



Title: Independent Review of
RIIO-ED1 Benchmark
Results for SPEN Load
Related Expenditure

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Networks

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1 Executive Summary

TNEI have undertaken an independent, objective review of the data sources in the Ofgem reinforcement benchmarking model for the load related expenditure aspects of the SPEN business plan. The purpose of this assessment is primarily to check that all of the data provided to Ofgem has been entered into the model and is processed as anticipated. TNEI observed differences in the data held in the following two tables as compared the data submitted by SPEN in their slow track submission.

CV102 - Reinforcement (LIs) - All SP Manweb substation groups are missing; SPMW operate an interconnected network and these substation groups account for 88.7% of the total Manweb network. Therefore, only 11.3% of the network has been included in the reinforcement aspect of the benchmark model.

CV104 - Reinforcement Schemes - The asset addition & disposal volumes, scheme costs and timings for both SP Distribution and SP Manweb align with those provided by SPEN in their fast track submission. SPEN have provided a greater disaggregation of costs CV104 in their slow track submission. This data appears to have been refreshed for UKPN and SSES.

TNEI undertook an impact analysis by refreshing the data in CV102 and CV104. The movements in RIIO-ED1 reinforcement modelled costs are shown below. These reinforcement costs cover N-1 primary, LCT, HV and fault level reinforcements.

	RIIO-ED1 submitted (£m)	Ofgem Reported			Updated CV102 & CV104		
		RIIO-ED1 modelled costs (£m)	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)	RIIO-ED1 modelled costs (£m)	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)
ENWL	103	108	4.7	4.5%	108	4.7	4.5%
NPGN	82	79	- 2.7	-3.2%	79	- 2.7	-3.3%
NPgY	100	92	- 8.0	-8.0%	92	- 8.2	-8.0%
WMID	187	172	- 15.0	-8.0%	172	- 15.3	-8.0%
EMID	259	226	- 33.3	-12.9%	222	- 37.0	-14.0%
SWALES	43	63	19.5	45.9%	63	19.9	45.9%
SWEST	80	81	0.6	0.8%	81	0.5	0.7%
LPN	338	284	- 54.2	-16.0%	284	- 54.3	-18.1%
SPN	178	172	- 5.6	-3.1%	173	- 5.3	-3.1%
EPN	284	333	48.8	17.2%	332	48.3	17.0%
SPD	133	132	- 0.7	-0.5%	147	13.5	10.3%
SPMW	155	150	- 5.2	-3.3%	180	24.7	17.7%
SSEH	57	55	- 1.8	-3.2%	55	- 1.9	-3.2%
SSES	239	206	- 33.5	-14.0%	205	- 33.5	-14.4%
Total	2,238	2,152	- 86.4	-3.9%	2,192	- 46.5	-2.1%
Total exc WPD	1,669	1,611	- 58.2	-3.5%	1,654	- 14.6	-0.9%

Scottish Power has forecast a reinforcement expenditure of £288m. This analysis indicates that after refreshing the CV102 and CV104 data the RIIO-ED1 modelled cost for SPEN would be circa £326m. This represents a movement of £44.1m from the present position.

SP Manweb forecasted expenditure of £155m on reinforcements in ED1. Ofgem reported a modelled cost for Manweb reinforcements of £150m. This analysis indicates that refreshing the data would move this modelled cost to circa £180m. This corresponds to a movement in the cost difference from -£5.2m (-3.3%) to +£24.7m (+17.7%)

SP Distribution forecasted expenditure of £133m on reinforcements in ED1. Ofgem reported a modelled cost for SPD reinforcements of £132m. This analysis indicates that refreshing the data would move this modelled cost to circa £147m. This corresponds to a movement in the cost difference from -£0.7m (-0.5%) to +£13.5m (+10.3%).

2 Introduction

Scottish Power Energy Networks have prepared and provided their RIIO-ED1 business plan to Ofgem. The business plan was originally submitted in 2013 and then re-submitted under the slow track process in March 2014.

TNEI have undertaken an independent, objective review of the data sources in the Ofgem reinforcement benchmarking model for the load related expenditure aspects of the SPEN business plan.

SPEN have provided TNEI with the benchmarking model files (as provided to them by Ofgem). TNEI have reviewed these files and present observations in the following sections. Where appropriate impact analyses have been undertaken to help assess the sensitivity of Ofgem's findings to relevant modelling considerations.

This report aims to provide support to SPEN in their answering the following questions from Section 6 of the *'RIIO-ED1: Draft determinations for the slow-track electricity distribution companies Business plan expenditure assessment'*

Question 1: Do you agree with [Ofgem's] approach to assessing primary reinforcement and n-1 primary reinforcement?

Question 2: Do you agree with [Ofgem's] approach to assessing secondary reinforcement (both low carbon technology (LCT) reinforcement and non-LCT reinforcement)?

3 Reinforcement results under review

3.1 Reinforcement modelled costs (2012-13)

The reinforcement modelled costs under consideration in this report are those presented in Table 6.1 of the '*RIIO-ED1: Draft determinations for the slow-track electricity distribution companies Business plan expenditure assessment*' document.

This report mainly considers the Scottish Power data applied within the associated MS Excel based benchmarking model '*Reinforcement supporting file-20140717-1_1.xlsx*'.

DNO Group	DNO	RIIO-ED1 submitted (£m)	RIIO-ED1 modelled costs (£m)	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)
ENWL	ENWL	103	108	4.7	4.5%
NPg	NPgN	82	79	-2.7	-3.2%
	NPgY	100	92	-8.0	-8.0%
WPD	WMID	187	172	-15.0	-8.0%
	EMID	259	226	-33.3	-12.9%
	SWALES	43	62	19.5	45.9%
	SWEST	80	81	0.6	0.8%
UKPN	LPN	338	284	-54.2	-16.0%
	SPN	178	172	-5.6	-3.1%
	EPN	284	333	48.8	17.2%
SPEN	SPD	133	132	-0.7	-0.5%
	SPMW	155	150	-5.2	-3.3%
SSEPD	SSEH	57	55	-1.8	-3.2%
	SSES	239	205	-33.5	-14.0%
Total		2,238	2,152	-86.4	-3.9%
Total exc WPD		1,669	1,611	-58.2	-3.5%

3.2 Comparison of model with reported values

TNEI note that the values presented in Ofgem's report differ slightly from the values obtained in the un-modified version of the spreadsheet models. The magnitude of these differences is generally quite low and the general trend of the model aligns with the results presented by Ofgem.

	Reported		Model		Discrepancy	
	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)
ENWL	4.7	4.5%	4.7	4.5%	0.00	0.0%
NPGN	-2.7	-3.2%	-2.7	-3.3%	0.00	0.1%
NPgY	-8.0	-8.0%	-8.2	-8.0%	0.20	0.0%
WMID	-15.0	-8.0%	-15.3	-8.0%	0.30	0.0%
EMID	-33.3	-12.9%	-34.0	-12.9%	0.70	0.0%
SWALES	19.5	45.9%	19.9	45.9%	-0.40	0.0%
SWEST	0.6	0.8%	0.6	0.8%	0.00	0.0%
LPN	-54.2	-16.0%	-48.1	-16.1%	-6.10	0.1%
SPN	-5.6	-3.1%	-5.3	-3.1%	-0.30	0.0%
EPN	48.8	17.2%	50.6	17.8%	-1.80	-0.6%
SPD	-0.7	-0.5%	-0.7	-0.5%	0.00	0.0%
SPMW	-5.2	-3.3%	-5.1	-3.6%	-0.10	0.3%
SSEH	-1.8	-3.2%	-1.9	-3.2%	0.10	0.0%
SSES	-33.5	-14.0%	-32.7	-14.0%	-0.80	0.0%

4 Overview of assessment

In this report, TNEI are not undertaking a detailed assessment of the modelling methodology adopted by Ofgem. The primary purpose of this assessment is to cross check that all of the data provided to Ofgem has been entered into the model and is processed as anticipated.

The following data tables have been reviewed:

CV101 - Reinforcement and DSM payments - This outlines a summary view of the cost and relevant volume data for substation reinforcement, circuit reinforcement, voltage regulation, fault level reinforcement and demand side Management (DSM payments).

This data table aligns with the slow-track CV101 data as provided by SPEN.

CV102 - Reinforcement (LIs) - This data table lists the load index, firm capacity and forecasted maximum demand of each demand group across the network. Also included is the forecasted expenditure, expected capacity release and expected resultant load index associated with ED1 interventions to reinforce the demand group.

Considerations of this data are made in subsequent sections.

TNEI observe that all SP Manweb substation groups are missing; SPMW operate an interconnected network and these substation groups account for 88.7% of the total Manweb network. Therefore, only 11.3% of the network has been included in the reinforcement aspect of the benchmark model.

TNEI also observe that CV102 'Demand Group: Individual Substations' are used differently from 'Demand Group: Substation Groups' in their use of the CV102 data.

V3 - General Reinforcement - This table provides total annual expenditure and volumes of asset additions and disposals across general reinforcement and fault level reinforcement schemes.

This data table aligns with the slow-track V3 data as provided by SPEN.

CV104 - Reinforcement Schemes - These tables provide a breakdown of cost and volumes of each asset additions and disposals for each reinforcement project in each year. Considerations of this data are made in subsequent sections.

TNEI observe that the asset addition/disposal volumes and scheme costs and timings used for the scheme paper assessment for both SP Distribution and SP Manweb align with the fast track rather than the slow track data. SPEN have provided a greater disaggregation of costs in CV104 in their slow track submission.

5 CV102 – Reinforcement (LIs)

5.1 Overview of considerations identified

The CV102 data table lists all substation demand groups in the network at EHV and above. The table is split into 'Demand Group: Individual Substations' and 'Demand Group: Substation Groups'.

- In the benchmark model '*Reinforcement supporting file-20140717-1_1.xls*' on the CV102 - SPMW sheet, no data appears within the 'Demand Group: Substation Groups' area. This is unexpected as data appears in the version of the same table included within the Manweb business plan data table spreadsheet '*SPMW_BPDT_2014-20140717-1_1.xlsx*'.

This omission accounts for 88.7% of the total Manweb network and therefore only 11.3% of the SP Manweb network has been included in the benchmark model.

SP Manweb operate an interconnected network with demand groups being defined as collections of substations which are electrically interconnected. The demand is shared across each of the substations in the group according to the size and location of the demands and the electrical parameters of the interconnecting network. For this reason, the groups are assessed as a whole and not separated into their individual substations.

TNEI assume that this omission is due to a data linking error as data appears in this area for other DNOs.

An impact assessment of this issue was undertaken and is presented in the subsequent section.

- When undertaking an impact assessment of the above issue, TNEI identified that including the demand group information in the 'groups' table had no discernible effect on the RIIO ED1 modelled costs. However, including this information in the 'individual substation' table has a material impact on the modelled costs.

5.2 CV102 Impact analysis

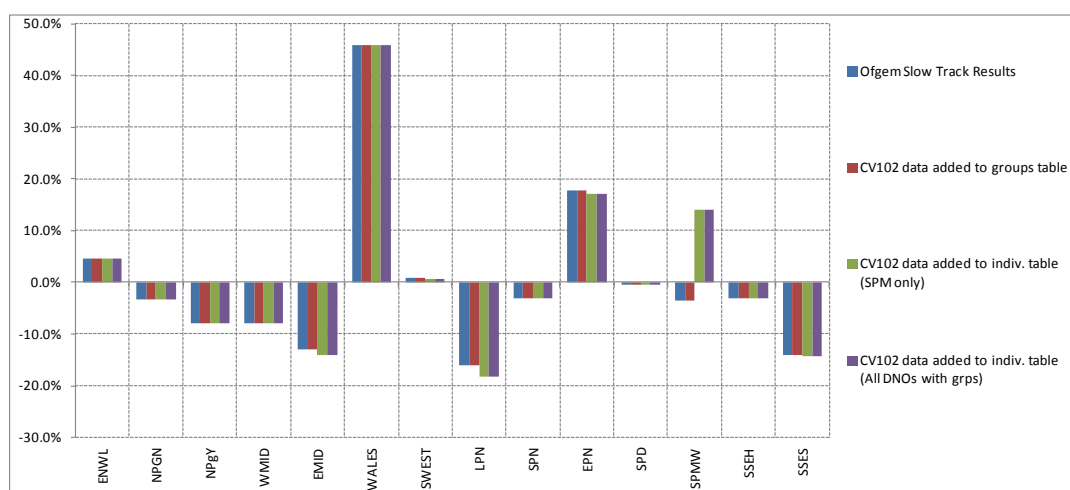
5.2.1 CV102 Impact Analysis Results

The CV102 demand group data was linked into benchmarking model from the BPDТ spreadsheet.

This was linked in the following ways and the ED1 modelled costs were re-calculated:

- 1) Data re-linked into the substation groups table on the relevant CV102 sheet. This appeared to have no discernible impact on the RIIO-ED1 modelled costs.
- 2) Data re-linked into the individual substations table. This was how the data was presented by SPEN during the fast track submission.
- 3) DNOs with data in the substation groups were identified and this data was moved. This was to assess whether these issues are limited to SP Manweb only.

The RIIO-ED1 reinforcement modelled costs for each scenario are shown and tabulated in Figure 5-1.



	Reported		Updated CV102		Movement (£m)
	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)	
ENWL	4.7	4.5%	4.7	4.5%	-
NPGN	- 2.7	-3.3%	- 2.7	-3.3%	-
NPGY	- 8.2	-8.0%	- 8.2	-8.0%	-
WMID	- 15.3	-8.0%	- 15.3	-8.0%	-
EMID	- 34.0	-12.9%	- 37.0	-14.0%	- 3.0
SWALES	19.9	45.9%	19.9	45.9%	-
SWEST	0.6	0.8%	0.5	0.7%	- 0.1
LPN	- 48.1	-16.1%	- 54.3	-18.1%	- 6.2
SPN	- 5.3	-3.1%	- 5.3	-3.1%	-
EPN	50.6	17.8%	48.3	17.0%	- 2.3
SPD	- 0.7	-0.5%	- 0.7	-0.5%	-
SPMW	- 5.1	-3.6%	19.5	14.0%	24.6
SSEH	- 1.9	-3.2%	- 1.9	-3.2%	-
SSSES	- 32.7	-14.0%	- 33.5	-14.4%	- 0.8

Figure 5-1: Impact of re-linking CV102 data

5.2.2 CV102 Impact Analysis Key Findings

- CV102 (Reinforcement LI) data for 88.7% of the customers in the SP Manweb area had been omitted from the CV102 within the benchmarking spreadsheet.
- This has a material impact on the RIIO-ED1 modelled costs. SP Manweb moves from a modelled cost difference of -£5.1m (-3.6%) to +£19.5m (+14.0%). SP Distribution remains unchanged. Other DNOs move slightly as the industry median of the ratio of capacity added to maximum demand growth decreases.
- The model behaves differently when CV102 data is presented in the individual substation table compared with the substation groups table. No discernible change was detected when new data was presented in the substation groups table.
- The existing model shows a significant difference of £78.57m between the total CV101 reinforcement costs and the costs driven from CV102, CV103 and HV/LV reinforcement. This drives a unit cost in the 'Other (Primary)' category of -£29.1m. When CV102 is refreshed the difference is reduced to £9.09m and the Other Primary unit cost is reduced to -£3.3m.

6 CV104 – Reinforcement Schemes

6.1 Overview of considerations identified

The CV104 tables provide a breakdown of cost and volumes of asset additions and disposals for each reinforcement project in each year.

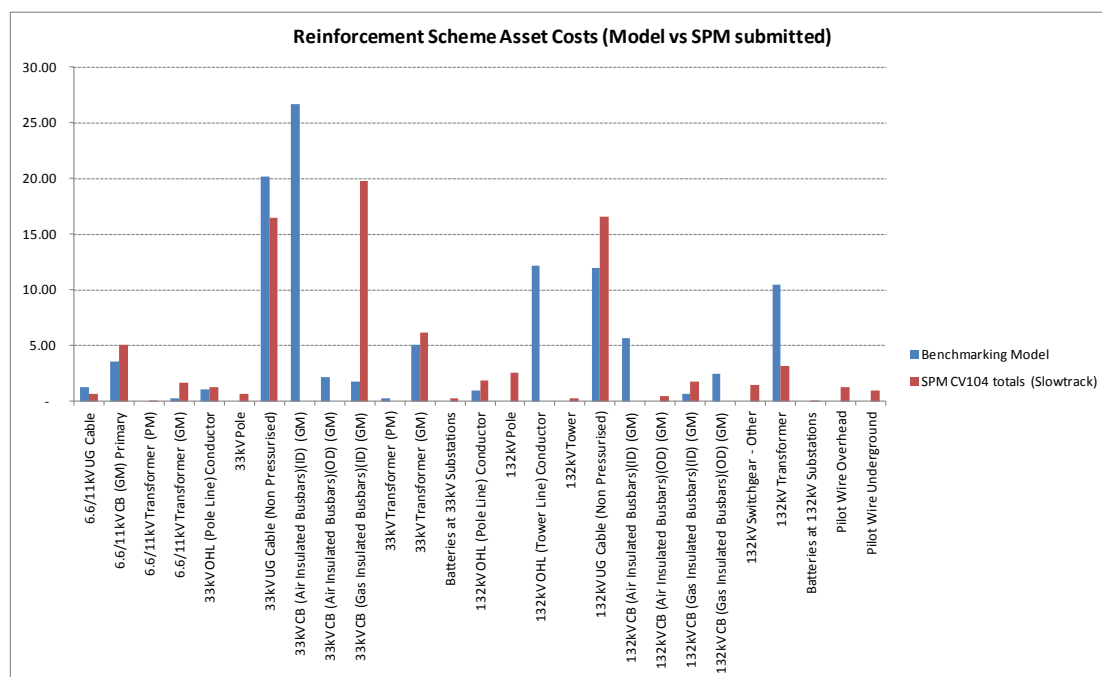
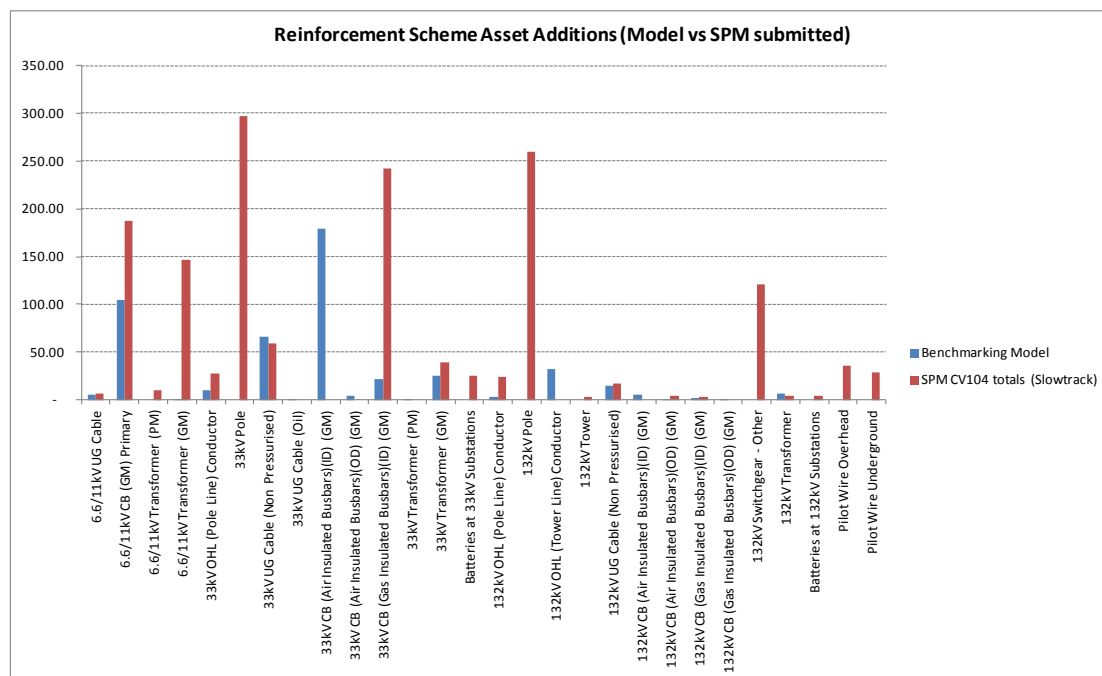
In the benchmarking, both SP Manweb and SP Distribution appeared to be outliers across the DNOs in terms of costs to deliver reinforcement schemes.

TNEI have cross checked the values in 'Reinforcement schemes - SPMW-20140717-1_1.xlsx' and 'Reinforcement schemes - SPD-20140717-1_1.xlsx' against those provided by SPEN in their slow track submission. This audit shows that the asset addition & disposal volumes, scheme costs and timings for both SP Distribution and SP Manweb align with those provided by SPEN in their fast track rather than slow track submission.

6.2 Details of differences in CV104

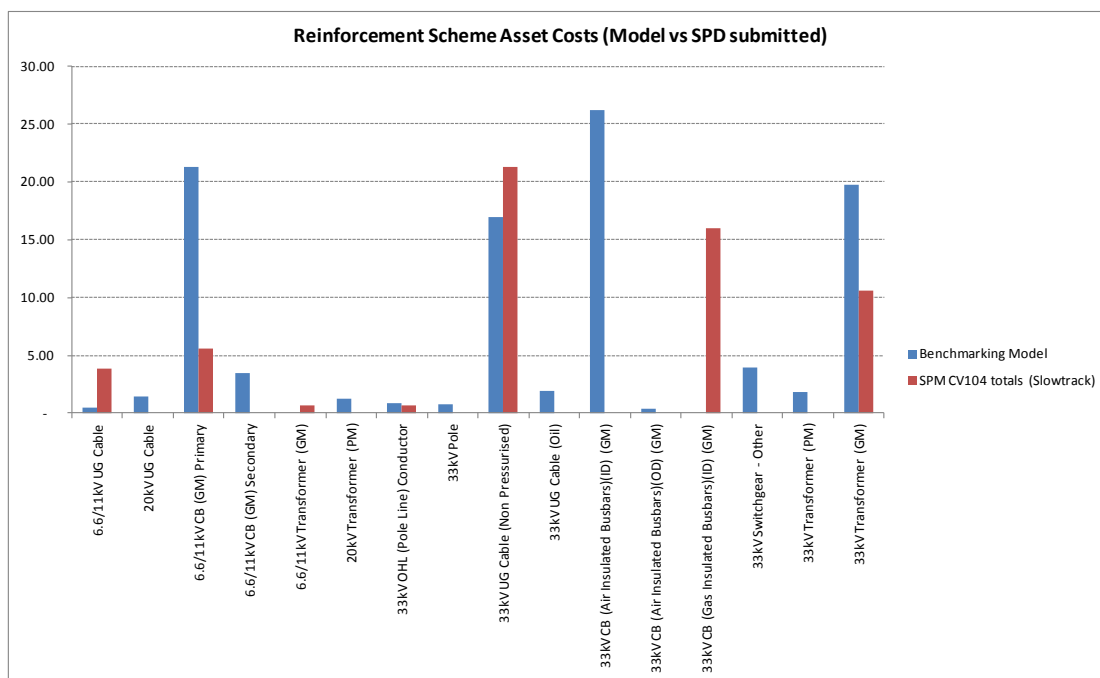
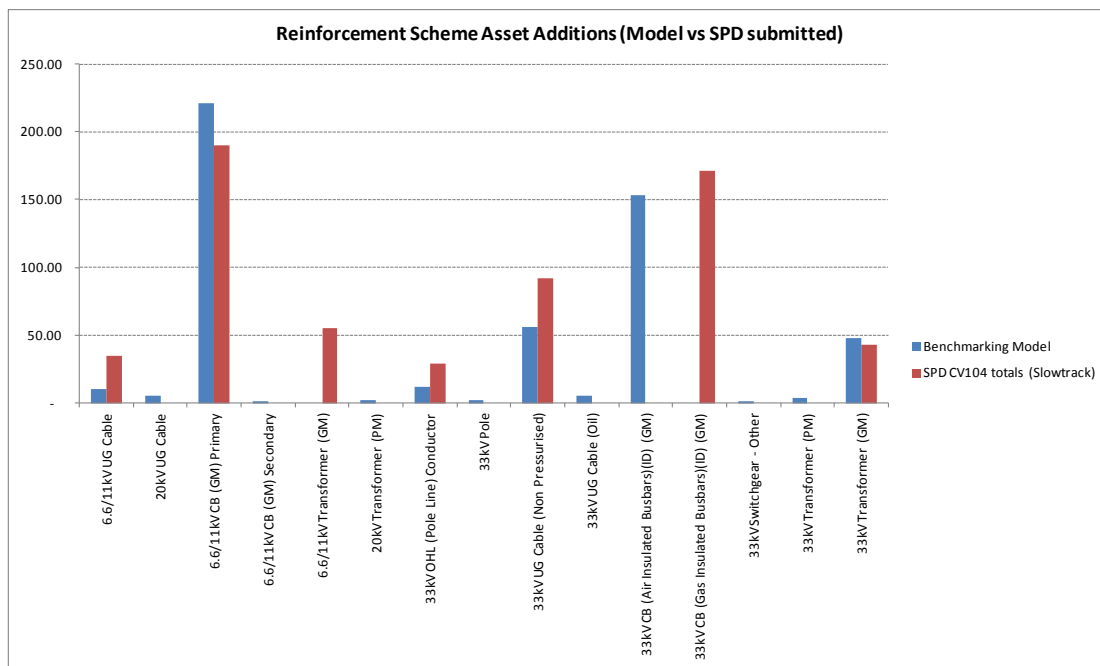
6.2.1 SP Manweb

- Scheme costs, scheme volumes and reinforcement timings differ from those provided by SPEN in CV104 for the slow track submission as shown below.



6.2.2 SP Distribution

- Both the scheme costs and the scheme volumes differ from those provided by SPEN in CV104 for the slow track submission as shown below.



6.2.3 Comparison of fast track and slow track data

The data in the 'Reinforcement Schemes' benchmarking model files was compared between the fast track and slow track model for each of the DNOs. The following observations were made.

- The volumes of asset additions for SPEN appear unchanged from those used in the fast track submission model. SPEN have updated the scheme reinforcement volumes provided in CV104 as part of their slow track re-submission to provide a greater disaggregation of costs and better alignment with scheme papers.
- The reinforcement scheme volume and costs data appears to have been updated for the following license areas: LPN, SPN, EPN and SSES. This is shown in Figure 6-1.
- Volumes appear against assets which no longer appear in the SPEN slow track submission (for example 33kV AIS circuit breakers). Conversely, volumes are absent for assets which are newly included in the SPEN slow track submission (for example 33kV GIS circuit breakers).
- The total directed cost of each asset category has moved slightly from those used in the fast track submission model for all DNOs. However, in the case of SPEN, this change is driven only by updated labour adjustment factors. When labour adjustment is neglected, the costs associated with each asset appears unchanged from the fast track submission. For LPN, SPN, EPN and SSES the total directed costs of each asset category have moved.
- The timing of the SPEN reinforcement schemes appear unchanged from the fast track submission. SPEN have updated the timing of their interventions.
- The list of SPEN reinforcement schemes within the model does not align with the list in the SPEN business plan and does not capture modifications to the planned reinforcement schemes between the fast track and slow track submissions. Costs and volumes are included for schemes which are no longer included in the SPEN business plan. Schemes which are newly included in the slow track plan are not included in the benchmarking model. The impact of this is explored in subsequent sections.

	Difference in Asset Addition Volumes (Slow Track model - Fast Track Model)													
	ENWL	NPGN	NPGY	WMID	EMID	SWALES	SWEST	LPN	SPN	EPN	SPD	SPMW	SSEH	SSES
LV Main (OHL) Conductor														
6.6/11kV UG Cable														
6.6/11kV CB (GM) Primary														
6.6/11kV CB (GM) Secondary														
6.6/11kV Switch (GM)														
6.6/11kV RMU														
6.6/11kV Transformer (GM)														
Batteries at GM HV Substations														
33kV OHL (Pole Line) Conductor														
33kV Pole														
33kV OHL (Tower line) Conductor														
33kV Tower														
33kV UG Cable (Non Pressurised)														
66kV UG Cable (Non Pressurised)														
66kV UG Cable (Oil)														
EHV Sub Cable														
33kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars)(ID) (GM)														
33kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars)(OD) (GM)														
33kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars)(ID) (GM)														
33kV Switch (GM)														
33kV Switchgear - Other														
66kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars)(ID) (GM)														
66kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars)(OD) (GM)														
33kV Transformer (PM)														
33kV Transformer (GM)														
66kV Transformer														
Batteries at 33kV Substations														
Batteries at 66kV Substations														
132kV OHL (Tower Line) Conductor														
132kV Tower														
132kV Fittings														
132kV UG Cable (Non Pressurised)														
132kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars)(ID) (GM)														
132kV CB (Air Insulated Busbars)(OD) (GM)														
132kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars)(ID) (GM)														
132kV CB (Gas Insulated Busbars)(OD) (GM)														
132kV Switchgear - Other														
132kV Transformer														
Batteries at 132kV Substations														

Reduced

No Change

Increased

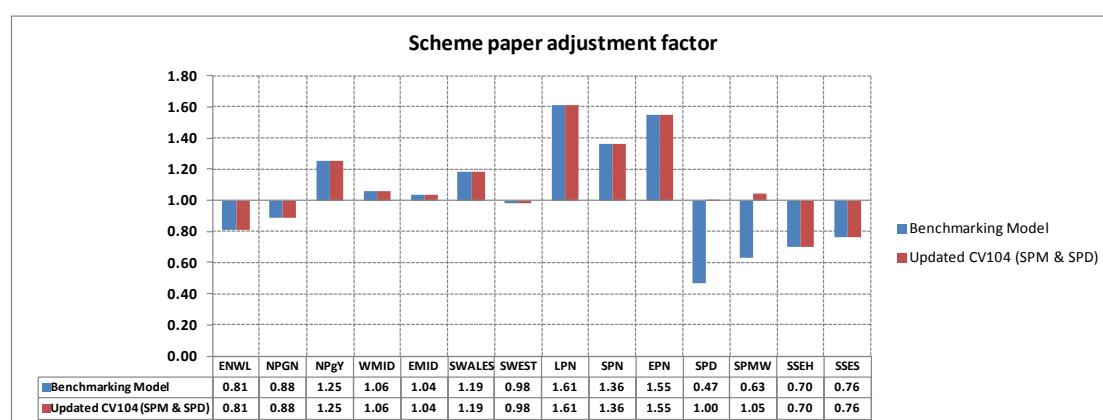
Reduced No Change Increased

Figure 6-1: Comparison of scheme paper asset volumes in fast and slow track models

6.3 Impact to unit costs and unit cost adjustment factors

The data in 'Reinforcement schemes - SPMW-20140717-1_1.xlsx' and 'Reinforcement schemes - SPD-20140717-1_1.xlsx' is used in the benchmarking model to drive the unit cost assessment. This data was refreshed to reflect the latest data in CV104. This data refresh was seen to have a material impact on the scheme paper unit cost adjustment factors with SP Distribution moving from being £53.96m more expensive to £0.05m cheaper than Ofgem. SP Manweb moved from being £39.41m more expensive to £3.85m cheaper than Ofgem.

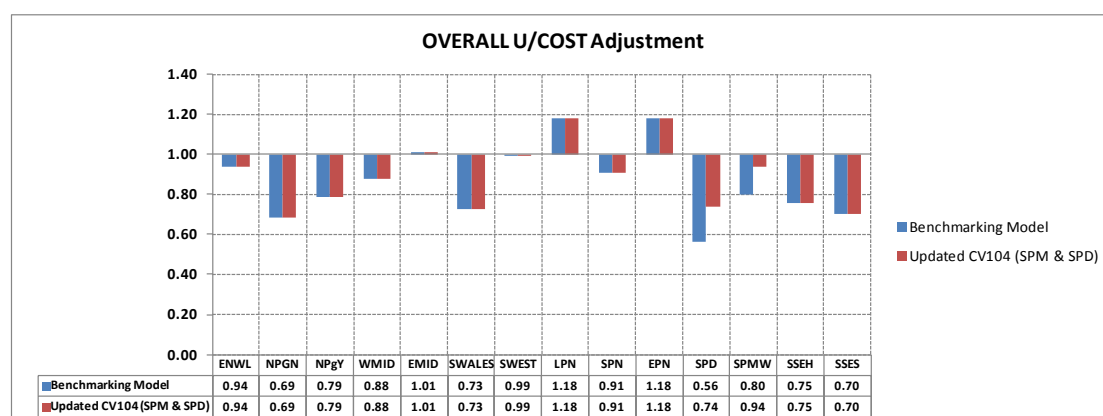
		ENWL	NPGN	NPgY	WMID	EMID	SWALES	SWEST	LPN	SPN	EPN	SPD	SPMW	SSEH	SSES
Benchmarking Model	Total difference	-10.44	-1.93	1.91	5.23	4.29	3.32	-0.32	80.08	21.61	74.34	-53.96	-39.41	-11.55	-42.30
	DNO's proposed value	55	17	8	88	120	18	19	131	59	136	102	106	39	178
	Adjustment %	-18.87%	-11.53%	25.14%	5.97%	3.58%	18.59%	-1.71%	61.20%	36.40%	54.52%	-53.10%	-37.04%	-29.78%	-23.70%
Updated CV104 (SPM & SPD)	Total difference	-10.44	-1.93	1.91	5.23	4.29	3.32	-0.32	80.08	21.61	74.34	0.05	3.85	-11.55	-42.30
	DNO's proposed value	55	17	8	88	120	18	19	131	59	136	60	82	39	178
	Adjustment %	-18.87%	-11.53%	25.14%	5.97%	3.58%	18.59%	-1.71%	61.20%	36.40%	54.52%	0.09%	4.68%	-29.78%	-23.70%

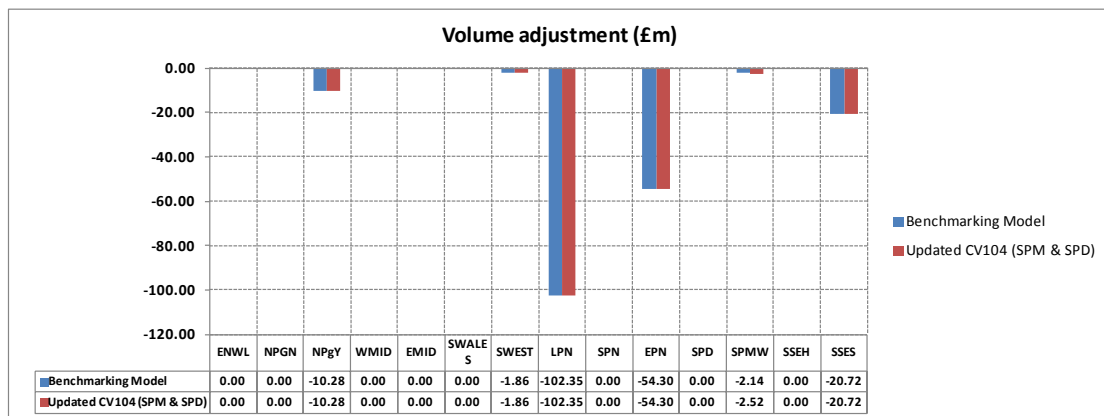
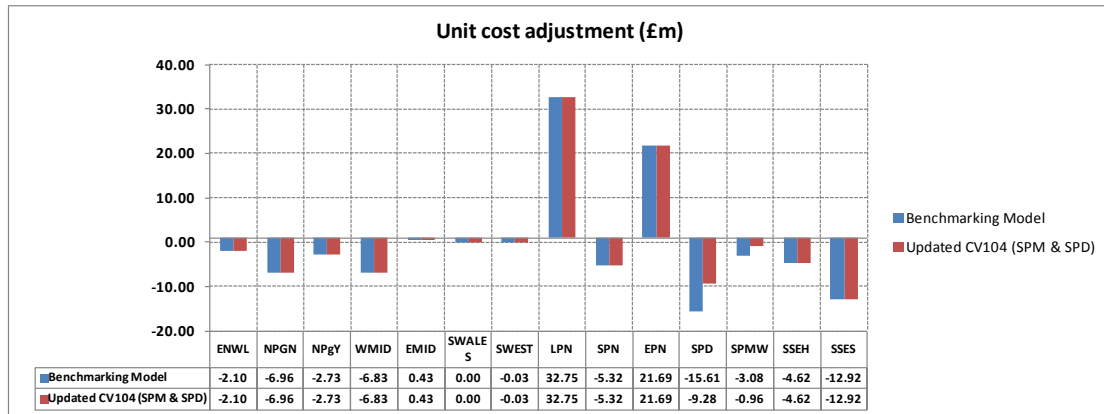


The overall unit cost / volume adjustments applied to N-1 primary reinforcement within the benchmarking model considers:

- The difference between the DNO unit costs calculated from the scheme papers and Ofgem's expert view of unit costs.
- The difference between the DNO and industry median cost of delivering one MVA of capacity from the reinforcement schemes (based on CV101).
- Ratio of DNO forecast unit cost and historical unit cost of delivering one MVA of capacity

As the impact analysis did not need to update CV101, the overall unit cost adjustment factor does not move as much as the scheme paper adjustment factor.

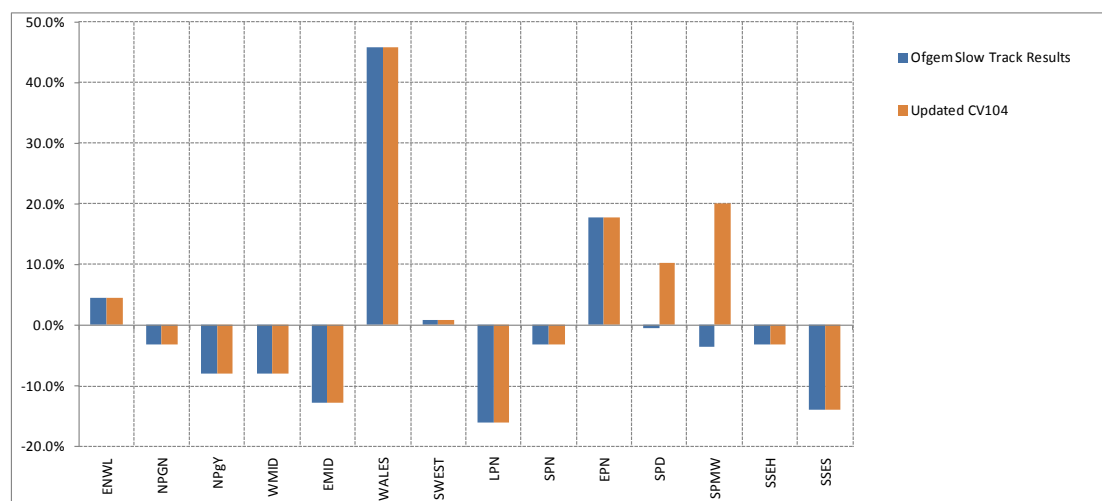




6.4 CV104 Impact analysis

6.4.1 CV104 Impact Analysis Results

The reinforcement scheme costs and additions/disposals volumes were updated to align with CV104. The RIIO-ED1 reinforcement modelled costs before and after the data refresh are shown and tabulated below.



	Reported		Updated CV104		
	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)	Difference (£m)	Difference (%)	Movement (£m)
ENWL	4.7	4.5%	4.7	4.5%	-
NPGN	- 2.7	-3.3%	- 2.7	-3.3%	-
NPgY	- 8.2	-8.0%	- 8.2	-8.0%	-
WMID	- 15.3	-8.0%	- 15.3	-8.0%	-
EMID	- 34.0	-12.9%	- 34.0	-12.9%	-
SWALES	19.9	45.9%	19.9	45.9%	-
SWEST	0.6	0.8%	0.6	0.8%	-
LPN	- 48.1	-16.1%	- 48.1	-16.1%	-
SPN	- 5.3	-3.1%	- 5.3	-3.1%	-
EPN	50.6	17.8%	50.6	17.8%	-
SPD	- 0.7	-0.5%	13.5	10.3%	14.2
SPMW	- 5.1	-3.6%	28.0	20.1%	33.1
SSEH	- 1.9	-3.2%	- 1.9	-3.2%	-
SSES	- 32.7	-14.0%	- 32.7	-14.0%	-

Figure 6-2: Impact of re-linking CV104 data

6.4.2 CV104 Impact Analysis Key Findings

- This data refresh was seen to have a material impact on the RIIO-ED1 reinforcement modelled costs with both SP Manweb and SP Distribution moving from being more expensive to cheaper than Ofgem. SP Manweb moves from a modelled cost difference of -£5.1m (-3.6%) to +£28.0m (+20.1%). SP Distribution moves from a modelled cost difference of -£0.7m (-0.5%) to +£13.5m (+10.3%).
- No other DNOs were impacted by this.
- This data refresh was also seen to have a material impact on the scheme paper unit cost adjustment factors with SP Distribution moving from being £53.96m more expensive to £0.05m cheaper than Ofgem. SP Manweb moved from being £39.41m more expensive to £3.85m cheaper than Ofgem. SP Manweb and SP Distribution no longer appear as outliers across the DNOs in this metric. The small volume cost adjustment previously applied to SPMW no longer applies and the value of the unit cost adjustment decreases significantly.
- The % coverage of the scheme papers increases from 90.2% to 94.2%

7 Overall impact of both issues

7.1 Interaction of CV102 + CV104 updates

The benchmarking model is highly multi-variant with a non-linear response. As such the impact of resolving both issues simultaneously was studied as they were found to interact (in the case of SP Manweb only). The CV102 data refresh was seen to alter the MVA capacity release. The CV104 data refresh was seen to alter the scheme paper unit cost adjustment factor. These are both used in the calculation of the unit and volume cost adjustment values.



7.2 CV102+CV104 Impact Analysis Results

The RIIO-ED1 reinforcement modelled costs before and after the data refresh of both CV102 and CV104 are shown and tabulated in Figure 7-1.

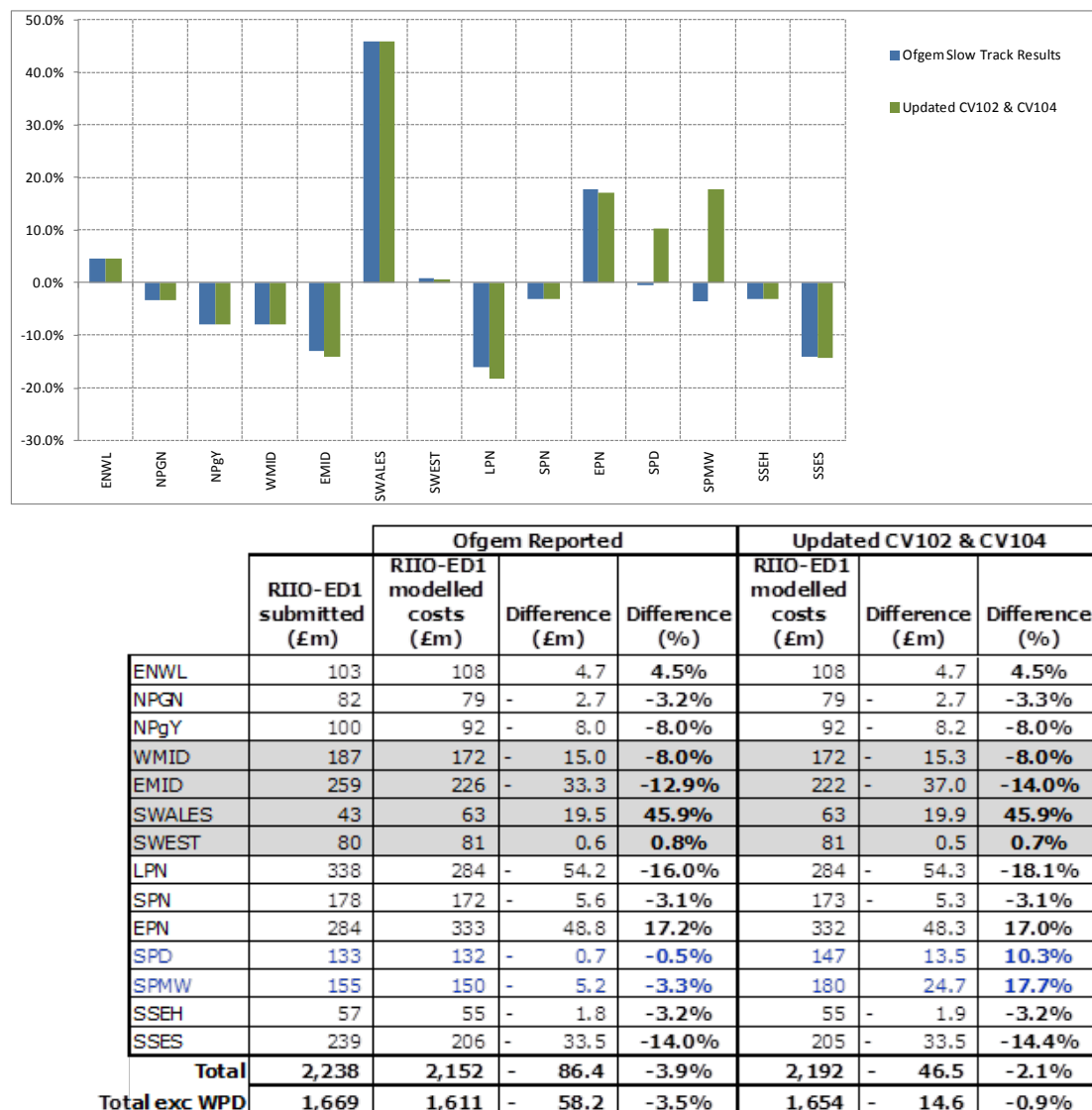


Figure 7-1: Indicative impact of refreshing CV102 and CV104 data

8 Analysis Key findings

- Refreshing the data held in both CV102 and CV104 to the data provided to Ofgem by Scottish Power Energy Networks in their slow track business plan data tables revealed a significant movement in RIIO-ED1 reinforcement modelled costs.
- These network reinforcement costs cover N-1 primary reinforcements, LCT reinforcements, secondary reinforcements and fault level reinforcements.
- Scottish Power Energy Network has forecast a reinforcement expenditure of £288m. This analysis indicates that after refreshing the CV102 and CV104 data the RIIO-ED1 modelled cost for SPEN would be circa £326m. This is a cost difference £38.2m with the DNOs cheaper than the modelled cost and represents a movement of £44.1m from the present position.
- SP Manweb forecasted expenditure of £155m on reinforcements in ED1. Ofgem reported a modelled cost for Manweb reinforcements of £150m. This analysis indicates that refreshing the data would move this modelled cost to circa £180m. This corresponds to a movement in the cost difference from -£5.2m (-3.3%) to +£24.7m (+17.7%)
- SP Distribution forecasted expenditure of £133m on reinforcements in ED1. Ofgem reported a modelled cost for SPD reinforcements of £132m. This analysis indicates that refreshing the data would move this modelled cost to circa £147m. This corresponds to a movement in the cost difference from -£0.7m (-0.5%) to +£13.5m (+10.3%).
- The ten slow-track DNOs have forecast that they would spend £1,669m. The impact of refreshing the Scottish Power Energy Networks CV102 and CV104 data indicates that the Ofgem modelled view would move from a total of £1,611m (i.e. £58.2m less than DNO submitted) to a total of £1,654m (£14.6m less than DNO submitted). This represents a movement in the total cost difference across the slow-track DNOs from -3.5% to -0.9%.