



Scotland Gas Networks LDZ Transportation Charges

Effective from 1st April 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

Scotia Gas Networks Limited acquired the Scotland and the South of England gas distribution networks from National Grid Transco on 1 June 2005. SGN is the holding company of Scotland Gas Networks and Southern Gas Networks.

Scotland Gas Networks is responsible for transporting gas safely and reliably to over 1.8 million customers within the Scotland distribution network through 25,000km of gas mains. Gas transportation is carried out to meet the needs of the companies that supply gas to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and to power stations.

This publication sets out the LDZ transportation charges which apply for the use of the Scotland Gas Networks pipeline network from **1st April 2012**. The charges are set to comply with the price control arrangements from 1st April 2008.

The Scotland gas distribution network used to be a Local Distribution Zone (LDZ) under the previous Transco industry structure. The term LDZ is still used in Billing, in the calculation of load factors and in the Network Code with respect to charges. It is therefore still used in this publication with reference to the charges.

Details of Scotland Gas Networks and its activities can be found on its Internet web site at **www.scotlandgasnetworks.co.uk**. An electronic version of this publication can be found on this website.

2. LDZ TRANSPORTATION CHARGES EFFECTIVE FROM 1 OCTOBER 2012

2.1 Introduction

This publication sets out the LDZ transportation charges which apply from **1st April 2012** for the use of Scotland Gas Networks gas distribution network, as required by Standard Special Condition A4 of the Gas Transporter Licence. This document does not override or vary any of the statutory, licence or Network Code obligations upon Scotland Gas Networks.

For more information on the charges set out in this document, contact via email at pricingteam@sgn.co.uk.

2.1.1 Uniform Network Code

The Network Code is supported by an integrated set of computer systems called UK Link. The charges and formulae in this booklet will be used in the calculation of charges within UK Link, which are definitive for billing purposes.

There are a number of areas of the Network Code that impact upon the cost to shippers of using the transportation network, such as imbalance charges, scheduling charges, capacity over-runs and ratchets, top-up neutrality charges and contractual liability. Reference should be made to the Network Code – as modified from time to time – for details of such charges and liabilities. The Uniform Network Code and related documents can be found on the Joint Office of Gas Transporters website

www.gasgovernance.co.uk

2.1.2 Units

- Commodity charges are expressed and billed in pence per kilowatt hour (kWh).
- Capacity charges are expressed and billed in pence per peak day kilowatt hour per day.
- Fixed charges are expressed and billed in pence per day.

2.1.3 Invoicing

The Xoserve Invoicing team produce and issue the invoices that are derived from the transportation charges shown within this publication. To clarify this link between pricing and invoicing, charge codes and invoice names are included in the tables.

For more information on invoicing, please contact Xoserve, the invoicing service provider, via e-mail at css.billing@xoserve.com.

2.1.4 The Distribution Price Control Formula

Distribution transportation charges are derived in relation to a price control formula set by Ofgem, the gas and electricity market regulator, for the transportation of gas. This formula dictates the maximum revenue that can be earned from the transportation of gas. Should the DN operator earn more or less than the maximum permitted revenue in any formula year, a compensating adjustment is made in the following year. Under the revised Licences the normal date for changing any of the charges is 1st April

Within the distribution price control, revenue recovery is split between LDZ system charges and customer charges. The relative level of these charges is based on the relative level of costs of these areas of activity.

2.1.5 Firm Transportation

LDZ firm transportation charges comprise LDZ capacity and commodity charges plus customer charges

2.1.6 Theft of Gas

The licensing regime places incentives on transporters, shippers and suppliers to take action in respect of suspected theft of gas. Certain costs associated with individual cases of theft are recovered through transportation charges. The charges reflect these requirements, with the transporter remaining cash neutral in the process.

2.1.7 Isolations and Disconnections

Where a shipper has left a Supply Meter physically connected to the Transporter's network following a UNC Isolation and Withdrawal, 12 months after the effective Withdrawal, the Transporter must take action to disable the flow of gas where the shipper has not undertaken a physical disconnection of the meter. The Transporter is permitted to pass the costs incurred in undertaking the work to the last Registered User. The Transporter will calculate the charge to the shipper on a fully absorbed time and materials basis, consistent with the charging principles set out in the Transporter's 4B Connections Charging Methodology Statement.

2.18 Relationship of Charges to Price Control Maximum Allowed Revenue

Based on the price control formula for the Formula Year 2012/13 the Maximum Allowed Revenue (MAR) for Scotland Network for 2012/13 is estimated to be **£258m** which is 1.5% higher than the MAR for 2011/12.

The transportation charges in place prior to 1st April 2012 were estimated to recover £254m during 2011/12. In order to bring the collected revenue into line with the MAR, charges have been increased by 0.3% on average from 1st April 2012.

From 1st April 2012, the distribution transportation charges in respect of a typical domestic load, consuming 16,000 kWh/annum, are estimated to be £117 per annum excl VAT.

For the purposes of setting charges, throughput volumes forecast for 2012/13 reflect actual volumes in recent years and capacity (SOQ) forecasts reflect the trend in declining SOQs over recent years.

2.2 LDZ System Charges

The standard LDZ system charges comprise capacity and commodity charges, with separate functions for directly connected supply points and for Connected System Exit Points (CSEPs), but, as was set out in DNPC08, with effect from **1st April 2012** the separate functions for CSEPs will cease and the same charges will apply to CSEPs as to directly connected supply points.

Where the LDZ charges are based on functions, these functions use Supply point Offtake Quantity (SOQ) in the determination of the charges. At Daily Metered (DM) firm supply points the SOQ is the registered supply point capacity. For Non-Daily metered (NDM) supply points, the SOQ is calculated using the supply point End User Category (EUC) and the appropriate load factor. Details of EUCs and load factors are shown in Appendix 2A of this document.

2.2.1 Directly Connected Supply Points

The unit charges and charging functions used to calculate charges to directly connected supply points are set out in Table 2.2.1 below.

Table 2.2.1a Directly connected supply points

Directly Connected		CSEPs	
Invoice	Charge Code	Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ Capacity	ZCA	ADC Capacity	891
LDZ Commodity	ZCO	ADC Commodity	893

2.2.2 CSEPs Charging

Table 2.21b Charges	Capacity Firm pence per pk day kWh per day	Commodity pence per kWh
Up to 73,200 kWh per annum	0.1703	0.0222
73,200 to 732,000 kWh per annum	0.1534	0.0200
732,000 kWh per annum and above	$0.9901 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2338}$	$0.1629 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2597}$
Subject to a minimum rate of	0.0074	0.0009
Minimum reached at SOQ of	1,215,000,000 kWh	440,000,000 kWh

In the calculation of the LDZ charges payable, the unit commodity and capacity charges are based on the supply point capacity equal to the CSEP peak day load for the completed development irrespective of the actual stage of development.

The SOQ used is therefore the estimated SOQ for the completed development as provided in the appropriate Network Exit Agreement (NExA). For any particular CSEP, each shipper will pay identical LDZ unit charges regardless of the proportion of gas shipped. Reference needs to be made to the relevant NExA or CSEP ancillary agreement to determine the completed supply point capacity.

2.2.3 Optional LDZ Charge

The optional LDZ tariff is available, as a single charge, as an alternative to the standard LDZ system charges. This tariff may be attractive to large loads located close to the NTS. The rationale for the optional tariff is that, for large Network loads located close to the NTS or for potential new Network loads in a similar situation, the standard LDZ tariff can appear to give perverse economic incentives for the construction of new pipelines when Network connections are already available. This could result in an inefficient outcome for all system users.

The charge is calculated using the function below:

Invoice	Charge Code
ADU	881

Pence per peak day kWh per day
$902 \times [(SOQ)^{0.834}] \times D + 772 \times (SOQ)^{0.717}$

Where (SOQ) is the Registered Supply Point Capacity, or other appropriate measure, in kWh per day and D is the direct distance, in km, from the site boundary to the nearest point on the NTS. Note that ^ means “to the power of ...”

Further information on the optional LDZ tariff can be obtained from the pricing team at pricingteam@sgn.co.uk

2.3 LDZ Customer Charges

For supply points with an AQ of less than 73,200 kWh per annum, the customer charge is a capacity charge.

For supply points with an AQ between 73,200 and 732,000 kWh per annum, the customer charge is made up of a fixed charge which depends on the frequency of meter reading, plus a capacity charge based on the registered supply point capacity (SOQ).

For supply points with an AQ of over 732,000 kWh per annum, the customer charge is based on a function related to the registered supply point capacity (SOQ).

Table 2.3 LDZ Customer charges

Up to 73,200 kWh per annum

Invoice	Charge Code
Capacity	CCA
	Pence per peak day kWh per day
Capacity Charge	0.0948

73,200 kWh up to 732,000 kWh per annum

Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ Capacity	CFI

Fixed charge	Pence per day
Non-monthly read supply points	26.1694
Monthly read supply points	27.8647

Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ Capacity	CCA

	Pence per peak day kWh per day
Capacity Charge	0.0030

732,000 kWh per annum and above

Invoice	Charge Code
LDZ Capacity	CCA

	Pence per peak day kWh per day
Charging Function	$0.0636 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2100}$

2.4 Other Charges

Other Charges include administration charges at Connected System Exit Points, Shared Supply Meter Points and charges for Must Reads.

2.4.1 Connected System Exit Points

A CSEP is a system point comprising one or more individual exit points which are not supply meter points. This includes connections to a pipeline system operated by a Gas Transporter other than Scotland Gas Networks.

The calculation of LDZ charges payable for shipping to CSEPs is explained in section 2.2.2.

There is no customer charge payable for connected systems, however separate administration processes are required to manage the daily operations and invoicing associated with CSEPs for which an administration charge is made.

The administration charge which applies to CSEPs containing NDM and DM sites is:

CSEP administration charge

Charge per supply point	0.1012 pence per day (£0.37 per annum)
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The invoice and charge codes are:

	Invoice	Charge Code
DM CSEP	ADU	883
NDM CSEP	ADC	894

2.4.2 Shared Supply Meter Point Allocation Arrangements

An allocation service for daily metered supply points with AQs of more than 58,600 MWh per annum is available. This allows shippers / suppliers to supply gas through a shared supply meter point.

The allocation of daily gas flows between the shippers / suppliers can be done either by an appointed agent or by the transporter.

The administration charges which relate to these arrangements are shown below. Individual charges depend on the type of allocation service nominated and whether the site is telemetered or non-telemetered.

The charges are (expressed as £ per shipper per supply point):

Invoice	Charge Code
ADU	883

Agent Service

	Telemetered	Non-telemetered
Set-up charge	£107.00	£183.00
Shipper-shipper transfer charge	£126.00	£210.00
Daily charge	£2.55	£2.96

Transporter Service

	Telemetered	Non-telemetered
Set-up charge	£107.00	£202.00
Shipper-shipper transfer charge	£126.00	£210.00
Daily charge	£2.55	£3.05

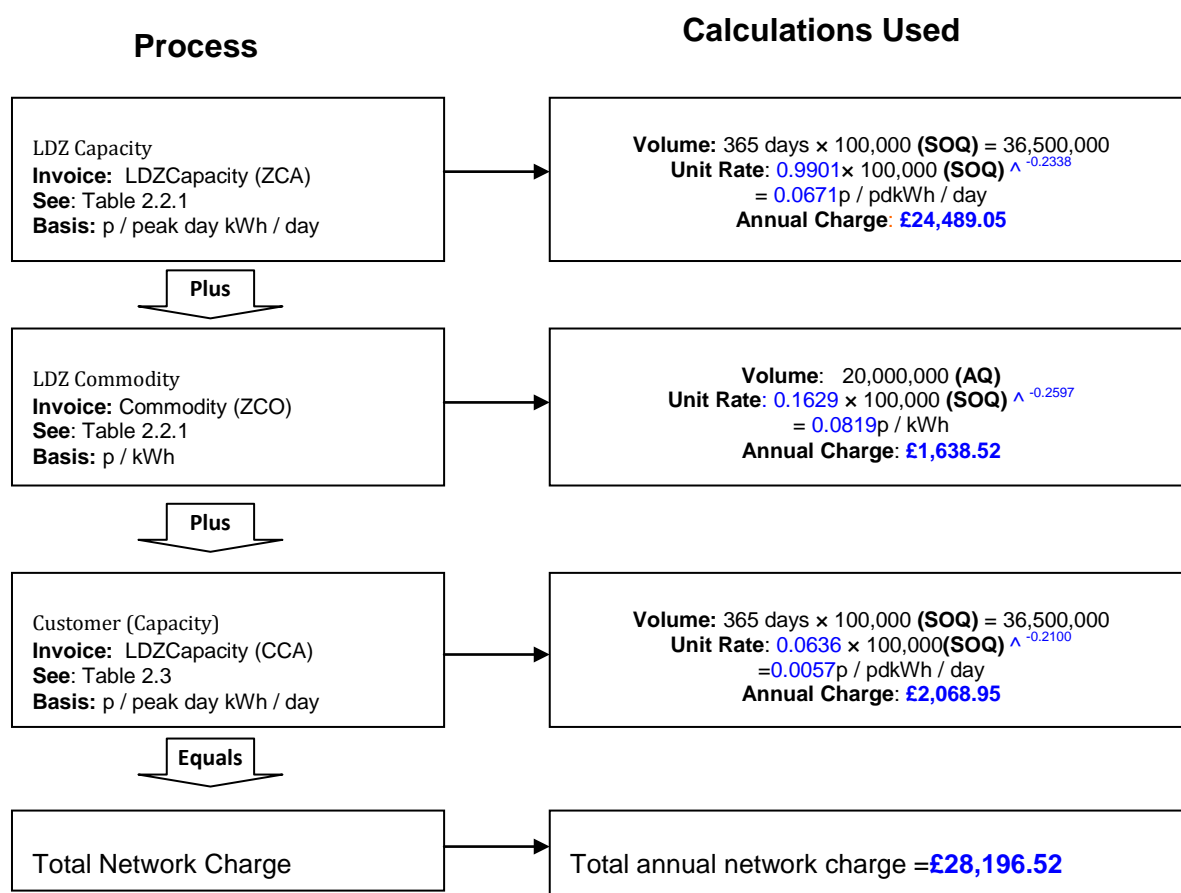
2.5 Examples

Notes

1. Charges produced by UK Link are definitive for charging purposes. Calculations below are subject to rounding and should be regarded as purely illustrative.
2. The commodity charges in these examples are based on the supply point AQ, but the actual charges would vary depending on the actual consumption of the supply point.

Example 1

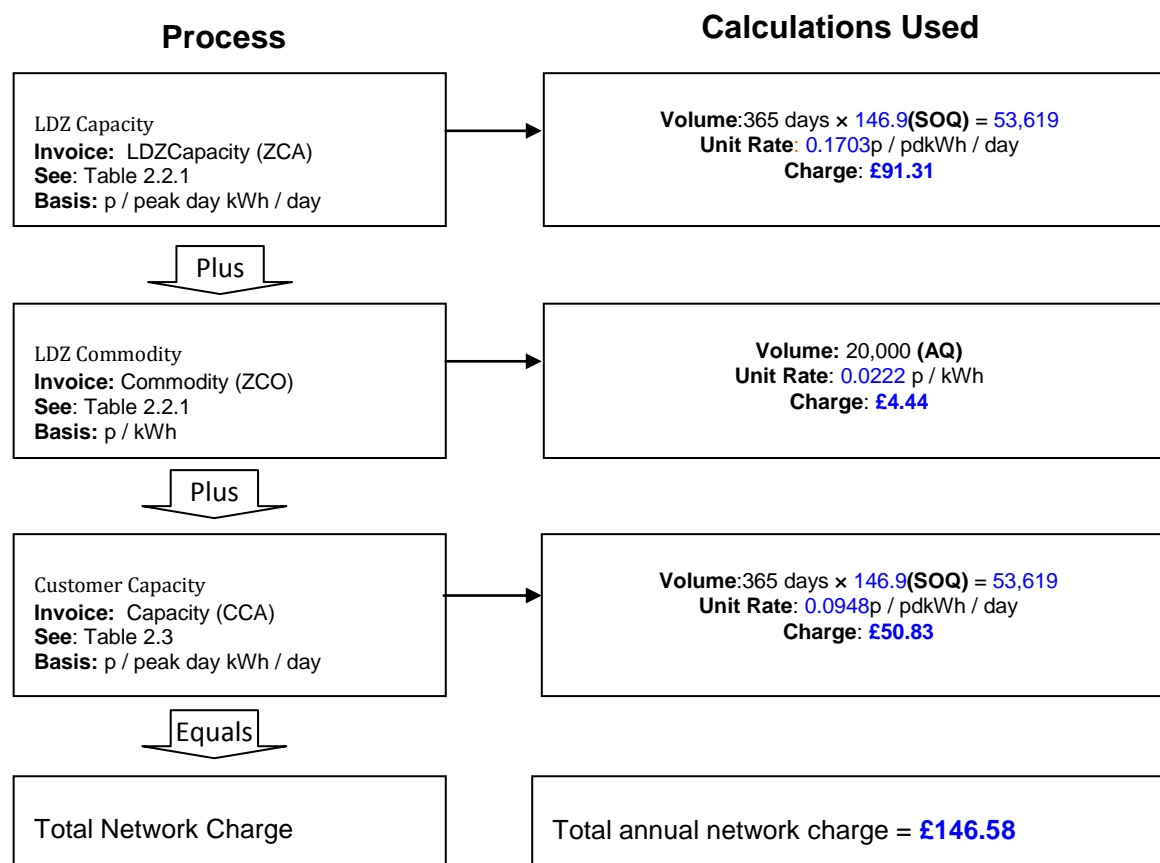
A shipper has a daily metered customer in Perth, with an annual consumption (**AQ**) of **20,000,000** kWh and a registered supply point capacity (**SOQ**), booked directly by the shipper of **100,000** kWh per day.



Unit Charge: Dividing by the annual load of 20,000,000 kWh gives a unit charge 0.1410 pence per kWh.

Example 2

A shipper has a domestic customer in Glasgow. Suppose the load has an **AQ** of **20,000** kWh per annum. Using Table 2A.1, End User Categories, in Appendix 2A, this annual load places the end user in category **E1101B**. Using the appropriate small NDM supply points table of load factors, it can be seen that the load factor for such a site in the Scotland Gas Networks is **37.3 %**. The peak day load (**SOQ**) is therefore $20,000 \div (365 \times 0.373) = 146.9 \text{ kWh}$.



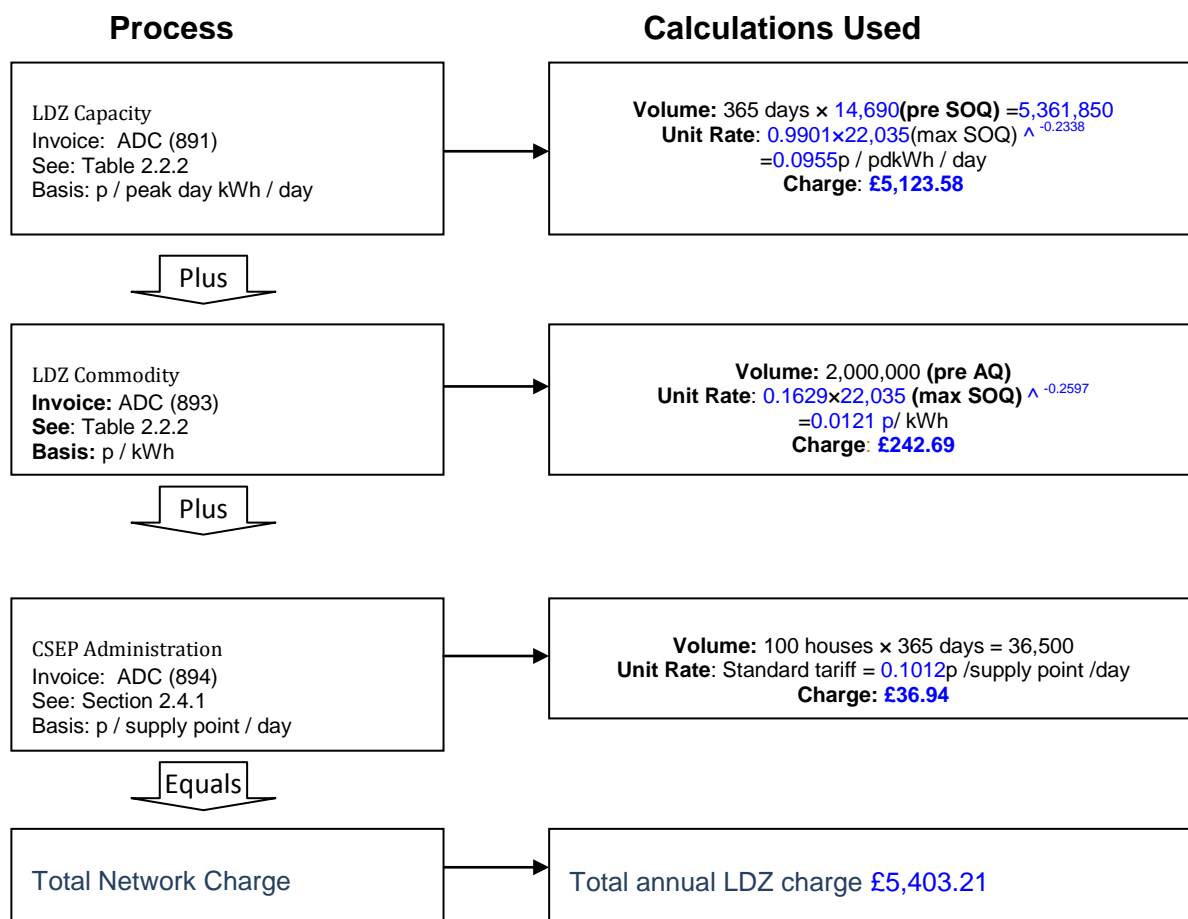
Unit Charge: Dividing by the annual load of 20,000 kWh gives a unit LDZ charge of 0.7329 pence per kWh.

Example 3

Suppose that instead of supplying just one domestic customer in Glasgow (as in Example 2) the shipper actually supplies a connected system presently comprising 100 domestic customers and the completed connected system will comprise 150 domestic premises. Suppose that each of these premises has the same (AQ) of 20,000 kWh per annum.

Prevailing AQ (pre AQ)	100 houses × 20,000 (AQ) = 2,000,000 kWh
Maximum AQ (max AQ)	150 houses × 20,000 (AQ) = 3,000,000 kWh
Prevailing SOQ (pre SOQ)	$2,000,000 \div (365 \times 0.373) = 14,690$ kWh
Maximum SOQ (max SOQ)	$3,000,000 \div (365 \times 0.373) = 22,035$ kWh

Note that the prevailing annual and peak day loads of the connected system in effect would change over the year however, for simplicity; these have been assumed as constant in this example.



Unit Charge: Dividing by the annual load of 2,000,000 kWh gives a unit LDZ charge of 0.2702 pence per kWh.

Appendix 2A

Estimation of Peak Day Load for Non-Daily Metered Supply Points

For non-daily metered (NDM) supply points, the peak day load is estimated using a set of End User Categories (EUCs). Each NDM supply point is allocated to an EUC. In each LDZ each EUC has an associated load factor. For Scotland Gas Networks the relevant load factors are shown in Tables 2A.2 and 2A.3. The data in these tables applies for the gas year 1st October 2011 to 30 September 2012.

These EUCs depend upon the annual quantity (AQ) of the supply point and, in the case of monthly read sites, the ratio of winter to annual consumption where available.

Monthly Read Sites

It is mandatory for supply points with an annual consumption greater than 293 MWh to be monthly read, however, at the shipper's request, sites below this consumption may also be classified as monthly read.

For monthly read sites where the relevant meter reading history is available, the winter: annual ratio is the consumption from December to March divided by the annual quantity. If the required meter reading information is not available, the supply point is allocated to an EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity.

The peak load for an NDM supply point may then be calculated as:

$$\frac{AQ \times 100}{365 \times LoadFactor}$$

Example

For a supply point in Scotland Gas Networks with an annual consumption of 1,000 MWh per annum.

Assume consumption December to March inclusive is 500 MWh, hence

$$\text{Winter: Annual Ratio} = 500 \div 1000 = 0.5$$

For a site with an annual consumption of 1,000 MWh, a ratio of 0.5 falls within winter: annual ratio band WO2 and the site is thus within End User Category SC: E1104W02.

For a site in this category, the load factor is 42.8% and the peak day load is therefore

$$\frac{1000 \times 100}{365 \times 42.8} = 6.40 \text{ MWh}$$

If the required meter reading information is not available to calculate the winter: annual ratio, the supply point is allocated to an EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity, in this case SC: E1104B.

For a site in this category, the load factor is 40.3% and the peak day load is therefore

$$\frac{1000 \times 100}{365 \times 40.3} = 6.80 \text{ MWh}$$

Six Monthly Read Sites

In the case of six monthly read sites, the supply point is allocated to an EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity.

Example

For a supply point in Scotland Gas Networks with an annual consumption of 200 MWh per annum, the EUC will be SC: [E1102B](#).

For a site in this category, the load factor is [39.0%](#) and the peak daily load is therefore

$$\frac{200 \times 100}{365 \times 39.0} = 1.40 \text{ MWh}$$

Notes

The term LDZ is applied in the context of its usage with reference to the Network Code daily balancing regime.

For supply points whose consumption is over 73,200 kWh and which include one or more NDM supply meter points, an end user category code can be found in the supply point offer generated by UK Link. This code may be correlated with the end user category codes shown in Table 2A.1 by means of a lookup table issued separately to shippers. Copies are available from the xoserve Supply Point Administration Management team by emailing externalrequests.spa@xoserve.com

Daily Metered Supply Points

The SOQ of daily metered sites is known and hence no load factor is required.

Supply points with annual consumptions greater than 58,600 MWh should be daily metered. However, a handful of sites remain as non-daily metered as a result of difficulties installing the daily read equipment. In such cases in Scotland the end user category code SC: [E1109B](#) is used.

Firm supply points with an AQ above 73.2 MWh pa may, at the shipper's request, be classified as daily metered.

Consultation on End User Categories

Section H of the Network Code requires the transporter to publish, * by the end of June each year, its demand estimation proposals for the forthcoming supply year. These proposals comprise end user category definitions, NDM profiling parameters (ALPs and DAFs), and capacity estimation parameters (EUC load factors). Analysis is presented to users and the Demand Estimation Sub-Committee (a sub-committee of the Network Code Committee) is consulted before publication of its proposals.

* NDM Profiling and Capacity Estimation Algorithms for 2011/12, June 2011.

Appendix 2A Tables - Definition of end user categories

Table 2A.1 below defines the end user categories for Scotland Gas Networks by reference to annual consumption and winter: annual ratio, applicable from 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012.

Table 2A.1 End User Categories

EUC Code	Annual Load (MWh)	Winter: Annual Ratios (WAR)			
		W01	W02	W03	W04
xx:E1101B	0 to 73.2	-	-	-	-
xx:E1102B	73.2 to 293	-	-	-	-
xx:E1103B	293 to 732	0.00 – 0.48	0.48 - 0.57	0.57 - 0.67	0.67 - 1.00
xx:E1104B	732 to 2,196	0.00 – 0.48	0.48 - 0.57	0.57 - 0.67	0.67 - 1.00
xx:E1105B	2,196 to 5,860	0.00 – 0.44	0.44 - 0.52	0.52 - 0.61	0.61 - 1.00
xx:E1106B	5,860 to 14,650	0.00 – 0.38	0.38 - 0.47	0.47 - 0.57	0.57 - 1.00
xx:E1107B	14,650 to 29,300	0.00 – 0.36	0.36 - 0.40	0.40 - 0.53	0.53 - 1.00
xx:E1108B	29,300 to 58,600	0.00 – 0.36	0.36 - 0.39	0.39 - 0.48	0.48 - 1.00
xx:E1109B	> 58,600	-	-	-	-

Table 2A.2 Load Factors for Small NDM Supply Points (Up to 2,196 MWh per annum)

Network	Scotland
SC: E1101B	37.3%
SC: E1102B	39.0%
SC: E1103B	40.0%
SC: E1103W01	57.1%
SC: E1103W02	42.8%
SC: E1103W03	31.4%
SC: E1103W04	25.1%
SC: E1104B	40.3%
SC: E1104W01	57.1%
SC: E1104W02	42.8%
SC: E1104W03	31.4%
SC: E1104W04	25.1%

Table 2A.3 Load Factors for Large NDM Supply Points (2,196 MWh and above per annum)

Network	Scotland
SC: E1105B	42.4%
SC: E1105W01	64.3%
SC: E1105W02	49.1%
SC: E1105W03	35.9%
SC: E1105W04	26.5%
SC: E1106B	47.2%
SC: E1106W01	76.6%
SC: E1106W02	56.7%
SC: E1106W03	41.4%
SC: E1106W04	27.7%
SC: E1107B	52.0%
SC: E1107W01	85.6%
SC: E1107W02	66.8%
SC: E1107W03	48.7%
SC: E1107W04	31.1%
SC: E1108B	62.0%
SC: E1108W01	90.0%
SC: E1108W02	73.8%
SC: E1108W03	59.6%
SC: E1108W04	35.9%
SC: E1109B	63.4%

3. APPLICATION OF THE LDZ CHARGING METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Standard Special Condition A4 of the Gas Transporter (GT) Licence requires the licensee to establish a methodology showing the methods and principles on which transportation charges are based. The present charging methodology was introduced in 1994 and it has been modified from time to time in accordance with the GT Licence.

3.1.1 Maximum Allowed Revenue

The Maximum Allowed Revenue which a Network is allowed to collect in a Formula Year is determined by the Price Control Formula which includes:-

- The Core Allowed Revenue as determined by the Price Control Review and inflated by the RPI;
- The impact of a number of Incentives and Pass-Through items;
- Any under- or over-recovery brought forward from the previous formula year (the “K” factor in the formula).

The “K” correction factor is necessary because the level of charges set for any formula year depends on forecasts of some of the above elements. The actual performance against the incentives in particular will differ from the forecasts, causing a variance between the revenue collected from the charges and the revenue allowed under the formula. The K factor enables the allowed revenue in the following formula year to be adjusted to take this variance into account.

3.1.2 Objectives of the Charging Methodology

The transportation charging methodology has to comply with objectives set out in the Licence under Standard Special Condition A5 paragraph 5. These are that:

- Compliance with the charging methodology results in charges which reflect the costs incurred by the licensee in its transportation business, and, so far as is consistent with this,
- That compliance with the charging methodology facilitates effective competition between gas shippers and between gas suppliers; and
- That the charging methodology properly takes account of developments in the transportation business;

In addition to these Licence objectives Scotland Gas Networks has its own objectives for the charging regime. These are that the distribution charging methodology should:

- promote efficient use of the distribution system;
- generate stable charges;
- be easy to understand and implement.

Before the transporter makes any changes to the methodology it would raise a UNC Modification Proposal in line with the UNC procedures and in accordance with Standard Special Condition A5 of the Licence. Ofgem has the right to veto any proposed changes to the methodology.

3.1.3 Structure of Charges

Under the existing structure Network LDZ charges are split between charges which reflect system costs and those which reflect customer related costs. Until April 2010 the target split of revenue recovery was 70% system and 30% customer, based on a national analysis of costs done prior to Network Sales by National Grid Transco. This analysis has now been done on a Network basis by Scotia Gas Networks, and following consultation in conjunction with the other DNs the revised revenue recovery target split which takes effect from 1 April 2010 is shown below:

Table 3.1.3: Scotland Network Revenue Recovery Target Split

Year	System %	Customer %	Total %
2012	71.2	28.8	100

Having established the target revenue to be derived from each main category of charge, the next step is to structure the charges within each of these charge categories across the load bands such that they reasonably reflect the costs imposed on the system by different sizes of loads. The methodologies used to do this are described in the following sections.

3.2 LDZ System Charges Methodology

3.2.1 Introduction

The LDZ system charges effective from 1 April 2012 are based on the methodology described in the Pricing Consultation paper DNPC08 - Review of LDZ Transportation Charges. This methodology is described below and was based on an analysis of Network costs and system usage and a 95:5 capacity/commodity split.

Table 3.2.1a Network Pressure Tiers

The distribution network contains a series of pipe networks split into four main pressure tiers:

Pressure Tier	Operating Pressure
Local Transmission System (LTS)	7 - 38 bar
Intermediate Pressure System (IPS)	2 - 7 bar
Medium Pressure System (MPS)	75 mbar - 2 bar
Low Pressure System (LPS)	Below 75 mbar

In Scotland the Low Pressure System itself accounts for 18,362 km out of the total 23,100 km of Network pipeline. In order to provide a more cost reflective basis for charging, the LPS is sub-divided on the basis of pipe diameter into eight sub-tiers as shown below.

Table 3.2.1b LPS Sub Tiers

Pipe Diameter
>24"
>18"-24"
>12"-18"
10"-12"
8"-9"
6"-7"
4"-5"
<=3"

The principle underlying the LDZ charging methodology is that charges should reflect the average use of the network made by customers in a given AQ load band, rather than the actual use made by a particular customer which would be too complex to be a practical basis of charging. Analysis has shown that there is a good correlation between supply point size and the offtake tier to which the supply point is connected. Large supply points are typically connected to the higher-pressure tiers and small supply points to the lower pressure tiers.

3.2.2 Outline of Methodology

The methodology calculates the average unit cost of utilisation for each of the main pressure tiers of the distribution system. Combining this with the probability of loads within an AQ band using that pressure tier generates a tier cost for an average load within that band. The summation of these tier costs gives the total cost for a load within the AQ band to use the distribution system. The methodology uses average costs rather than marginal costs to reflect the total costs of using the system. The detail below describes the derivation of the capacity charge function and is therefore based on peak daily flows. A similar calculation, based on annual flows, is carried out to determine the commodity charge function. The data used is that from the most recent reviews carried out in 2009/10 and 2010/11.

3.2.3 Estimation of Costs

DNPC05, implemented on 1 April 2009, reviewed the split of DN costs between LDZ System costs and Customer costs on an individual DN basis. The LDZ System charges methodology is designed to reflect the LDZ system costs under the DNPC05 methodology. The costs used in the analysis are based on DN Regulatory Reporting Pack submissions which all the DNs submit to Ofgem every year.

The LDZ System costs include:

1. The cost of all assets upstream of the service pipe, including the gas mains to which the service pipes are connected. The cost of the assets, include regulatory depreciation, business rates and the allowed rate of return. These costs are allocated across the tiers and sub-tiers using the detailed split across asset categories available within the accounting depreciation schedules.
2. Operational expenditure for all activities upstream of service pipes relating to the maintenance, emergency, replacement, system control and repair of mains and larger pipes, as well as energy management work such as on storage.
3. An allocation of indirect operational expenditure relating to employee overheads and work management costs in supporting LDZ System cost activities. This allocation is either directly identified or based on direct LDZ System costs relative to direct Customer costs.
4. All odorant and Shrinkage costs excluding service pipe leakage.
5. All other business related costs and pass through costs allocated in proportion to LDZ System costs and Customer costs in aggregate.

The costs in categories 2-5 are allocated across the pressure tiers and sub-tiers directly where possible, but otherwise using a variety of indicators, such as pipe length, pipe cost weighted by length, supply point numbers, Aqs and SOQs, etc.

Table 3.2.3a Relative Size of Tier Costs

Pressure Tier	% Cost
LTS	8.7%
IPS	6.4%
MPS	19.3%
LPS	65.7%
Total	100.0%

Table 3.2.3b Relative Size of LPS Sub-tier Costs

LPS Sub Tier	% of LTS Cost
>24"	0.6%
>18"-24"	1.5%
>12"-18"	5.9%
10"-12"	16.5%
8"-9"	9.0%
6"-7"	16.9%
4"-5"	19.6%
<=3"	30.0%
TOTAL	100%

3.2.4 Probability of Pressure Tier / Sub Tier Usage

The second part of the methodology is to estimate the probability that a unit of gas, supplied to a supply point within a given load band, will have passed through the various pressure tiers/sub tiers within the distribution network. This estimation is based on a survey of the pressure tier/sub tier at which supply points of different sizes tend to be connected to the network along with network analysis which shows how gas flows through the system from tier to tier and through the sub-tiers.

Table 3.2.4 System Usage Probability Matrix

AQ Band (MWh)	Network Tiers			LPS Sub Tiers							
	LTS	IPS	MPS	>24"	18-24"	12-18"	10-12"	8-9"	6-7"	4-5"	<=3"
0-73.2	94.4%	53.9%	70.3%	6.1%	23.0%	52.3%	69.0%	81.8%	74.1%	52.2%	9.5%
73.2 - 146.5	94.4%	54.2%	70.8%	6.1%	23.3%	51.5%	65.2%	74.3%	61.8%	42.2%	9.4%
146.5 – 293	94.3%	54.4%	71.3%	6.1%	23.0%	49.3%	62.4%	69.3%	57.1%	38.2%	9.8%
293 – 439	94.3%	54.5%	72.0%	5.8%	21.8%	47.2%	59.7%	68.0%	59.3%	39.6%	11.5%
439 – 586	94.3%	54.6%	71.9%	6.1%	22.2%	47.7%	58.6%	65.1%	55.2%	37.8%	6.2%
586 – 732	94.3%	54.4%	72.6%	5.8%	22.2%	47.9%	57.5%	63.7%	52.9%	34.7%	5.9%
732 - 2,931	94.3%	55.0%	72.8%	5.6%	20.5%	44.2%	54.7%	60.8%	51.6%	32.6%	3.4%
2,931 - 14,654	94.1%	56.4%	77.4%	3.8%	13.4%	28.5%	34.0%	36.5%	23.9%	10.9%	0.5%
14,654 - 58,614	93.5%	62.8%	72.6%	1.8%	5.9%	8.5%	8.7%	5.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
58,614 - 293,071	92.9%	69.0%	63.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.4%	1.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
>293,071	93.2%	67.0%	44.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.4 shows that for the 0-73.2MWh AQ band, 94.4% of the total peak offtake for this consumption band goes through the LTS, 53.9% goes through the IPS, and 70.3% through the MPS.

3.2.5 Cost per Unit of Capacity Utilised

The unit cost of providing capacity utilised on the peak day within each pressure tier/sub tier is calculated by the division of the capacity related costs by the volume of capacity utilised as shown in Table 3.2.5 below.

Table 3.2.5 Cost per Unit of Capacity Utilised

	Network Tiers			LPS Sub Tiers							
	LTS	IPS	MPS	>24"	18-24"	12-18"	10-12"	8-9"	6-7"	4-5"	<=3"
Capacity Cost (£m)	13.3	9.8	29.5	0.6	1.5	5.9	16.6	9.1	17.0	19.7	30.1
Capacity Utilised (GWhs)	353.4	211.6	260.4	18.6	69.3	154.6	200.1	232.6	204.2	140.1	24.9
Unit Cost (p/pdkWh/pd)	0.0103	0.0127	0.0310	0.0092	0.0059	0.0105	0.0227	0.0107	0.0228	0.0385	0.3311

3.2.6 Average Cost of Utilisation

The costs calculated in Table 3.2.5 represent the cost per unit of capacity utilised within each pressure tier/sub tier. The average cost of utilising a particular pressure tier/sub tier for supply points in each load band is calculated by multiplying the unit cost of utilising the tier by the probability that the tier is utilised by supply points in that load band. This is illustrated in Table 3.2.6a below for the MPS.

Table 3.2.6a Example - Average Cost (pence/pk day kWh /pd) of Utilisation of MPS by Load Band

AQ Band (MWh)	Utilisation Cost p/day	Probability of Use %	Average Cost p/day
0-73.2	0.0310	70.3%	0.0218
73.2 – 146.5	0.0310	70.8%	0.0220
146.5 – 293	0.0310	71.3%	0.0221
293 – 439	0.0310	72.0%	0.0223
439 – 586	0.0310	71.9%	0.0223
586 – 732	0.0310	72.6%	0.0225
732 – 2,931	0.0310	72.8%	0.0226
2,931 – 14,654	0.0310	77.4%	0.0240
14,654 - 58,614	0.0310	72.6%	0.0225
58,614 - 293,071	0.0310	63.1%	0.0196
>293,071	0.0310	44.9%	0.0139

Table 3.2.6b below summarises the average cost, by consumption band, of using the complete network system.

Table 3.2.6b Average Cost of Network Utilisation by Consumption Band

AQ Band (MWh)	Pence / peak day kWh / per Day											
	LTS	IPS	MPS	>24"	18-24"	12-18"	10-12"	8-9"	6-7"	4-5"	<=3"	Total
0 - 73.2	0.0097	0.0069	0.0218	0.0006	0.0014	0.0055	0.0157	0.0087	0.0169	0.0201	0.0314	0.139
73.2 - 146.5	0.0097	0.0069	0.0219	0.0006	0.0014	0.0054	0.0148	0.0080	0.0141	0.0163	0.0312	0.130
146.5 - 293	0.0097	0.0069	0.0221	0.0006	0.0014	0.0052	0.0142	0.0074	0.0130	0.0147	0.0326	0.128
293 - 439	0.0097	0.0069	0.0223	0.0005	0.0013	0.0050	0.0136	0.0073	0.0135	0.0153	0.0381	0.133
439 - 586	0.0097	0.0069	0.0223	0.0006	0.0013	0.0050	0.0133	0.0070	0.0126	0.0146	0.0205	0.114
586 - 732	0.0097	0.0069	0.0225	0.0005	0.0013	0.0050	0.0131	0.0068	0.0121	0.0134	0.0194	0.111
732 - 2,931	0.0097	0.0070	0.0226	0.0005	0.0012	0.0046	0.0124	0.0065	0.0118	0.0126	0.0112	0.100
2,931 - 14,654	0.0097	0.0072	0.0240	0.0003	0.0008	0.0030	0.0077	0.0039	0.0054	0.0042	0.0017	0.068
14,654 - 58,614	0.0096	0.0080	0.0225	0.0002	0.0003	0.0009	0.0020	0.0006	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.044
58,614 - 293,071	0.0096	0.0088	0.0196	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0004	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.039
>293,071	0.0096	0.0085	0.0139	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.032

3.2.7 CSEPs

In the Charging Methodology prior to DNPC08 there were separate functions for CSEPs with an AQ above 732MWh. However in the cost analysis which was done for DNPC08 it was concluded that there was no evidence that the costs of providing transportation to CSEPs were any different from the costs of providing transportation to other similar-sized loads. Therefore in the Methodology which takes effect from 1 April 2012 CSEPs there are no separate charging functions for CSEPs.

3.2.8 Setting the Charging Functions

To provide a workable basis for charging individual supply points in different load bands the total average costs of utilising each tier of the distribution network are plotted. For the capacity charges these costs are the total costs detailed in 3.2.6b above. Functions are fitted to the data points such that the error term is minimised. The functions found to best fit the underlying average cost data are in the form of fixed unit rates applied to the supply point SOQ for the <73.2 MWh and the 73.2 to 732 MWh AQ bands and a variable unit rate based on a power of the supply point SOQ for loads with an AQ above 732MWh.

These functions are scaled so that when applied to all supply points connected to the distribution network they will generate the target allowed revenue.

3.3 LDZ Customer and Other Charges Methodology

Customer charges reflect supply point costs, namely costs relating to service pipes and emergency work relating to supply points.

3.3.1 Customer Charge Methodology

The customer charge methodology is based on an analysis of the extent to which service pipe and emergency service costs vary with supply point size. This analysis is used to determine the allocation of the recovery of the target revenue (based on Table 3.1.3 - Network Cost Breakdown) from supply points grouped in broad load bands. This is described in more detail below.

1. Using ABC cost analysis, the customer cost pool is sub-divided into the following cost pools:
 - i. service pipes
 - ii. emergency work
2. Each cost pool is then divided among a number of consumption bands based on weighted consumer numbers by consumption band. The consumption bands are based on the annual quantity of gas consumed. The weightings are derived from an analysis of how the costs of providing each of the services listed in 1. above vary with consumption size.
3. For each cost pool, an average cost per consumer is then calculated for each consumption band by dividing by the number of consumers in that consumption band.
4. A total average cost per consumer is then calculated for each consumption band by adding the unit costs of each service, which are service pipes and emergency work.
5. Finally, using regression analysis, functions are developed that best fit the relationship between consumption size and total average cost per consumer.

Since April 2008 charges for supply points consuming below 73,200kWh (mainly domestic) consist of just a capacity-related charge. Charges for smaller I&C supply points, consuming between 73,200 and 732,000 kWh per annum, are based on a capacity-related charge and a fixed charge which varies with meter-reading frequency. Charges for larger I&C supply points are based on a function that varies with supply point capacity.

3.3.2 Charging for Connected Systems (CSEPs)

The standard customer charge is not levied in respect of supply points within CSEPs. However a CSEP administration charge is levied to reflect the administration costs related to servicing these loads. The methodology for setting this charge was established in 1996 and is based on the same methodology described in 3.3.3 below for setting Other Charges.

3.3.3 Other Charges

There are other charges applied to services which are required by some shippers but not by all, for example special allocation arrangements. It is more equitable to levy specific cost reflective charges for these services on those shippers that require them. Income from these charges is included in the regulated transportation income. These charges include:-

- charges for the administration of allocation arrangements at shared supply meter points and Interconnectors;

The methodology used to calculate the appropriate level of these charges is based on an assessment of the direct costs of the ongoing activities involved in providing the services. The costs are forward looking and take into account anticipated enhancements to the methods and systems used. A percentage uplift based on the methodology described in Transco's background paper "Charging for Specific Services - Cost Assignment Methodology" (May 1999) is added to the direct costs to cover support and sustaining costs. The latest level of the uplift was published in PD16, Section 5, (November 2002).