	MP/CP/TP No: MP75	
NETA Change Form	Logica reference: ICR388	
Title: Introduction Of Zonal Transmission Losses.		
Identified by: Powergen UK	Date received: 17-Jun-2002	
Statement of requirement		
Baseline affected: NETA Service Definition Baseline (V1.0)		
Assumed changes over baseline: None		
Description of Change: See attached original MP75.		
Proposed solution: See attached original MP75.		
Justification for Change: See attached original MP75.		
Proposed changes to Service Levels: None		
Proposed changes to the Agreement: None		
Attachments/references: MP75.		
To be completed by Logica		

To be completed by Logica				
	High Level Impact Assessment	Detailed Level Impact Assessment	Quotation	
Tick which stage is being completed:	\checkmark			
Signed by Logica Contract Manager:				
Date:	24-Jun-2002			
HLIA category: Large		Price for DLIA	: £12 800	
If this is a Quotation, are co	nsequential modification	ons needed to the DLIA?	Yes/No.	

Logica's proposal

Logica's understanding of the requirement: Transmission Losses are currently allocated as zonal rather than on a uniform system-wide basis. This Modification aims to make Transmission Loss Factors (TLFs) vary by Settlement Period for each BM Unit (i.e. TLFij) rather than by Settlement Day for each BM Unit as is currently the case.

Logica's proposed design solution:

Database changes:

removal of TLF column from BM Unit Detail creation of new TLF table

CRA

CRA-F032 Maintain Transmission Loss Factors: add explanation that TLF is specified for individual periods rather than date ranges.

6 Interface Requirements: update to reflect changes in flows as per CRA-Innn specific changes CRA-I015 Issue BM Unit (etc) Data:

remove TLFij from BM Unit Registration

add sub group within BM Unit Registration: Date, plus 46 48 or 50 TLF values CRA-I020 Issue Operations Registration Data

remove TLFij from BM Unit Registration

add sub group within BM Unit Registration: Date, plus 46 48 or 50 TLF values CRA-I029

split into two. One (manual) will have Alpha, and the other (electronic) will have TLF: BM Unit Transmission Loss Details:

BM Unit ID

Date; TLF[1], ... TLF[46], (TLF[47], TLF[48], (TLF[49], TLF[50])) (implementation: new electronic file loader to load TLF data)

appendix - Logical Data Model

remove attribute TLF from BM Unit Detail

add new table (Date; Period; TLFij) as child records of BM Unit

SAA

SAA-F007 (implementation: select TLFij from new TLF table for period specific value in place of BM Unit Detail)

SAA-I001 Receive Registration Data

remove TLFij from BM Unit Registration

add sub group within BM Unit Registration: Date, plus 46 48 or 50 TLF values (no implementation impact as shared database)

SAA-I014 (implementation: select TLFij from new TLF table for period specific value in place of BM Unit Detail)

appendix - Logical Data Model

remove attribute TLF from BM Unit Detail

add new table (Date; Period; TLFij) as child records of BM Unit

BMRA

BMRA-F003 (implementation: select TLFij from new TLF table for period specific value in place of BM Unit Detail)

BMRA-I001 Receive Registration Data

remove TLFij from BM Unit Registration

add sub group within BM Unit Registration: Date, plus 46 48 or 50 TLF values (implementation: change to load new structure into new TLF table)

appendix - Logical Data Model

remove attribute TLF from BM Unit Detail

add new table (Date; Period; TLFij) as child records of BM Unit

Manual changes: remove TLF handling

Testing					
Integration:					
TLF loaded into CRA.					
CRA publish to SAA & BMRA;					
SAA & BMRA calculation					
SAA report - check com		rted TLF correct.			
	BMRA: check computed results correct.				
System:					
functional testing of CRA		LF loaded by CRA & S014 reports			
3					
Regression tests:	functional testing of BMRA loader & calculation using loaded data				
update to tests which us	e non-zero TLF				
change in test cases to					
3					
Consequential changes to Project Del CRA, SAA, BMRA	iverables:				
CRA URS[CRA-1015, CRA-1020, CRA-10	29. CRA-F0321				
SAA URS [SAA-1001, SAA-F007, SAA-10					
BMRA URS [BMRA-I001, BMRA-F003]					
IDD [Chapter 3, Ixxx as per URS change	s and spreadsheet]				
OSM, MSS		miles Descridence			
Consequential impact on BSC Service		ervice Froviders.			
Testing strategy:					
 Testing will only be performed or 	n our own system wi	th external interfaces being			
simulated as necessary. No allo					
systems.		the for tooting with oxformal			
 No allowance has been made for 	r ELEXON to witnes	s testing.			
Management plan for developing the		- ······			
	J-				
Project plan for developing the Chang					
The estimated time to complete the deve	elopment of this char	nge is 14 weeks.			
Mothed of doubourments					
Method of deployment:	plannad autoga rag	uirad? Vaa			
Patch Is a Price for Design and Build:	planned outage req				
		Type of prices			
Item description:	Price (ex VAT)	Type of price:			
CRA, SAA and BMRA changes.	£230 100	Fixed			
Price for Operate and Maintain:					
Item description:	Price per month	Type of price:			
	(ex VAT)	Type of price.			
Operate	£0	Fixed			
		i ixeu			
Maintain	£2 685	Fixed			
If this is a DLIA or Quotation, is a price b	reakdown in the agr	eed format attached? Yes/No			

Validity period of offer: 30 days	Type of offer:		
	Indicative		
Assumed start date:			
Payment milestones:			
	rchase Order or authorised start of work, 50% on		
completion of acceptance tests, 20% on acceptance tests, whichever is sooner.	deployment or one month after completion of		
Document turnaround time: 5 days			
Impact on Service Levels: None			
Impact on performance of the System	n:		
Other terms:			
this is a Quotation, is a draft contract am	nendment attached? Yes/No		
esponsibilities of ELEXON:			
maximum of 5 working days has b the updates. Comments will be a	eview, Logica shall provide one draft issue and a been allowed for ELEXON to review and comment o ddressed and the final issue will be provided. A been allowed for review confirmation and signoff by		
-	N will make available appropriate staff to assist Logi ange.		
ssumptions made by Logica:			
 Price is for a separate patch to be Price and duration assume that th other changes are excluded. 	deployed after Release 2. is change is developed in isolation and the effects o		
Price excludes provision for index			
• Price is for creating DCRs, not a feedback			
this impact assessment.	e Participant Test Environment is outside the scope		
interface will now be electronic ref	8		
 It is assumed that if BMRA is to us 	s available, the TLF will default to zero. se TLF this will be provided to CRA before 2 p.m. th		
be to implement direct feed of TLM	nt day to which the data applies. An alternative wou If into BMRA if these details are deemed to come in		
late.			

Modification Proposal

Title of Modification Proposal (mandatory by proposer):

Introduction Of Zonal Transmission Losses

Submission Date (mandatory by proposer): 5 April 2002

Description of Proposed Modification (mandatory by proposer):

The modification proposes that transmission losses are allocated on a zonal rather than on a uniform system wide basis. Currently under Section T2 of the BSC, Transmission Loss Factors (TLF_{ij}) for all BMUs in all settlement periods are set to zero.

It is proposed that a Transmission Loss Factor Agent (TLFA) be appointed to calculate zonal marginal TLFs for each BMU in a given settlement period. Initially NGC would fulfil this role, however BSCCo could, in principle, choose to carry out this activity in-house or procure such a service from a third party other than NGC. TLFs would be calculated in accordance with the Transmission Loss Factor Methodology (TLFM), which would be set out in detail under the BSC. The methodology for deriving TLFs would be a marginal loss approach the exact form of which would be defined by the Modification Group. A suggested approach is summarised as follows:

- Demand and generation would be determined for all nodes on the system for each settlement period on an ex post basis.
- A load flow model would be run to determine how a small increment of demand is met by a suitable increase in generation spread across all nodes.
- Nodal marginal loss factors would then be derived by repeating this process for each node.
- These would then be grouped into the current TNUoS zones for generators and GSP Groups for demand. (*The Modification Group may wish to consider whether other zonal groupings are more appropriate*).
- The resulting zonal marginal TLF data would be submitted to BSCCo by the TLFA as soon as practicable and preferably in time for the Initial Settlement Run. There would be no scaling of these factors.
- Transmission Loss Multipliers (TLMs) would then be calculated in accordance with Section T2.3.1 of the BSC.

Although this proposal preserves the full marginal loss signals from the network modelling, adjustments $(TLMO^+_{j} \text{ and } TLMO^-_{j})$ under T2.3.1 ensure Transmission Loss Multipliers (TLM_{j}) recover the correct volume of total system losses in each settlement period. In addition, to ensure suppliers can manage the customer billing implications of this proposal implementation before 1 April 2003 is <u>not</u> advised.

Governance of future changes to Transmission Loss Factor Methodology (TLFM)

Given the commercial importance of transmission losses, changes to TLFM would only be permitted by means of a modification proposal. As such changes could only be proposed according to the 'normal' modification rules by energywatch, market participants or NGC. This together with incorporation of the TLFM within the BSC will ensure a rigorous appraisal of any future proposed changes to the losses regime.

Description of Issue or Defect that Modification Proposal Seeks to Address (mandatory by proposer):

Currently the cost of transmission losses is not accurately targeted at BSC Parties that are to a greater or lesser

Modification Proposal

MP No: 75 (mandatory by BSCCo)

extent contributing to those losses. The proposal addresses this defect.

By introducing a zonal differentiation in the allocation of losses the proposal will provide appropriate locational signals to parties which will help reduce overall transmission losses in the short-term and encourage more optimal siting of generation and demand in the longer-term. Adoption of a marginal approach ensures that robust economic signals are provided to relevant users.

The current uniform approach to allocation of transmission losses fails to provide appropriate cost signals. It effectively provides hidden cross-subsidies for northern generation and southern demand, whilst unfairly placing additional costs on southern generation and northern demand. The industry has been aware of this long-standing distortion at the heart of electricity trading arrangements, from the inception of the England and Wales Electricity Pool. Indeed OFFER in its 1989 Annual Report stated that their should be locational pricing for the use of NGC's transmission system and made it clear that it envisaged transmission losses should include locational signals.

In 1997 the Pool Executive Committee approved a scheme for the zonal allocation of the cost of transmission losses. Although the project was shelved in the run up to NETA, Ofgem made clear that the issue would be revisited after NETA implementation. The subject has also been discussed at length in various Ofgem Transmission Access and Losses consultation documents dated December 1999, May 2001 and February 2002.

Impact on Code (optional by proposer):

Changes to Section T2 of the BSC.

Impact on Core Industry Documents (optional by proposer):

Not known.

Impact on BSC Systems and Other Relevant Systems and Processes Used by Parties (optional by proposer):

Likely to impact on supplier's customer billing systems.

Impact on other Configurable Items (optional by proposer):

Justification for Proposed Modification with Reference to Applicable BSC Objectives (mandatory by proposer):

The proposal more accurately targets the cost of transmission losses. In so doing it removes the crosssubsidies inherent in the current method for allocation of transmission losses between BSC participants, and hence helps ensure effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity.

The short-term effects are likely to be a reduction in the overall cost of system losses, although the longer-term efficiency gains in terms of influencing the locational patterns of generation and supply are likely to be more significant. Overall, this should assist the Transmission Company in the efficient, economic and co-ordinated operation of the Transmission System.

Modification Proposal

MP No: 75 (mandatory by BSCCo)

Details of Proposer:

Details of Froposer.		
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