

DCP 313 ‘Eligibility Criteria for EDCM Generation Credits’

Option 2B

Schedule 17 Annex 1

- 5.6 Existing EDCM Generation in the model will be based on the Maximum Export Capacity for the EDCM Generation. Depending on the power flow studies being undertaken these may be scaled by an F factor as described in ER P2/6. Where sufficient actual recorded network data exists, a generator’s site-specific F factor may be calculated, as described in ETR 130.

Network Demand Data (Generation)

- 5.35 The Network Demand Data (Generation) element of the Maximum Demand Data shall be constructed with generation output set at zero unless the output of the generator~~orion~~ can be considered to be sufficiently reliable to have a contribution to security of supply under ER P2/6, in which case the ER P2/6 level of export shall be modelled.
- 5.36 The contribution of distributed generation to security of supply is dealt with in ER P2/6 through the application of F factors. Each distributed generator is assigned an F factor and this represents the percentage of the generator’s declared net capacity that can be considered when assessing network security. ER P2/6 also uses the term ‘Persistence’ to reduce the F factor for intermittent generation, as the time period (in hours) for which its contribution to security is being assessed increases. Table 2-4 of ER P2/6 recommends values of ‘Persistence’; these values are dependent on the demand class being assessed. The value of ‘Persistence’ to be used for intermittent generation will be as stated in Table 2-4 of ER P2/6 for ‘Other outage’, using the maximum GSP (or GSP groups’) demand instead of the demand class of the demand group.
- 5.36A For the avoidance of doubt, the DNO Party is to determine the percentage of the generator’s declared net capacity which could be considered to support security of supply in the event that the network alone did not. This value can change dependent

upon whether the calculation can be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 5.6 above.

Maintenance Demand Data for Demand (Load) Analysis

Network Demand Data (Generation)

- 5.41 The Network Demand Data (Generation) element of the Maintenance Demand Data shall be the same as that modelled for the Maximum Demand Data.

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:

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

Where:

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

If a Connectee is modelled as a demand Connectee and has non-zero Chargeable Export Capacity, 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.

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

Schedule 18 Annex 1

- 5.5 Generation in the model will be based on the Maximum Export Capacities for EDCM Connectees. For the Minimum Demand Scenario a Generation Coincidence Factor will be applied, where appropriate. An F factor as described in ER P2/6 may be required for the Maximum Demand Scenario. Where sufficient actual recorded network data exists, a generator's site-specific F factor may be calculated, as described in ETR 130.

Network Demand Data (Generation)

- 5.31 The Network Demand Data (Generation) element of the Maximum Demand Data will be constructed with generation output set at zero unless the output of the generator can be considered to be sufficiently reliable to have a contribution to security of supply under ER P2/6, in which case the ER P2/6 level of export will be modelled.

- 5.32 The contribution of distributed generation to security of supply is dealt with in ER P2/6 through the application of F factors. Each Generation Installation is assigned an F factor and this represents the percentage of the generator's declared net capacity that can be considered when assessing network security. ER P2/6 also uses the term 'Persistence' to reduce the F factor for intermittent generation, as the time period (in hours) for which its contribution to security is being assessed increases. Table 2-4 of ER P2/6 recommends values of 'Persistence'; these values are dependent on the demand class being assessed. The value of 'Persistence' to be used for intermittent generation will be as stated in Table 2-4 of ER P2/6 for 'Other outage', using the maximum GSP (or GSP groups') demand instead of the demand class of the demand group.

- 5.32A For the avoidance of doubt, the DNOs are to assume that the network relies on the distributed generator when initially determining whether to assign an F Factor in line with P2/6. This value can change dependent upon whether the calculation can be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 5.5 above.

Network Demand Data (Generation)

- 5.37 The Network Demand Data (Generation) element of the Minimum Demand Data will be derived by application of a Generation Coincidence Factor to the Maximum Export Capacity of an Entry Point. There will be no adjustment for F factors.

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 Connectees who are assigned an F Factor of zero. The credit rate is calculated as follows:

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

Where:

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

If a Connectee is modelled as a demand Connectee and has non-zero Chargeable Export Capacity, 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.

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