NIA Project Registration and Project Eligibility Assessment Information Document

Please follow the guidance provided in bolded red

This document aims to provide a 'quick guide' to assist in the completion of the NIA Project Registration (PR) and Project Eligibility Assessment (PEA) documents. It is recommended that those completing either of the NIA forms should first consult with the relevant Ofgem NIA Governance Document. The completed submission should not exceed 6 pages.

Project Registration

Project Title	
Project Reference	**Leave blank – to be completed by National Grid**
Funding Licensee(s)	**Leave blank – to be completed by National Grid**
Project Start Date	This should include a realistic estimate of the expected project Start Date in the MM/YYYY format.
Project Duration	The Project Duration should define the anticipated duration of the project in months and years. **X Years, X Months**
Nominated Project Contact	**Leave blank – to be completed by National Grid**
Total Project Cost	Sum of all incurred project costs including internal, external and any NIA funding i.e. **full leveraged cost**
Problem(s)	Clearly define the Problem(s) which is/ are being addressed/ investigated by the project. **Do not go talk about the solution at this stage; only discuss the problem.**
Method(s)	This section should set out the Method or Methods that will be used in order to solve or investigate the Problem. The type of Method should be identified where possible, e.g. technical or commercial. **Provide history/background to the problem. What is proposed to be done and why has that method of R&D been**

	selected as the approach for this project?
Scope	The Scope should aim to overview the project, giving background and highlighting why the Project is innovative. **Outline deliverables and scope of works.**
Objective(s)	Identify the desired result(s) or outcome(s) of the project **Cannot be changed**
Success Criteria	Details of how the Funding Licensee will evaluate whether the project has been successful (**cannot be changed**)
Technology Readiness Level (TRL) at Start	The level of technology readiness when the project commences. **(Please see table 1.0[1] at the end of this document).**
Technology Readiness Level (TRL) at Completion	The level of technology readiness when the project completes. This should highlight the progression/ advancement that has been realised by carrying out the project. **Predicted**
Project Partners and External Funding	Example Solutions: £12k Example Technology: £7k Example University: £42k **To include partners only. Suppliers are not listed on the form.** **External funding default is nil, unless project is co-funded.**
Potential for New Learning	Details of what the parties expect to learn and how the learning will be disseminated
Scale of Project	The Funding Licensee should justify the scale of the project. In particular, it should explain why there would be less potential for new learning if the project were of a smaller scale.
Geographical Area	Details of where the project will take place. If the project is collaboration, the Funding Licensee area(s) in which the project takes place should be identified. **I.e. affecting the entire network? Is work desk based? Trials at a single substation, a transformer, etc...**
Revenue Allowed for in the RIIO Settlement	**Leave blank – to be completed by National Grid**
Indicative Total NIA Project Expenditure	An indication of the total Allowable NIA Expenditure that the Funding Licensee expects to reclaim for the whole of the project. This should include expenditure in previous years e.g. IFI transition projects. **Total budget = External supplier costs + internal project management, annual reporting, dissemination costs.**

Guidance for Project Eligibility Assessment (PEA)

The process for completion of the PEA is explained within the document and eligibility is decided by a combination of tick boxes and pre defined explanatory questions.

Project Eligibility Assessment

Specific Requirements 1

1a. A NIA Project must have the potential to have a Direct Impact on a Network Licensee's network or the operations of the System Operator and involve the Research, Development, or Demonstration of at least one of the following (please tick which applies):

A specific piece of new (i.e. unproven in GB, or where a Method has been trialled outside GB the Network Licensee must justify repeating it as part of a Project) equipment (including control and communications systems and software)	☐
A specific novel arrangement or application of existing licensee equipment (including control and/or communications systems and/or software)	☐
A specific novel operational practice directly related to the operation of the Network Licensees System	☐
A specific novel commercial arrangement	☐

Specific Requirements 2

2a. Has the Potential to Develop Learning That Can be Applied by all Relevant Network Licensees ☐

Please answer one of the following:

i) Please explain how the learning that will be generated could be used by relevant Network Licenses.

i.e. how will innovation be implemented

ii) Please describe what specific challenge identified in the Network Licensee's innovation strategy that is being addressed by the Project.

i.e. how does the project link to the Transmission Innovation Strategies submitted to Ofgem until updated

Is the default IPR position being applied?

Yes **(preferred position)** ☐

No (**needs to go to Ofgem if not default)** ☐

If no, please answer i, ii, iii before continuing:

i) Demonstrate how the learning from the Project can be successfully disseminated to Network Licensees and other interested parties

If not default

ii) Describe how any potential constraints or costs caused, or resulting from, the imposed IPR arrangements

Supplier input

iii) Justify why the proposed IPR arrangements provide value for money for customers

National Grid input

2b. Has the Potential to Deliver Net Financial Benefits to Customers ☐

Please provide an estimate of the saving if the Problem is solved.

Qualitative and quantitative benefit to the customer, an estimate therefore not specifying commercially sensitive information

Please provide a calculation of the expected financial benefits of a Development or Demonstration Project (not required for Research Projects). (Base Cost – Method Cost, Against Agreed Baseline).

What it costs now – what innovation method costs

Please provide an estimate of how replicable the Method is across GB in terms of the number of sites, the sort of site the Method could be applied to, or the percentage of the Network Licensees system where it could be rolled-out.

Distribution and Transmission, gas and electricity or a subset

Please provide an outline of the costs of rolling out the Method across GB.

High level estimate

2c. Does Not Lead to Unnecessary Duplication ☐

Please demonstrate below that no unnecessary duplication will occur as a result of the Project.

Reference to background search e.g. ENA, ENTSOe, EPRI, PRCI

If applicable, justify why you are undertaking a Project similar to those being carried out by any other Network Licensees.

Different methodology or scale?

Table 1.0 – TRL Definitions

TRL	Technology Status	Description
1	Basic principles observed and reported	Scientific research begins to be translated into applied research and development
2	Technology concept and/or application formulated	Practical applications of basic key principles can be 'invented' or identified. The application is still speculative: there is not experimental proof or detailed analysis to support the proposal.
3	Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept	Active research and development is initiated: analytical studies to set the technology into an appropriate context, and laboratory-based work to physically validate that the analytical predictions are correct. These should constitute 'proof-of-concept' validation.
4	Technology / part of technology validation in a laboratory environment	Following successful 'proof-of-concept' work, basic technological elements are integrated to establish that the 'pieces' will work together to achieve concept-enabling levels of performance. The validation is relatively small scale compared to the eventual technology: it could be composed of ad hoc discrete components in a laboratory.
5	Technology / part of technology validation in working environment	At this level, the reliability / scale of the component being tested has to increase significantly. The basic technological elements must be integrated with reasonably realistic supporting elements so that the total applications can be tested in a 'simulated' or somewhat realistic environment (which is almost always the working environment for energy technologies).
6	Technology model or prototype demonstration in a working environment	A major step in the reliability / scale of the technology demonstration follows the completion of TRL 5. At TRL 6, a prototype going well beyond ad hoc or discrete components is tested in a working environment.
7	Full-scale technology demonstration in working environment	TRL 7 is a significant step beyond TRL 6, requiring an actual system prototype demonstration in the working environment. The prototype should be near or at the scale of the planned operational system and the demonstration must take place in the working environment
8	Technology completed and ready for deployment through test and demonstration	In almost all cases, this level is the end of true 'system development' for most technology elements. This might include integration of new technology into an existing system. Represents the stage at which an example of the technology is tried and tested
9	Technology deployed	In almost all cases, the end of last 'bug fixing' aspects of true 'system development' and represents the point at which the technology is proven, but not necessarily yet commercially viable in either a free or supported market. This might include integration of new technology into an existing system. This TRL does not include planned product improvement of ongoing or reusable systems