

## DCP 313 'Eligibility Criteria for EDCM Generation Credits'

### Schedule 17

#### Amend Clause 6.3 as follows:

6.3 Charge 1 is applied to export charges as a credit. The credit is expressed as a negative charge rate in p/kWh and is applied in respect of active power units exported during the DNO Party's super-red time band. The credit rate is set to zero for Connectees who are assigned an F Factor of zero. The credit rate is calculated as follows:

$$[\text{p/kWh super-red export rate}] = -100 * [\text{Proportion eligible for charge 1 credits}] * ([\text{network charge 1 } \text{£/kVA/year}] + [\text{parent charge 1 } \text{£/kVA/year}] + [\text{grandparent charge 1 } \text{£/kVA/year}]) * ([\text{Chargeable export capacity}] / [\text{Maximum export capacity}]) / [\text{number of hours in the super-red time band}]$$

Where:

If a Connectee is modelled as a generation Connectee and has only intermittent generation technology, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is zero if the F factor that is assigned to that Connectee as described in the FCP methodology is equal to zero, and 1 otherwise.

If a Connectee is modelled as a demand Connectee, has non-zero Chargeable Export Capacity and has only intermittent generation technology, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is zero if the F factor which would be assigned to that Connectee as described in the FCP methodology if it were treated as a generation Connectee is equal to zero, and 1 otherwise.

If a Connectee has only non-intermittent generation technology, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is 1.

If the Connectee utilises a combination of intermittent and non-intermittent generation technologies, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is equal to the non-intermittent generation installed capacity as a percentage of the Maximum Export Capacity.

The super-red generation rate is not applied to Connectees with zero Chargeable Export Capacity.

Intermittent generation is defined as generation plant where the energy source of the prime mover cannot be made available on demand, in accordance to the definitions in Engineering Recommendation P2/6.

Non-intermittent generation is defined as a generation plant where the energy source of the prime mover can be made available on demand, in accordance to the definitions in Engineering Recommendations P2/6. The generator can choose when to operate.

## **Schedule 18**

### **Amend Clause 6.5 as follows:**

6.5 Charge 1 is applied to export charges as a credit. The credit is expressed as a negative charge rate in p/kWh and is applied in respect of active power units exported during the DNO Party's super-red time band. The credit rate is set to zero for Connectees who are assigned an F Factor of zero. The credit rate is calculated as follows:

$$[\text{p/kWh super-red export rate}] = -100 * [\text{Proportion eligible for charge 1 credits}] * ([\text{local charge 1 } \text{£/kVA/year}] + [\text{remote charge 1 } \text{£/kVA/year}]) * ([\text{Chargeable export capacity}] / [\text{Maximum export capacity}]) / [\text{number of hours in the super-red time band}]$$

Where:

If a Connectee is modelled as a generation Connectee and has only intermittent generation technology, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is zero if the F factor that is assigned to the heat Connectee as described in the LRIC methodology is equal to zero, and 1 otherwise.

If a Connectee is modelled as a demand Connectee, has non-zero Chargeable Export Capacity and has only intermittent generation technology, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is zero if the F factor which would be assigned to that Connectee as described in the LRIC methodology if it were treated as a generation Connectee is equal to zero, and 1 otherwise.

If a Connectee has only non-intermittent generation technology, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is 1.

If the Connectee utilises a combination of intermittent and non-intermittent generation technologies, the proportion eligible for charge 1 credits is equal to the non-intermittent generation installed capacity as a percentage of the Maximum Export Capacity.

The super-red export rate is not applied to Connectees with zero Chargeable Export Capacity.

Intermittent generation is defined as generation plant where the energy source of the prime mover cannot be made available on demand, in accordance to the definitions in Engineering Recommendation P2/6.

Non-intermittent generation is defined as a generation plant where the energy source of the prime mover can be made available on demand, in accordance to the definitions in Engineering Recommendation P2/6. The generator can choose when to operate.