



# GRID & NETWORKS CONFERENCE 2024

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**15 FEBRUARY  
GLASGOW**

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# Claire Mack

## Chief Executive

### Scottish Renewables



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# Rt Hon Graham Stuart MP

## Minister of State for Energy Security and Net Zero



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**Claire Mack**  
Chief Executive, Scottish Renewables

**Rt Hon Graham Stuart MP**  
Minister of State for Energy Security  
and Net Zero



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# A time of change – major shifts in grid & network policy

Chaired by Claire Mack, Chief Executive,  
Scottish Renewables



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# Dr Simon Gill

## Energy Consultant

### The Energy Landscape



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# What is happening with grid?

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Scottish Renewables Grid Conference

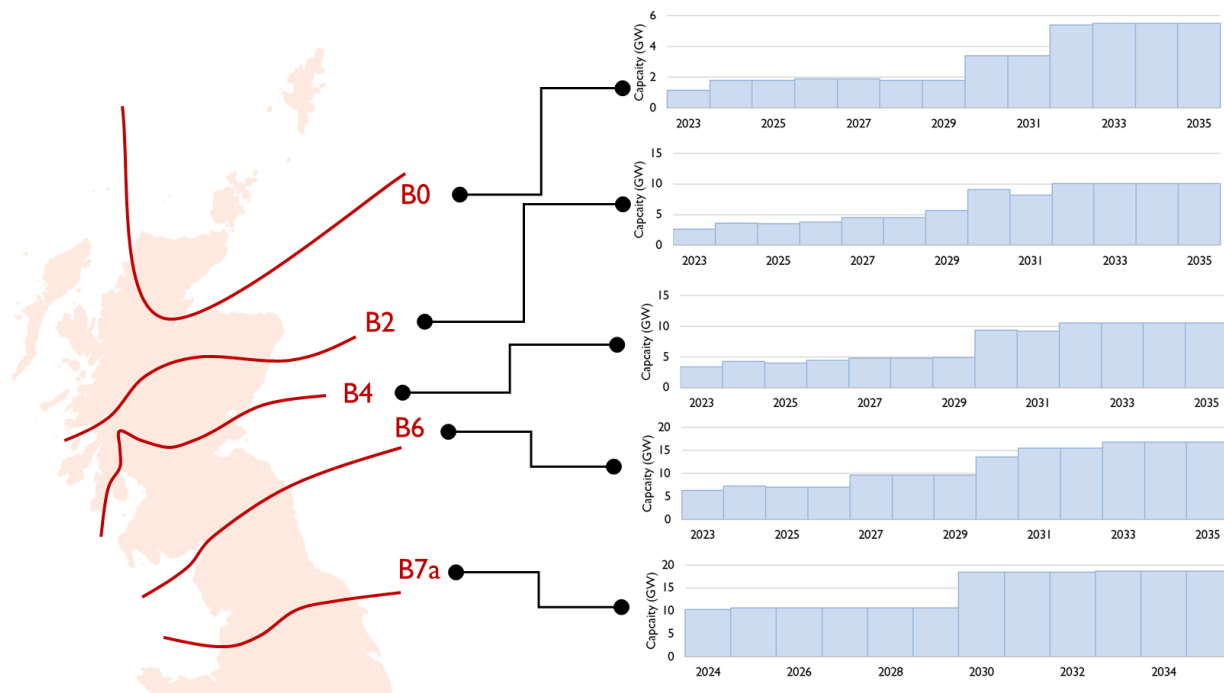
15<sup>th</sup> February 2024

**Dr. Simon Gill**, The Energy Landscape  
Associate with Regen  
[simon@energylandscape.co.uk](mailto:simon@energylandscape.co.uk)





# The scale of gird upgrades planned



Secure boundary capacity increase between 2023 and 2035

4.4 GW or x 3.1

7.5 GW or x 3.9

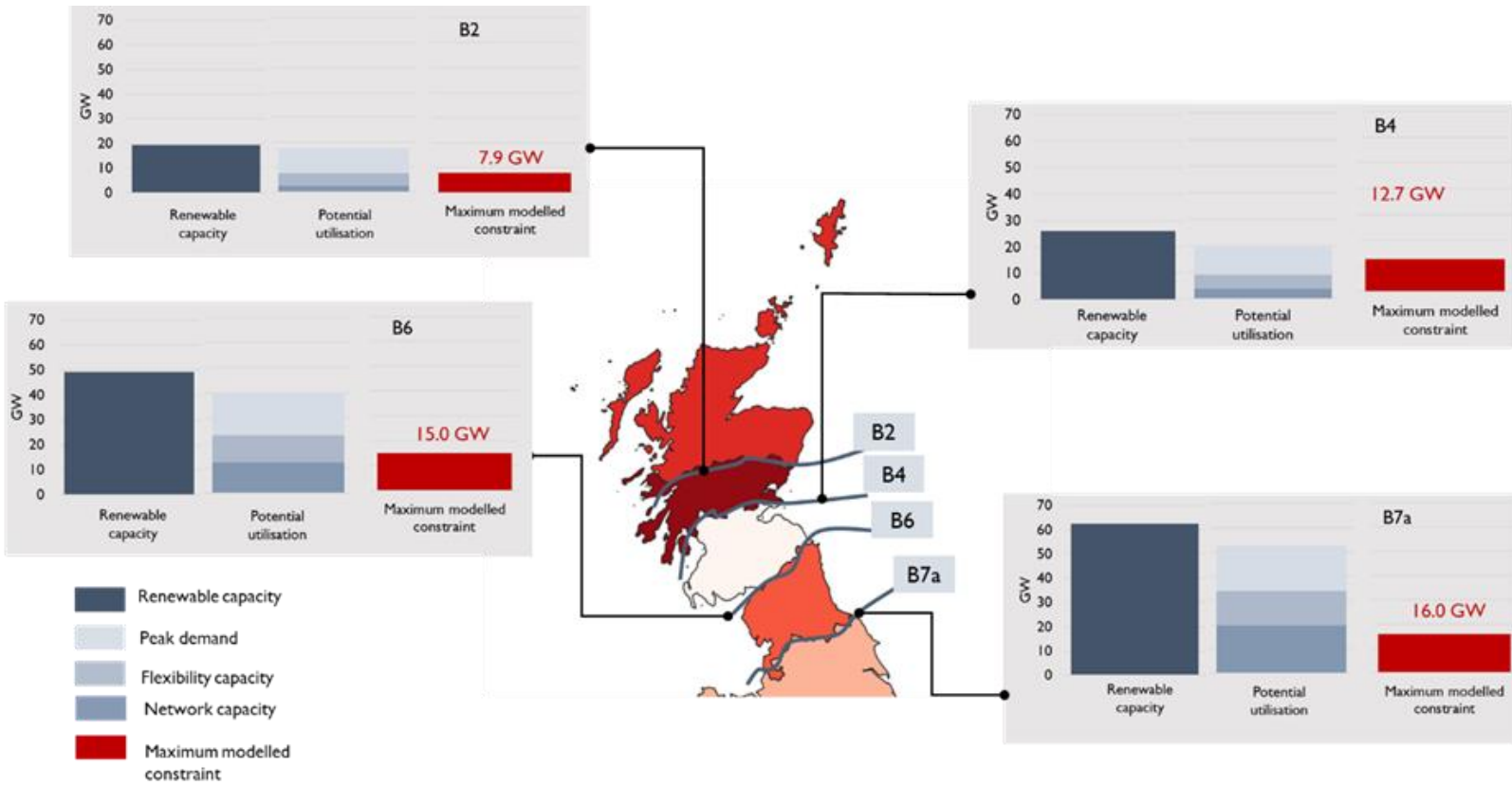
7.1 GW or x 3.1

10.5 GW or x 2.7

9.3 GW or x 2.0

Source: NGENO ETYS 2023 [main document](#) and [boundary capability chart](#) (see download link at the bottom of the page)

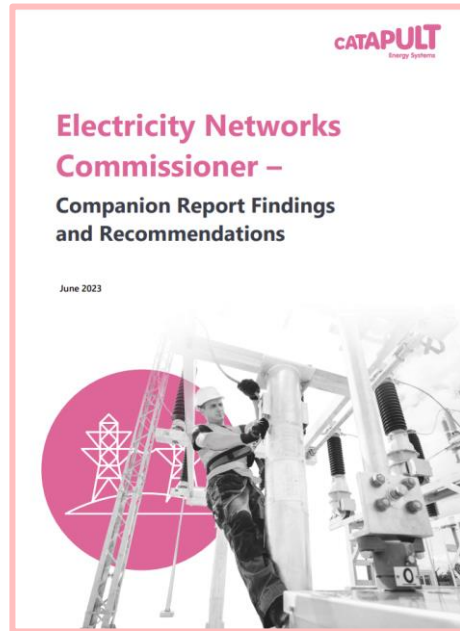
# And what the Scottish system might look like in 2035



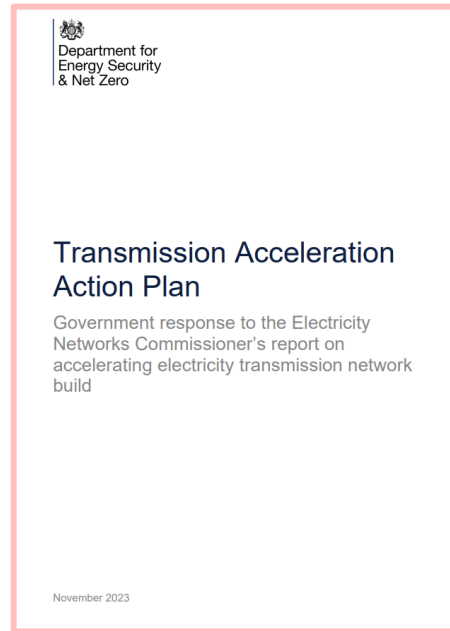
Source: Forthcoming work with University of Strathclyde (Keith Bell) and the Offshore Renewable Energy Catapult. Watch this space!

# What has been happening?

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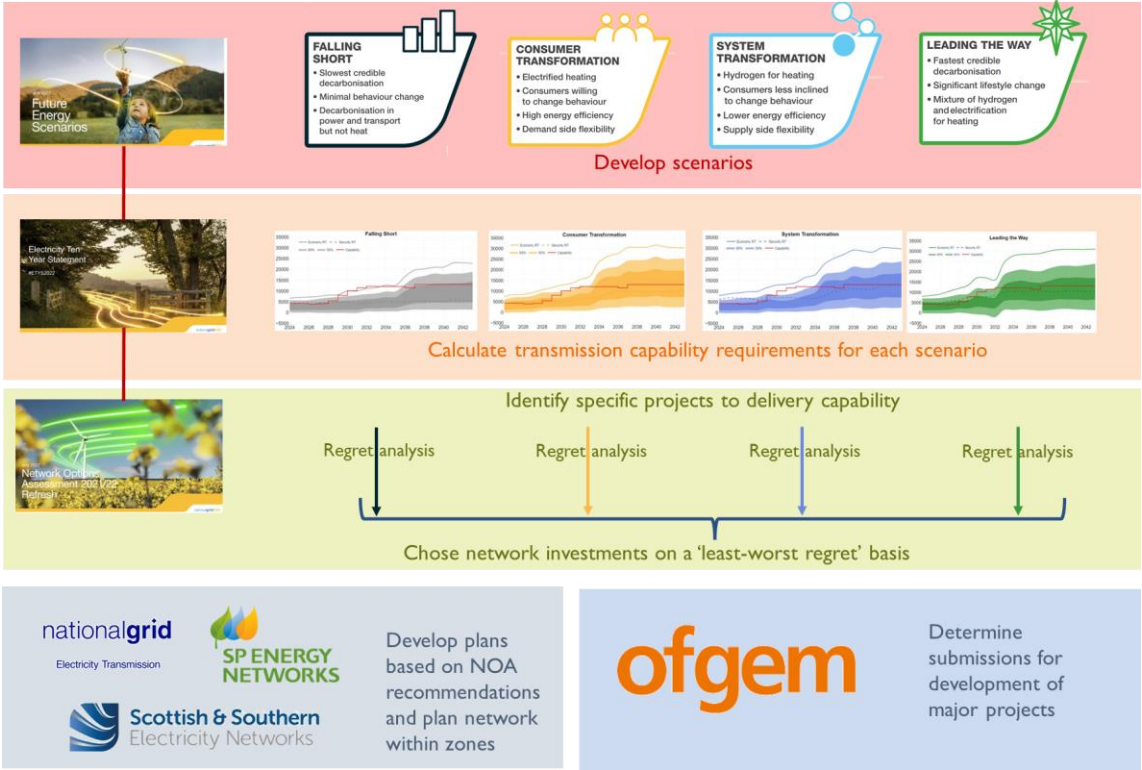


*The Winer report*



*The TAAP*

# The old process (2015 – 2022): FES, ETYS, NOA



*The existing process for planning the network was a 'follow the market' approach with market-led scenarios forming the input to the calculation of network needs.*

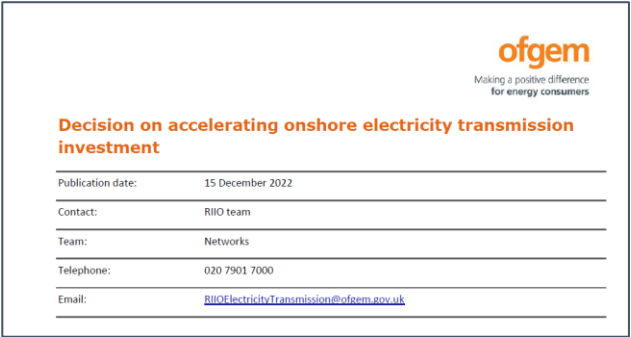
# Improving the planning process (2022 – 2024)



*The ‘Holistic Network Design’*

*HND*

*A single-scenario planning approach driven by renewable targets*



*The ‘Accelerating Strategic Transmission Investment’ Framework*

*ASTI*

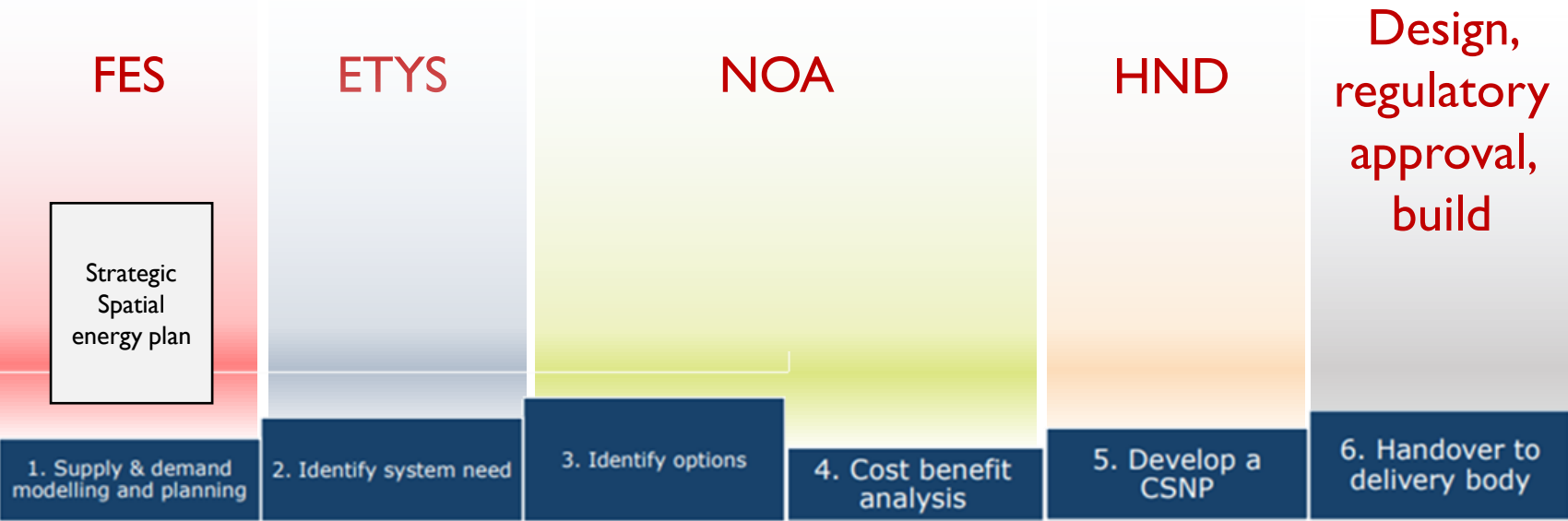
*Regulation for a more coordinated, top-down network planning approach*

# A strategic planning approach to networks (2024 onwards)



## Centralised Strategic Network Plan (CSNP)

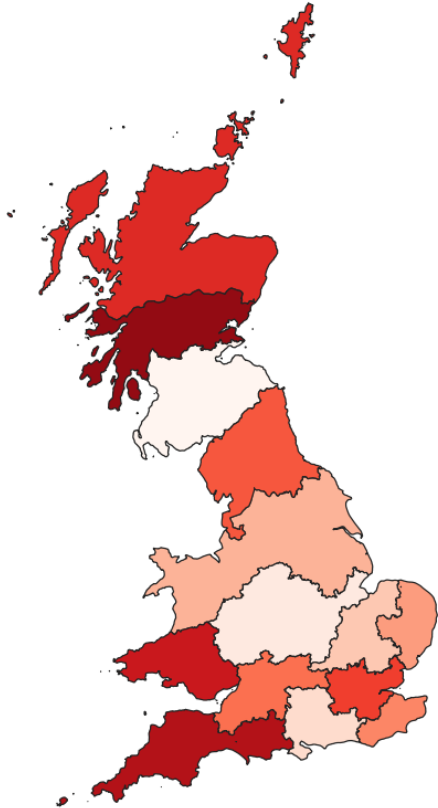
# A strategic planning approach to networks (2024 onwards)



## Centralised Strategic Network Plan (CSNP)

# Not just the network and not just electricity: The Strategic Spatial Energy Plan

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*The SSEP will bridge the gap between government policy and infrastructure development plans. It will ultimately cover the whole energy system, land and sea, across Great Britain and will support the government in tandem with energy markets to determine the optimal location of energy infrastructure needed to transition to a greater supply of homegrown energy” (UK Government Transmission Acceleration Action Plan, 2023)*



# What does this mean? What do we still need to know?

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A **significantly greater role for strategic planning** to create a **net zero and energy security delivery plan** including an overarching system architecture and a **holistic infrastructure investment plan**.



[Regen response to the REMA consultation](#),  
October 2022

## Questions about the SSEP and the CSNP

Status

Geographical  
granularity

Network  
granularity

Implications for  
support

Uncertainty

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# Alwyn Poulter

## Market Development

### Hitachi Energy



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Inspire the Next

## Scottish Renewables Grid Conference

Alwyn Poulter

15<sup>th</sup> February 2024

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 **Hitachi Energy**

# Offshore Transmission Network Review

## Why review the offshore wind connection process



Delivery of 50GW offshore wind target required a step change in the grid process



Balancing environmental, social and economic cost - whilst ensuring technical delivery



This led to a move away from radial connections only to a move coordinated approach



OTNR launched in 2020 and concluded in May 2023. Implementation process progressing

## Who are the actors\* and what was reviewed



Department for  
Energy Security  
& Net Zero

- OTNR review 'ownership'
- Delivering governance model
- Legislative change
- Stakeholder engagement

**ofgem**

- Regulation and licensing changes
- Offshore transmission divestment
- Anticipatory investment
- TNUoS principles

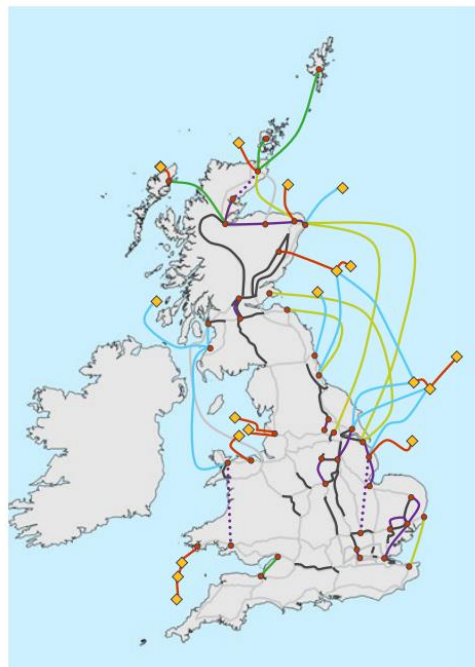
**ESO**

- Strategic network planning (HND)
- Connections process
- Bilateral connections contracts
- TNUoS delivery and code changes

**Grid is on a project's critical path - changing the process whilst keeping developments moving at speed requires a fine balance**

\*Devolved authorities, The Crown Estate, Crown Estate Scotland, DEFRA, HMT, Marine Scotland, MMO, TOs, TAs also involved in OTNR

## A holistic transmission network plan to reach 2030



Legend	
Existing network	—
Existing network upgrade	—
New onshore network infrastructure	—
New network need	....
New subsea network reinforcement	—
Other works	—
New offshore HVAC	—
New offshore HVDC	—
HND offshore wind farm	◆
Onshore substation to connect new infrastructure	●
All option routes and locations are for illustrative purposes only.	

**Funding  
agreed with  
UK regulator**

**Incentives for  
fast delivery**

## What is required to implement and deliver the HND

### Delivery

OFTO tender regulations and E&W planning frameworks now include 'coordination' test

### Who builds it

Ofgem asset classification, generator build model decision, technical change process

### Interface & sign off

Detailed network design, anticipatory investment and early gateway process

### Codes & charging

Contract updates, review of offshore TNUoS, grid code and technical standards update

**Holistic Network Design connects 23GW of new offshore wind (11GW of ScotWind), further 21GW ScotWind due in TCSNP**

# Transmission Acceleration Action Plan

The TAAP established **43 recommendations to half the time of new build transmission**

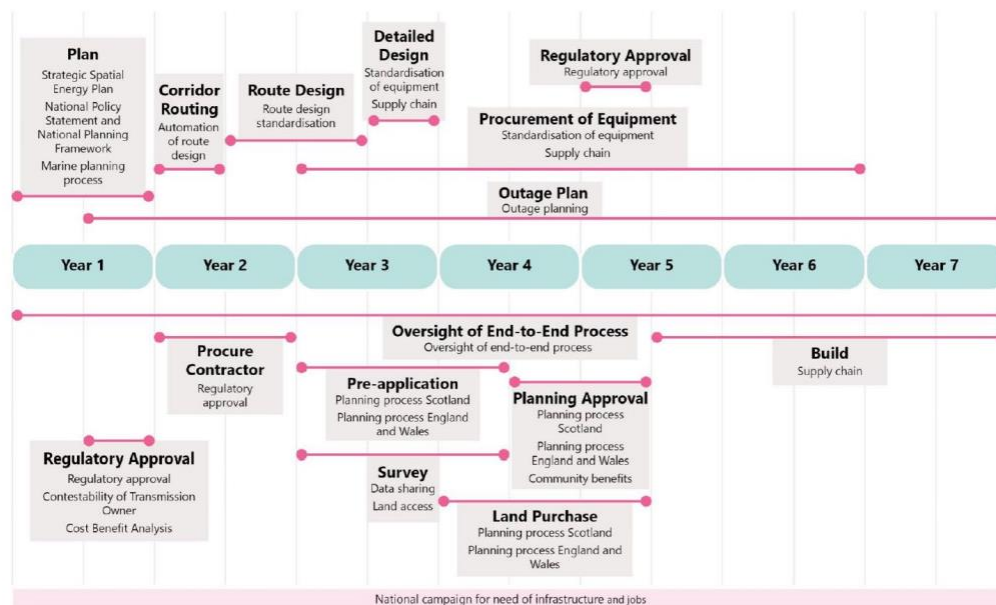
**Includes a clear delivery road map** and institutional ownership of the recommendations

**UK Government agrees with the recommendations**, and seeks to go further to deliver the ambition of halving the build time

Recommendations include:

- Creation of a GB wide strategic spatial energy plan by NESO and **network plans for all transmission links to 2050**. Plans recognised in permitting process
- 12 month **fast track permitting approvals** process in E&W.
- **Faster** and earlier **regulatory approval** by Ofgem
- **Community benefit** and greater community engagement
- TOs should form long term relationships with suppliers and **book bulk procurement slots** where possible and work to promote UK manufacturing
- TAAP **delivery board established** to track and monitor implementation

Figure 1: The Commissioner's new seven-year process map and recommendations required.



**Transmission Acceleration Action Plan recommendations need to be implemented in full and at speed**

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# Greg Clarke

## Head of Corporate Affairs

### SSEN Transmission



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# SCOTTISH RENEWABLES GRID & NETWORKS CONFERENCE

GREG CLARKE, HEAD OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS TRANSMISSION

15 FEBRUARY 2024

# PATHWAY TO 2030

- In-flight Investments
- Pathway to 2030 Investments

- New Infrastructure (Routes shown here are for illustrative purposes)
- - - Upgrade/Replacement of Existing Infrastructure
- Existing Network

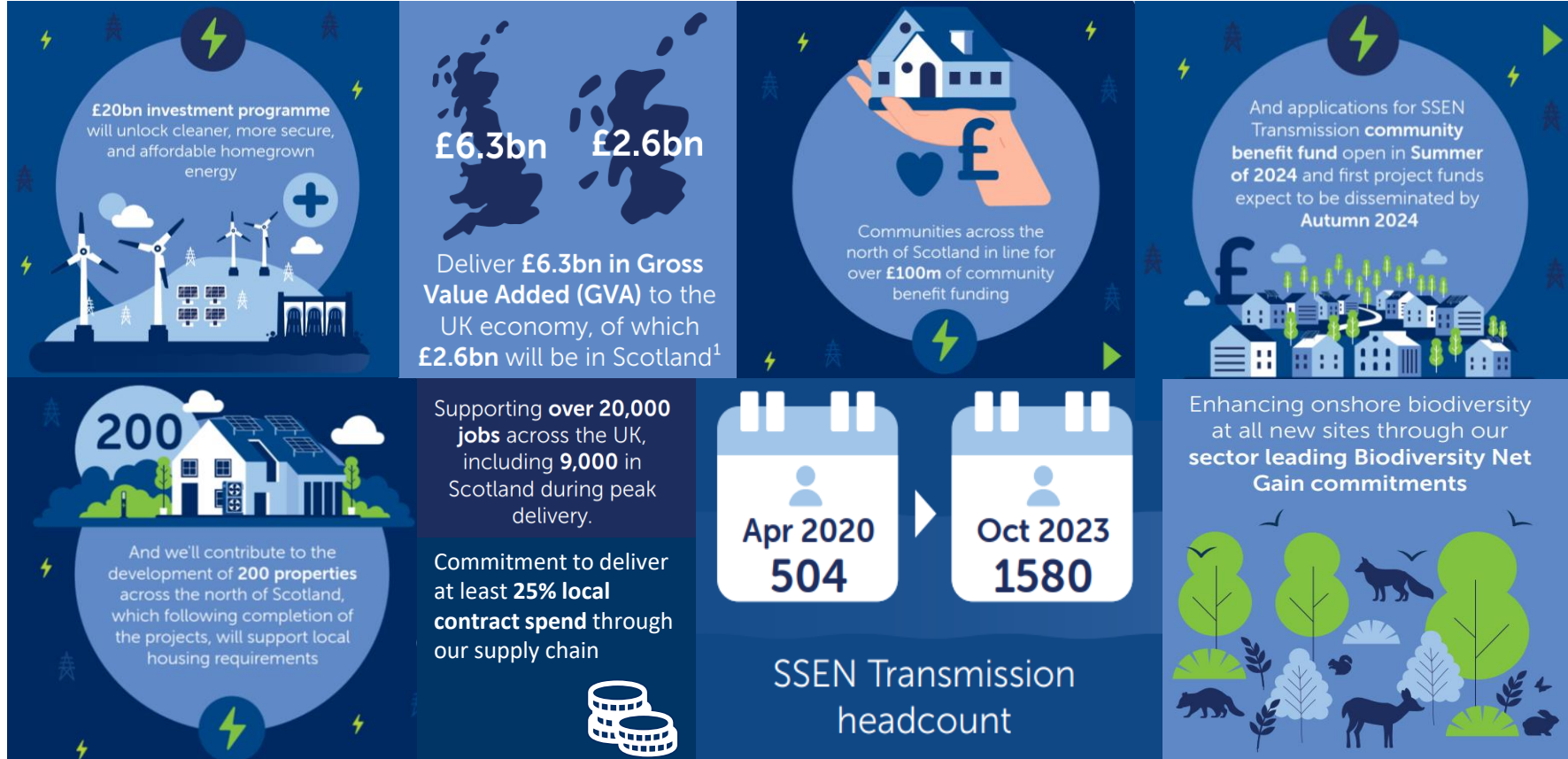
All new reinforcements remain subject to detailed consultation and environmental assessments to help inform route and technology options



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# DELIVERING LEGACY BENEFITS



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# Imran Mohammed

## Senior Strategy Advisor

### EDF Renewables



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Scottish Renewables  
Grid & Networks  
Conference

Imran Mohammed

15<sup>th</sup> February 2024



# Renewable energy developers across the UK need long term certainty

## Areas for consideration



Significant pressures on margins through rising cost of capital and higher material costs across the supply chain.



Stable regulatory environment – ASTI, HND and TAAP provide direction however outstanding questions remain on REMA.

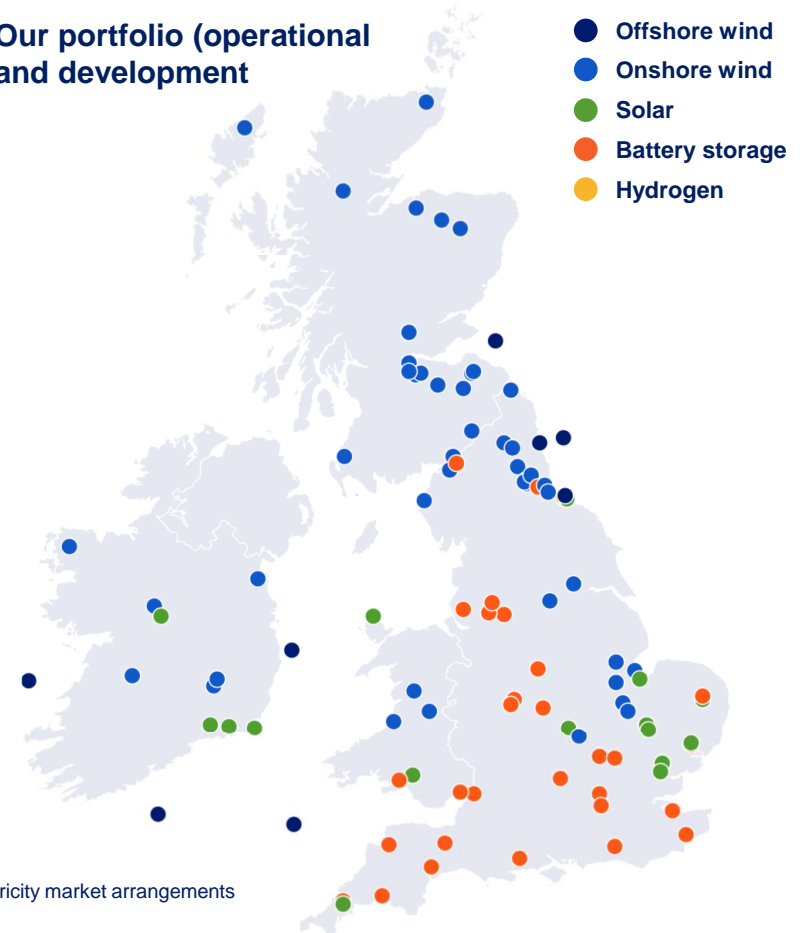


Clearer communication and visibility on the programme of works.



Increased collaboration across organisations is needed to ensure that we continue to receive community buy-in.

## Our portfolio (operational and development)



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**Claire Mack**

Chief Executive, Scottish Renewables

**Dr Simon Gill**

Energy Consultant, The Energy Landscape

**Alwyn Poulter**

Market Development, Hitachi Energy

**Greg Clarke**

Head of Corporate Affairs, SSEN Transmission

**Imran Mohammed**

Senior Strategy Advisor, EDF Renewables



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# The need for speed – accelerating the connections process

Chaired by Neil Copeland, Associate –  
Advisory Services, Arup



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# David Wildash

## Head of Customer Connections National Grid ESO



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# The need for speed – Accelerating the connections process

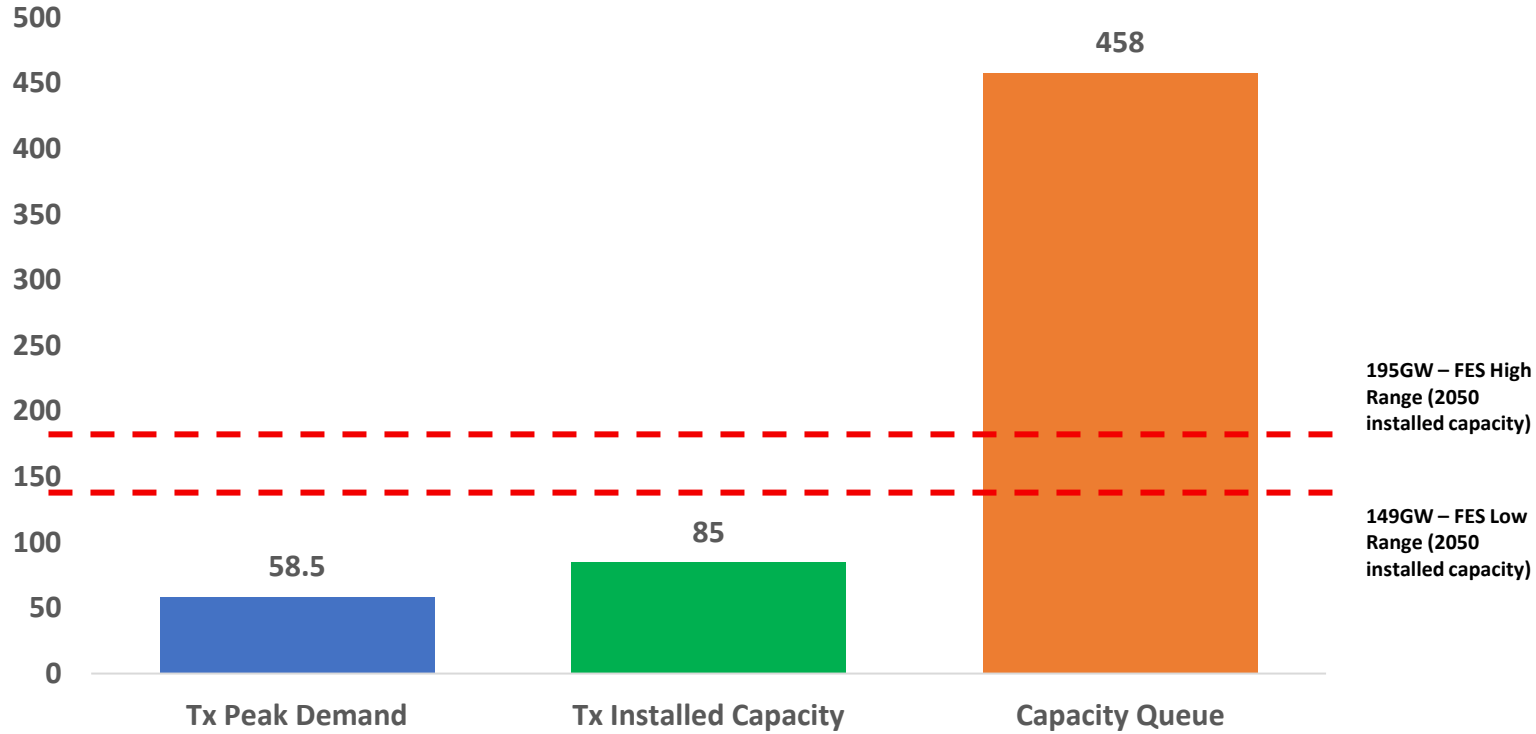
David Wildash  
Head of Connections – ESO  
15 February 2024

# Agenda

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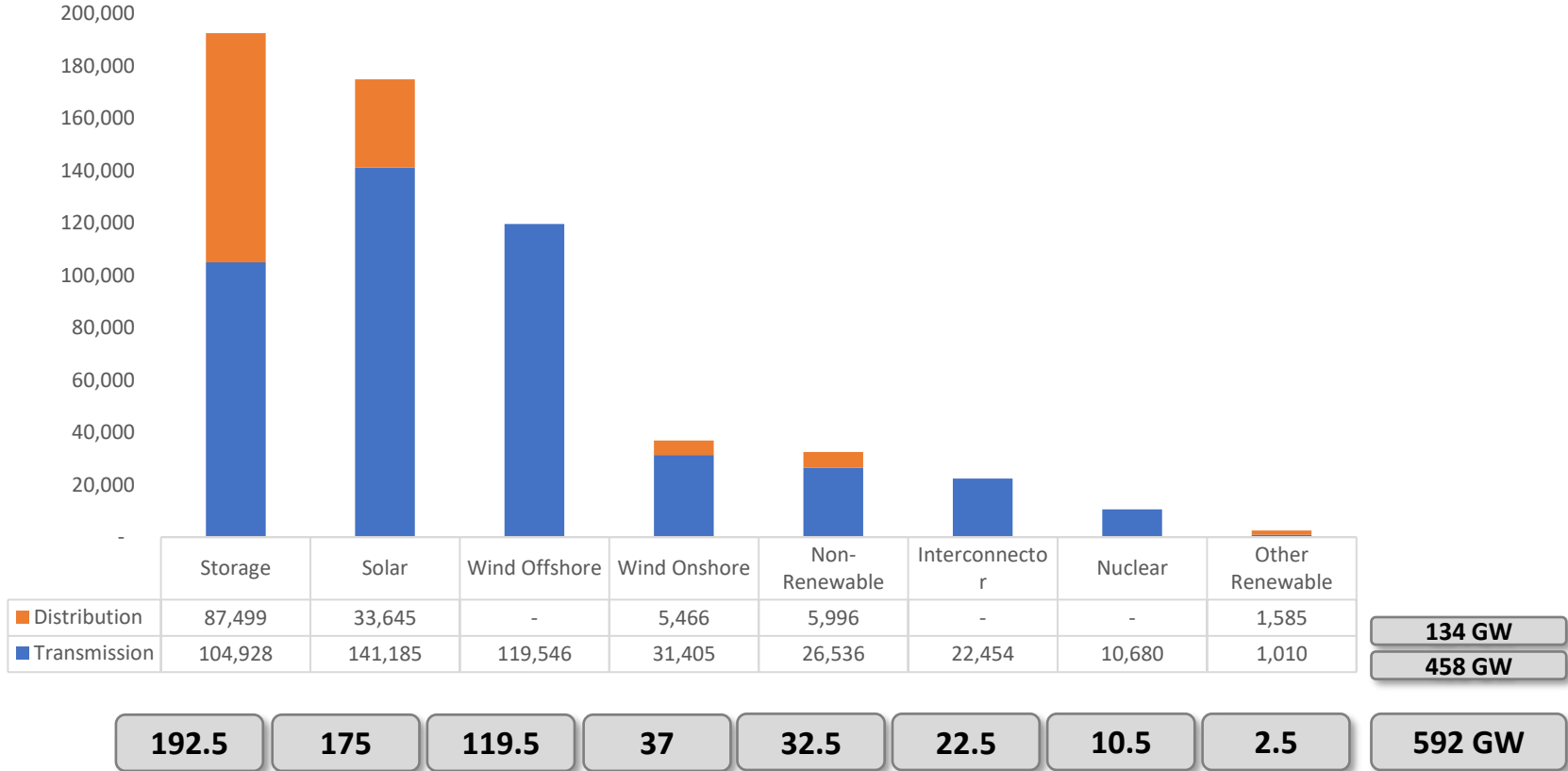
1. Current size and distribution of the Queue
2. What was achieved in 2023
3. How to resolve going forward

# The current connections process is oversubscribed Vs the view from our Future Energy Scenarios



**Note:** all demand, generation and FES figures are transmission only.

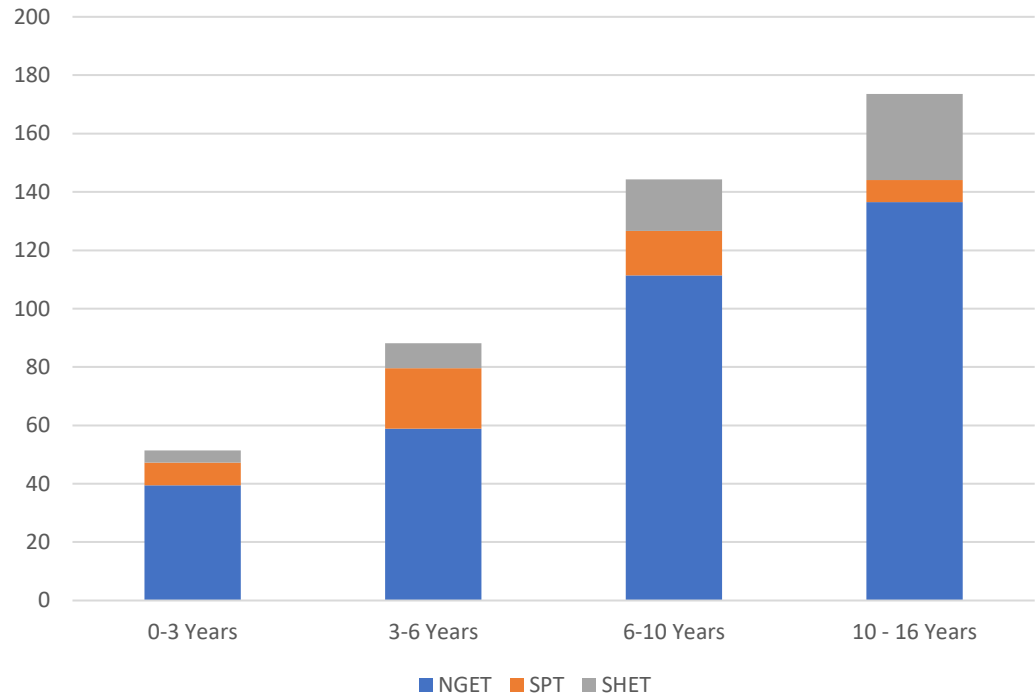
# With the addition of Distributed Connected applications, we are approaching 600 GW of capacity



# Lead times determined by the need for major network reinforcements

Long lead times for new Substations and major reinforcements, is dictating connection lead times

## Contracted Generation - Connection lead times



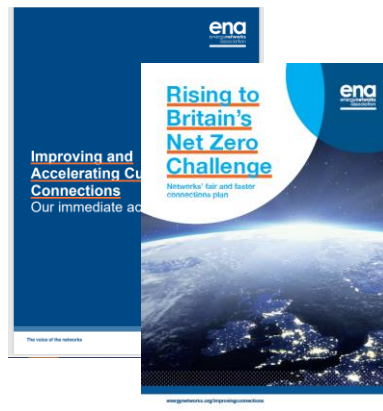
# During 2023 multiple industry initiatives were progressed to support reform



**10 GWs Non Firm Storage offers**

**4 GWs TEC Amnesty**

**CMP 376 Now Live**



**Strategic Connection Group**

**3 point plan**

**30 GWs – Tech Limits**

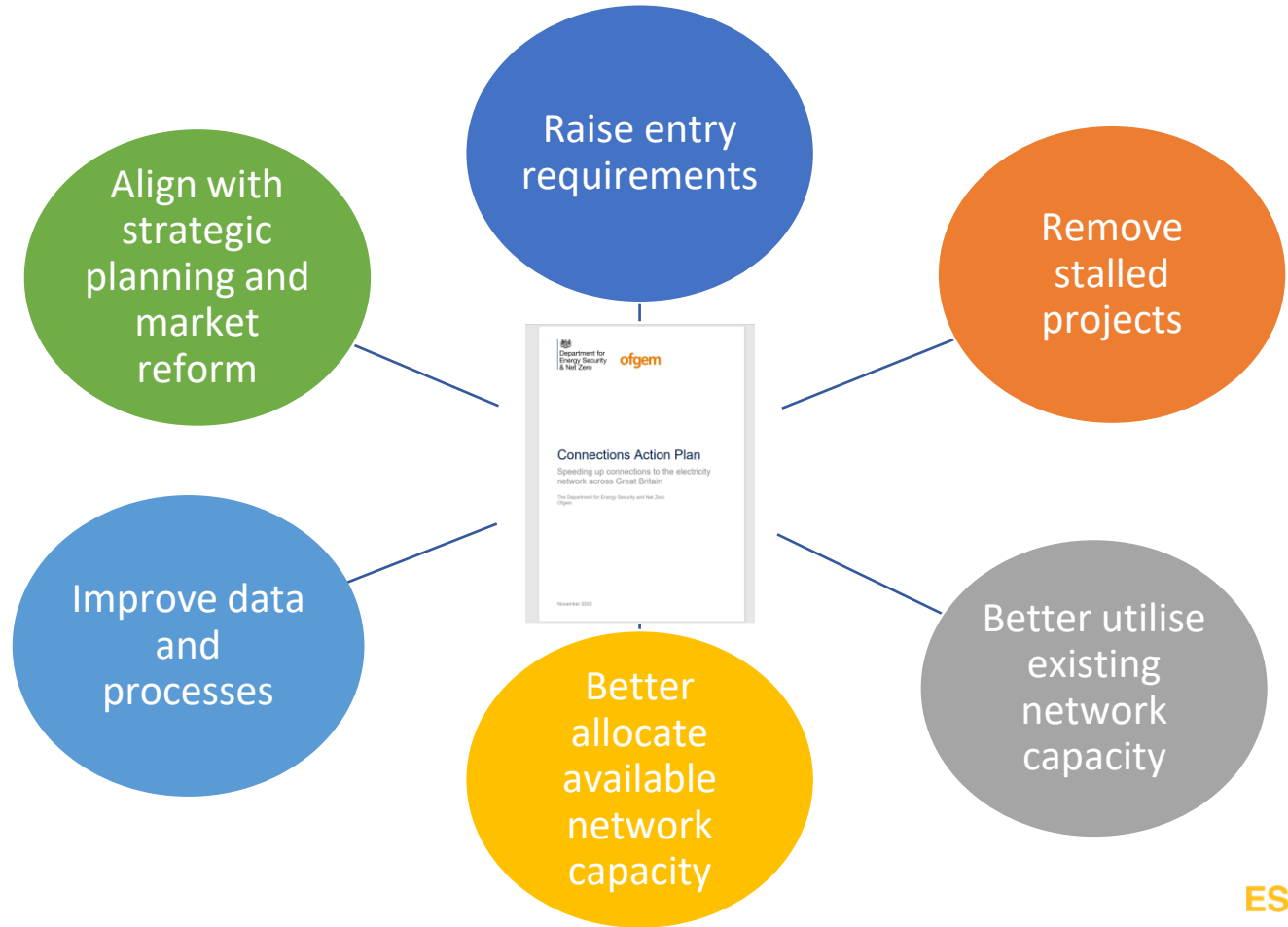


**80 responses to initial recommendations**

**~ 1000 Stakeholder interactions**

# Connection Action Plan – Summary Actions

Governance and oversight for delivery will be overseen through the **Connection Delivery Board**





## Final Recommendations Include

- Applicable to all **new generation, interconnection** and **demand** connection applications
- Application **windows** and two formal **gates**
  - Gate 1: connection location and connection date
  - Gate 2: accelerate ‘priority projects’
- **Letter of Authority** entry Requirement
- Reserve **capacity for DNOs** - Not to hold up Embedded Generation

## Customer and Consumer Benefits

- Greatest opportunity for **earlier connection dates**, on a **first ready first connected** basis;
- More efficient and **coordinated future planning** of the network
- supports ability to **build network** more efficiently **in anticipation** of need
- better **facilitates competition**, innovation and introduction of **non-build solutions**; and
- **Future-proofed** - aligned with other programmes

## In Summary

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The current Combined queue is **600 GW**, which is **three times** what is required to **reach 2050 targets**

**Industry efforts** have driven forward initiatives that have so far **delivered 40GW** of enhanced offers. We need to **adopt all** of the recommendations within the **Connection Action Plan** as a minimum as well as those in the **Transmission Acceleration Action Plan**

Our model for transitioning to an **enduring Connection Reform**, allows better coordination and alignment with other major industry initiatives – but we need to **keep additional actions** to go further faster **on the table**

## **Neil Copeland**

Associate – Advisory Services, Arup

## **David Wildash**

Head of Customer Connections, National Grid ESO

## **Tessa Hall**

Head of Electricity Connections, Ofgem

## **Merlin Hyman**

Chief Executive Officer, Regen



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# Charging ahead? Wrestling with the beast that is network charging

Chaired by Morag Watson, Director of Policy,  
Scottish Renewables



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# Helen Snodin

## Senior Grid & Regulations Manager

### Fred. Olsen Seawind



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Designated charger



NGC Official GB DCLF TNUoS Transport Model - Sharing				2022/23 Tariff Model, including CMP268, CMP264/265 and CMP282.				
Validate DCLF	Text Colour Key	Labels	Last Time Validation Run:	13:10:55 (which was successful)	Peak Sec Scaln	1.0000000		
	Bold Black	Labels	Last Time HVDC Initialisation Run:	23:12:12	Year Round Sca	1.0000000		
	Black	ved Data	Last Time HVDC Calculation Run:	13:14:59				
Calc DCLF & MWkm	Blue	Input	Last Time Calculation Run:	13:18:04	Max Mismatch Allowed:	1.00E+07		
	Green	Output						
	Red	Error						
			Sum Demand	46488	Total PS Gen	46488	Total YR Gen	46488
							Sum Transf	-501.5

- 984 nodes
- 1469 main circuits
- 162 local circuits
- **inputs / assumptions**

DC Load Flow Nodal Input															4362 Nodal Calculations															Network Input Data														
Bus ID	Bus Name	Output Results	Voltage	Demand	Generation A - Peak Security (Transport Model)	Generation B - Year Round (Transport Model)	ETYS Zone	Gen Zone	Dem Zone	Bus Order	BusTran sferA	BusTran sferB	BusVang (Peak Security)	BusVang (Year Round)	TO Region	Bus 1	Bus 2	R	X (Peak Security)	X (Year Round)	DHL Length	Cable Length																						
1	ABHA4A	No	400	105	0	0	F6	27	14	613	-105	-105	-0.029999646	-0.0629788	NGC	ABHA4A	EXET40	0.10	1.02	1.02	48.79	0.00																						
2	ABHA4B	No	400	105	0	0	F6	27	14	686	-105	-105	-0.02993388	0.0629788	NGC	ABHA4B	EXET40	0.10	1.02	1.02	48.79	0.00																						
3	ABNE10	No	132	17	0	0	T4	5	1	730	-16.602	-16.602	0.704765941	854.931	NGC	ABNE10	LAGA40	0.06	0.54	0.54	26.12	0.00																						
4	ABTH20	No	275	148	0	0	H2	21	10	859	-148	-148	0.068035423	-0.071323365	NGC	ABTH20	COV2A	0.06	0.54	0.54	13.27	0.00																						
5	ACHR1R	No	132	0	0	0	T3	7	1	460	0	30.1	0.59223208	1.578290831	NGC	ACHR1R	COV2A	0.06	0.54	0.54	13.27	0.00																						
6	AIGA1Q	No	132	0	17	0	T1	1	1	16.77176	6.469187	0.877771317	2.1255	0.237	NGC	AIGA1Q	THEM40	0.2	2.14	2.14	46.45	0.00																						
7	ALDW20	No	275	81	0	0	P3	16	5	679	-81	-81	0.372352676	0.378504447	NGC	ALDW20	UPPB21	0.12	1.16	1.16	27.03	0.55																						
8	ALNE1Q	No	132	-13	0	0	T5	1	1	2.1329179	13.29179	0.889006089	2.121389728	NGC	ALNE1Q	UPPB21	0.12	1.16	1.16	27.03	0.55																							
9	ALNE1R	No	132	-13	0	0	T5	1	1	3.1329179	13.29179	0.889006089	2.121389728	NGC	ALNE1R	UPPB21	0.12	1.16	1.16	27.03	0.55																							
10	ALVE4A	No	400	158	0	0	F8	27	14	733	-158	-158	0.040895658	-0.074814555	NGC	ALVE4A	INDO40	0.21	1.94	1.94	97.16	0.00																						
11	ALVE4B	No	400	158	0	0	F8	27	14	755	-158	-158	0.040895658	-0.07480439	NGC	ALVE4B	INDO40	0.21	1.94	1.94	97.16	0.00																						
12	AMEM4A_EPN	No	400	23	0	0	A6	25	9	768	-23	-23	0.025162334	0.001925655	NGC	AMEM4A_EPN	ECLA40_WPD	0.07	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00																						
13	AMEM4A_SEP	No	400	51	0	0	A6	25	13	4	-51	-51	0.025111334	0.001874655	NGC	AMEM4A_SEP	ECLA40_WPD	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.00																						
14	AMEM4B_EPN	No	400	23	0	0	A6	25	9	372	-23	-23	0.028848529	0.004685104	NGC	AMEM4B_EPN	ECLA40_WPD	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.00																						
15	AMEM4B_SEP	No	400	51	0	0	A6	25	13	5	-51	-51	0.028797529	0.004634104	NGC	AMEM4B_SEP	ECLA40_WPD	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.00																						
16	AMUL1E	No	132	0	0	0	T4	5	1	532	0	0	0.719730059	1.870861248	NGC	AMUL1E	IVER4A	0.04	0.46	0.46	20.28	0.00																						
17	AMUL1F	No	132	0	0	0	T4	5	1	535	0	0	0.72217848	1.873622478	NGC	AMUL1F	IVER4A	0.04	0.46	0.46	20.28	0.00																						
18	AMUL1G	No	132	0	0	0	T4	5	1	342	0	0	0.722573888	1.87366372	NGC	AMUL1G	IVER4A	0.04	0.46	0.46	20.28	0.00																						
19	AMUL1H	No	132	0	0	0	T4	5	1	368	0	0	0.724738988	1.876037704	NGC	AMUL1H	IVER4A	0.04	0.46	0.46	20.28	0.00																						
20	ANSU10	No	132	0	0	0	T3	7	1	585	0	13.51	0.59749073	1.579723432	NGC	ANSU10	IVER4A	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00																						
21	ARBRI1Q	No	132	10	0	0	T4	5	1	6	-9.78642	-9.78642	0.700496269	1.855393909	NGC	ARBRI1Q	IVER4B	0.07	0.40	0.40	10.88	0.00																						
22	ARBRI1R	No	132	10	0	0	T4	5	1	7	-9.78642	-9.78642	0.694025582	1.843164466	NGC	ARBRI1R	IVER4B	0.07	0.40	0.40	10.88	0.00																						
23	ARDK10	No	132	-11	0	0	T3	7	1	683	19.83494	19.83494	0.608002035	1.5912974	NGC	ARDK10	CHIC40	0.04	0.69	0.69	38.60	0.00																						
24	AREC10	No	132	0	0	0	S6	10	2	8	0	102.34	0.48919244	1.974282197	NGC	AREC10	EXET40	0.04	0.45	0.45	10.88	0.00																						
25	ARMO10	No	132	11	0	0	T1	4	1	9	-11.1823	-11.1823	0.799419124	2.128954709	NGC	ARMO10	MAGA20	0.04	0.44	0.44	10.85	0.00																						
26	AUCH20	No	275	0	0	0	S6	10	2	10	0	975.5	0.48919244	1.948320297	NGC	AUCH20	SWAN2A	0.06	0.75	0.75	18.21	1.41																						
27	AUCW10	No	132	0	0	0	S6	11	2	123	0	0	0.486564006	1.48489806	NGC	AUCW10	SWAN2A	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00																						
28	AXM40_SEP	No	400	110	21	0	E1	26	13	750	-89.0772	-89.525	-0.078621364	-0.057116887	NGC	AXM40_SEP	BARK20_LPN	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00																						
29	AXM40_WPD	No	400	211	21	0	E1	26	14	11	-190.077	-198.525	-0.078811441	-0.057315412	NGC	AXM40_WPD	BARK20_LPN	0.04	0.45	0.45	10.88	0.00																						
30	AYR-2Q	No	275	23	0	0	S6	10	2	12	-23	-23	0.488275254	1.492480921	NGC	AYR-2Q	REBR20	0.04	0.45	0.45	10.88	0.00																						
31	AYR-2R	No	275	23	0	0	S6	10	2	13	-23	-23	0.488275254	1.492480921	NGC	AYR-2R	REBR20	0.04	0.44	0.44	10.85	0.00																						
32	BAGA1Q	No	132	11	0	0	S5	9	2	64	-11.3515	-11.3515	0.61518995	1.650149778	NGC	BAGA1Q	CHUE4A	0.02	0.26	0.26	13.59	0.00																						
33	BAGA1R	No	132	6	0	0	S5	9	2	86	-6.35146	-6.35146	0.617158475	1.652118303	NGC	BAGA1R	CHUE4B	0.02	0.26	0.26	13.59	0.00																						

- Unit cost & length of different types of circuit
- G (peak and year round) & D at every node
- Revenue to be recovered from G
- Revenue to be recovered from D
- C / low C ratios
- Users

July 21 x 801  
 May 2023 x 1109

## Key points

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- Accepted that current TNUoS regime is unsustainable
  - Conceived with few large generators and unchanging network
  - That's not where we are now
- Charges are unpredictable and unstable
  - Unintended consequences of changes
  - Deeply technical and also political in one spreadsheet
- Is it transparent when it is so complex?
- Change process is a huge commitment in time & expertise
- It's a consultants dream and an investors nightmare
- Cost reflectivity of a system that is inherently complex is challenging
- Is 'sharp' locational charging still useful with strategic planning?
- Don't underestimate the practicalities of wholesale change
- Get involved if you can!





EVENT PARTNERS

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# Giulia Licocci

## Energy Markets & Regulation

### Senior Associate

### Ocean Winds



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A photograph of three offshore wind turbines in the ocean under a clear blue sky. The turbines are white with yellow bases. The water is a deep blue with some ripples. The sky is a vibrant blue with a few wispy clouds.

The cost to the consumer of locational signals in  
network charges

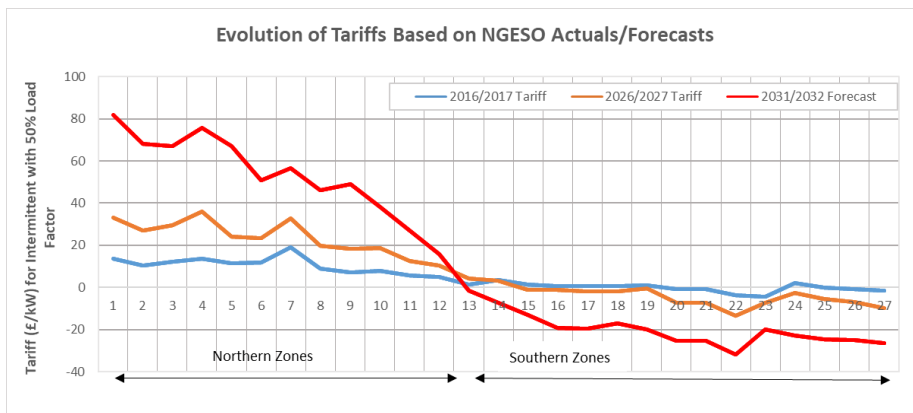
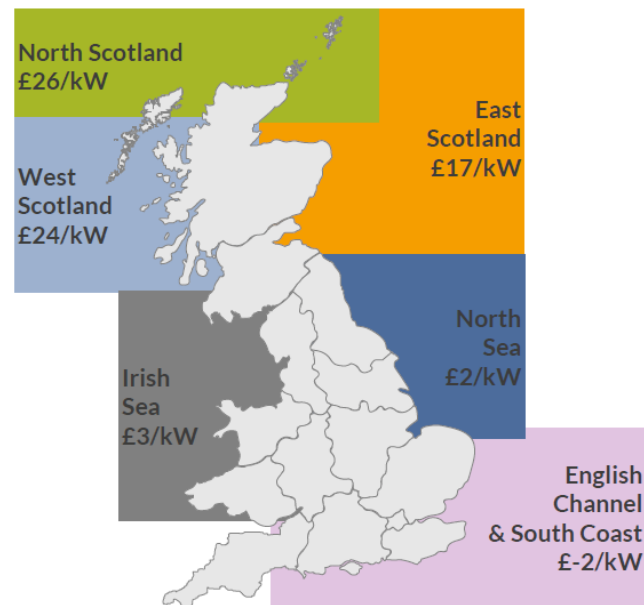
# OCEAN WINDS

2024

# 1. TNUoS Trends

- TNUoS tariffs aim to be reflective of the cost of using the network to help network users make efficient decisions about where and when to use the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS). Generating far from demand entails more expensive charges to transmit electricity.
- In practice, this has historically meant that generators in the North of GB pay increasingly high prices while generators in the south are often subsidised to use the NETS.
- In Scotland, final generation TNUoS tariffs in 2016/2017 compared to NGENSO forecast for 2026/2027 show an increase of roughly 217% across the ten years. Looking forward further 5 years to 2031/2032 in line with the recently published 10-year projection and the gap increase grows to over 500%.
- Tariffs of up to £80/kW in zone 1 (2031/32, equivalent to around £20/MWh) will effectively erode value from existing operational projects who cannot respond to these signals, while at the same time deter renewable deployment in the north of GB.

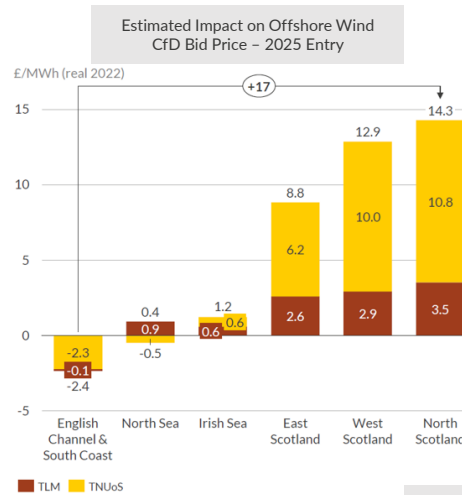
TNUoS Wider Tariff - 2023<sup>2</sup>  
£/kW/year (real 2022)



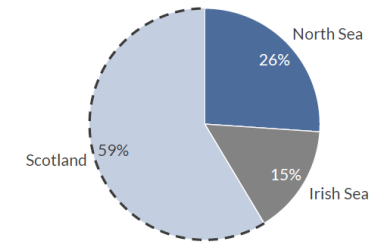
# 2. How does TNUoS disparity impact consumers?



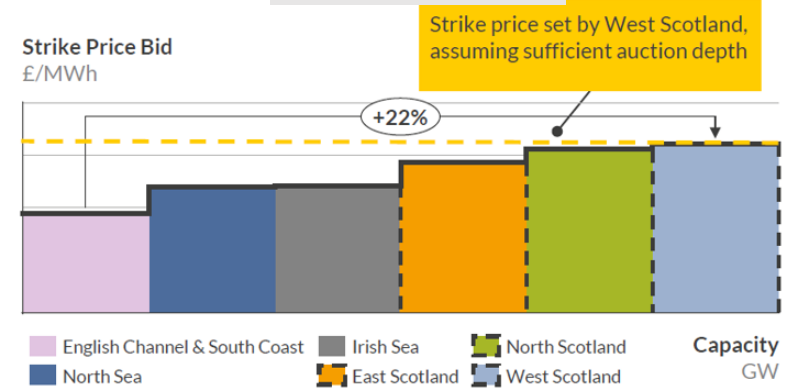
- Aurora Energy Research found that TNUoS and transmission network loss costs (TLMs) are (and will continue to be) the competitive differentiator in determining the merit order in CfD auctions.
- TNUoS charges combined with the TLMs lead to differences of up to £17/MWh in CfD bid prices of offshore wind farms across regions.
- Wind farms in Scotland could set the CfD strike price for the majority of subsidised offshore wind capacity added in 2025-2050.
- The rise of TNUoS compared to 2017 levels leads to an increase of the annual costs of CfD-backed offshore wind generation to consumers by £220m on average and up to £390m in 2025-2050. **This corresponds to £5.6bn of cumulative additional cost to consumers in 2025–2050<sup>1</sup>.**
- A large share of these additional costs, 28% on average in 2030-2050 would be due to wind farms South of GB receiving a strike price set by wind farms in Scotland (“TNUoS uplift”).



Total New Build CfD-Backed Offshore Wind by Strike Price Setting Region % (subsidised capacity beyond Allocation Round 4.)



Illustrative CfD Strike Price Bid Stack



1. The analysis does not consider (i) the further impact of TNUoS variability on cost-of-capital and the subsequent cost to the consumer (NERA Economic Consulting found that higher costs of finance for future wind project resulting from TNUoS volatility may cost consumers between £122 million and £391 million per year by 2030), (ii) The report does not include the cost to consumer that has already been incurred as a result of allocation rounds up to AR5, (iii) Aurora’s assessment only accounts for the impact of offshore wind. Including onshore wind and other technologies in the same pot in the analysis would result in a substantially higher consumer impact.

# Ocean Winds TNUoS Reform Principles

As reforms advance across different workstreams such as the TNUoS Task Force, Ofgem's open letter, and CUSC modifications, it is crucial to have central Principles serving as benchmarks. These Principles will be essential in rigorously evaluating all progressive TNUoS reform initiatives, ensuring their alignment and mutual reinforcement.

**TNUoS charging methodology must provide long-term certainty for capital intensive, new build generation**

**TNUoS Methodology should enable not hinder Net Zero and should consider the ability of system users to retrospectively respond to locational signals**

**Solutions must consider the impact on current operational assets**

**Reform is needed with urgency**

**If it is being used to send a locational signal, TNUoS should send a signal based on future strategic network plans and not the status quo**

**Locational signals must not cause avoidable cost-to-consumer through driving CfD clearing prices**

**The charging methodology should deliver tariffs which are sustainably compliant with the €0-2.50/MWh allowable range and must be cognisant of interconnected markets**

EVENT PARTNERS

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# Joe Dunn

## Head of Grid & Regulation

### ScottishPower Renewables



@ScotRenew

#SRGRID24

# OpTIC

Optimised Transmission Investment  
Cost

Joe Dunn

Head of Grid & Regulation

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*Scottish Renewables Grid Conference – Feb 2023*



# Journey to Date

*The transmission charging methodology requires reform to remain fit for the future net zero system.*

## SP's proposal journey

- Reform explored options to address volatility and cost reflectivity.
- Clear that the challenges called for improvement beyond small tweaks.
- OpTIC socialisation raised discussion on REMA and LMP.
- Reform required to address the short-run signal also as OpTIC aim addresses long-run marginal cost signal.
- Work now triggered to sit alongside OpTIC to consider improvements to operational dispatch (BM Reform).



**OpTIC only addresses the long-run locational signal**

**Other reform is required to address short-run operational dispatch inefficiencies**



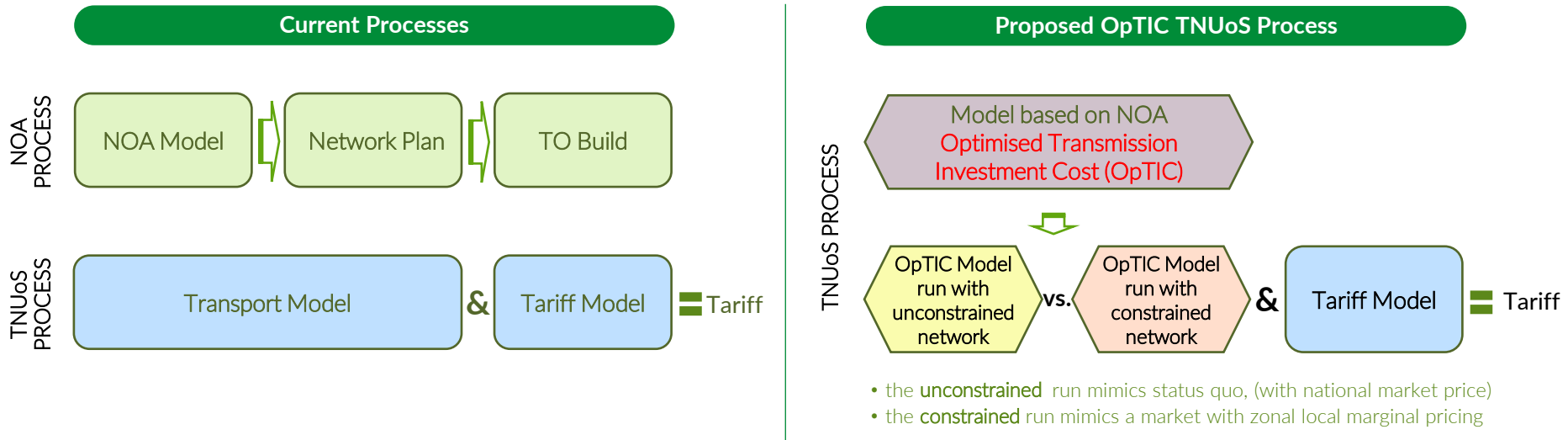
## What is OpTIC?

*OpTIC is an economic model that determines network charges based on the value of electricity in different locations using the optimal future network.*

OpTIC replaces ICRP, incentivising users to locate where it is economic and efficient in a network of the future thereby maximising the value of electricity within that system.

# Approach: Current Processes vs. Proposed OpTIC

Currently, NGENSO proposes economic TO build proposals through the NOA, 'separate' to a proxy TNUoS transport model. Under OpTIC TNUoS charges are determined on the same basis as the NOA in an optimised system.



The transmission charge for a generator user would be calculated as the expected annual aggregate profit between: i) selling at a local electricity value and ii) selling at a uniform market price, assuming an optimised transmission system.

## OpTIC's Key Features

*Relative to areas being addressed by the TNUoS Task Force, OpTIC provides a number of positives.*

*Excepting dispatch considerations, OpTIC realises the siting benefits associated with LMP without its disruption and uncertainty*

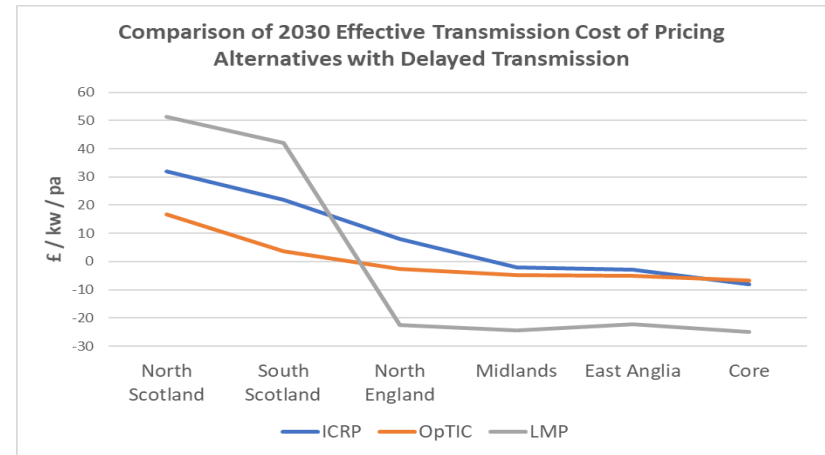
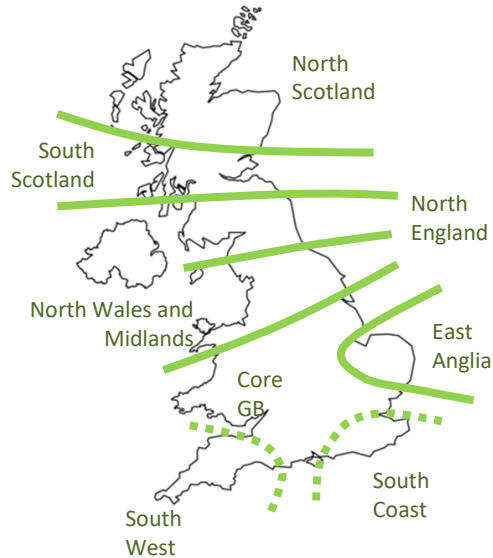
- The optimal network is used to derive charges, providing a long-run signal focussed on the end goal of transmission investment, smoothing the signal over time, **removing lumpiness of transmission investment** and **unaffected by delays in network investment**.
- Locational investment signal and siting benefits considers **available capacity/ capacity restrictions** and **constraint costs**.
- **All technology types can be covered**, with OpTIC using individual technology specific characteristics.
- Incorporates the **changing pattern** of demand and generation, driving differences in electricity value by location and over time.
- OpTIC charges would work alongside **national wholesale pricing**, while retaining **fixed annual zonal charges**.
- Reflects the **locational value of electricity**, while removing most of the existing challenges with the current TNUoS methodology.



**OpTIC provides a long run marginal cost associated with optimised planned future network investment, realising the benefits of locational signals**

# OpTIC - Impact of transmission delay

Scenario run to show transmission build delay capping capacity at 9GW behind the South Scotland to North England boundary with an optimised addition of 13.5GW.



Results produced by Trident Economics

OpTIC replicates the siting signals of LMP in an optimally designed network, offering the siting benefits of LMP without the implementation challenges and uncertainties associated with it.

EVENT PARTNERS

ESO



# Harriet Harmon

## Head of Electricity Transmission

### Charging

### Ofgem



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#SRGRID24

# Transmission Charging



[Harriet.harmon@ofgem.gov.uk](mailto:Harriet.harmon@ofgem.gov.uk)

Feb 2024

**TNUoS will recover c.£4.1bn in 2024/5 FY**

<b>Wider</b> Charges	Relate to the 'meshed network' and vary by zone	c.£307m
<b>Local</b> Charges	Relate to the assets used to take your connection to the meshed network and are circuit-specific	c.£750m
<b>Demand</b> Charges	Contributions made based on import load/volumes	c.£3,100m

'Open Governance' means we make decisions on the proposed changes to the methodology put forward by industry – there are 24 with the Transmission Charging Team at various stages of the process

## Near-term:

- How do we tackle the issue of **unpredictability** in Wider charges?
- What's the appropriate treatment of **new network configurations** like offshore co-ord and bootstraps?
- Are storage and other generation **technologies' effects** on the network accurately captured?
- To what extent should charges be based on proximity to demand? Does this **match** how the **system is planned**? **Should it**?

## Longer-term

- What is the **future purpose** of TNUoS?
- In the long-term, what are the appropriate **access** and **charging** arrangements to complement the future system and potential reforms under REMA?
- Under the CSNP, SSEP etc. how **useful** is a locational charging signal? Who can respond to it, and how?
- Is the **current split** between connection, local, and wider charges appropriate in the context of broader reforms through REMA?

Our **Task Force** is working to identify root cause(s) of **unpredictability**, and live proposals raise other **important near-term questions**.

Long-term, there is a set of more existential questions on **TNUoS** and **connection charges**



Every policy question in charging requires consideration of sometimes **competing objectives and principles** to reach an answer.

- Net Zero could mean increased renewable deployment, and network build – we need to strike a balance between direct **consumer cost** and the **crucial generation investment** to reach NZ.

- Charges have to be **cost-reflective**, but if as a result of high degrees of cost-reflectivity they're **unpredictable**, are they an effective investment signal?

- Charges which best-reflect the network planning and build regime, and the effect of users might be very **complex**: how do we ensure that charges are as accurate as reasonably possibly without their complexity **becoming a barrier**?

EVENT PARTNERS



## **Morag Watson**

Director of Policy, Scottish Renewables

## **Helen Snodin**

Senior Grid & Regulations Manager, Fred. Olsen Seawind

## **Giulia Licocci**

Energy Markets & Regulation Senior Associate,  
Ocean Winds

## **Joe Dunn**

Head of Grid & Regulation, ScottishPower Renewables

## **Harriet Harmon**

Head of Electricity Transmission Charging, Ofgem



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# No transition without transmission – the Leaders' Debate

Chaired by Professor Keith Bell,  
ScottishPower Chair in Smart Grids,  
University of Strathclyde



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# No transition without transmission

## Introduction by Keith Bell

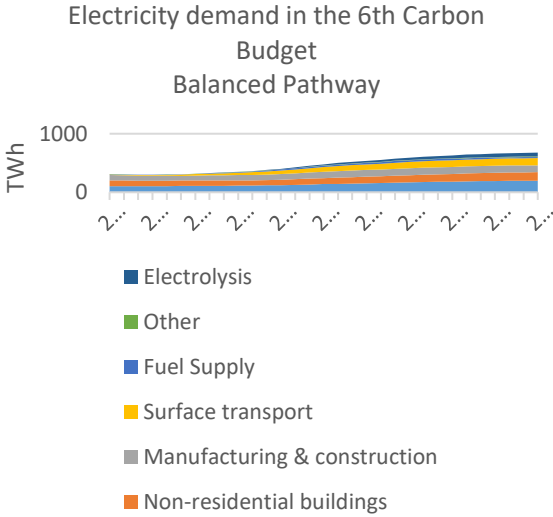
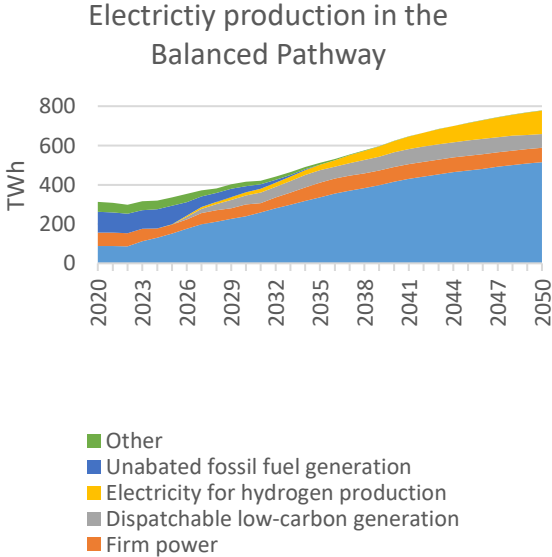
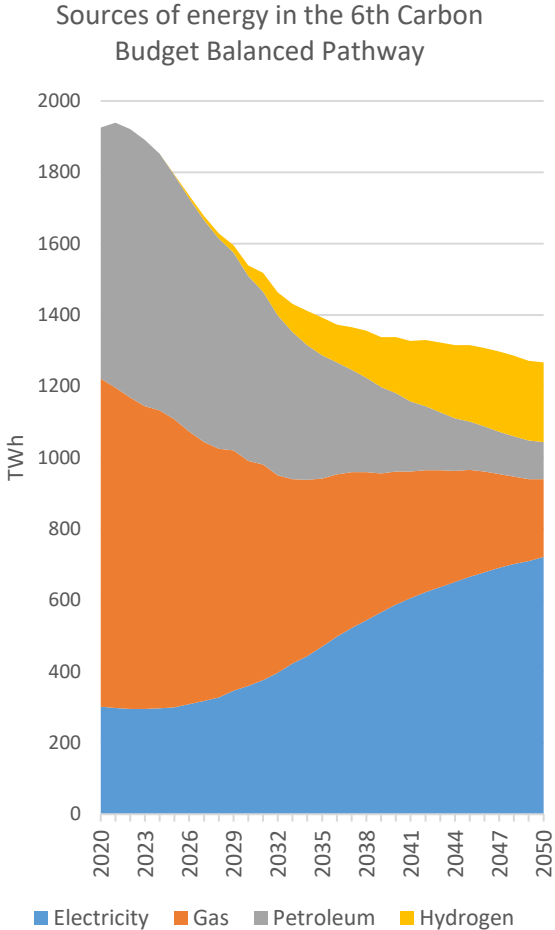
*Holder of the ScottishPower Chair in Future Power Systems at the University of Strathclyde,  
a co-Director of the UK Energy Research Centre  
and a member of the UK's Climate Change Committee*

<http://www.strath.ac.uk/staff/bellkeithprof/>

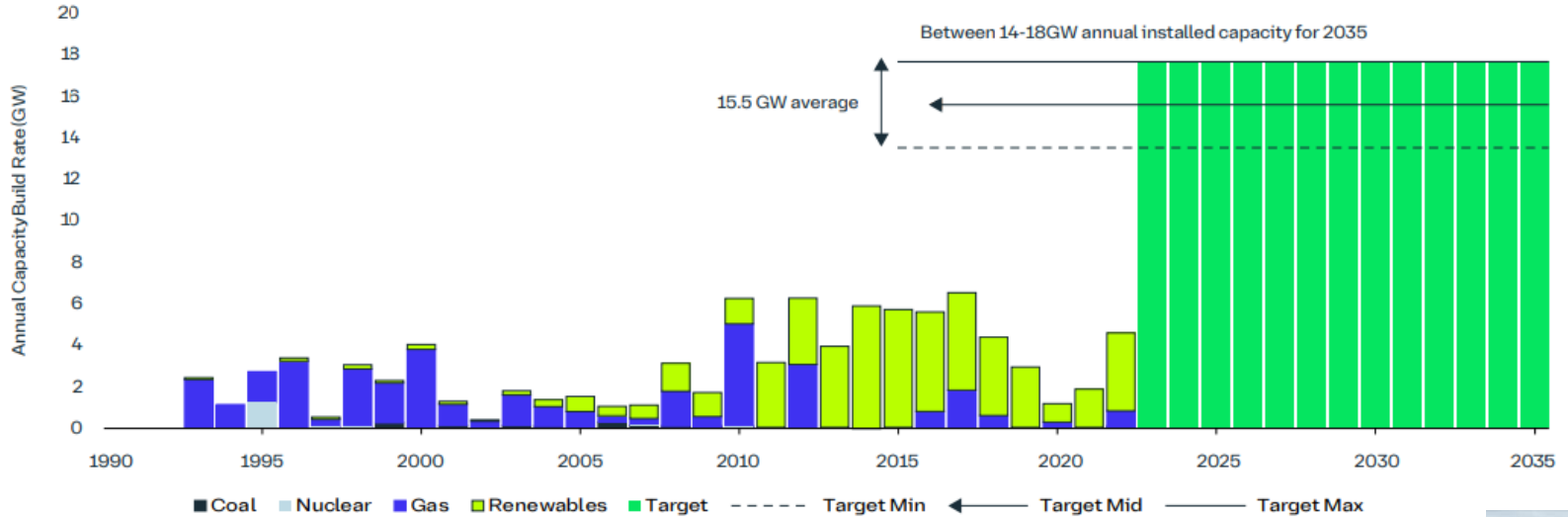
Scottish Renewables Grid Conference  
Glasgow, February 15<sup>th</sup> 2024

# Decarbonising the UK's energy system

Source: CCC Analysis, Balanced Pathway



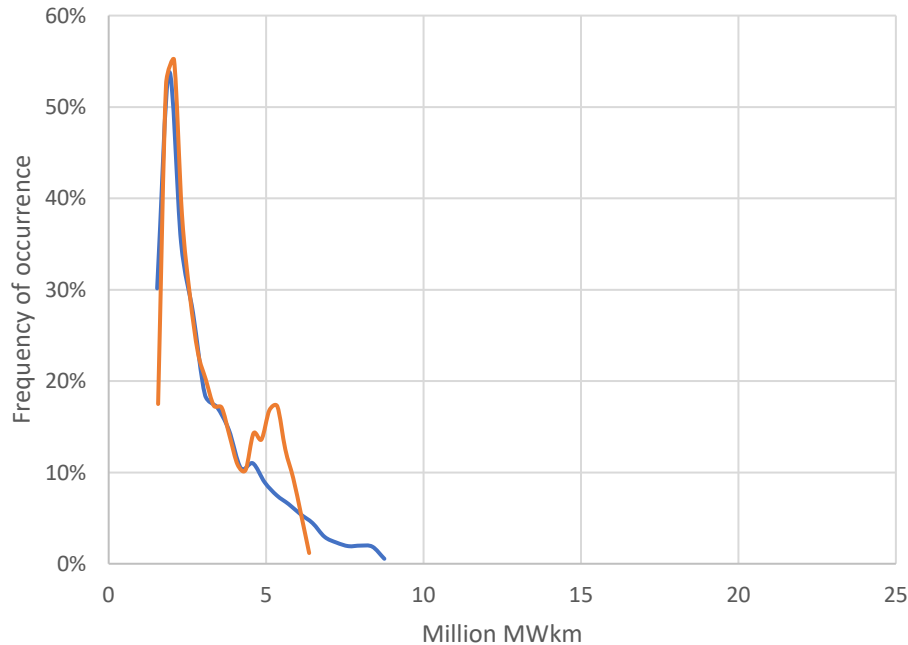
# Scaling up investment in generation capacity



<https://www.atkinsrealis.com/en/media/trade-releases/2024/2024-01-16>



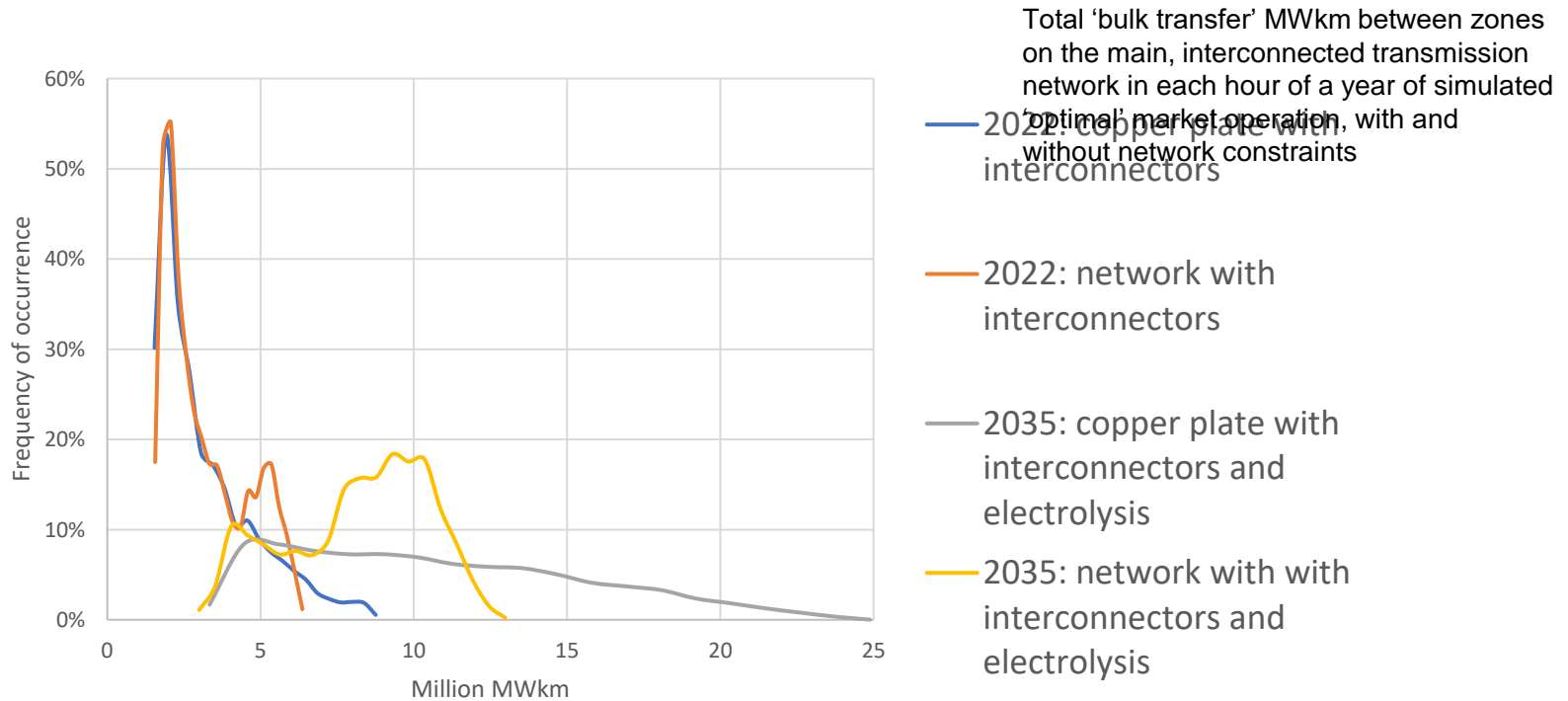
# Need for the transmission network: how far does how much power travel?



Total 'bulk transfer' MWkm between zones on the main, interconnected transmission network in each hour of a year of simulated 'optimal' market operation, with and without network constraints

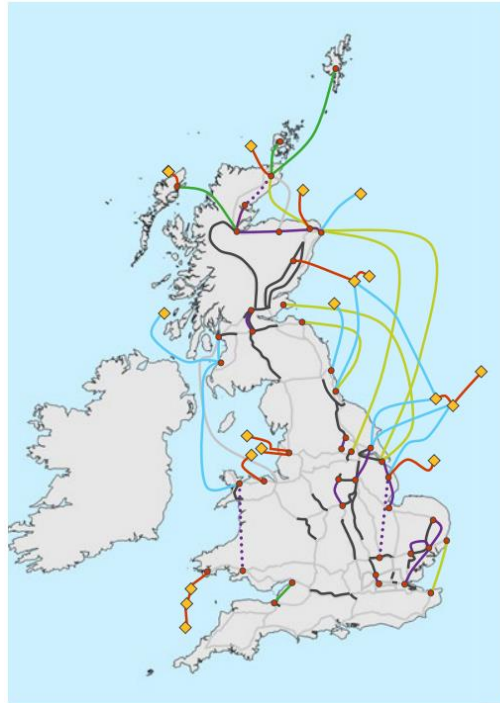
- 2022: copper plate with interconnectors
- 2022: network with interconnectors

# Need for the transmission network: how far does how much power travel?



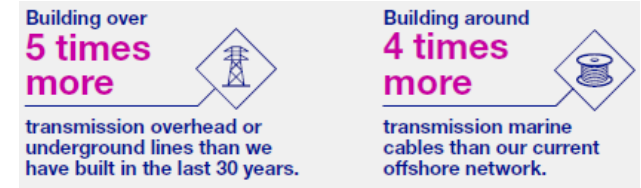
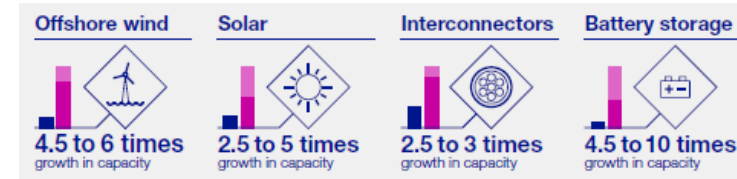


# Current network investment plans



Legend	
Existing network	
Existing network upgrade	
New onshore network infrastructure	
New network need	
New subsea network reinforcement	
Other works	
New offshore HVAC	
New offshore HVDC	
HND offshore wind farm	
Onshore substation to connect new infrastructure	
All option routes and locations are for illustrative purposes only.	

According to NGET, by 2035:



<https://www.nationalgrid.com/national-grid-sets-out-urgent-reform-energy-transition>

Major network reinforcements recommended by the 'Holistic Network Design'

<https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/262676/download>



# Framework for the FSO's Centralised Strategic Network Plan

Supply & demand modelling and planning	Identify system need	Identify options	Cost-benefit analysis	Develop a CSNP	Handover to delivery body
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credible future energy scenarios</li> <li>• Strategic Spatial Energy Plan: “<b>will determine the optimal mix, scale and location of generation infrastructure to transition to homegrown energy</b>”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify developments needed to comply with the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “FSO, TOs and third parties identify a range of options to address network needs</li> <li>• “Includes network, non-network solutions, or wider strategic energy system solutions”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “FSO carries out an appraisal of the technical, economic, social and environmental aspects of each option to form a strategic plan to 2050”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic, efficient, deliverable, and operable</li> <li>• compliant with the SQSS</li> <li>• has acceptable impacts, on environment and communities</li> <li>• facilitates decarbonisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The delivery body may be the TOs or third parties</li> <li>• Provide advice and guidance on strategic energy system solutions to government and Ofgem</li> </ul>

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/decision-framework-future-system-operators-centralised-strategic-network-plan>

How confident can we be that what's in the SSEP will be delivered?

- How much detail will it give?

# No transition without transmission

## Our panel

- Paul Wakeley
  - Head of Strategic Network Planning, National Grid ESO
- Aileen McLeod
  - Director of Business Planning and Commercial, SSEN Transmission
- Gareth Hislop
  - Head of Market Development and Commercial Operations, SP Energy Networks

Please feel free to use [sli.do](https://sli.do) to pose questions. (Please use your name)

EVENT PARTNERS



## **Professor Keith Bell**

ScottishPower Chair in Smart Grids, University of Strathclyde

## **Paul Wakeley**

Head of Strategic Network Planning, National Grid ESO

## **Aileen McLeod**

Director of Business Planning & Commercial, SSEN Transmission

## **Gareth Hislop**

Head of Market Development & Commercial Operations,  
SP Energy Networks



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# Stephen McKellar

## Senior Policy Manager – Grid and Systems

### Scottish Renewables



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**15 FEBRUARY  
GLASGOW**