

CMP324/5 Workgroup 6 slides

April 2020



Intra-zone volatility during RII01 & RII02 data

The attached spreadsheet shows RII01 tariffs for ‘typical’ generators;

- Only highlighted major CUSC changes that have happened – i.e. CUSC methodology not consistent between years
- Total charges (£/kW) for each generator type in each zone.
- Summary of changes within RII01:

	Biggest Change	Average Change	Smallest Change
Conventional LC	£23.76	£10.41	£6.53
Conventional	£23.76	£9.85	£6.54
Intermittent	£21.00	£10.54	£5.44

RII02 data inputs;

- Includes allowance rate of return and overhead rate, will all feed into the calculation of nodal prices.
- TOs might be able to share with ESO an early view of this data in the summer. Our plan is to include these early views into our next 5-year forecast, to be published by end August.
- We expect the finalised data by December this year, which will then feed into final zoning calculation, ahead of final tariff by January 2021.

Peak & Year-Round Node Analysis & Zero Node Zones

Nodal Analysis

- Updated the nodal range analysis
- Contains for each option (DNO, RPI and 27 zones); Year Round and Peak nodal process per zone for;
 1. Year Round background nodal analysis
 2. Peak background nodal analysis
 3. Updated tariffs (updated for below)

Zones with no Nodes

- Previous analysis showed with DNO zones, zone 8 (West Mids) had no generators.
- 2 embedded generators now connected in zone 8 so now all DNO zones have applicable generators
- The above Excel file therefore shows updated tariffs for all zones – adding these 2 generators has had a minimal effect on other zones and other options
- If there was no generators in a zone (say for example, these 2 generators disconnected), then the proposal would be to use the straight average (unweighted) of nodal prices from all nodes in the zone. Currently this is how we calculate the Peak Security tariff for zones like Skye (zone 4)

