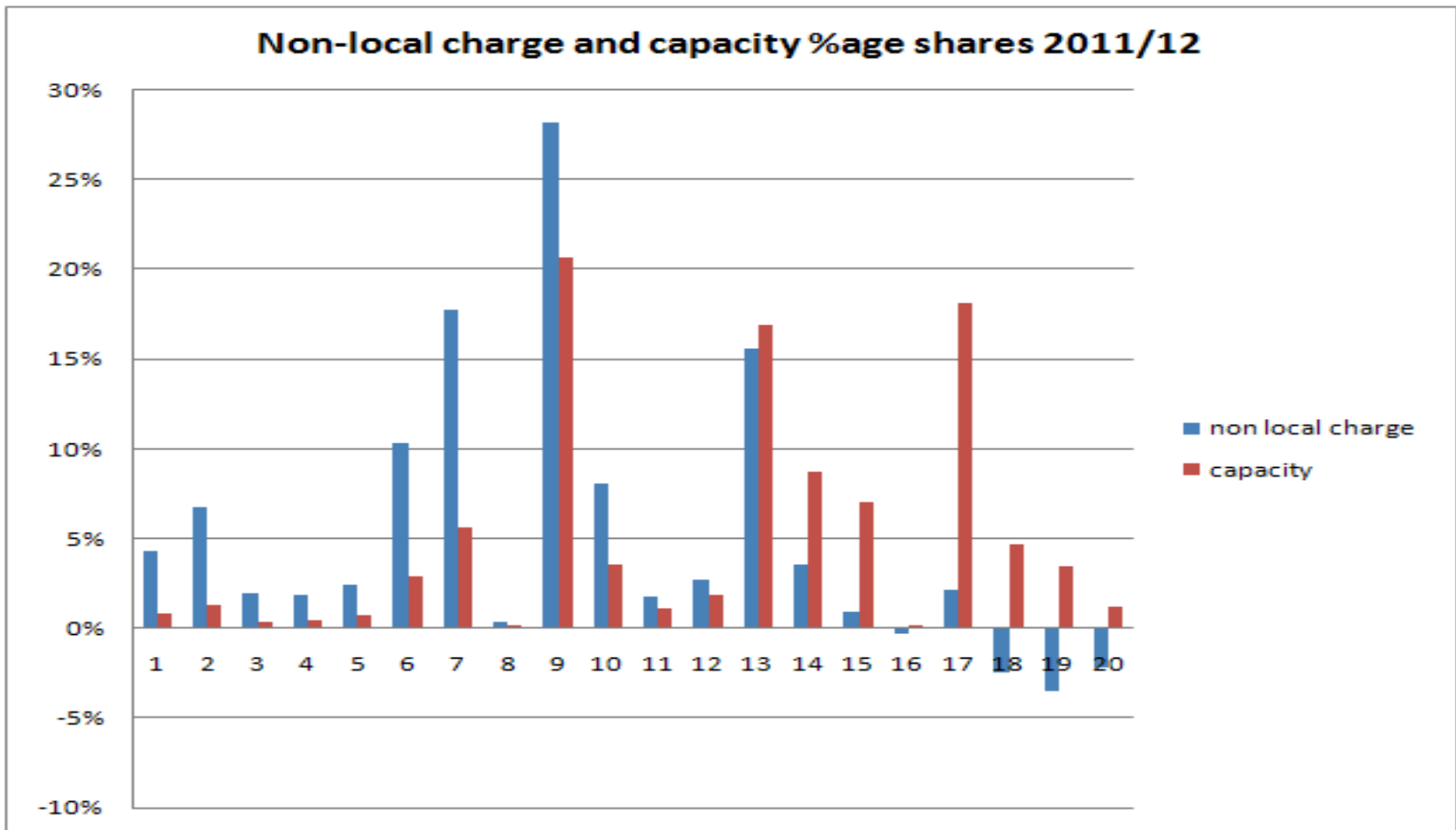


Postage Stamp Strawman

Background (1)

- Almost there already, in principle
- ~ 87% of G transmission charges are already recovered the 'postage stamp' way, via the Residual (2011-12 £321M / £370M)
- Scotland (zones 1-8)
 - pays ~45% of the non local (Wider) cost (~£370M) with ~12% of the total(~89GW) capacity,
- SE (zone 17)
 - pays ~3% of cost ~18% of capacity – *not cost reflective*
- Non local G charge and capacity breakdown (by zone) shown next slide

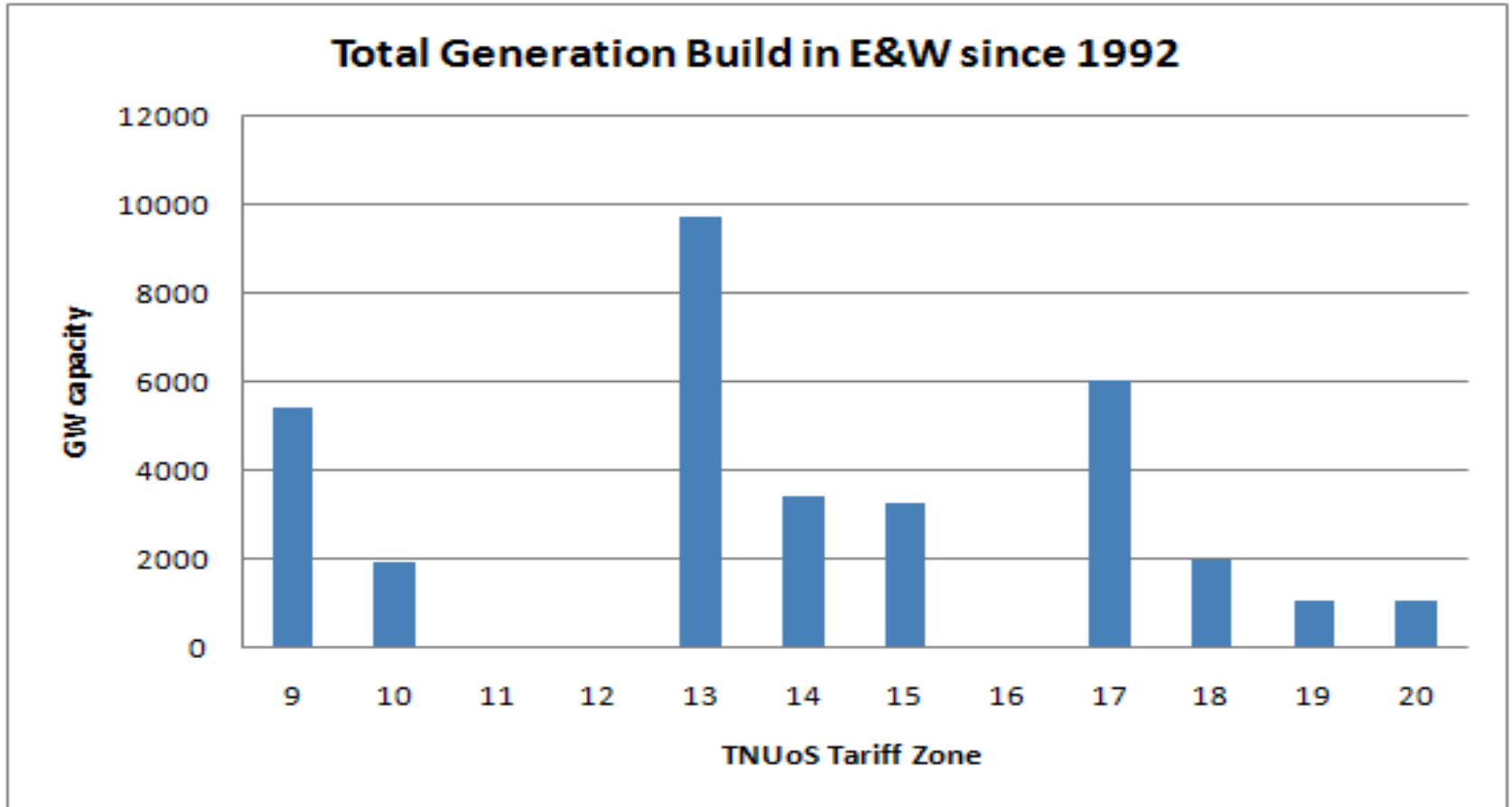
Background (2)



Background (3)

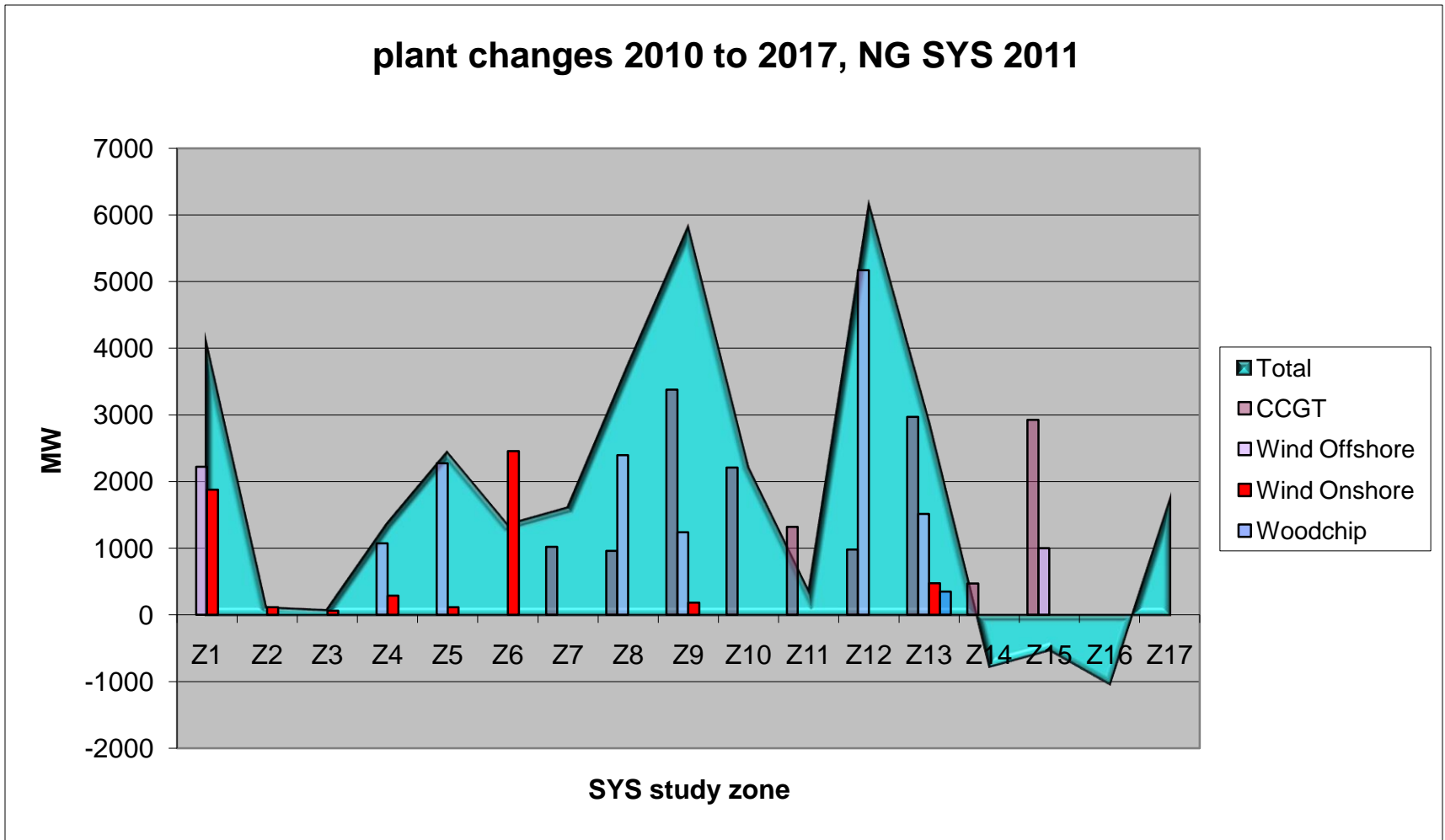
- Despite 20 years of ICRP little sign of fundamental shift of G to negative zones (see next two slides – also in GG paper on Redpoint modelling 5th Aug)

History



Forecast

plant changes 2010 to 2017, NG SYS 2011



Background (4)

- MITS provides societal benefits (as well as benefits to all G across GB) of having an interconnected meshed T system -
 - for society they get more secure / robust energy supplies
 - for G they can trade across GB and get a more secure / robust system (less prone to black start etc.,)

Postage stamp strawman (1)

- Local plus Wider, kWh basis, G/D split the same
 - No locational signal on the MITS (Wider recovered via Residual)
 - Locational signal via the local charge (no change, as now)
 - OFTO (no change, as now)
 - kWh charge
 - Potential inclusion of locational signal through zonal losses

Postage stamp strawman (2)

- Academic studies – postage stamp seen as
 - Better for renewables*
 - Simple
 - Robust
 - Workable
 - Non discriminatory
 - * Bell et al
 - *a postage stamp approach would seem to be the most benign in respect of the risk of breaking the renewables target constraint.*

Postage stamp strawman (3)

- Benefits of postage stamp strawman
 - Simple to implement
 - Predictable
 - Non discriminatory
 - As cost reflective as ICRP
 - Supportive of UK & Scottish Govts objectives and principles
 - Like 'improved' ICRP, focussed on G and on MITS

Illustrative tariffs (21st July NG email)

- 2011/12 Postage Stamp Tariffs, maintaining local tariffs:
- Generation Revenue
= (£1724.28m x 27%) – local revenue
= £465.56m – £95.74m
= £369.82m
- Generation Tariff = (£369.83m / 310TWh) + local
= £1.193/MWh + local