a consequence of the indexation described above). For the avoidance of doubt this charge rate change will take effect in absence of any subsequent Supply Point Administration activity.

It is proposed that by 01 August 2020 National Grid notify each User at a Point with an existing NTS Optional Charge rate (as at 01 July 2020) of the prevailing tariff/rate and the NTS Optional Charge rate (which will apply from 01 October 2020).

Transition

The existing NTS Optional Commodity Rate (OCR) will no longer be available from 01 October 2019. It is proposed that existing Users subject to the OCR will not be automatically transferred to the proposed NTS Optional Charge.

It is proposed that by 01 August 2019 National Grid notify each User at a Point with an existing OCR (as at 01 July 2019) of the removal of the OCR and the availability of the NTS Optional Charge for points that meet the criteria (i.e. where the distance from the site or non-National Grid NTS pipeline to the Specified Entry Point is up to 60km). For the avoidance of doubt, in absence of an accepted application for the NTS Optional Charge in respect of a Point, the standard Revenue Recovery Charges will be payable from 01 October 2019 as described above.

Application (all Points)

It is proposed that the flow utilised for the basis of the NTS Optional charge ('NTS Optional Flow') is the lower of the input flow (at the specified Entry Point) or the output flow (at the specified Exit Point). Where a single Entry Point is the specified Entry Point for multiple identified Exit Points and the aggregate volume flowed at the identified Entry Point is less than the aggregate volume flowed at the identified Exit Points, the NTS Optional Flow for each will be the pro rata proportion of the aggregate volume flowed at the identified Entry Point (i.e. in proportions equivalent to the Exit Volumes).

Application: Non-Interconnection Points

It is proposed that NTS Optional Flow will be subject to the NTS Optional Charge as an alternate to both the flow-based Entry Revenue Recovery Charge (at the identified Entry Point) and the flow-based Exit Revenue Recovery Charge (at the identified Exit Point). Any flow at the identified Entry point or the identified Exit point that is not classified as NTS Optional Flow is subject to (respectively) the flow-based Transmission Services Exit Revenue Recovery Charge or flow-based Transmission Services Entry Recovery Charge.

Application: Interconnection Points

It is proposed that the quantity of capacity deemed to have been used ('NTS Optional Capacity') for this NTS Optional Flow will be equal to the NTS Optional Flow volume.

It is proposed that NTS Optional Capacity will be subject to the NTS Optional Charge as an alternate to (where applicable) the capacity based Entry Revenue Recovery Charge (at the identified Entry Point) and the capacity based Exit Revenue Recovery Charge (at the identified Exit Point). Any capacity at the identified Entry point or the identified Exit point that is not classified as NTS Optional Capacity is subject to (respectively) the capacity-based Transmission Services Exit Revenue Recovery Charge or capacity-based Transmission Services Entry Recovery Charge.

Application: Bacton ASEPs⁷

It is proposed that at the Bacton ASEPs only, the input flow at the ASEP will be equal to the sum of the UKCS ASEP and the IP ASEP. In order to determine the proportion of NTS Optional Flow which is subject to application in respect of non-Interconnection Points and which is subject to application in respect of Interconnection Points, the NTS Optional Flow shall be apportioned between the UKCS ASEP and the IP ASEP in pro rata proportion to the input flow (i.e. in proportions equivalent to the input flow at the UKCS ASEP and the IP ASEP).

NTS Transmission Services Entry Charge Rebate

The charge mechanism reduces any Transmission Services entry over recovery resulting from NTS Entry capacity auctions. The process may be triggered at the end of the formula year based on the outcome of all NTS entry capacity auctions that represent a Transmission services entry capacity revenue stream. This will be applied as a Transmission Services entry commodity credit.

Non-Transmission Services Charging

It is proposed that revenue due for collection via Non-Transmission Services Entry and Exit Charges will be equal to the Non-Transmission Services revenue minus the DN Pensions Charges, NTS Meter Maintenance Charges, St. Fergus Compressor Charges, Shared Supply Meter Point Administration Charges and Allocation Charges at Interconnectors.

The revenue due for collection via Non-Transmission Services Entry and Exit Charges will be recovered through a flow based charge as a flat unit price for all Entry Points and Exit Points.

It is proposed that this is applied to all flows excluding Storage flows unless it is flowed as “own use” gas at the Storage point.

The Non-Transmission Services charge will be produced in p/kWh.

⁷ The approach advocated is consistent with the principles introduced by UNC Modification 0534 ‘*Maintaining the efficacy of the NTS Optional Commodity ('shorthaul') tariff at Bacton entry points*’ which was implemented with effect from 01 August 2016.

Treatment of under/over recovery (K) – after each formula year

It is proposed that a separate under or over revenue recovery (otherwise known as the “K” value) will be calculated for Transmission Services and Non-Transmission Services for the formula year. This will be different to the TO and SO “K” values however the principle of reconciling Transmission Entry and Exit revenues separately will remain.

It is proposed that the approach and calculation will be specified in the UNC, to be approved by Ofgem. In addition to Transmission and Non-Transmission being reconciled this modification also proposes to have reconciliation between Entry and Exit under Transmission Services.

Transmission Services Revenue:

It is proposed to maintain 50/50 split between Entry and Exit (for the purposes of allocating revenues to the charges to recover Transmission Services Entry and Exit Revenues). It is also proposed to maintain the reconciliation of Entry and Exit for Transmission Services, as per the current approach for TO charges. This would continue to mean that Entry and Exit, under Transmission Services, when reconciled would not result in Entry impacting Exit or vice versa.

The applicable years Transmission Service Revenue will be split 50:50 between revenue to collect on Entry Capacity charges and revenue to collect on Exit Capacity charges. This value will then be added to any under/over recovery (Transmission Services K value) which was calculated in y-2 (two years ago) and split between Entry and Exit in the correct proportion, to make the applicable revenue which will be used in the Postage Stamp model to calculate the capacity charges.

Non-Transmission Services Revenue:

It is proposed that all those charges in respect of Non-Transmission Services shall contribute towards Non-Transmission Services revenue recovery. All charges are set on an ex-ante basis.

It is proposed that any under or over recovery attributed to the charges other than the Non-Transmission Services Entry and Exit Charge shall not be subject to reconciliation with any K value (Non-Transmission Services K value) adjusting the Non-Transmission Services Revenue recovery charge. Non-Transmission Services revenue charge will be added to the Non-Transmission Services K value which was calculated in y-2 (two years ago) which will be used to calculate the applicable years Non-Transmission Services Revenue which will be used for calculation of the Non-Transmission Services Charges.

Transportation Charges: Annual Consultation and Information Publication (see para 3.30 in section 3)

It is proposed that the annual consultation process to determine the applicable Multipliers, Interruptible and Off-Peak Capacity discounts and Specific Capacity Discount for LNG will comprise of the following steps:

- National Grid will issue a notice of the proposed values (to apply from the following 01 October) and a summary explanation of their derivation by 01 February;
- Responses to the proposed values to will be invited. A minimum period of 15 business days (from the date of issue of the proposed value) will be provided for responses;
- National Grid will issue a notice of the final values (to apply from the following 01 October) and National Grid’s commentary on any responses received by 01 May;

- In absence of any veto by Ofgem, the final values will take effect from 01 October; and
- Any veto issued by Ofgem may include a revised set of values which will take effect from 01 October.

It is proposed that information in respect of Transportation Charges will be published in accordance with the following table:

	Data Item	Publication	Issued by:
Transmission Services	Forecasted Contracted Capacity	Charging Model	01 August
	Capacity Reference Prices	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Multipliers	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Capacity Reserve Prices	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Interruptible Adjustment (Entry)	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Interruptible Adjustment (Exit)	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Specific Capacity Discounts (Storage)	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Specific Capacity Discounts (LNG)	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Revenue Recovery Charge (Entry)	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Revenue Recovery Charge (Exit)	Transportation Statement	01 August
	NTS Optional Charge Formula	Transportation Statement	01 August
Non Transmission Services	Non-Transmission Services Charges	Transportation Statement	01 August
	DN Pension Deficit Charges	Transportation Statement	01 August
	NTS Metering Charges	Transportation Statement	01 August
	St Fergus Compression Charges	Transportation Statement	01 August
	SSMP Administration Charges	Transportation Statement	01 August
	Allocation Charges at Interconnectors	Transportation Statement	01 August

6 Impacts & Other Considerations

Does this modification impact a Significant Code Review (SCR) or other significant industry change projects, if so, how?

N/A

Consumer Impacts

There will be impact on different consumer groups but the allowed revenue collected by National Grid NTS will not change.

Cross Code Impacts

None

EU Code Impacts

EU Tariff Code compliance is considered as part of this modification proposal.

Central Systems Impacts

There will be impacts on Gemini and UK Link invoicing systems. These impacts are being assessed.

7 Relevant Objectives

Impact of the modification on the Relevant Objectives:

Relevant Objective	Identified impact
a) Efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system.	None
b) Coordinated, efficient and economic operation of (i) the combined pipe-line system, and/ or (ii) the pipe-line system of one or more other relevant gas transporters.	None
c) Efficient discharge of the licensee's obligations.	Positive
d) Securing of effective competition: (i) between relevant shippers; (ii) between relevant suppliers; and/or (iii) between DN operators (who have entered into transportation arrangements with other relevant gas transporters) and relevant shippers.	Positive
e) Provision of reasonable economic incentives for relevant suppliers to secure that the domestic customer supply security standards... are satisfied as respects the availability of gas to their domestic customers.	None
f) Promotion of efficiency in the implementation and administration of the Code.	None
g) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators.	Positive

Demonstration of how the Relevant Objectives are furthered:

c) **Efficient discharge of the licensee's obligations.**

The proposed changes to TPD B, EID B and Transition Document (where applicable) support the implementation of the new charging methodology and arrangements. Standard Special Condition A5(5) of the NTS Licence sets out the relevant methodology objectives and RWE believes that these objectives are better facilitated for the reasons detailed below ('Impact of the modification on the Relevant Charging Methodology Objectives').

d) **Securing of effective competition between relevant shippers;**

The proposed changes to TPD B, EID B and Transition Document (where applicable) support the implementation of the new charging methodology and arrangements. To the extent that the application of a new Reference Price Methodology is expected to provide a more stable and predictable price setting regime, Shippers will have a greater level of confidence in their forecasts of prospective use of network costs and therefore set their own service costs more accurately (potentially with a lower risk margin) thereby enhancing effective competition. Basing the RPM only on Forecasted Contracted Capacity and Revenue under a Postage Stamp methodology allocates network costs uniformly which is fair, proportionate and non-distortive.

g) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators.

The proposed changes to TPD B, EID B and Transition Document (where applicable) support the implementation of the new charging methodology and arrangements including those elements required to comply with the EU Tariff Code.

Impact of the modification on the Relevant Charging Methodology Objectives:	
Relevant Objective	Identified impact
a) Save in so far as paragraphs (aa) or (d) apply, that compliance with the charging methodology results in charges which reflect the costs incurred by the licensee in its transportation business;	Positive
aa) That, in so far as prices in respect of transportation arrangements are established by auction, either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) no reserve price is applied, or (ii) that reserve price is set at a level - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I) best calculated to promote efficiency and avoid undue preference in the supply of transportation services; and (II) best calculated to promote competition between gas suppliers and between gas shippers; 	Positive
b) That, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraph (a), the charging methodology properly takes account of developments in the transportation business;	Positive
c) That, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), compliance with the charging methodology facilitates effective competition between gas shippers and between gas suppliers; and	Positive
d) That the charging methodology reflects any alternative arrangements put in place in accordance with a determination made by the Secretary of State under paragraph 2A(a) of Standard Special Condition A27 (Disposal of Assets).	None
e) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators.	Positive

This modification proposal does not conflict with:

- (i) paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Standard Condition 4B of the Transporter's Licence; or
- (ii) paragraphs 2, 2A and 3 of Standard Special Condition A4 of the Transporter's Licence;

as the charges will be changed at the required times and to the required notice periods.

Demonstration of how the Relevant Objectives are furthered:

- a) Save in so far as paragraphs (aa) or (d) apply, that compliance with the charging methodology results in charges which reflect the costs incurred by the licensee in its transportation business;**
- aa) That, in so far as prices in respect of transportation arrangements are established by auction, either:**
 - (i) no reserve price is applied, or**
 - (ii) that reserve price is set at a level -**
 - (I) best calculated to promote efficiency and avoid undue preference in the supply of transportation services; and**
 - (II) best calculated to promote competition between gas suppliers and between gas shippers; and**
- c) That, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), compliance with the charging methodology facilitates effective competition between gas shippers and between gas suppliers**

RWE believes that the proposed utilisation of a new Reference Price Methodology which allocates National Grid's costs on a uniform basis, will not distort competition between gas suppliers and between gas shippers. The proposed model is better suited to the current and expected future usage of the NTS and the current model is more suitable for an expanding network requiring an investment based RPM.

A sub-group of the NTS Charging Methodology Forum identified that as the inputs into the LRMC model are varied the resulting price changes are not intuitive and the changes can cause unpredictable results, and the changes to prices can be volatile. As a result, similar offtake points (in terms of offtake volumes and distances from points of entry) may incur materially different charges. Use of a methodology which delivers more comparable costs would better facilitate these objectives

- b) That, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraph (a), the charging methodology properly takes account of developments in the transportation business;**

The update to the Transmission Services methodology proposal takes into account developments which have taken place in the transportation business, in particular that the network is no longer expanding.

- e) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators.**

The EU Tariff Code compliance is taken into account in this modification proposal. Accordingly, implementation of this Proposal would ensure that the GB arrangements are compliant with the EU Tariff Code

8 Implementation

No implementation timescales proposed, these will be discussed within the workgroups.

This modification and the resulting methodology change will take effect for prices from October 2019, in order to achieve compliance with the EU Tariff Code.

The transition between the application of the prevailing and proposed methodology/rules in respect of Reserve Prices for capacity auctions is expected to take effect as illustrated in the Appendix of this Proposal.

9 Legal Text

Text Commentary

To be provided later

Text

To be provided later

10 Recommendations

Proposer's Recommendation to Panel

Panel is asked to:

- Agree that Authority Direction should apply
- Refer this proposal to a Workgroup for assessment.

Appendix 1: Impacts of Proposal on NTS Capacity Auctions

Acronym	Full name	Dir.		Class			Product				Transition		Calculation and Publication*				Published Price (at time of auction)	Payable Price	
		Entry	Exit	Firm	Interruptible	Off Peak	Annual	Quarterly	Monthly	Daily	Last 'Old Rules' Auction	First 'New Rules' Auction	Last Old Calculation	Last Old Publication	First New Calculation	First New Publication			
INTERCONNECTION POINTS																			
IPAY	Inteconnection Point Annual Yearly	Y	Y	Y			Y					Jul 2018	Jul 2019	Oct 2017	May 2018	Oct 2018	May 2019	Y1: actual Y2-15: indicative	Prevailing price plus premium
IPAQ	Interconnection Point Annual Quarterly	Y		Y				Y				May 2019	Aug 2019	Oct 2017	May 2018	Oct 2018	Jan 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
			Y	Y				Y			Mar 2019			May 2019	Feb 2019	May 2019			
IPRM	Interconnection Point Rolling Monthly	Y		Y					Y			Aug 2019	Sep 2019	Jun 2018	1 Jul 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
			Y	Y				Y			Mar 2018			May 2018					
IPDA	Interconenction Point Day Ahead	Y		Y	Y					Y		29 Sep 2019 (F: 15:30, I: 16:30)	30 Sep 2019 (F:15:30, I: 16:30)	Jun 2018	Jul 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
			Y	Y	Y			Y			Mar 2018			May 2018					
IPWD	Interconnection Point Within Day	Y		Y	Y					Y		30 Sep 2019 (00:00 - 00:30)	30 Sep 2019 (18:00 - 01:30)	Jun 2018	Jul 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
			Y	Y	Y			Y			Mar 2018			May 2018					
NON-INTERCONNECTION POINTS																			
QSEC	Quarterly System Entry Capacity	Y		Y				Y				Mar to May 2019	Mar to May 2020	Oct 2018	Jan 2019	Oct 2019	Jan 2020	indicative	Prevailing price plus premium
MSEC	Monthly System Entry Capacity	Y		Y					Y			Feb 2019	Feb 2020	Jul 2018	31 Jul 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	M1-6: actual M7-18: indicative	Prevailing price plus premium
RMTTSEC	Rolling Monthly Trades and Transfer System Entry Capacity	Y		Y						Y		Aug 2019	Sep 2019	Jun 2018	1 Jul 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
DADSEC	Day Ahead Daily System Entry Capacity	Y		Y	Y					Y		29 Sep 2019	30 Sep 2019	Jun 2018	Jul 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
WDDSEC	Within Day Daily System Entry Capacity	Y		Y						Y		30 Sep 2019	1 Oct 2019	Jun 2018	Jul 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
EAFLEC	Enduring Annual Flat Exit Capacity		Y	Y							Enduring, sold Annually	Jul 2018	Jul 2019	Mar 2018	May 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	Y4+: indicative	Prevailing
AFLEC	Annual Flat Exit Capacity		Y	Y				Y				Jul 2018	Jul 2019	Mar 2018	May 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	Y1: actual Y2-3: indicative	Prevailing
DADNEX	Day Ahead Daily NTS Exit Capacity		Y	Y		Y				Y		29 Sep 2019	30 Sep 2019	Mar 2018	May 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium
WDDNEX	Within Day Daily NTS Exit Capacity		Y	Y						Y		30 Sep 2019	1 Oct 2019	Mar 2018	May 2018	Feb 2019	May 2019	actual	Prevailing price plus premium

F - Firm I - Interruptible *these dates are starting points for the respective calculation and publication processes