

version number	use / purpose	date	changes made
Template CBA RIIO ED1 v1.xls	initial draft RIIO-GD1 model issued for demo purposes		-
Template CBA RIIO ED1 v2.xls	draft RIIO-ED1 model demonstrated during the CBA meeting held on the 19 March	19/03/2013	updated the model to reflect ED1 rather than GD1
Template CBA RIIO ED1 v3.xls	issued to DNOs to complete the 2 worked examples (leaking cable and QoS)	28/03/2013 03/04/2013	updated to reflect discussions at the CBA meeting including straight line depreciation assumption for ED1, addition of fixed parameter assumptions for non-monetary items re-issued on 3 April to correct CI/CML fixed data transpose error
Template CBA RIIO ED1 v4.xls	final version of CBA spreadsheet to take into account worked examples	16/04/2013	updated to reflect DNO feedback following completion of worked examples main changes include: - included baseline scenario worksheet - removed VOLA as CI/CML method of monetising loss of supply was viewed as robust method - amended the CO2 conversion factor associated with losses to take into account assumptions regarding future decarbonisation of electricity - updated fixed data parameters to 2012/13 prices 29/04/2013 removed 'de minimum' text in cell B9 of Option summary worksheet 10/01/2014 Inserted clarification comment in cell C9 of the Option 1 worksheet. 10/01/2014 Clarified text in cell B1 of Option summary worksheet. 10/01/2014 Clarified text in cell F26 of Option summary worksheet.

Guidance for CBA spreadsheet model

Tab	Instructions
Option summary	Provide a description of the stated aim / investment decision contained within this CBA analysis workbook, along with a list of options considered to meet the aim. Also include here the short list of options contained within this workbook which have been fully costed and specify which option has been adopted following CBA and included in your business plan submission.
Fixed data	Enter pre-tax WACC and prices consistent with your business plan
Baseline scenario	Enter costs and benefits associated with the baseline scenario. The baseline scenario represents status quo; that is the cost of business as usual in the absence of any investment intervention. Where business as usual is not an option i.e. an investment intervention of some kind is required DNOs should choose the option with the lowest investment to represent the baseline scenario.
Working baseline	Show any calculation used to derive the values in your baseline scenario
Option 1	Enter costs and benefits over and above the baseline scenario i.e. the marginal or incremental costs / benefits of the option being considered. Enter capitalisation rates consistent with your business plan.
Working 1	Show any calculation used to derive the values in your CBA

Colour codes:

User populated cells	
Fixed data	
Summation formula	
Other formula	

The user should populate the light blue cells. All other cells are either fixed or auto-populated.

Enter costs / benefits in 2012/13 prices (£m).

Costs should be entered as negative values.

Benefits (i.e. avoided costs) should be entered a positive values.

Costs entered should correspond to values set out in company business plans i.e. should exclude RPEs and include ongoing efficiencies consistent with assumptions contained in your business plan submission.

Copy Option 1 worksheet & workings 1 for each CBA option and label these option 2 & workings 2 etc.

Where a 'do minimum option' exists, Option 1 should represent your 'do minimum' or 'reference scenario' e.g. do nothing, ongoing maintenance of existing asset or the option which requires the minimum investment.

Use the relevant Workings worksheet to demonstrate any calculation/information that can support the costs and benefits you have entered for each option. This is free fill and provides you with an opportunity to show additional underlying data you believe will assist Ofgem in evaluating/understanding your CBA.

Please highlight your chosen option by colouring the worksheet tab yellow.

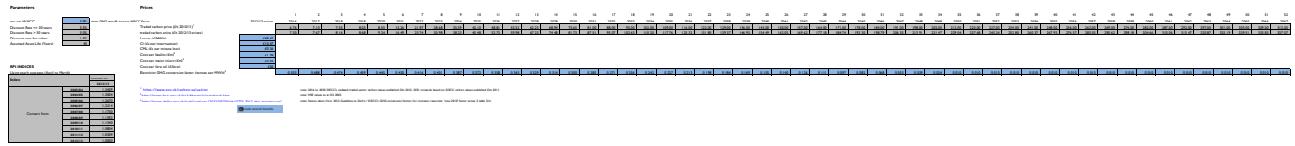
Purpose of CBA: describe the primary driver of the investment decisionTo quantify loss savings between 185mm² and 300mm² Triplex for 11kV cables (from second leg of feeder downstream)**If investment is to replace an existing asset / asset class, please state the condition of the asset / asset class (HI / CI etc.)****List below all options considered to meet the stated aim**

Options considered / project name	Comment
"do minimum" option	Existing design policy of using 185mm ² for 11kV feeders from second leg downstream. (300mm ² for first leg from Primary S/S).
Using 300mm ² 11kV Cable	Using 300mm ² for all 11kV feeder sections

List below the short list of those options which have been costed within this CBA workbook

Option no.	Options considered	Decision	Comment	For the chosen option only, provide detail of where CBA expenditure included in this CBA is reported in the BPDT pack. e.g. LV switchgear BPDT CV3 rows 15 to 22.	NPVs based on payback periods				
					8	24 years	32 years	45 years	DNO view
1	300mm ² for all 11kV network feeders	Adopted	To be considered as a design policy change as appears to be cost effective	Not reported directly in BPDT pack. These CBAs were used to quantify options for the Lanesborough North licence sacrifice	-£0.16	-£0.10	£0.04	£0.11	
2									
3									
4									
5									

If more options are costed, please copy Option 1 and workings 1 worksheets and add detail to the short list table above.



CBA Option 1		300mm² for all 11kV network feeders			
Term (years from first out flow)		NPV (£m)			
8		£0.16			
16		£0.10			
32		£0.04			
45		£0.11			
first year of investment out flow					
		1			
Calculation		RIO-ED1			
Investment	Units	1	2	3	4
		2016	2017	2018	2019
Asset Replacement	£m	(0.34)	(0.34)	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Total investment	£m	(0.34)	(0.34)	-	-
Impairments & Maintenance					
Asset Replacement	£m	-	-	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Please specify	£m	-	-	-	-
Total avoided DNO costs	£m	-	-	-	-
Total DNO net benefits before capitalisation					
(1) = investment + DNO benefits	£m	(0.34)	(0.34)	-	-
Capitalisation rates	%	72.0%	72.0%	72.0%	72.0%
Capitalised investment	£m	(0.24)	(0.24)	-	-
Investment to be expensed	£m	(0.09)	(0.09)	-	-
(4)=((1)-(3))	£m	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	£m	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
(5)=(2)-(4)	£m	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Cost of Capital	£m	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
(6)=avg((5),(6))xWACC	£m	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Total Net DNO benefits	£m	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.03)
(7)=(4)+(5)+(6)	£m	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Social benefits (e.g. e-corts avoided)					
Loses	£m	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
CO2e associated with losses	£m	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customer interruptions (C)	£m	-	-	-	-
Customer minutes lost (CHL)	£m	-	-	-	-
Other GHG emissions (CO2e) i.e. not associated with losses	£m	-	-	-	-
Fatality	£m	-	-	-	-
Major injury	£m	-	-	-	-
Oil leakage	£m	-	-	-	-
Other 1 (specify)	£m	-	-	-	-
Other 2 (specify)	£m	-	-	-	-
Other 3 (specify)	£m	-	-	-	-
Total social net benefits	£m	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Net benefit ¹	£m	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Discount factor	=1/[(1+SRTP) ⁿ]	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.87
Discount factor (safety)	=1/[1+(PTPR) ⁿ]	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.94
Discounted net benefits	£m	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Cumulative discounted net benefits	£m	(0.08)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)
Non-DNO (eg societal) benefits					
Benefit as increments (delta) relative to your reference scenario. If this is your reference scenario enter 0. Reductions are entered as positive numbers and increases as negative numbers.					
Reduced loss of load	MWh	253	510	512	515
Reduced emissions associated with losses	tCO2e no.	127.44	248.92	242.74	236.49
Reduced number of customers interrupted	Mins	230.18	223.79	217.34	210.81
Reduced customer minutes lost	tCO2e	197.55	190.81	184.00	177.11
Reduced emissions (not associated with losses) ¹	%	170.16	163.12	154.02	148.83
Reduced probability of fatality ²	%	141.58	134.24	126.83	119.34
Reduced probability of major injury ³	%	111.77	104.13	96.40	88.60
Reduced oil leakage	Litres	80.71	72.74	64.69	56.56

¹ Includes all GHG not associated with losses e.g. SF6 converted to tCO2e using Defra conversion factors <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2012/05/30/ab1773-2012-the-conversion/>

Where losses are entered in terms of MWh, the CO2e associated with those losses will be calculated based on an assumed GHG conversion factor. The tCO2e are monetised using DECC traded carbon values.

All other GHG emissions not associated with losses should be entered in row 90 to avoid double counting.

² <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/threats/check.htm>