

DCUSA Consultation	At what stage is this document in the process?
<h1>DCP 283</h1> <h2>The Calculation of Generation Credits in the CDCM</h2> <p><i>Raised as a Standard Change on 12 October 2016</i></p>	<p>01 – Change Proposal</p> <p>02 – Consultation</p> <p>03 – Change Report</p> <p>04 – Change Declaration</p>
<p>Purpose of Change Proposal:</p> <p>DCP 283 seeks to amend the calculation of credits for embedded generation to more closely reflect the benefits they bring to Distribution Network Operators.</p> <p>This document is a Consultation issued to DCUSA Parties and any other interested Parties in accordance with Clause 11.14 of the DCUSA seeking industry views on DCP 283.</p>	
	<p>The Workgroup recommends that this Change Proposal should proceed to a second Consultation.</p> <p>Parties are invited to consider the questions set in section 10 and submit comments using the form attached as Attachment 1 to dcusa@electralink.co.uk by 22 September 2017</p> <p>The Working Group will consider the consultation responses and determine the appropriate next steps for the progression of the Change Proposal (CP).</p>
	<p>Impacted Parties: Distribution Network Operators (DNOs), Generators, Suppliers</p>
	<p>Impacted Clauses: Schedule 16 (CDCM)</p>

Contents		 Any questions?
1	Summary	3
2	Governance	4
3	Why Change?	4
4	Code Specific Matters	6
5	Working Group Assessment	7
6	Relevant Objectives	14
7	Impacts & Other Considerations	15
8	Implementation	17
9	Solution and Legal Text	18
10	Consultation Questions	18
Timetable		 telephone
The timetable for the progression of the CP is as follows:		020 7432 2859
Change Proposal timetable		Proposer: Johannes Nowak
Activity	Date	 email address
Initial Assessment Report Approved by Panel	19 October 2016	DCUSA@electralink.co.uk
First Consultation issued to Parties	14 March 2017	
Second Consultation issued to Parties	01 September 2017	
Change Report issued to Panel	13 December 2017	
Change Report issued for Voting	22 December 2017	
Party Voting Ends	18 January 2018	
Change Declaration issued to Authority	22 January 2018	
Authority Decision	26 February 2018	johannes.nowak@mvv.de
Proposed Implementation Date	TBA	 telephone

1 Summary

What?

1.1 The Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement (DCUSA) is a multi-party contract between electricity Distributors, electricity Suppliers and large Generators. Parties to the DCUSA can raise Change Proposals (CPs) to amend the Agreement with the consent of other Parties and (where applicable) the Authority.

Why?

1.2 DCP 283 has been raised by MVV Environment Services Limited and suggests two changes that could improve the cost reflectivity of credits for embedded generators. More cost reflective credits for generators will place incentives on embedded generator that reflect the benefits they bring to network operators (Attachment 2).

How?

1.3 The current arrangements reduce credits for embedded generation in line with the reduction in demand charges to reflect customer contributions demand customers have already made at the time of connection; and award credits to embedded generators at all voltage levels above but not including the voltage of connection. This proposed solution is to:

- exclude the customer contributions discount in the assessment of credits for embedded generators in the Common Distribution Charging Methodology (CDCM);
- award a partial credit at the voltage of connection for Low Voltage (LV) connected non-intermittent¹ embedded generators based on a proposed share of asset costs avoided; and
- award a full credit at the voltage of connection for Low Voltage Substation (LVS) connected non-intermittent embedded generators.

1.4 Following the first consultation and discussion of the CP within the Working Group, the Proposer has suggested that only the first element of the CP (customer contributions) should be progressed. The Working Group is in agreement with this suggestion and this consultation relates to this element of the CP.

¹ 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, and bring more benefits to the network if it runs at times of high load. These include combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT), gas generators, landfill, sewage, biomass, biogas, energy crop, waste incineration and combined heat and power (CHP).

2 Governance

Justification for Part 1 Matter

- 2.1 DCP 283 is classified as a Part 1 matter and therefore will go to the Authority for determination after the voting process has completed.
- 2.2 This issue is considered a Part 1 Matter as it affects the level of charges for embedded generators and therefore impacts on competition for embedded generators as specified under DCUSA clause 9.4.2 (A).

Requested Next Steps

Following a review of the Consultation responses, the Working Group is proposing to progress to the Change Report phase unless feedback would suggest otherwise.

3 Why Change?

Background of DCP 283

- 3.1 The Proposer has raised this CP to address two issues with the calculation of credits within the CDCM; the discounting of credits to take account of customer contributions and the principle of applying credits at the voltage of connection. These issues are considered separately below:

Treatment of customer contributions

- 3.2 Within the CDCM, demand charges are reduced by customer contributions to take account of amounts paid up front when customers connect. Customer contributions for demand are also applied to the calculation of credits for embedded generators. The impact of the application of customer contributions is to reduce the level of credits.
- 3.3 It is the Proposer's view that when a generator connects to the network, one of the benefits that is realised by the DNO is a reduced flow on the local network. This allows further demand customers to connect without the need for reinforcement and therefore they will need to make less or no customer contribution when they connect. Consequently, applying the customer contributions to credits for embedded generators reduces the cost reflectiveness of the credit that is provided under the CDCM.

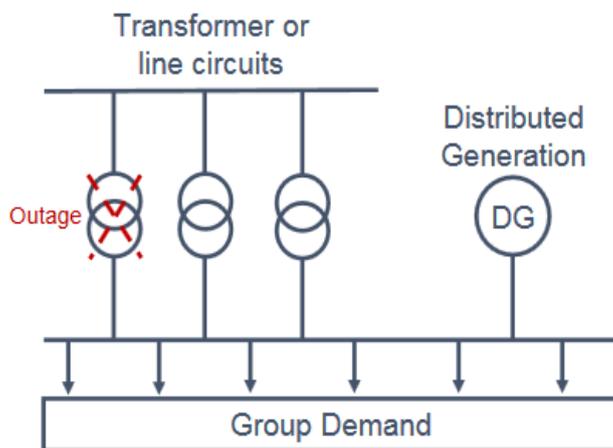
Credits at the voltage of connection

- 3.4 The principle applied within the CDCM is that credits are awarded to embedded generators for offsetting demand at voltage levels above but not including the voltage level of connection. For demand, costs are taken into account down to and including the voltage of connection. The rationale for awarding credits above the voltage level of connection was set down when the CDCM was developed and was justified as the benefit of reduced reinforcement was perceived to be higher up

the network. The requirement was set out in an Ofgem decision document in 2008² within Appendix 2 which outlines the principles and assumptions to be used when setting out the CDCM. The relevant assumption is set out in 1.51 which states:

“1.51. The network is assumed to be demand dominated. Credit will be provided for offsetting demand on the distribution network above the voltage of connection “

- 3.5 The Ofgem decision is based on Engineering Recommendation P2/6 as supported by ETR 130 Application Guide for Assessing the Capacity of Networks Containing Distributed Generation and applies to both intermittent³ and non-intermittent embedded generators.
- 3.6 The basic principle of P2/6 and ETR130 is that embedded generators can offset the need for network capacity depending on the reliability of the generator and its setup. A simple example where an embedded generator offsets the need for a transformer is shown in the diagram below:



- 3.7 The more reliable the generator, the more the DNO can rely on it for network planning purposes. P2/6 sets out the reliability factors (labelled “f” factors) for different types of embedded generator. Where a generator is intermittent, an additional persistence factor is also taken into account.
- 3.8 When assessing the ability of an embedded generator to offset network capacity, P2/6 refers to a demand group. The demand group is not specified at a network level and the assumption within the CDCM is that the benefit will be realised at the next voltage level up (e.g. for embedded generators connected to the LV circuit level, the benefit will be realised at the LVS transformer).

² [Ofgem decision document - Delivering the electricity distribution structure of charges](#)

³ Intermittent generation is defined as a 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. These include wind, tidal, wave, photovoltaic and small hydro. The operator has little control over operating times.

High Voltage

3.9 At High Voltage (HV), DNOs typically exclude HV connected embedded generators when considering the network required to meet the demand for a new customer. However, at the Extra High Voltage (EHV)/HV substation, they take account of any embedded generators and consequently less capacity may be required at the substation and voltage levels above. This principle suggests that the current principle within the CDCM of awarding credits for the voltage levels above but not including the voltage of connection is correct as the benefit to the DNO is only realised at higher voltage levels. The Proposer is not suggesting an amendment to the methodology for credits for HV connected embedded generators.

Low Voltage Substation

3.10 Embedded generators who connect directly at LVS do not currently receive a credit for avoiding the use of the HV/LV substation. However, the principle that the benefit is realised at the substation where the capacity can be reduced holds true even though the embedded generator is connected directly to a substation, provided other customers are also connected to that substation and so the power output from the generator can flow to demand customers without using the HV/LV transformer. It is therefore appropriate that, if LVS connected embedded generators are predominantly at shared substations, LVS connected embedded generators should receive credits at the voltage of connection. However, as the embedded generator will only benefit the DNO if it can be relied on, the Proposer is suggesting extending the credits to the voltage of connection for non-intermittent LVS connected embedded generators only.

Low Voltage

3.11 Embedded generators connected to the LV network are not particularly visible to DNOs. When a DNO is planning the LV network, they are more likely to assess the maximum demand at the local substation with some consideration of any large embedded generators that may be connected. At the LV network the presence of embedded generators will be more diverse and therefore the Proposer believes some of the benefits will be realised at the level of connection in addition to the higher voltage levels. The Proposer wishes to take account of credits at the voltage of connection for LV connected embedded generators by allocating a proportion of the demand costs at the voltage of connection as a credit to non-intermittent embedded generators at LV. The Proposer suggests a 75% sharing factor for the proportion of the LV demand charge that should be allocated to LV connected embedded generators, but suggest that this value would need further consideration by the Working Group.

4 Code Specific Matters

Reference Documents

n/a.

5 Working Group Assessment

DCP 283 Working Group Assessment

5.1 The DCUSA Panel established a Working Group to assess DCP 283. This Working Group consists of DNO, Supplier, National Grid, trade association, consultancy and Ofgem representatives. Meetings were held in open session and the minutes and papers of each meeting are available on the DCUSA website – www.dcusa.co.uk.

Request for Information and First Consultation

5.2 To assist the Working Group in assessing the CP a Request For Information (RFI) was issued to DNOs. The purpose of the RFI was to help establish how DNOs plan their network and the extent to which they rely on embedded generators from a planning perspective. The outcome of the RFI was used to develop the first consultation document.

5.3 To aid the further development of the solution for DCP 283, the Working Group issued a consultation to Parties. The responses and subsequent review of responses by the Working Group is detailed within Attachment 3 and an overview of the conclusions drawn from the review are outlined below.

Credits at the voltage of connection

5.4 The first consultation included a series of questions on whether credits should be awarded at each voltage level of connection.

High Voltage

5.5 The Proposer and Working Group did not suggest any amendments to the methodology for credits for HV connected embedded generators. The Working Group noted that all respondents agreed with the view of the Working Group and as such no amendments will be made.

Low Voltage Substation

5.6 The Proposer initially believed that where an embedded generator connects directly to a HV/LV substation, the saving in reinforcement costs are the same as that achieved by a LV connected embedded generator. The Proposer therefore initially suggested that it is appropriate that credits for LVS connected generators should include deferred reinforcement costs at the LVS voltage level as the generator is effectively connecting at LV, provided other customers are also connected to the same substation and so the power output from the generator can flow to demand customers without using the HV/LV transformer. Using the RFI data the Working Group concluded that the majority of LVS connected embedded generators have sole use HV/LV substations, so decided it was not appropriate to award credits at the voltage of connection to LVS connected embedded generators. The Working Group noted that all respondents agreed that LVS connected embedded generators should not be awarded credits at the voltage of connection and as such no amendments will be made.

Low Voltage

- 5.7 The Working Group proposed arguments for and against the awarding of credits to LV connected non-intermittent embedded generators at the voltage of connection. Views from industry were sought on whether they believed that credits should be awarded to non-intermittent LV connected embedded generators at the voltage of connection. Respondents' views were mixed, and the Working Group agreed that more work would be required to define and proceed with a solution.
- 5.8 The Proposer has since raised concerns that continuing to focus on the issue of awarding credits to LV non-intermittent embedded generators at the voltage of connection is likely to result in a delay to the CP. Additionally, the Proposer noted concerns that the process is unlikely to yield a sufficiently high degree of evidence to enable this part of the CP to progress. Consequently, the Proposer has agreed that it would be sensible for the Working Group to proceed with the customer contributions element of the CP only, and the Working Group support this decision. There were no Working Group members who wished to sponsor the credits at the voltage of connection section of the Proposal via an Alternative proposal. The Working Group is therefore now seeking views as to whether Parties support the de-scoping of this part of the proposal.

Question 1

Do you support the de-scoping of 'awarding credits to LV non-intermittent embedded generators at the voltage of connection' from the proposal?

Treatment of customer contributions

- 5.9 The Proposer believes that when an embedded generator connects to the DNO network, one of the benefits that is realised by the DNO is a reduced flow on the local network and at higher voltage levels. The Proposer believes that this allows further demand customers to connect without the need for reinforcement and therefore they will need to make less or no customer contribution when they connect. Consequently, the Proposer believes that applying the customer contributions to credits for embedded generators reduces the cost reflectiveness of the credit that is provided under the CDCM.
- 5.10 The Working Group noted that credits are awarded to embedded generators to reflect the reduction in the DNO's future costs that is expected due to the presence of embedded generators. However not all members of the Working Group agreed with the Proposer's assertion that customer contributions will necessarily be reduced by the presence of embedded generators. However, the Proposer's view is that the benefit would still be realised at higher voltage levels and that this element of the CP, on a standalone basis, would only remove customer contributions from the calculation of credits for embedded generators at higher voltage levels.
- 5.11 The first consultation sought views on whether industry believes a cost saving occurs when embedded generators connects which creates a more resilient network and reduces the need for new demand customers to pay contributions. The views were mixed and depended upon various scenarios (e.g. it is unlikely to be the case in localised generated dominated areas).

One respondent stated that:

“We have seen no evidence that the cost saving which embedded generators are being perceived to create is more accurately represented by the removal of customer contributions. Whilst we acknowledge that, when viewed in aggregate, embedded generators do create a more resilient network, we believe they are appropriately remunerated for this benefit through existing Use of System credits.”

The counter view stated by another respondent was:

5.12 *“At present, embedded generation receive a credit for the reduced reinforcement costs incurred on behalf of DNOs. The amount of cost the DNO incurs is dependent on the apportionment rules, so if more of these costs were allocated to the DNO, the generation credits would be larger. However, the saving still existing, whether it accrues to the DNO or customer and therefore we believe that customer contributions should be ignored when deriving generation credits.”*

5.13 It was evident from the consultation responses received that further work was required in this area. The Working Group noted the need to review the customer contribution section of the CP to ensure that a case has been made for the change to the treatment of customer contributions, and that specific examples are provided for clarity.

Second Consultation

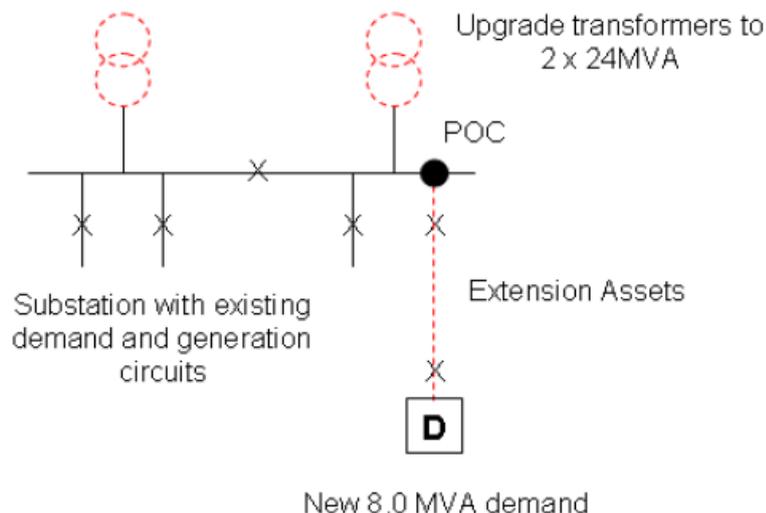
5.14 As the application of credits at the voltage of connection is no longer being considered by the Working Group, this consultation is now focussing entirely on the customer contributions element.

5.15 Customer contributions are the amount customers pay when they connect to the distribution network. When customers connect, the DNO will determine what assets need building/ reinforcing and this cost is split between the customer and the DNO. The apportionment rules are set out in the Common Connection Charging Methodology (CCCM) in Schedule 22 of DCUSA. Within the CDCM, one of the inputs that DNOs are required to determine is the ‘Customer Contributions Under Current Connection Charging Methodology’. Each DNO is required to populate a table with a percentage at each voltage level for customers connected at each voltage level. The percentage inputs are intended to represent the average contribution to assets at that voltage level a customer connecting will have contributed at the time of connection.

5.16 Customers tend to pay most of the cost of connecting at the voltage of connection. At voltage levels above the voltage of connection, the DNO pays a greater proportion which is then recovered through Use of System charges to all customers. This is to ensure connection charges are fair (e.g. a domestic customer shouldn’t have to pay for an upgrade to a primary substation). The average contribution (as determined by the DNO) can be seen in the values used in the CDCM, table 1060. Below is an extract from the ENWL April 2018 customer contributions input table (132/HV assets removed for clarity):

	Assets 132kV	Assets 132kV/EHV	Assets EHV	Assets EHV/HV	Assets HV	Assets HV/LV	Assets LV circuits
LV network					30.00%	30.00%	97.00%
LV substation					30.00%	97.00%	
HV network				57.00%	91.00%		
HV substation			57.00%	92.00%			

- 5.17 This data implies that an average ENWL customer connecting to the LV network, will contribute 97% towards any costs associated with the LV network and 30% towards any costs associated with the HV/LV substation and HV network.
- 5.18 Within the CDCM, the 500MW model costs form the basis of the asset costs element of the unit rate charges for each tariff. The unit rate yardstick charge in respect of asset costs (not operating costs) are discounted to take account of the customer contributions already deemed to have been made. So, for a LV connected customer in ENWL's area, the asset costs that form part of their unit rate are discounted by 97% for the LV network level, and 30% for the HV/LV and HV network levels.
- 5.19 This is a reasonable approach, as demand customers should not pay for the same asset twice. Any resulting revenue shortfall is recovered through revenue matching.
- 5.20 It should be noted that the 500MW model represents shared use assets whilst the service models represent sole use assets as referenced in the CDCM user manual. This is an important distinction as the customer contribution discounts are applied to the 500MW model only and therefore to the shared use assets, not sole use assets. No capital cost is recovered in respect of service model assets, so the CDCM effectively assumes the cost of service model assets has been recovered in full at the time of connection. The service model cost is used as a proxy for determining the operation and maintenance costs on service model assets which are recovered through the CDCM.
- 5.21 The cost of connecting new customers can be split into two cost elements as follows:
- Extension assets – “are assets installed to connect a party or parties to the existing distribution network but which exclude Reinforcement assets”
 - Reinforcement assets – “Reinforcement is defined as assets installed that add capacity (network or fault level) to the existing shared use Distribution System”
- 5.22 An example connection and the associated costs is contained below. This is for a new connection of an 8MVA industrial premises at HV (example 12 from the CCCM):



5.23 The costs associated for this connection are shown below. The customer contributes £500k towards the total reinforcement cost of £1,500k, which equates to c33% and the full extension asset costs of £130k.

Reinforcement:

	Cost	Apportionment	Customer Contribution
Non-Contestable Work			
Installation of 2 x 24 MVA 33/11 kV transformers	£ 1,500,000	8.0 / 24.0 x 100% = 33.3%	£ 500,000
Total Reinforcement Cost	£ 1,500,000		£ 500,000

Extension Assets:

	Cost	Apportionment	Customer Contribution
Contestable Work			
Installation of 750m 11kV cable	£ 75,000	n/a	£ 75,000
Installation of 11kV metering circuit breaker	£ 50,000	n/a	£ 50,000
Non-Contestable Work			
Joints to 11kV network	£ 5,000	n/a	£ 5,000
Total Extension Asset Cost	£ 130,000		£ 130,000

Extension Assets

- 5.24 Extension asset costs are the costs associated with connecting a site to the shared use network. For example, when a housing estate connects with its own HV/LV substation, all of the new assets are defined as extension assets. However, once connected, some of the extension assets can be defined as sole use (i.e. those connecting an individual dwelling) and some as shared use.
- 5.25 The existing CDCM methodology reduces asset costs by the level of customer contributions made by demand customers. However, embedded generators may reduce the extension assets required for a new connection and the Proposer asserts that they should therefore benefit from this. For example, where a new connection is developed that incorporates an embedded generator, the extension assets required may be reduced. This may be through embedded generators connected directly at individual premises or directly to the new distribution network. In addition, once the extension assets are absorbed into the shared use network, the connection of an embedded generator potentially enables future demand connections without more infrastructure investment. Consequently, the embedded generator can be viewed as providing an incremental benefit to the network it is connected to and it is appropriate that that network should be valued on a standalone basis (i.e. not after removing customer contributions).

Reinforcement Assets

- 5.26 Reinforcement assets are defined in the CCCM as assets installed that add capacity (network or fault level) to the existing shared use Distribution System. In the example provided above, the connection of the new customer leads to an upgrade of the existing transformer assets to ensure the capacity is large enough for the additional demand.
- 5.27 Under the network planning regulations used by the DNOs (Engineering recommendation P2/6), DNOs can rely on embedded generators to provide network security. This enables embedded generators to reduce reinforcement costs for DNOs and this principle forms the basis for the awarding of credits within the CDCM. In practice, this benefit occurs due to embedded generators directly offsetting network reinforcement or by offsetting demand at lower voltage levels and reducing the amount of visible demand, and therefore the assets required, at higher voltage levels.

Conclusions

- 5.28 Credits for embedded generators are based on the negative of demand costs at voltage levels above the level of connection. Consequently, the asset costs that form part of the demand charge (and therefore the credit to embedded generators) are reduced to take account of customer contributions.
- 5.29 DCP 283 raises the issue of whether it is appropriate to discount credits for embedded generators for customer contributions in the same way as demand customers. The CDCM is a forward-looking model and connecting embedded generators can enable future demand customers to connect without the customer or DNO incurring significant reinforcement.
- 5.30 In the example above, embedded generators directly connected into the primary substation or lower down the network and offsetting the load at the primary substation, potentially remove the need for reinforcement. The saving achieved is the total reinforcement cost, not the reinforcement cost less the customer contribution. In this example, it would therefore be appropriate to determine the credit for the embedded generator based on the full cost before the customer contribution is deducted.
- 5.31 The 500MW model represents the shared use assets on the distribution network. Embedded generators connect to the shared use network and therefore reduce costs associated with the 500MW model. Customer contributions reduce the value of the 500MW model when it is moved to a unit basis and applies it to both charges for demand and credits for embedded generators. This may be appropriate for demand, but for embedded generators it reduces the underlying asset costs that the embedded generator can offset. This holds true for offsetting both reinforcement costs on the existing network and also for extension assets where savings potentially accrue when embedded generators are incorporated into the design. In addition, once extension assets become part of the shared use network, new embedded generators connecting into this part of the network enable future demand customers to connect at lower cost.
- 5.32 One Working Group member questioned the validity of this conclusion, on the basis that it assumes the connection of an embedded generator is always of value to the DNO. There are instances across the DNO networks where embedded generators in certain areas do not provide benefit to the local network, but in fact drive reinforcement cost on the local network. Whilst the benefit of the connection of the first embedded generator to a certain local network may be more accurately reflected by the

removal of customer contributions from the calculation of credits, the marginal benefit of further embedded generators connecting will be lower as more embedded generators connect.

- 5.33 Continuing the example used above, the first generator connecting may offset the need for reinforcement at the HV/LV substation if further demand customers were to connect. However, the connection of a second embedded generator would not have such an impact (as the need for reinforcement has already been offset); hence it cannot be assumed that all embedded generators provide a full benefit all of the time.
- 5.34 The Working Group member also questioned whether there is a more fundamental issue with the way in which the CDCM values embedded generators, and suggested that a wider review may be necessary, as opposed to piecemeal changes such as this.

Question 2

Should the customer contributions discount be excluded in the assessment of credits for embedded generators in the CDCM?

Question 3

Do you believe that a wider review of credits for embedded generators is required before changes such as this can be progressed?

Generated dominated areas

- 5.35 The rationale of awarding credits to embedded generators is based on the principle that distribution networks are demand dominated. Where networks are demand dominated, future network costs are driven by increases in demand and embedded generators reduce the level of demand and therefore reduce the need for investment in additional assets.
- 5.36 Since the introduction of the CDCM concern has been expressed that embedded generators may in some areas be the driver of future network costs. This is because the large take up of embedded generators has led to some areas of the distribution networks becoming generation dominated. Where this is the case, additional embedded generators connecting to the same part of the network may be driving additional costs for the DNO. This issue was looked at under DCP137, which proposed reducing or removing credits to any HV connected embedded generators that were connected to a generation dominated primary substation. This proposal was rejected by Ofgem in February 2015 citing “concern about the impact that the proposed change may have on further growth of renewable generation, and the balance between generation and demand growth, on distribution networks”.

Active network management schemes

- 5.37 Due to the increasing number of embedded generators connecting to DNO networks, many DNOs have adopted Active Network Management Schemes (ANMs). These schemes enable embedded generators to connect under a managed connection which gives the DNO the right to curtail the output of the generator under certain network conditions. This enables the embedded generator to connect without incurring large upfront connection charges and to be able to connect much quicker as there is no requirement to wait for time consuming reinforcement to be completed. This approach also benefits the DNO who may also have been required to pay part of the connection cost.

5.38 The uptake of managed connections means that the emergence of increasing number of generation dominated areas has not added significantly to DNO network costs. However, it is still beneficial to have embedded generators in these areas as they effectively increase the capacity of the network and enable more demand customers to connect without driving significant reinforcement.

Other Considerations

DCP 243 'Treatment of Customer Contributions in the CDCM'

5.39 The Working Group agreed that it was worth monitoring DCP 243 as it is seeking to standardise customer contributions and one of the proposed solutions is to set customer contributions to zero which removes the issue of the treatment of customer contributions.

5.40 The DCP 243 Working Group noted that Option C which removes customer contributions, would nullify the effects of DCP 161 'Excess Capacity Charges' and undo the work on reflective Use of System charges which would not be desirable. It was agreed that Option C should be ruled out on this basis. The Working Group wish to highlight that if the CDCM review moves to a total cost model then the Working Group feel the customer contributions could be removed as under these circumstances DCP 161 would not be impacted.

5.41 It is the belief of DCP 283 Working Group members that both DCP 243 and DCP 283 are able to progress independently, with DCP 243 focussing on updating input values for use in the CDCM which will use up to date source data without fundamentally amending the principles by which they are determined, whereas DCP 283 is looking to amend the way in which the input values are used in the CDCM model. DCP 243 is shortly to go out for consultation.

6 Relevant Objectives

Assessment Against the DCUSA Objectives

6.1 The Proposer considers that the following DCUSA Objectives are better facilitated by DCP 283.

Impact of the Change Proposal on the Relevant Objectives:	
Relevant Objective	Identified impact
Charging Objective Two - that compliance by each DNO Party with the Charging Methodologies facilitates competition in the generation and supply of electricity and will not restrict, distort, or prevent competition in the transmission or distribution of electricity or in participation in the operation of an Interconnector (as defined in the Distribution Licences)	Positive
Charging Objective Three - that compliance by each DNO Party with the Charging Methodologies results in charges which, so far as is reasonably practicable after taking account of implementation costs, reflect the costs incurred, or reasonably expected to be incurred, by the DNO Party in its Distribution Business.	Positive

6.2 The Proposer believes that Charging Objective Two is better facilitated by DCP 283 because more cost reflective tariffs will provide a more accurate price signal which will result in a more efficient dispatch of plant and the siting of plant within the distribution network. Both of these will result in the

promotion of effective competition in generation.

- 6.3 The Proposer believes that Charging Objective Three is better facilitated by DCP 283 because it increases the cost reflectivity of tariffs within the CDCM by awarding credits to embedded generators that more closely reflect the benefits they bring to DNOs and thereby encourages the development of efficient, co-ordinated and economical distribution networks.
- 6.4 As a result of reviewing responses to the first consultation, the Working Group identified there is some support for Objectives 2 and 3 however there was a majority view that further issues need to be addressed and the Working Group agreed to undertake work on developing these. This work has been undertaken and this consultation forms part of this work. The Working Group are seeking views on whether Parties consider that the proposal better facilitates the DCUSA Charging Objectives.

Question 4

**Do you consider that the proposal better facilitates the DCUSA Charging Objectives?
Please give supporting reasons.**

7 Impacts & Other Considerations

Does this Change Proposal impact a Significant Code Review (SCR) or other significant industry change projects, if so, how?

- 7.1 The Working Group does not consider at this stage, there to be any cross-code impact.
- 7.2 The Working Group have highlighted the interactions between the CDCM/EDCM review groups work and DCP 283. The CDCM/EDCM review was split into two stages. Stage One captured the issues and prioritised the areas that could be taken forward into Stage Two. These were:
- a) Type of Costing Model.
 - b) Tariff Structures.
 - c) Licenced Distribution Network Operator (LDNO) Charging Arrangements.
 - d) New Products (e.g. Storage).
 - e) Combining the CDCM and EDCM Methodologies.
- 7.3 The Working Group also wish to highlight that in parallel with this review, Ofgem issued a consultation on a Targeted Charging Review (TCR) and launched a Significant Code Review on the 4th August 2017.
- 7.4 One of the outcomes from this review is that Ofgem is setting up a Charging Futures Forum (CFF), previously known as the Charging Coordination Group. This report was therefore submitted to Ofgem in July 2017 and it is expected that this group will then direct the next stage by providing some guidance on areas to be progressed with work potentially starting later in 2017.

- 7.5 One of the recommendations, while the CFF is being established, is that work will continue on the costing model and tariff options to develop a template/prototype by September and then await direction from the CFF.
- 7.6 At this stage, the development of the EDCM/CDCM review is at a high level and does include generation. The SCR whilst establishing the CFF is also looking at residual charges which does not impact this change proposal.

Consumer Impacts

- 7.7 The Working Group considered that this change would benefit from Parties being able to understand its impact in a modified CDCM model with impact estimates. The DCP 283 Modelling documentation acts as Attachment 4. The CDCM model has been modified to exclude the customer contributions discount in the assessment of credits for embedded generators in the CDCM. This has been achieved by removing all generation tariff data from Table 2801 and Table 2803 from the CDCM.
- 7.8 DNO Working Group members have successfully populated the DCP 283 CDCM model and replicated the expected resulting outputs from this modified model.

Impact Assessment

- 7.9 The Impact Assessment documentation acts as Attachment 5 to this consultation. The files in Appendix 1 set out the impact of DCP 283 on individual tariffs. This covers the impact on tariff components (unit rates, fixed charges, capacity charges etc), the impact on total forecast revenue from each tariff (split by individual elements), and the impact on forecast revenue from each tariff expressed in p/kWh.
- 7.10 Appendix 2 to Attachment 5 sets out the impact of DCP 283 as a set of charts showing the impact of DCP 283 on forecast revenue from each tariff expressed in £/MPAN/year.
- 7.11 Removing the application of customer contributions from the calculation of credits for embedded generators increases generation credits for the majority of embedded generators, with a consequential increase in charges for demand customers.
- 7.12 The increase in charges for demand customers is relatively small, with all demand customers seeing an increase of less than 1%, as can be seen in table 1 below which shows the minimum, maximum and average percentage change for core demand customer groups across all of the licensees.

Change in Average Charge per Customer	Min % Change	Max % Change	Average % Change
Domestic Unrestricted	=	+ 0.31%	+ 0.09%
Small Non Domestic Unrestricted	=	+ 0.36%	+ 0.10%
LV HH Metered	=	+ 0.35%	+ 0.10%
LV Sub HH Metered	=	+ 0.52%	+ 0.12%
HV HH Metered	=	+ 0.39%	+ 0.13%
LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	=	+ 0.38%	+ 0.09%

Table 1 - Impact on demand customers of removing customer contribution from the calculation of credits for embedded generators

7.13 The increase in credits for embedded generators is more substantial, with LV connected embedded generators seeing up to 40% increases in credits. Note, the anomalous reduction in credits for LV Sub connected embedded generators is only seen in one licensee, and is as a result of the increase in the reactive power charge (as a result of removing customer contributions) more than offsetting the increase in the active power credits.

Change in Average Credit per Customer	Min % Change	Max % Change	Average % Change
LV Generation Intermittent	+ 5.23%	+ 40.41%	+ 17.99%
LV Generation Non-Intermittent	+ 5.62%	+ 39.30%	+ 17.94%
LV Sub Generation Intermittent	- 1.30%	+ 31.74%	+ 10.13%
LV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent	=	+ 30.88%	+ 7.82%
HV Generation Intermittent	+ 0.23%	+ 26.55%	+ 7.03%
HV Generation Non-Intermittent	+ 0.33%	+ 25.18%	+ 6.76%

Table 2 - Impact on embedded generators of removing customer contribution from the calculation of credits for embedded generators

Environmental Impacts

7.14 In accordance with DCUSA Clause 11.14.6, the Working Group assessed whether there would be a material impact on greenhouse gas emissions if DCP 283 were implemented. The Working Group did not identify any material impact on greenhouse gas emissions from the implementation of this CP.

Engagement with the Authority

7.15 Ofgem has been fully engaged throughout the development of DCP 283 as an Observing member of the Working Group.

8 Implementation

8.1 When considering the current development of the CP and the process that it still needs to be progressed through it is anticipated that the implementation date for DCP 283 will be 1 April 2020. The Proposer however would still like to see an implementation date of 1 April 2019. Respondents are invited to consider each date, and if 1 April 2019 is preferred what options should be considered in order to achieve it.

Question 5

Are you supportive of the proposed implementation date of 1 April 2020? Or is your preference 1 April 2019 and if so how can this be achieved? Please provide your rationale for either option.

9 Solution and Legal Text

- 9.1 The Working Group note that there is an overlap of changes to the same paragraphs of legal text as proposed by the DCP 243 Working Group. The Working Group have highlighted the broader interaction between DCP 283 and DCP 243 in, paragraphs 5.39 to 5.41 above. The legal text provided in Attachment 6 encapsulates the legal text changes for DCP 283 and DCP 243. It is noted that the document contains four sets of legal text which are; baseline, DCP 243 only, DCP 283 only, and combined (i.e. if both were approved this is what it would look like).
- 9.2 For DCP 283, Schedule 16, paragraph 31 is amended as follows:

The network model is discounted by customer contributions at each network level in the calculation of demand tariffs only. For the purposes of deriving generation credits, the network model is not discounted by any customer contributions. ~~In the case of generators, the proportions relate to the notional assets whose construction or expansion might be avoided due to the generator's offsetting of demand on the network, and takes the same values as for a demand user at the same network level of supply~~

Question 6

Do you have any comments on the proposed legal text?

10 Consultation Questions

- 10.1 The Working Group is seeking industry views on the following consultation questions:

Number	Questions
1	Do you support the de-scoping of 'awarding credits to LV connected non-intermittent embedded generators at the voltage of connection' from the proposal?
2	Should the customer contributions discount be excluded in the assessment of credits for embedded generators in the CDCM?
3	Do you believe that a wider review of credits for embedded generators is required before changes such as this can be progressed?
4	Do you consider that the proposal better facilitates the DCUSA Charging Objectives? Please give supporting reasons.
5	Are you supportive of the proposed implementation date of 1 April 2020? Or is your preference 1 April 2019 and if so how can this be achieved? Please provide your rationale for either option.
6	Do you have any comments on the proposed legal text?
7	Do you have any other comments on DCP 283?

8	Are you aware of any wider industry developments that may impact upon or be impacted by this CP?
9	Are there any alternative solutions or unintended consequences that should be considered by the Working Group?

10.2 Responses should be submitted using Attachment 1 to dcusa@electralink.co.uk no later than **22 September 2017**.

10.3 Responses, or any part thereof, can be provided in confidence. Parties are asked to clearly indicate any parts of a response that are to be treated confidentially.

Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Consultation Response Form
- Attachment 2 - DCP 283 Change Proposal
- Attachment 3 – Consultation One Collated Responses
- Attachment 4 - Modelling Documentation
- Attachment 5 - Impact Assessment
- Attachment 6 – DCP 283 and DCP 243 Draft Legal Text