

# DCP 138 Draft Legal Text

## Implementation of alternative network use factor (NUF) calculation method in EDCM

**Amend Schedules 17 and 18, Paragraphs 18.6, 18.7 and 18.8 as follows:**

18.6 The caps and collars for each network level were calculated in 2015 using this methodology, after applying the NUF calculation described in paragraphs 29 and 30 to 2015/6 data, and the results are set out in table [XX] below.

**Table [XX] Network use factor caps and collars**

<u>Network levels</u>	<u>Collar</u>	<u>Cap</u>
<u>132kV</u>	<u>0.192</u>	<u>1.859</u>
<u>132kV/EHV</u>	<u>0.674</u>	<u>1.551</u>
<u>EHV</u>	<u>0.367</u>	<u>2.366</u>
<u>EHV/HV</u>	<u>0.635</u>	<u>1.616</u>
<u>132kV/HV</u>	<u>0.808</u>	<u>1.652</u>

18.7 For each Charging Year, the caps and collars are calculated using the basis described in paragraph 18.8.

18.8 Table [XY] below sets out the basis of the calculation of the caps and collars for each Charging Year. The NUFs referenced in table [XY] are as calculated in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 30.

**Table [XY] Basis of NUF cap and collar calculation**

<u>Charging Year</u>	<u>Caps and collars</u>
<u>2017/2018</u>	<u>Use caps and collars as per table [XX]</u>

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**Deleted:** Table 6 Network use factor caps and collars (2011/2012)¶  
Network levels

**Comment [WP1]:** Note that table numbers in Schedule 18 appear to be a continuation of those in Schedule 17 and so the numbering is not the same in each Schedule.

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2018/2019	Use caps and collars as per table [XX]
2019/2020	Use caps and collars as per table [XX]
2020/2021	Calculate caps and collars based on average of each EDCM Connectee's 2015/2016, 2016/2017, and 2017/2018 NUFs
2021/2022	Use 2020/2021 caps and collars
2022/2023	Use 2020/2021 caps and collars
2023/2024	Calculate caps and collars based on average of each EDCM Connectee's 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/21 NUFs
2024/2025	Use 2023/2024 caps and collars
2025/2026	Use 2023/2024 caps and collars
For 2026/27 onwards	Repeat basis of caps and collars calculation in blocks of 3 years

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**Amend Schedules 17 and 18, Paragraph 30.6 as follows:**

**Step 4:**

30.6 Each nodal demand's proportionate usage of a Branch is determined using the equation below:

$$\text{Alloc (£/year)} = ([\text{MW usage}] / [\text{Total MW usage}]) * (\text{Abs} [\text{Max contingency flow}] / [\text{Rating}]) * \text{AMEAV}$$

If the Branch is "generation-dominated", or  $(2 * \text{Abs} [\text{Base flow load}]) \leq \text{Abs} ([\text{Base flow}] - [\text{Base flow load}])$ , then use:

$$\text{Alloc (£/year)} = ([\text{MW usage}] / [\text{Total MW usage}]) * (\text{Abs} [\text{Max contingency flow}] / [\text{Rating}]) * \text{Abs} ([\text{Base flow load}] / [\text{Base flow}]) * \text{AMEAV}$$

Where:

**Deleted:** as the ratio of 'MW usage' of the Branch by the nodal demand to the 'total MW usage' of the Branch. This ratio is multiplied by the annuitised MEAV of the Branch to create a £/ annum usage of the Branch by the particular node.

- Alloc is the allocation of the AMEAV of the asset to a demand user in £/year
- MW usage is the absolute value of the “MW usage” of the asset attributable to that demand user (expressed in MW)
- Total MW usage is the sum of the absolute values of the “MW usage” of all demand users of that asset (expressed in MW)
- Max contingency flow is the maximum post-contingent flow through the asset in MVA. The maximum post-contingency asset flows may be extracted from the ‘locational’ analyses.
- Rating is the unadjusted rated capacity of the asset in MVA
- Base flow load is the algebraic sum of power flows through the Branch due to demand only in MW.
- Base flow is the aggregate power flow through the Branch under normal network operation in MW.
- AMEAV is the annualised modern equivalent asset value in £/year of that asset.
- The ratio ( $\text{[Max contingency flow]} / \text{[Rating]}$ ) is called the asset utilisation factor and it is capped at 1.
- The quantity ( $\text{Abs [Max contingency flow]} / \text{[Rating]} * \text{Abs ([Base flow load]} / \text{[Base flow]})$  is called the load utilisation factor.