

DCP268 (DUoS Charging Using HH Settlement Data)

This paper proposes how the mapping from the existing tariffs would work, as well as identifying any issues which might also need to be considered in relation to this change proposal.

This change would result in all NHH customers being charged under the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) arrangements, other than for UMS which would be Black, Yellow and Green (BYG).

How existing tariffs would be mapped:

Existing NHH Import Customers:

LV Network Domestic – which incorporates the existing ‘Domestic Unrestricted’, ‘Domestic Two Rate’ and ‘Domestic Off Peak (Related MPAN)’

LV Network Small Non-Domestic Non-CT – which incorporates the existing ‘Small Non Domestic Unrestricted’, ‘Small Non Domestic Two Rate’ and ‘Small Non Domestic Off Peak (Related MPAN)’

LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered) – which incorporates the existing ‘NHH UMS category A, B, C & D’ using BYG.

Existing HH only tariffs would continue, but incorporate some existing tariffs:

LV HH Metered incorporating ‘LV Medium Non-Domestic’

LV Sub HH Metered incorporating ‘LV Sub Medium Non-Domestic’

HV HH Metered incorporating ‘HV Medium Non-Domestic’

Please note all three ‘Medium Non Domestic’ tariffs would see a step change in their charges moving onto the HH tariffs, it would be proposed that for all three a default capacity value would be utilised (exact values would need to be determined), however all three tariffs are not expected to exist longer term.

Existing NHH Generation would move:

LV Generation Non-Intermittent – would include ‘NHH Generation NHH or Aggregate HH’

LV Sub generation Non-Intermittent – would include ‘LV Sub Generation NHH’

Issues

It would be assumed that by April 2018 no (or very small) volumes of Customers would exist on ‘LV Medium Non-Domestic’, ‘LV Sub Medium Non-Domestic’ and ‘HV Sub Medium Non-Domestic’, this assumption is important as the fixed rates for these tariffs differ, however the solution put forward in this paper would move them onto the corresponding HH tariff. One alternative solution would be for a separate DCP to be raised to remove these tariffs from the CDCM to take effect at the same time as any changes from DCP268.

Although there would be no need from a charging perspective to see the data separately for each historic tariff it is likely to be useful to receive the data in the D0030 against each historic LLFC, so that appropriate reconciliations can be undertaken. The allocation of LLFC to each MPAN will not change, unless there is an intended change to move to a different tariff (such as a NHH to HH settlement change for a specific MPAN). So the data by LLFC would continue.

Commented [TC1]: I don't understand this comment.

Commented [OC2]: Due to the fixed and capacity charges on HH then these customers would see an increase in the costs they pay, but all things being equal the number of customers should be zero.

Commented [TC3]: I think this needs further explanation. Is the intention to do away with the tariffs? If there is then that should be subject to a different DCP. Either way I would suggest the mapping is identified in this document, with a footnote of something to cross refer to a “proposed or anticipated” DCP to do away with the tariffs

Commented [OC4]: Pat has drafted a DCP for the removal of these tariffs, as I would agree that's a separate issue to this change.

Commented [TC5]: It is fair to question the fixed rate and the availability capacity. The HH metered tariffs presume a supply capacity charge as the result of site specific billing. Although these are all PC5-8 so they should have a HH meter, if there is not a HH meter and not site specific billing will these need to be a aggregated tariff (like domestic and small non-domestic) which has a higher standing charge but no supply capacity? Difficult, because again we do not know the numbers that will be there in 2018.

Commented [OC6]: We could take this approach but ALL of these customers should be moved BY THEIR SUPPLIER to either the HH Agg tariff or the HH tariff, we do not want to be creating new tariffs for those left behind.

An issue exists with two existing tariffs 'Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)' and 'Small Non Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)' in that these tariffs do not have a fixed charge, but the 'LV Network Domestic' and 'LV Network Small Non-Domestic Non-CT' tariff does. If these are all considered together along with the other Domestic or Small Non-Domestic tariffs without additional treatment then the DNO would charge a fixed charge for each MPAN.

One possible solution would be to use a different SSC for these 'Off Peak' Customers which could map to the same TPRs, as used by the other tariffs using the same RAG timebands. The SSC used for these 'Off Peak' tariffs would not have a fixed charge associated with it.

An alternative approach could be....

- For 'normal' domestic and small non-domestic MPANs the consumption data is aggregated by RAG and the MPAN count incremented by 1;
- For the 'related MPAN' the consumption data is aggregated by RAG, but the MPAN count in not incremented.

In that way the ELEXON pseudo RAG mapping will show the total consumption and the numbers of MPANs which should be billed a standing charge. The granular data by LLFC will remain showing the respective consumption and the count of MPANs.

This does raise another question.... In the table below I did away with the related MPAN tariff. Does the tariff need to remain to demonstrate it has zero standing charge, but it also shows the same RAG charges as the domestic HH. In the CDCM model the calculation would all be done as domestic (or small domestic) but the tariff output would show identical values as the domestic with zero as the standing charge.

There are no standing charges on UMS so the issue is not the same.

It is assumed that each DNO would use the same RAG arrangements which are already used for other tariffs across each DNO region, which Elexon have had since 5 November 2015 as part of DCP179 being introduced. Any changes to a DNOs RAG time bands for April 2018 onwards would need to be confirmed. Each DNO would also need to confirm the BYG time bands for each DNO region for the UMS tariffs.

Are IDNOs capable of dealing with these changes? Do Suppliers have any issues which we would need to determine as early as possible?

Once agreed it is likely that a change to the BSC will be required to allow the data to be broken up to the relevant time bands, this will likely need a change to the Consumption Component Classes (CCC), however how each existing tariff will be mapped needs to be completed (and agreed) first.

I have added the following table to try and make it very clear what goes from 2017/18 to where. I have kept the original tariff names in order, but they could be group by the new tariff if you think it would be clearer.

This also gives an opportunity to simplify the tariff names. I had initially named them export rather than generation.

As a question for you – is there any difference in the export tariff for whole current and LV CT metered sites – it doesn't appear to be any difference? Is that correct?

Commented [OC7]: Have considered that an option for SSC would be better than my original DNO flag. So we now have option one and option 2, should we agree a single approach or ask that of the rest of the WG?

Commented [OC8]: I believe that it needs to remain and that as 'most' of the 'off peak' units would be seen in green then in the vast majority of occasions the green rate would apply, which I believe would be appropriate.

Commented [OC9]: I like what you have drafted as people are familiar with the order which the charges are shown.

Commented [OC10]: That's a very good question as I am not sure that's correct. An alternative approach could be revise the current 'LV Generation NHH or Aggregate HH' tariff to RAG, but this is a more material change to the model I would assume.

Tariff name (2017/18)	Mapping	Tariff Name (2018/19)
Domestic Unrestricted	Map to LV Network Domestic	
Domestic Two Rate	Map to LV Network Domestic	
Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)	Map to LV Network Domestic. Calculate identically as LV Network Domestic show the same RAG unit charges, but a zero standing charge	LV Network Domestic (related MPAN)
Small Non Domestic Unrestricted	Map to LV Network Non-Domestic Non-CT	
Small Non Domestic Two Rate	Map to LV Network Non-Domestic Non-CT	
Small Non Domestic Off Peak (related MPAN)	Map to LV Network Non-Domestic Non-CT. Calculate identically as LV Network Domestic show the same RAG unit charges, but a zero standing charge	LV Network Non-Domestic Non-CT (related MPAN)
LV Medium Non-Domestic	Map to LV HH Metered	
LV Sub Medium Non-Domestic	Map to LV Sub HH Metered	
HV Medium Non-Domestic	Map to HV HH Metered	
LV Network Domestic	Existing HH (RAG)	LV Network Domestic
LV Network Non-Domestic Non-CT	Existing HH (RAG)	LV Network Non-Domestic Non-CT
LV HH Metered	Existing HH (RAG)	LV HH Metered
LV Sub HH Metered	Existing HH (RAG)	LV Sub HH Metered
HV HH Metered	Existing HH (RAG)	HV Metered
NHH UMS category A	Map to LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	
NHH UMS category B	Map to LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	
NHH UMS category C	Map to LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	

NHH UMS category D	Map to LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)		
LV UMS (Pseudo HH Metered)	Existing HH (BYG)	LV UMS	
LV Generation NHH or Aggregate HH	Map to Generation Non-Intermittent		
LV Sub Generation NHH	Map to LV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent		
LV Generation Intermittent	Map to Generation Non-Intermittent		
LV Generation Non-Intermittent	Existing HH (RAG)	LV Generation	
LV Sub Generation Intermittent	Map to LV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent		
LV Sub Generation Non-Intermittent	Existing HH (RAG)	LV Sub Generation	
HV Generation Intermittent	Map to HV Generation Non-Intermittent		
HV Generation Non-Intermittent	Existing HH (RAG)	HV Generation	