

Workgroup Advantages of TPW Process		Workgroup Advantages of DIA Process	Workgroup Disadvantages of TPW Process	Workgroup Disadvantages of DIA Process
TPW works process is an established process which most or all DSOs/CUSC parties have had experience of		Provides a facility for the DSOs to apply a charge to undertake a distribution impact assessment.	Provides no facility for the DSOs/CUSC parties to apply a charge to undertake a distribution impact assessment.	Does not address how NGESO will handle transmission connections which impact on GSP headroom (with reference to Appendix G/Transmission Impact Assessment)
	Allows for a consistent approach to transmission connections which trigger the requirement for physical Distribution works.	Makes provision for enduring non-build requirements on either or both DNO and transmission User connection	Provides no facility to recognise and record enduring non-build required parameters on transmission connections which impact the distribution network (like ANM/intertrip)	Does not address the CAF/ECCR gap between distribution and transmission customers. A DCUSA Mod would be required to address this.
The TPW process is captured within CUSC.		Ensures a clear channel of communication between all affected parties	Current arrangements mean that the customer must contact the relevant DSO for an assessment, which can result in misaligned work programmes across multiple connecting parties	Does not address the conflict between a right to TEC access and a non-build constraint solution proposed by a DSO to a transmission customer which could prioritise their own customers without TEC access
	TPW process works well where there are one off physical works required to be undertaken by a DSO to facilitate a connection, where there are no ongoing requirements beyond the completion of the task.	Provides a means for DSOs to be informed of any connections which could have an impact on the distribution network and customers	Does not address the Cost Apportionment Factor (CAF)/Electricity Connection Charge Regulations (ECCR) gap between distribution and transmission customers. A DCUSA Mod would be	

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		Provides customer with a single point of contact for any requirements on their connection (i.e. that the customer should only have to deal with the organisation that they applied to for a connection)
		Provides a consistent level of information provided by NGESO to DSOs to complete initial assessments
		Facilitates coordination and promotes a whole system approach

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required to address this.	
No agreement on the level of information provided to DSOs/CUSC parties by National Grid regarding the transmission connection	
The process currently does not include any provision for the contracts held between NGESO and DSO/CUSC parties to be updated to reflect the new connection (in the same way as the SOW/PP process allows for).	