

DCP 133 Legal Text

Common 500MW Network Model

Amend DCUSA Schedule 16 as follows:

3. In order to comply with this methodology statement when setting distribution Use of System Charges the DNO Party will populate and publish:
 - (a) the CDCM model version 102 as issued by the Panel on 1 April 2013; ~~and~~
 - (b) the CDCM “Price Control Disaggregation” model version 2.0 as issued by the Panel on 1 April 2014; ~~and~~
 - (c) the Common 500MW Network Model version 1/0 as issued by the Panel on [1 April 2015]¹.

16. The DNO Party ~~utilises the~~specifies a network model, also known as a distribution reinforcement model (DRM) or a Common 500-MW Network Model, in line with the requirements of this section ~~and populated in accordance with annex A to this Schedule.~~

17. In all cases, the network model determines the £/kW/year figure (based on simultaneous maximum load at each network level) corresponding to amortisation and return on capital for assets at the ~~following LV circuits, HV/LV and HV~~ network levels:
 - 132kV circuit
 - 132kV/EHV transformation
 - EHV circuit
 - EHV/HV transformation
 - 132kV/HV transformation
 - HV circuit
 - HV/LV transformation
 - LV circuit.

18. ~~For DNO Parties that do not rely on a separate EHV charging methodology, the network model also determines these costs at the EHV/HV and EHV network levels, and, in England and Wales, at the 132kV/EHV and 132kV network levels. [not used]~~

¹ To be completed on implementation.

21. The model's design assumes ~~a power factor of 0.95 and~~ no embedded generation.

25B. The DNO Parties will ensure that the existing industry benchmarks for the number of customers interrupted per fault on HV circuit type i is consistent across all DNO Parties by the last Working Day of September of each year.

78. For each demand user type, and for each network level, the unit cost to be attributed to capacity charges or fixed charges in respect of that network level is:

$$[\text{p/kVA/day from network model assets}] = 100 * [\text{standing charge factor}] * [\text{network level } \text{£/kW/year}] * [\text{user loss factor}] / [\text{network level loss factor}] * (1 - [\text{contribution proportion}]) / [\text{days in year}] / (1 + [\text{diversity allowance}]) * [\text{power factor in network model} \text{standard design power factor}]$$

$$[\text{p/kVA/day from transmission exit or other expenditure}] = 100 * [\text{standing charge factor}] * [\text{transmission exit or other expenditure } \text{£/kW/year}] * [\text{user loss factor}] / [\text{network level loss factor}] / [\text{days in year}] / (1 + [\text{diversity allowance}]) * [\text{power factor in network model} \text{standard design power factor}]$$

79. The power factor in network model parameter is set to 0.95 for use in the calculation of charges.

165. The 0.95 constant refers to the reactive charging threshold and the ~~design power factor of the network model~~ standard design power factor within the CDCM.

169. The 0.95 constant refers to the reactive charging threshold and the ~~design power factor of the network model~~ standard design power factor within the CDCM.

Add new Annex A to the end of DCUSA Schedule 16

[see separate document]