

Utility Regulator Regulated Tariff Outlook 2012/13



Purpose of this Briefing



- To provide an early indication of expected regulated tariffs from 1st October 2012
 - Use of System
 - Market charges
 - System Support Services
 - PSO levy
- To outline the process to final tariffs
- To provide an indication of movements in wholesale energy prices
- All prices are nominal (i.e. actual purchase prices)

Agenda



- 1. Introduction and welcome
- 2. Demand forecast
- 3. Use of system charges
- 4. System support services
- 5. PSO levy
- 6. Market charges
- 7. Process to final regulated tariffs
- 8. Movements in wholesale energy market

The Tariff Process





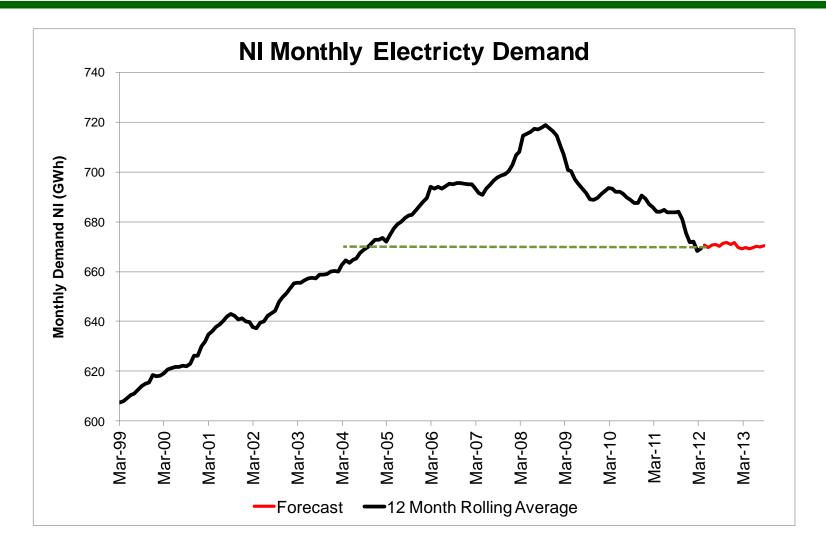
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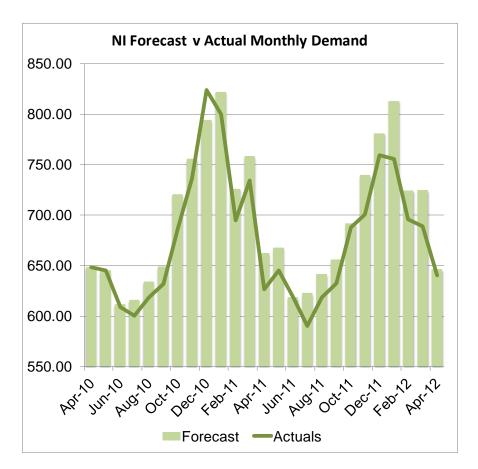
DEMAND FORECAST



Historic trends - electricity demand



Demand forecast for 2011/12



- Tariff = <u>regulated revenue</u> demand
- Lower demand increases unit rates

Utility Regulator

- Lower demand than forecast results in an under-recovery
- Under-recovery is added to revenue for the following year
- In 2011/12 demand fell more than forecast
- Demand forecast for 2012/13 is lower than that forecast for 2011/12



REGULATED TARIFFS

Regulated Tariffs



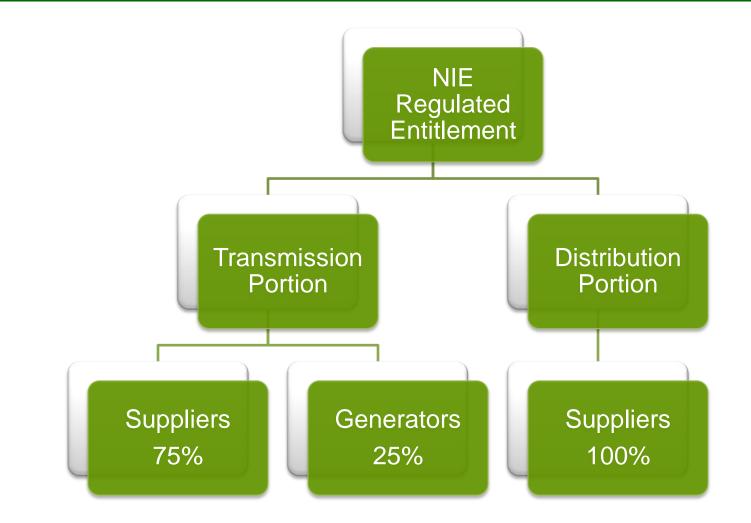
Tariff Name	Charged by	Pays for	Tariff structure
Distribution Use of System (DUoS)	NIE T&D	Cost of the distribution network	p/kWh (varies with time of day and time of year)
Transmission Use of System (TUoS)	SONI	Cost of the transmission network	p/kWh (varies with time of day and time of year)
System Support Services (SSS)	SONI	Balancing and controlling the system	p/kWh (flat)
PSO Levy	NIE T&D	Legacy costs and energy efficiency	p/kWh (flat)
Market Operator	SEMO	Cost of running the wholesale market	€/MWh (flat)
Imperfections Charges	SEMO	Difference between market and actual generation costs	€/MWh (flat)
Capacity Charges	SEMO	The availability of generation	€/MWh (varies with time of day and time of year)



USE OF SYSTEM CHARGES

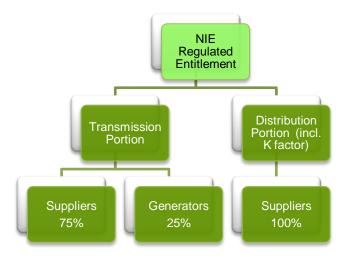
Overview of cost allocation





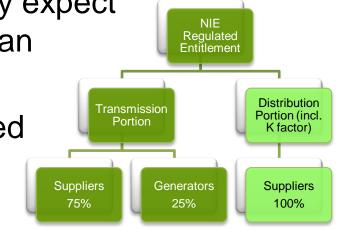


- NIE's price control (RP4) extended to 1 October 2012
- Draft determination for next price control (RP5) out to consultation
- In the interim, tariffs are based on current licence conditions
- Total for 2012/13 = £211.6 million
- This is an increase of 0.7%





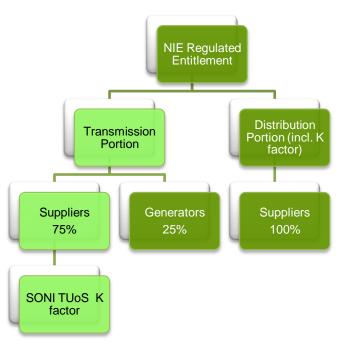
- Charged by NIE T&D for providing, operating and maintaining the distribution system
- Total revenue that NIE T&D are allowed to recover in 2012/13 is £171.8 million (1.4% increase)
- Charges vary by voltage, maximum import capacity and time of use
- NIE T&D have informed us that they expect the DUoS unit rates to increase by an average of 5.5%
- Charging statement will be published on their website in August



Transmission Use of System



- SONI operate the transmission system
 - 110 kV and 275 kV
- They pay "rent" to NIE T&D for the system and recover this cost via the TUoS tariff
 - 75% suppliers
 - 25% generators across the island
- Billed based on loss adjusted consumption (not metered)



TUoS Costs

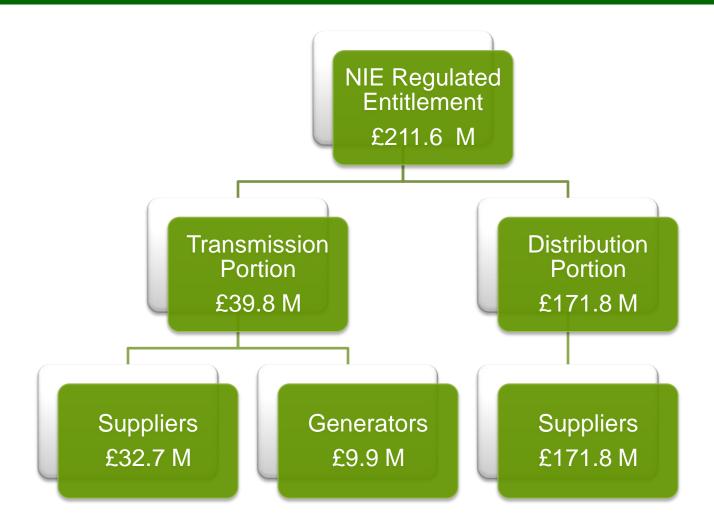


- Under recovery this year due to fall in demand
- Previous year's tariffs reduced by an over-recovery in 2010/11
- Total amount to be recovered from suppliers is £32.7 million
- Average increase of 29%
- The precise impact on individual consumers will depend on connection voltage and usage profile (time of day and time of year)

	2011/12	2012/13	Change
Transmission services Charge (paid to NIE)	£40.6 M	£39.8 M	-£0.8 M
Supplier share (75%)	£30.4 M	£29.8 M	-£0.6 M
SONI STUoS K factor	-£4.0 M	£2.9 M	£6.9 M
Total revenue	£26.4 M	£32.7 M	24%
Demand forecast – loss adjusted (GWh)	8863	8504	-4.1%
Average p/kWh	0.30p/kWh	0.39p/kWh	29%



Overview of cost allocation





SYSTEM SUPPORT SERVICES



- The System Support Services tariff pays for:
 - Generators providing the ability to react to system problems (reserve and reactive power)
 - The costs of the transmission system operator
 - The costs associated with the Moyle interconnector to Scotland
- This is the first year that any funding has been required from customers for the Moyle interconnector

Ancillary Services



- Payments to generators for providing:
 - Reserve
 - Frequency response
 - Reactive power
- These keep the system stable
- Becoming more important due to increasing amounts of intermittent generation

	2011/12	2012/13	Change
Cost of Ancillary Services	£11.9 M	£13.0 M	9.5%



- The costs associated with controlling the network
- Defined in SONI's price control
- Under recovery this year due to falling demand

	2011/12	2012/13	Change
System operator costs	£16.1 M	£16.9 M	£0.8 M
SSS K factor	-£2.4 M	£1.7 M	£4.1M
Total revenue	£13.7 M	£18.6 M	36%

Moyle Costs (CAIRt)



- Moyle Interconnector came into service in 2002
- Historically Moyle capacity sales have covered its operating costs
- Expected cash flow shortfall from capacity sales to cover:
 - Increased bond payments due to indexation
 - Introduction of new interconnector in SEM
 - Loss of sales due to outages
- Shortfall collected by SONI then passed onto Moyle
- £14.5m for tariff year 2012/13



PSO LEVY

PSO Levy



- Power NI: any residual costs/income associated with the Northern Ireland Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation
- NIE T&D: costs of retail market opening and the Northern Ireland Sustainable Energy Programme (NISEP)
- PPB: costs associated with power purchase agreements made at privatisation in 1992. Indicative amounts at present.

Company	2011/12	2012/13	Change	
Power NI	£0.4 M	-£0.8 M	-£1.2 M	confirmed
NIE T&D	£22.5 M	£17.8 M	-£4.7 M	confirmed
PPB	£10.1 M	£4.5 M	-£5.6 M	indicative
Total	£33.0 M	£ 21.5M	-£11.5 M	



MARKET CHARGES

Market Operator Charges for 2012/13 are expected to

reduce

Market Operator Cost	2011/12	2012/13	Change
€ - all island amount	€24.7 M	€17.5 M	-29%
£ - all island amount	£21.9 M	£14.0 M	-36%

es published August 2012

- Costs are:
 - Market operator costs

Market Charges

- Imperfections charges
- Capacity payments
- All tariffs charged in €



- Predominantly Constraints Payments (92%)
- Generators receive constraint payments to keep them financially neutral for the difference between the market schedule and the actual dispatch.
- Why do Constraint Costs Arise?
 - Transmission: security of supply reasons
 - Reserve: security and stability of transmission system
 - Perfect Foresight: modelling software produces market schedule after real time (ex post) whereas TSOs have to react in real time to generator & interconnector availability, demand and wind output changes.
- Consultation ongoing

	2011/12	2012/13	Change
€/MWh	5.442	4.694	-13%
p/kWh	0.48	0.37	-22%



- Pays generators for being available to generate
- Pot fixed per calendar year
- Consultation closed on 19 June 2012
- Currently reviewing responses
- SEM committee decision expected by end of July

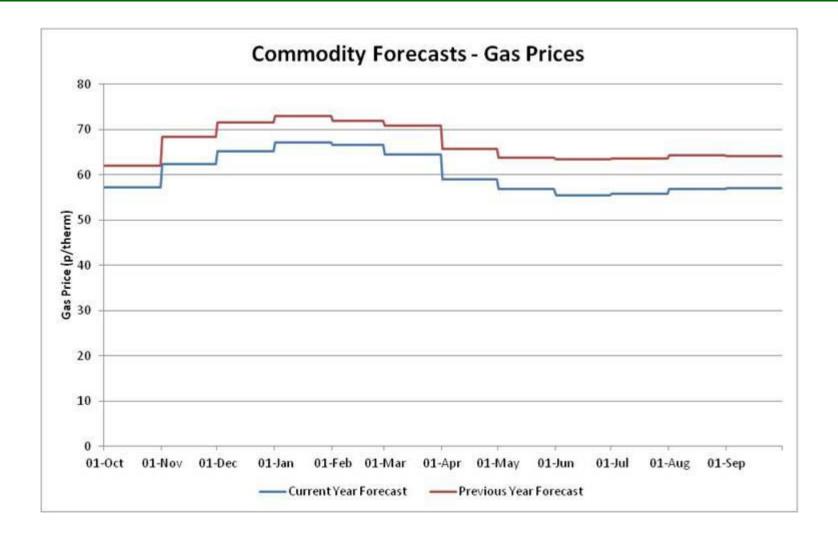
Capacity Pot	2011	2012	2013
€ Million – all island amount	€544 M	€528 M	€529 M
£ Million – all island amount	£460 M	£455 M	£423 M



WHOLESALE ENERGY PRICE TRENDS

Gas Prices



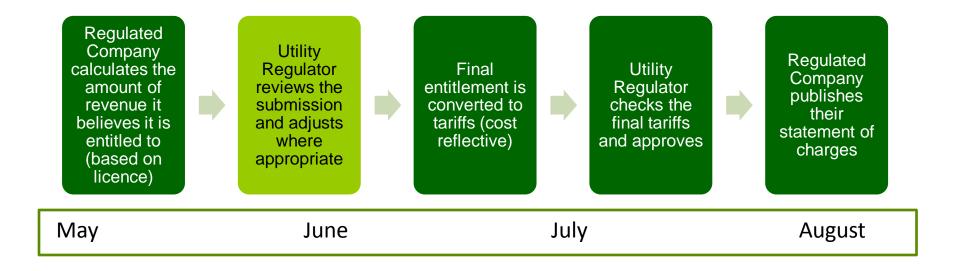




PROCESS TO FINAL CHARGES

The Tariff Process





Next Steps



- Regulated Tariffs and Information Note published end 2nd Week August
- Power NI for regulated market (<150,000 units per year) published in late August
- Tariffs come into effect on 1st October



HEADLINES



Summary of estimated total regulated cost

Tariff Name	2011/12	2012/13	Status
Distribution Use of System (DUoS)	£169.5 M	£171.8 M	Total approved
Transmission Use of System (TUoS)	£26.4 M	£32.7 M	Total approved
System Support Services (SSS)	£25.6 M	£46.2 M	Assessment ongoing
PSO Levy	£33.0 M	£21.5 M	Assessment ongoing
Market Operator	£7.3 M	£4.7 M	Provisional
Imperfections Charges	£45.9 M	£41.3 M	Consultation ongoing
Capacity Charges	£151.7 M	£141.0 M	Consultation ongoing
Total	£459.3 M	£459.2 M	



QUESTIONS?