

CMP282: The effect Negative Demand has on Zonal Locational Demand Tariffs Panel Vote



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Summary of Defect

- The Transport part of the DCLF model calculates a locational signal for each node on the network
- The locational signal reflects the affect on total flows on the system of adding 1MW of Generation at particular location.
- Demand locational signals are the inverse of Generation
- To create stability locational signals are weighted to create a zonal locational charge
- Negative Demand in Scotland has the affect of increasing the locational tariff in the opposite direction the underling locational signals indicate

Workgroup Consultation

- Six responses were received to the Workgroup Consultation – all supported the proposal.

Evidence of Terms of Reference

Specific Area	Location in the report
a) Consider the practical implications of solution e.g. that data is available to National Grid to support the proposed solution and any system changes.	Section 7. Confirmed that no changes required to the billing system just changing the code used to calculate tariffs.
b) Consider the impact on the locational signals.	Section 7. Solution will not change the locational signals but just changing the way signals are translated into zonal tariffs.
c) Consider the interaction with other open Modifications.	Section 7. Workgroup consider the work taking place under CMP276 and the SQSS GSR016 Workgroup.

Workgroup Vote

- Nine workgroup members voted on the Proposal.
- All Workgroup Members concluded that the Original proposal facilitates the Applicable CUSC Objectives better than the baseline. No potential Workgroup Alternative Consultation Modifications (WACMs) were proposed.

Code Administrator Consultation

- Three responses were received to the Code Administrator Consultation – all supported the proposal

Questions before Panel Vote?



Panel Recommendation Vote – CUSC Charging Applicable Objectives

- (a) That compliance with the use of system charging methodology facilitates effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity and (so far as is consistent therewith) facilitates competition in the sale, distribution and purchase of electricity;
- (b) That compliance with the use of system charging methodology results in charges which reflect, as far as is reasonably practicable, the costs (excluding any payments between transmission licensees which are made under and accordance with the STC) incurred by transmission licensees in their transmission businesses and which are compatible with standard licence condition C26 requirements of a connect and manage connection);
- (c) That, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), the use of system charging methodology, as far as is reasonably practicable, properly takes account of the developments in transmission licensees' transmission businesses*;
- (d) Compliance with the Electricity Regulation and any relevant legally binding decision of the European Commission and/or the Agency. These are defined within the National Grid Electricity Transmission plc Licence under Standard Condition C10, paragraph 1; and
- (e) Promoting efficiency in the implementation and administration of the CUSC arrangements.

*Objective (c) refers specifically to European Regulation 2009/714/EC. Reference to the Agency is to the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER).

Proposed Timetable

20 October 2017	Modification Panel decision
25 October 2017	Final Modification Report issued the Authority (25WD)
29 November 2017	Indicative Decision Due Date
1 December 2017	Decision implemented in CUSC (2WD after determination)