

Northern Gas Networks

Delivering gas to 2.7 million customers in the North of England



NGN Charging Statement
60 day notice of charges effective
from 1st April 2015



1. Introduction

This publication sets out the Local Distribution Zone (LDZ) transportation charges which apply from 1 April 2015 for the use of the Northern Gas Networks Limited (NGN) 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 Uniform Network Code obligations.

For more information on the charges contained within this document, please contact the NGN Pricing Manager on 0113 397 5354.

1.1 Uniform Network Code

The Uniform Network Code (UNC) is supported by an integrated set of computer systems called UK Link. The charges and formulae in this Notice 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 UNC that impact upon the cost to shippers of using the transportation network, such as imbalance charges, scheduling charges, capacity over-runs and ratchet charges, top-up neutrality charges and contractual liability. Reference should be made to the UNC, as modified from time-to-time, for details of such charges and liabilities.

The methodologies underlying the charges are stated in the UNC Transportation Principle Document (TPD) Section Y Part B and may be subject to alteration under the governance of UNC Modification Rules.

All UNC documents and Modifications can be found on the Joint Office of Gas Transporters website (www.gasgovernance.co.uk).

1.2 Units

Commodity charges are expressed and billed in pence per kilowatt hour.

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.

1.3 Invoicing

Xoserve produce and issue the invoices that are derived from the transportation charges shown within this Notice. To clarify the link between charging and invoicing, charge codes and invoice names are included in the tables. For more information on invoicing, please contact Xoserve directly at Css.Billing@xoserve.com.

1.4 The Distribution Network Price Control Formula

Transportation charges are derived from a Price Control Formula which is set by Ofgem, the gas and electricity market regulator. This dictates the maximum revenue that can be earned from the transportation of gas.

- It is estimated that the allowed revenue for the NGN network for the forthcoming formula year (1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016) is £421.2m. This is an increase year on year of £9.3m and results in unit rates increasing by 6.1% overall. (LDZ areas +6.7%, exit capacity -36.6% year on year)

- Should more or less than the maximum permitted revenue be earned in any formula year, then a compensating adjustment is made to the allowed revenue two formula years following the current formula year (i.e for the 2015/16 formula year, any under or over recovery will be adjusted in the 2017/18 formula year).

The allowed revenue number of **£421.2m** is made up of the following:

- Allowed revenue from RIIO final proposals is **£427.9m**. Note 15/16 is the first year of accounting standard FRS102 being implemented and included within this figure is £28m additional tax allowance due to repex capitalisation.
- NGN is **returning £6.8m** back to customers as calculated by the November 2014 Ofgem Annual Iteration Process. This is largely due to updating the allowances for cost of debt plus the sharing factor within the Totex Incentive Mechanism for 13/14 Totex outperformance vs. the allowance.
- Networks receive 100% funding for Non Controllable costs and are given an allowance up front to cover this. If there is a difference between the allowance and actual cost this is trued up 2 years later. As a result NGN is **returning £6.5m** for these expenditure areas.
- RPI used when setting prices for the following regulatory year is a forecast and is based on the previous November's HM Treasury report. Any difference between the forecast and actual is trued up 2 years after. In 15/16 NGN is allowed to collect **+£1.4m** additional income as a result of RPI being 0.3% higher than forecast in 13/14 regulatory year.
- RIIO incentive income also has a 2 year lag in terms of when networks can recover income. During 15/16 NGN will be allowed to collect an additional **+£5.7m** from 13/14 incentive performance on shrinkage/environmental emissions and customer satisfaction. An additional **+£2.7m** is also included for forecasted network innovation spend during 15/16.
- NGN is also **returning £3.2m** during 15/16 due to over collecting income during 13/14 regulatory year. This is linked to differences between forecast and actual AQ (Annual Quantities) which play an integral part in how income is collected from shippers.

Distribution revenue recovery is split between LDZ system charges and customer charges. LDZ system charges comprise capacity and commodity charges. Customer charges comprise capacity charges, although certain supply points receive a fixed charge and in addition a variable capacity-based charge. All transportation is provided on a firm basis only.

1.5 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 with the transporter remaining cash neutral in the process.

2. Transportation Charges

2.1 LDZ System Charges

The standard LDZ system charges comprise capacity and commodity charges, with the same rates and functions for directly connected supply points and connected systems exit points (CSEPs).

Where LDZ charges are based on functions, these functions use Supply Point Offtake Quantity (SOQ) in the determination of the charges. At Daily Metered (DM) 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.

2.1.1 Directly Connected Supply Points

The unit charges and charging functions used to calculate system charges to directly connected supply points are as follows:

Charge type	LDZ Capacity	LDZ Commodity
Charge code	ZCA	ZCO
Unit rate	Pence per peak day kWh per day	Pence per kWh
Up to 73,200 kWh p.a.	0.1984	0.0312
73,200 to 732,000 kWh p.a.	0.1706	0.0268
732,000 kWh and above p.a.	$2.0009 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2834}$	$0.3441 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.294}$
Subject to a minimum rate of	0.0052	0.0010
Minimum reached at SOQ of	1,324,849,946	424,794,767

2.1.2 Connected System Exit Points

In the calculation of LDZ charges payable, the unit rate 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.

The unit charges and charging functions used to calculate charges to CSEPs are as follows:

Charge type	LDZ Capacity	LDZ Commodity
Charge code	891	893
Unit rate	Pence per peak day kWh per day	Pence per kWh
Up to 73,200 kWh p.a.	0.1984	0.0312
73,200 to 732,000 kWh p.a.	0.1706	0.0268
732,000 kWh and above p.a.	$2.0009 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.2834}$	$0.3441 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.294}$
Subject to a minimum rate of	0.0052	0.0010
Minimum reached at SOQ of	1,324,849,946	424,794,767

2.1.3 Optional LDZ Charge

The optional LDZ tariff is available, as a single charge, as an alternative to the standard LDZ system charges. The rationale for this tariff is that, for large LDZ loads located close to the NTS, the standard tariff can appear to give perverse economic incentives for the construction of new pipelines when LDZ connections are already available. This tariff may be attractive to large loads located close to the NTS, but it is strongly advisable to contact the NGN Pricing Manager on 0113 397 5354 prior to doing so.

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 and D is the direct distance, in km, from the site boundary to the nearest point on the NTS.

2.2 LDZ Customer Charges

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

For supply points with an AQ of 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 SOQ.

For supply points with an AQ of greater than 732,000 kWh per annum, the customer charge is based on a function related to the registered SOQ.

2.2.1 Directly Connected Supply Points

The unit charges and charging functions used to calculate customer charges to directly connected supply points are as follows:

Charge type	LDZ Capacity
Charge code	CCA
Unit rate	Pence per peak day kWh per day
Up to 73,200 kWh p.a.	0.1059
73,200 to 732,000 kWh p.a.	0.0038
732,000 kWh and above p.a.	$0.0808 \times \text{SOQ}^{-0.21}$

In addition to the above, the following fixed charge applies to supply points with an AQ of between 73,200 and 732,000 kWh:

Charge type	LDZ Capacity
Charge code	CFI
Unit rate	Pence per day
Non-monthly read supply points	33.2864
Monthly read supply points	35.4423

2.3 Exit Capacity Charges

The LDZ Exit Capacity NTS (ECN) charge is a capacity charge that is applied to the supply point or CSEP in the same manner as the LDZ system capacity charge. These charges are applied per exit zone on an administered peak day basis. The exit zone for a DN supply point is determined by its postcode.

Charge type	LDZ Exit Capacity
Charge code - directly connected supply points/CSEPs	ECN/C04
Unit rate	Pence per peak day kWh per day
NE1	0.0061
NE2	0.0005
NE3	0.0005
NO1	0.0014
NO2	0.0081

2.4 Other Charges

Other charges include administration charges at CSEPs and shared supply meter points.

2.4.1 CSEP Administration Charges

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

The administration charge which applies to CSEPs containing non-daily metered (NDM) and daily metered (DM) site is as follows:

CSEP administration charge

Charge per supply point	0.0910 pence per day (£0.332 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 is offered for daily metered supply points with AQs of more than 58,600 MWh per annum. This allows for up to four (six for Very Large Daily Metered Customers) 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 as follows, expressed as £ per shipper per supply point:

Invoice	Charge Code
ADU	883

Agent Service

	Telemetered	Non-telemetered
Set-up charge	107	183
Shipper-shipper transfer charge	126	210
Daily charge	2.55	2.96

Transporter Service

	Telemetered	Non-telemetered
Set-up charge	107	202
Shipper-shipper transfer charge	126	210
Daily charge	2.55	3.05

3. 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 examples provided refer to a customer in the North East LDZ within the NE1 Exit Zone. The calculations described are applicable to loads in either network.

Example A

A shipper has a daily metered customer in the NE1 Exit Zone 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.

Process	Calculations Used
<p>LDZ Capacity Invoice: LDZ Capacity (ZCA) See: Section 2.1.1 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day</p>	<p>Volume: 365 days x 100,000 (SOQ) = 36,500,000 Unit Rate: $2.0009 \times 100,000 \text{ (SOQ)}^{-0.2834}$ = 0.0766 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £27,959.00</p>
Plus	
<p>LDZ Commodity Invoice: Commodity (ZCO) See: Section 2.1.1 Basis: p / kWh</p>	<p>Volume: 20,000,000 (AQ) Unit Rate: $0.3441 \times 100,000 \text{ (SOQ)}^{-0.2940}$ = 0.0117 p / kWh Annual Charge: £2,340.00</p>
Plus	
<p>Customer (Capacity) Invoice: LDZ Capacity (CCA) See: Section 2.2.1 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day</p>	<p>Volume: 365 days x 100,000 (SOQ) = 36,500,000 Unit Rate: $0.0808 \times 100,000 \text{ (SOQ)}^{-0.2100}$ = 0.0072 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £2,628.00</p>
Plus	
<p>LDZ Exit (Capacity) Invoice: Exit Capacity (ECN) See: Section 2.3 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day</p>	<p>Volume: 365 days x 100,000 (SOQ) = 36,500,000 Unit Rate: 0.0061 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £2,226.50</p>
<p>Total Annual Charge</p>	<p>Total annual charge = £35,153.50</p>

Example B

A shipper has a domestic customer and the load has an AQ of 20,000 kWh per annum. Using the appropriate small NDM supply points load factors, it can be seen that the load factor for such a site in the NE1 Exit Zone is 35.1%. The peak daily load (SOQ) is therefore $20,000 \div (365 \times 0.351) = 156$ kWh.

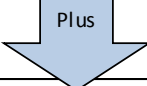
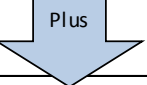
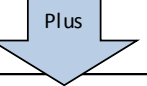
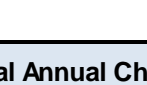
Process	Calculations Used
LDZ Capacity Invoice: LDZ Capacity (ZCA) See: Section 2.1.1 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day	Volume: 365 days x 156 (SOQ) = 56,940 Unit Rate: 0.1984 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £112.97
Plus ↓	
LDZ Commodity Invoice: Commodity (ZCO) See: Section 2.2.1 Basis: p / kWh	Volume: 20,000 (AQ) Unit Rate: 0.0312 p / kWh Annual Charge: £6.24
Plus ↓	
Customer (Capacity) Invoice: LDZ Capacity (CCA) See: Section 2.2.1 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day	Volume: 365 days x 156 (SOQ) = 56,940 Unit Rate: 0.1059 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £60.30
Plus ↓	
LDZ Exit (Capacity) Invoice: Exit Capacity (ECN) See: Section 2.3 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day	Volume: 365 days x 156 (SOQ) = 56,940 Unit Rate: 0.0061 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £3.47
Total Annual Charge	Total annual charge = £182.98

Example C

Suppose that instead of supplying just one domestic customer (as in Example B) the shipper actually supplies a connected system in the NE1 Exit Zone 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.

	AQ (no of premises x AQ per premise)	SOQ (AQ / (365 x load factor))
Prevailing	100 houses x 20,000 (AQ) = 2,000,000 kWh	2,000,000 ÷ (365 x 0.351) = 15,611 kWh
Maximum	150 houses x 20,000 (AQ) = 3,000,000 kWh	3,000,000 ÷ (365 x 0.351) = 23,416 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.

Process	Calculations Used
<p>LDZ Capacity Invoice: ADC (891) See: Section 2.1.2 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day</p>	<p>Volume: 365 days x 15,611 (pre SOQ) = 5,698,015 Unit Rate: 2.0009 x 23,416 (max SOQ) ^-0.2834 = 0.1156 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £6,586.91</p>
<p>Plus</p> 	
<p>LDZ Commodity Invoice: ADC (893) See: Section 2.1.2 Basis: p / kWh</p>	<p>Volume: 2,000,000 (pre AQ) Unit Rate: 0.3441 x 23,416 (max SOQ) ^-0.294 = 0.0179 p / kWh Annual Charge: £358.00</p>
<p>Plus</p> 	
<p>CSEP Administration Charge Invoice: ADC (894) See: Section 2.4 Basis: p / supply point / day</p>	<p>Volume: 100 houses x 365 days = 36,500 Unit Rate: Standard tariff = 0.0910 p / supply point / day Annual Charge: £33.22</p>
<p>Plus</p> 	
<p>LDZ Exit (Capacity) Invoice: Exit Capacity (ECN) See: Section 2.3 Basis: p / peak day kWh / day</p>	<p>Volume: 365 days x 15,611 (SOQ) = 5,698,015 Unit Rate: 0.0061 p / pdkWh / day Annual Charge: £347.58</p>
<p>Plus</p> 	
<p>Total Annual Charge</p>	<p>Total annual charge = £7,325.71</p>

End User Categories

Estimation of peak daily load for NDM supply points

For NDM supply points, the peak daily load is estimated using a set of EUCs. Each NDM supply point is allocated to a EUC. In each LDZ each EUC has an associated load factor, as listed in the following tables. The data in these tables applies for the gas year 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

In the tables 'XX' refers to the LDZ Code (e.g. NO).

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 a EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity.

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

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

Example

For a supply point in North (NO) LDZ with an annual consumption of 1,000 MWh per annum.

Assume consumption December to March inclusive is 500 MWh.

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 W03 and the site is thus within End User Category NO: E1404W03.

For a site in this category, the load factor is 26.0% and the peak daily load is therefore

$$\frac{1000 \times 100}{365 \times 26.0} = 10.54 \text{ MWh}$$

If the required meter reading information is not available to calculate the winter: annual ratio, the supply point is allocated to a EUC simply on the basis of its annual quantity, in this case NO: E1404B.

For a site in this category, the load factor is 31.0% and the peak daily load is therefore

$$\frac{1000 \times 100}{365 \times 31.0} = 8.84 \text{ MWh}$$

Six monthly read sites

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

Example

For a supply point in NE LDZ with an annual consumption of 200 MWh per annum, the EUC will be NE: E1402B. For a site in this category, the load factor is 31.7% and the peak daily load is therefore

$$\frac{200 \times 100}{365 \times 31.7} = 1.73 \text{ MWh}$$

Notes

The term LDZ is applied in the context of its usage with reference to the UNC 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 code shown below 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 DM 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 the end user category code XX:E1409B is used. Firm supply points with an AQ above 73.2 MWh per annum may, at the shipper's request, be classified as daily metered. All interruptible supply points are daily metered.

Consultation on end user categories

Section H of the UNC 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 consults with the Demand Estimation Sub-Committee (a sub-committee of the UNC) before publication of its proposals Table 2.1 Definition of end user categories.

WAR Bands and End User Categories

The following tables define the war bands and end user categories for the NGN LDZs by reference to annual consumption and winter: annual ratio, applicable from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

EUC Code	Annual Load (MWh)	Winter Annual Ratios (WAR)			
		W01	W02	W03	W04
xx:E1401W0y	0 to 73.2	-	-	-	-
xx:E1402W0y	73.2 to 293	-	-	-	-
xx:E1403W0y	293 to 732	0.00 - 0.43	0.43 - 0.49	0.49 - 0.56	0.56 - 1.00
xx:E1404W0y	732 to 2,196	0.00 - 0.43	0.43 - 0.49	0.49 - 0.56	0.56 - 1.00
xx:E1405W0y	2,196 to 5,860	0.00 - 0.40	0.40 - 0.46	0.46 - 0.53	0.53 - 1.00
xx:E1406W0y	5,860 to 14,650	0.00 - 0.36	0.36 - 0.42	0.42 - 0.50	0.50 - 1.00
xx:E1407W0y	14,650 to 29,300	0.00 - 0.35	0.35 - 0.38	0.38 - 0.45	0.45 - 1.00
xx:E1408W0y	29,300 to 58,600	0.00 - 0.35	0.35 - 0.38	0.38 - 0.45	0.45 - 1.00
xx:E1409W0y	> 58,600	-	-	-	-

**Table 1. Small NDM Supply Points
(Up to 2,196 MWh per annum)**

xx: = LDZ =	NE	NO
xx:E1401B	35.1%	31.4%
xx:E1402B	31.7%	31.3%
xx:E1403B	32.1%	33.9%
xx:E1403W01	52.4%	52.6%
xx:E1403W02	43.8%	38.4%
xx:E1403W03	30.0%	26.0%
xx:E1403W04	22.4%	20.0%
xx:E1404B	35.7%	31.0%
xx:E1404W01	52.4%	52.6%
xx:E1404W02	43.8%	38.4%
xx:E1404W03	30.0%	26.0%
xx:E1404W04	22.4%	20.0%

**Table 2. Large NDM Supply Points
(2,196 and above MWh per annum)**

xx: = LDZ =	NE	NO
xx:E1405B	39.7%	36.0%
xx:E1405W01	64.5%	62.2%
xx:E1405W02	47.3%	45.8%
xx:E1405W03	35.0%	32.6%
xx:E1405W04	24.7%	21.3%
xx:E1406B	51.0%	46.4%
xx:E1406W01	78.4%	78.5%
xx:E1406W02	57.6%	55.8%
xx:E1406W03	41.8%	39.5%
xx:E1406W04	27.9%	27.7%
xx:E1407B	59.6%	57.1%
xx:E1407W01	83.7%	83.5%
xx:E1407W02	70.3%	68.1%
xx:E1407W03	55.4%	52.2%
xx:E1407W04	36.6%	32.8%
xx:E1408B	64.9%	62.7%
xx:E1408W01	87.2%	87.0%
xx:E1408W02	74.4%	72.5%
xx:E1408W03	59.7%	56.9%
xx:E1408W04	36.6%	33.0%
xx:E1409B	68.6%	65.6%

