

STCP 14-1 Issue 00143 Data Exchange for Charge Setting

STC Procedure Document Authorisation

Party	Name of Party Representative	Signature	Date
The Company			
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc			
SP Transmission Ltd			
Scottish Hydro-Electric Transmission			
Offshore Transmission Owners			

STC Procedure Change Control History

Issue 1	22/03/2005	BETTA Go-Live version
Issue 2	04/07/2005	Issue 002 incorporating PA018
Issue 3	25/10/2005	Issue 003 incorporating PA034 & PA037
Issue 4	20/12/2006	Issue 004 incorporating PA047
Issue 5	18/09/2008	Issue 005 incorporating PA053
Issue 6	24/06/2009	Issue 006 incorporating changes for Offshore Transmission
Issue 7	20/11/2013	Issue 007 incorporating PM069
Issue 8	01/04/2019	Issue 008 incorporating National Grid Legal Separation Changes
Issue 9	05/08/2020	Issue 009 Update to STCP14-1 'Data exchange of charge setting' to reflect CUSC Modification CMP306 'Align annual connection charge rate of return at CUSC 14.2.21 to price control cost of capital'
Issue 10	29/10/2020	Annual Charge Setting - data submission flexibility
Issue 11	01/07/2021	Data Exchange for Charge Setting
Issue 12	25/04/2023	Issue 12 incorporating use of 'The Company' definition as made in the STC PM0130
Issue 13	09/06/2023	Issue 13 - TSPt (used for all Onshore TOs) for TToT STC PM0131
Issue 14	xx/xx/xxxx	Changes to Expansion Constant data requirements as a result of CUSC Modification CMP315

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

- 1.1.1 The Company, as defined in the STC and meaning the licence holder with system operator responsibilities, is responsible for the calculation, development and invoicing of Connection and Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) Charges. Connection and TNUoS Charges are set on an annual basis and apply to each Financial Year and The Company requires information from each TO to calculate these charges in accordance with the GB Charging Methodologies.
- 1.1.2 This document describes the data exchange process between The Company and TOs required so that The Company can calculate these charges in accordance with the GB Charging Methodologies.
- 1.1.3 This procedure applies to The Company and TOs. For the purposes of this document, TO means:
- NGET;
 - SPT;
 - SHET. and
 - All Offshore Transmission Licence holders as appointed by Ofgem

1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The objective of this document is to provide for effective data exchange between The Company and TOs to enable The Company to calculate Connection Charges and TNUoS Charges.
- 1.2.2 To meet this objective, this document specifies the following:
- the responsibilities of The Company and TOs in relation to data provision related to the calculation of Connection Charges and TNUoS Charges; and
 - the lines of communication to be used.

2 Key Definitions and Interpretation

2.1 For the purposes of STCP14-1:

- 2.1.1 **GB Charging Methodologies** means the Statement of Use of System Charges, the Statement of the Use of System Charging Methodology and the Statement of the Connection Charging Methodology.
- 2.1.2 **Transmission Running Costs Factor** determines the component of the Connection Charge which recovers the running costs (e.g. rates, operation, indirect overheads), other than those recovered by Site Specific Maintenance Charges, incurred by the Transmission Licensees which can be attributed to Connection Assets.
- 2.1.3 **Connection Assets** are those assets solely required to connect an individual User to the National Electricity Transmission System, which are not and would not normally be used by any other connected party (i.e. single-user assets).
- 2.1.4 **Infrastructure Assets** are those assets of the National Electricity Transmission System which are not Connection (i.e. single-user) Assets.
- 2.1.5 **Scheme-Based Charges** are Connection Charges based on the indicative total GAV of a Scheme to provide a new or modified connection for a single User, prior to “out-

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turning” as described in Chapter 4 of the Statement of the Connection Charging Methodology.

- 2.1.6 **TTOt** means the value as defined in Special Condition 9.11 of the TO licence for NGET as ‘TNGETt’, SHET as ‘TSHTt’, and SPT as ‘TSPTt’.
- 2.1.7 **TOFTOt** is defined in Special Condition 3.2 of The Company Licence.
- 2.1.8 **CPIH** is the price index adjustment method as described in Part F of Special Condition 2.1 of the Transmission Licence for NGET, SHET and SPT.
- 2.1.9 **Financial Year Y** means the current financial year beginning on 1st April and ending 31st March.
- 2.1.10 **TO Revenue Contact** means the named contact within the TO for revenue issues as advised to The Company and the other TOs from time to time.

3 Procedure

3.1 Overview of Charge Setting Process

- 3.1.1 An overview of the annual charge setting process is pictorially represented in Appendix A and interfaces between The Company and TOs is represented in the swim lane diagram in Appendix B.

3.2 Connection Charge Setting

- 3.2.1 As part of the annual process for setting Connection Charges, it is necessary for the TOs to provide The Company with certain information in order to enable the calculation of Site Specific Maintenance Charges and the Transmission Running Costs Factor.
- 3.2.2 The data required for the calculation of Site Specific Maintenance Charges are the £m forecasts of maintenance costs relating solely to Connection Assets within each TO area. This figure should be provided to 2 decimal places.
- 3.2.3 In order to aid this calculation, The Company will provide a list of Connection Assets to each TO detailing:
 - Site
 - Customer
 - Asset description
 - Age
 - Commissioning Year
 - Current Financial Year Y’s GAV
 - Current Financial Year Y’s NAV
 - Any Scheme-Based Charges applicable in the Financial Year to be calculated
- 3.2.4 This list of Connection Assets provided by each of the Parties forms the total GB Connection Asset GAV. Any change to a TO’s Connection Asset database should be notified to The Company by the TO at the point of preparation of the TO Construction Offer, in accordance with the process described in STCP18-1, and the resultant amendments to the TO’s Charges should be made in accordance with STCP13-1 paragraphs 3.3.1 to 3.3.3, inclusive.
- 3.2.5 The data required for the calculation of the Transmission Running Costs Factor should take the form of a TO-determined percentage of TO Connection Assets (as referenced in the list provided by The Company and incorporating any TO

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amendments), over the TO's total system assets (i.e. Connection Assets + Infrastructure Assets). This percentage should be provided to two decimal places.

3.2.6 Technically, in accordance with the Statement of the Connection Charging Methodology, this data is only required (and would therefore only be used) at the start of each price review period. However, for monitoring purposes, it is important that this information is provided on an annual basis in order to allow for decisions as to whether a "within price control period" change should be undertaken.

3.2.7 As part of the information provision for the charge setting process The Company and the TOs shall agree;

- (a) the CPIH indexation to apply to the Gross Asset Values of each Connection Asset (where applicable) and;
- (b) the TOs' Rate of Return to apply to the Net Asset Values of all the TOs' Connection Assets.

where;

Rate of Return applicable to Connection Assets subject to CPIH indexation shall be the real pre-tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital for the Relevant Transmission Licensee for year n ($WACC_n$), and.

Rate of Return applicable to Connection Assets subject to MEA indexation shall be the real pre-tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital for the Relevant Transmission Licensee for year n ($WACC_n$ plus 1.5 percentage points).

Where for the year n:

$WACC_n = ((\text{real post tax cost of equity} / (1 - \text{corporation tax rate})) \times (1 - \text{notional gearing \%})) + (\text{real cost of debt} \times \text{notional gearing \%})$

and the real post-tax cost of equity, notional gearing %, real cost of debt and the corporation tax rate, are as specified in the latest published Ofgem Price Control Financial Model (PCFM) relating to year n, or should Ofgem fail to publish or cease to publish a PCFM, the latest public regulatory determination(s) or decision(s) should be used.

These figures shall be calculated to two decimal places e.g. 3.37%, which is equivalent to a factor of 1.0337.

Each TO shall also document the Rate of Return and the methodology of its derivation in their respective Statement of the basis of transmission owner charges for the applicable Financial Year.

3.2.8 The Company will e-mail a request to TOs' TO Revenue Contacts requesting the data (and incorporating the list of assets referred to in 3.2.3 above) by the 1st October each year. In case of a delay in sending these requests, The Company will notify the TO Revenue Contact and give an estimated date for sending the request.

3.2.9 Each TO is required to;

- (a) provide the data requested by e-mail (along with any amendments which may be required to the list of Connection Assets) by 31st October or one month after receiving the email referred to in 3.2.8 above, and
- (b) provide by 25th January any update to their Rate of Return to be applied to the Net Asset Values of all the TO's Connection Assets, as may have occurred on or before 31st December preceding the applicable Financial Year. The TOs will document any changes to the Rate of Return and the methodology of its derivation in their respective Statement of the basis of transmission owner charges for the applicable Financial Year.

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- 3.2.10 The Company shall provide all necessary assistance in response to any reasonable query from the TOs regarding the data request.
- 3.2.11 Each TO shall provide all necessary assistance in response to any reasonable query from The Company regarding the data submitted by that TO.

3.3 Charge Setting Parameter Review

- 3.3.1 The GB Charging Methodologies may contain parameters used in the calculation of charges which are normally fixed, but which may be reviewed at regular intervals, e.g. for the start of a new price control period. Additional data may be required by The Company in order to undertake a review of a charging parameter.
- 3.3.2 Where such information is required, The Company will endeavour to provide 30 days' notice before a formal request is made.
- 3.3.3 Each TO will endeavour to provide the data requested by e-mail within 30 days of receipt of the data request or within timescales agreed by both The Company and the TO.

3.4 TNUoS Charge Setting

- 3.4.1 By the 5th Business Day of August each Financial Year Y, The Company will request draft revenue forecast data from TOs for Financial Year Y+1.
- 3.4.2 By the 5th Business Day of October each Financial Year Y, the TOs will provide The Company with a best forecast of **TTot** or **TOFTot** as appropriate, for Financial Year Y+1.
- 3.4.3 By the 12th of November each Financial Year Y, The Company will share the draft TNUoS tariffs with the TOs for Financial Year Y+1 and will publish them by 30th November in accordance with CUSC requirements.
- 3.4.4 By the 7th of January each Financial Year Y onshore TOs will update and provide a final forecast of **TTot** for Financial Year Y+1.
- 3.4.5 By 25th of January each Financial Year Y OFTOs will update and provide a final forecast of **TOFTot** for Financial Year Y+1.
- 3.4.6 By the 14th of January each Financial Year Y, The Company will share the indicative final TNUoS tariffs with TOs for Financial Year Y+1 and will publish them in accordance with CUSC requirements.
- 3.4.7 By the 31st of January each Financial Year Y The Company will publish the final TNUoS tariffs for Financial Year Y+1.

3.5 TNUoS Charge Setting – Expansion Constant data requirements

- 3.5.1 From the date of issue 142 of this procedure, it is necessary for the TOs to supply The Company with certain information to enable the calculation of the Expansion Constant and Expansion Factors for each asset class as used in the Transport Model to calculate TNUoS tariffs. The expansion constant expressed in £/MW/km, represents the annuitised value of the transmission infrastructure capital investment required to transport an additional 1MW over 1km for a 400 kV line that a given asset class as described below; this investment is not restricted to new circuits, including other investments that add to electrical capacity or asset life. The Expansion Factors convey the relative costs of other circuit types than 400 kV lines for the same types of investment. For further information see the GB Charging Methodologies. At the start of a price control period it is necessary for the TOs to supply The Company with certain information to enable the calculation of the Expansion Constant as used in the Transport Model to calculate TNUoS tariffs. The expansion constant expressed in £/MW/km, represents the annuitised value of the transmission infrastructure capital

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~~investment required to transport 1MW over 1km. For further information see the GB Charging Methodologies.~~

3.5.2 ~~To calculate the Overhead Line £/MW.km, each TO is required to supply their cost of construction per route km and the amount of route km's installed over the last 10 years broken down into:~~

- ~~• Operating Voltage,~~
- ~~• Tower type,~~
- ~~• Winter Continuous Rating~~
- ~~• Conductor count/type~~
- ~~• Operating temperature.~~

~~3.5.2 The Company needs to calculate the £/MW/km expansion costs Expansion Constant and the Expansion Factors for each of the following per asset classes : , £/MW/km expansion costs ratio of each of 132kV lines, 132kV cables, 275kV lines, 275kV cables, and 400kV cables, 400 kV lines, and onshore substation equipment,~~

~~• Transformers, and Quadrature boosters to 400kV overhead line to give circuit expansion factors described as expansion constants for each of these asset classes~~

~~e~~

~~Each TO is required to supply the cost of each investment in a line, or a cable, commissioned within the 10 previous years, whether that investment is associated with a new circuit or a change in an existing circuit's capacity, or expected life.~~

~~For each investment in lines; cables, substation bays; quadrature boosters; and infrastructure transformers, the following information should also be provided:~~

- ~~i. Circuit voltage (or voltages in case of an infrastructure transformer)~~
- ~~ii. For investments in circuits, whether it is a line or a cable (or part cable, part line)~~
- ~~iii. Circuit length (for lines or cables; (if part cable and part line, how much length of each)~~
- ~~iv. Expected life with normal maintenance where an existing asset is reinforced (and previous expected life)~~
- ~~v. Winter post fault continuous rating (and previous winter continuous rating if a modification to an existing asset) (not required for a substation bay)~~

~~vi Date of commissioning~~

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~~3.5.3 To calculate the Cable £/MW.km, each TO is required to supply their average transmission cable length and the predicted cost of construction (both rural and urban and cable sealing ends) broken down into:~~

- ~~• Operating Voltage,~~
- ~~• Winter Continuous Rating.~~

~~3.5.3 Each TO is required to provide the requested data by e-mail by 30 September each year. Where details of an investment were submitted in a previous year, it is not necessary to repeat the submission.~~

~~3.5.4 To calculate the Annuity factor which is used to convert the £/MWkm figure into an annual figure, each TO is required to supply their average asset life for their circuit routes.~~

~~3.5.5 To calculate the TO specific expansion factors, each TO is required to identify their total circuit route km split by voltage and identify how much of it is planned on being updated to 275 or 400kV.~~

~~3.5.6 Each TO is required to provide the requested data by e-mail by the 31st October in the year prior to the start of a new price control. The Company will give 60 days' notice of this information requirement.~~

~~3.5.4 Appendix C details assumptions for Line, Cable and Other costs, and a pro-forma that may be useful.~~

~~3.5.7 Appendix C details pro-formas with sample data for Overhead Line, Cable and Other.~~

~~3.5.8 The TO will endeavour to provide the data based on the assumptions set out in Appendix D. However, it is recognised that the data will only be available based on the particular operating practices of the TO.~~

3.6 Accommodating the transition between regulatory price control periods

3.6.1 In the Financial Year preceding the next regulatory price control period, The Company and the relevant Transmission Owners may notify one another and agree (on a unanimous basis only), any reasonable temporary adjustments to the provisions in clause 3 to allow them to be fulfilled. E.g. data substitutions, submission date changes.

4 Use of Substitute Data

4.1.1 Where no data is provided by the TO or the data is subject to dispute, The Company shall use, for the purposes of calculating the transmission charges to apply to its customers, the data that it believes to be the most accurate until The Company is satisfied with the data provided or any dispute has been resolved.

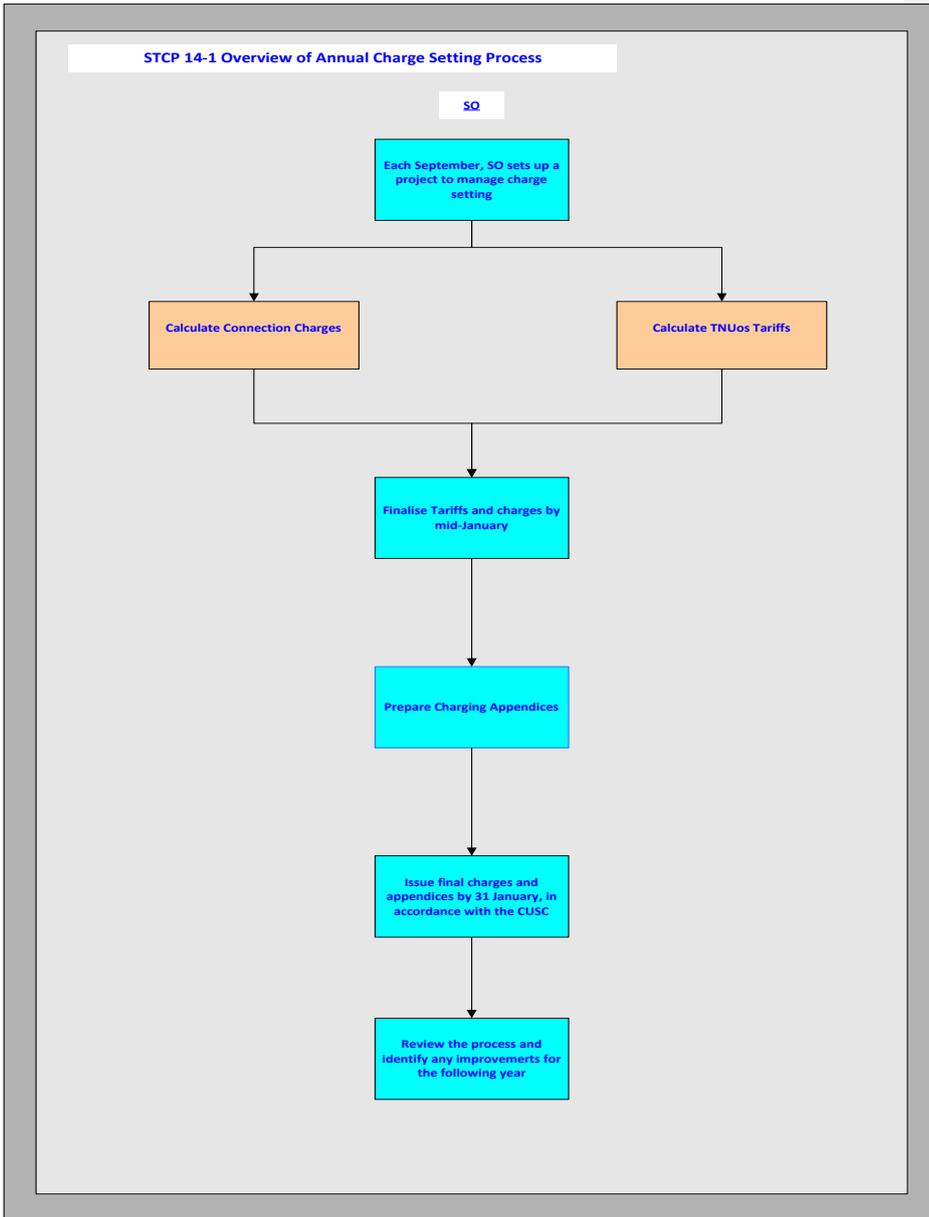
4.1.2 For the avoidance of doubt, the use of substitute data as referred to in paragraph 4.1.1 will not affect the invoicing of The Company by the TO for the purposes defined in STCP 13-1.

4.1.3 Where The Company has used substitute data, The Company shall notify the relevant TO(s).

4.1.4 If applicable, once any dispute has been resolved, charges shall be revised on the basis of the appropriate data.

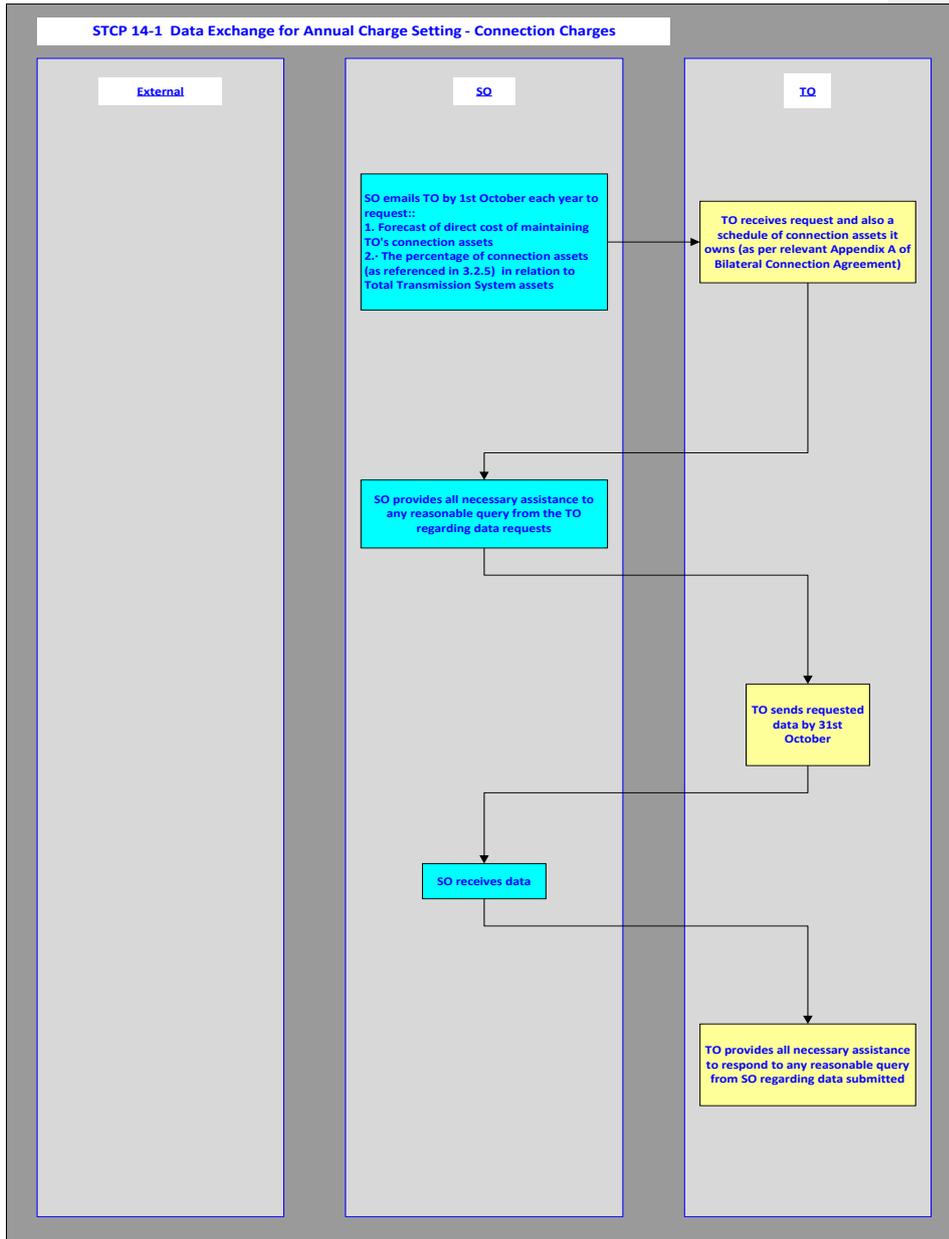
Appendix A: Overview of Annual Charge Setting Process

Note that the Process Diagrams shown in this Appendix A are for information only. In the event of any contradiction between the process represented in this Appendix and the process described elsewhere in this STCP, then the text elsewhere in this STCP shall prevail.



Appendix B: Detailed Flow Diagram

Note that the Process Diagrams shown in this Appendix B are for information only. In the event of any contradiction between the process represented in this Appendix and the process described elsewhere in this STCP, then the text elsewhere in this STCP shall prevail.



Appendix C: Expansion Constant Tables

Illustrative table :

Anonymised Scheme ID and whether cable or line, or mixed (give details of costs and lengths of line and cable sections separately)	Price Base (year the money is based on)	Total Cost £k	Circuit Length km	Old winter continuous MVA rating (0 for a new circuit)	New winter continuous MVA rating	Added MVA	Estimated Years of remaining life prior to the investment (in case of existing circuit or existing other asset, else enter 0)	Estimated Years of remaining life after the investment	Voltage (kV)
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Notes on assumptions for Expansion Constants for OHL

Expansion Constants OHL

Cost of Construction (£/km)

Voltage	Tower Type	Conductor & count	Temp	Route MVA (winter)	£(000)/km Double Circuit	Cct Length (km) <10 Yrs old	Notes
400kV	L12	2 x 700mm AAAC	75°C	5040	£600	170	
275kV	L66	2 x 300mm AAAC	65°C	1350	£410	30	
132kV	L7	1 x 300mm AAAC	75°C	482	£350	0	

Commented [A1]: Is it simpler to ditch "route" and do everything by circuit? 20 km of double circuit route is simply 40km of circuit

Commented [A2]: Is the 10 years old simply to reflect that we want the data for the past 10 years? It may be clearer to drop this (you cover it in the text). Also, don't you need to know the year of construction/refurbishment so you can apply the appropriate inflation index?

Commented [A3]: Don't we need to retain voltage?

Commented [A4]: Does this table add anything – isn't it all in your illustrative table above?

Assumptions

1. Costs are estimated costs per km of new overhead lines assuming a normal route of 30km or more in length with 70 percent of towers of the suspension type
- 2.1. Rating is as per TGN26, winter post-fault. Note it is ROUTE, ie 2* circuit rating.
3. Assume no road, motorway, dual carriageway, railway, powerline or canal crossings.
2. Other civil costs are included, e.g., tower foundations for new build circuits
- 4.3. Other civil and land costs incurred by the TO for the relevant project are included, e.g., tower foundations for new build circuits as incurred for the relevant project
5. Assume no requirement for extra height towers.
6. Exclude land costs

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4. Exclude bay costs

5. For any investment for which the TO is unable to give The Company the remaining life before the investment was made, a default assumption of 0 years of remaining life will be will be applied by The Company.

6. For any investment for which the TO is unable to give The Company the remaining life after the investment was made, a default assumption of 45 years of remaining life will be will be applied by The Company.

7.

Note: Data is example data

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**Notes on assumptions for
 Expansion Constants of cables
 CABLE Expansion Constants CABLE**

Cost of Construction (£/km)

Voltage	Cables equivalent to double-circuit overhead line construction type	Route MVA (winter)	£(000)/km RURAL	£(000)/km URBAN	Cable Sealing End (Both)	Notes
400kV	1320MVA Double-Cct	2640	£2,100	N/A	£1,400	
275kV	1320MVA Double-Cct	2640	£1,700	N/A	£1,200	
132kV	1 x 630mm Cu	160	£250	£1,000	£420	

Assumptions

1. Cable ratings have assumed to correspond to the post-fault continuous winter rating of the equivalent overhead line
2. Route profiles have been taken to be reasonably flat and requiring only one stop joint bay per 2km
3. Cable sealing end costs include test charges and other fixed items such as oil tanks, link pillars and boxes
4. Joint costs include link boxes/pillars and associated bonding leads, structures and foundations and stop joints costs include for oil tanks
5. Cable costs include joints at the normal maximum drum length interval for the size of cable, plus auxiliary cables, bonding leads and associated contractors engineering and design costs
6. For cable installations where it is necessary to adopt forced cooling to meet the specified power transmission rating, the route interval between cooling stations has assumed to be 2km and the estimates include system pipe work, pumping and heat exchanger equipment, associated sundries, also civil and land costs for the cooling stations
7. Ignore costs of minor works such as diversion of services and obtaining consents over public and private property.
8. Assume no railway or river crossings
9. Assume no SF6 cable sealing ends
10. Assume XLPE cable for 132kV
2. Excludes bay costs
3. Excludes tunnelling costs
- 11.

Note: Data is example data

Commented [A5]: Don't have any notes on QBs, transformers etc. Do we need them? (not sure we do – just wanted to ask the question)

Commented [A6]: Do we need a rural / urban split. We only ever talk about cable in the calculation.

Commented [A7]: Not sure what this means?

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Expansion Constants OTHER

Supplementary data:

Q1 What is the average asset life for your OHL and Cable routes? **50 years OHL & Cables**

Q2 Please populate the following table:

132kV	Total 132kV due to be uprated to (as per SYS)			
	Summary	Total 132kV cct km	400kV	275kV
SPT		1,803	0	0
SHETL		3,290	1,021	0

New 275kV GB table	Total 275kV capable of being uprated to 400kV	
	Summary	Total 275kV cct km
SPT		1,714
SHETL		1,562

Note: Data is example data

Appendix D: Abbreviations & Definitions

Abbreviations

GAV Gross Asset Value
NAV Net Asset Value
SHETL Scottish Hydro-Electric Transmission Limited
SPT SP Transmission Limited
STC System Operator –Transmission Owner Code
STCP System Operator –Transmission Owner Code Procedure
TNUoS Transmission Network Use of System
TO Transmission Owner

Definitions

STC definitions used:

Financial Year
National Electricity Transmission System
The Company
NGET
Party

Transmission Licensee
Transmission Owner
User

CUSC definitions used:

Connection Charges
Gross Asset Value
Net Asset Value
Site Specific Maintenance Charges
Transmission Network Use of System Charges

Definitions used from other STCPs:

Scheme As defined in STCP19-2 Construction Process & Scheme Closure