Public

Code Change and Development Group

Meeting 04 – Part B (by Skype)

3 April 2020
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Introduction, apologies & meeting objectives

Kathryn Coffin

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Meeting objectives – CCDG04 Part B

■ Discuss remaining agenda items rolled over from Part A, held on 17 March:

Agenda item	Materials	Lead
2. Updates from other work streams (if needed)	None	Saskia Barker / Kevin Spencer
4. Register Read Meters with switched load: • Update on Action 04/03	These slides	Kevin Spencer
5. Discuss refined straw men for detailed design areas: • Update on Actions 04/06 and 04/07 • Industry Standing Data • Registration: Data items, appointments, confirmations (including update on Action 02/07)	These slides / Working Doc A extract (for ISD)	Kevin Spencer / Matt McKeon
6. BSC legal drafting questions	These slides	Kevin Spencer
7. Identify any further transition requirements	None	Kevin Spencer
8. Assess recommendations so far against TOM Design / Development Principles	These slides / Design Principles Devel. Principles	Kevin Spencer

https://www.elexon.co.uk/documents/groups/dwg/dwg-ofgems-tom-design-principles/

https://www.elexon.co.uk/documents/groups/ccdg/ccdg-awg-ofgems-tom-development-principles/

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CCDG resourcing and planning

- How are members finding remote working?

- Do you still have the same available resource?

- What's your capacity to continue our current approach to CCDG activities during April/May? E.g:
  - Offline working on straw men and on joint CCDG/AWG subgroup
  - Splitting CCDG meetings into multiple, shorter Skype calls

- CCDG Skype meetings in April/May could cover:
  - Agreeing remaining straw men detail (1-2 calls, including original 21 April meeting date)
  - Reviewing Code Change Matrices across impacted Codes (potentially w/c 27 April, to include participation from other code bodies)
  - Completion of discussion on any extra transitional requirements
  - Completion of assessment against Design/Development Principles (if needed)
  - Initial discussion on best consultation structure and questions (noting consultation itself may need to be postponed)

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Updates from other work streams

CCDG04 Part B

3 April 2020

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Register Read Meters with Switched Load

CCDG04 Part B

3 April 2020

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Update on Action 04/03

Action no.	Action	Owner	Due date	Action update	Status
04/03	ELEXON to hold further offline discussion with Dom Bradbury and Paul Saker about the potential tariff implications of using average domestic load shapes for Economy 7 (E7) customers, to see if any consensus can be reached.	Kevin Spencer / Matt McKeon	03/04/20	Ongoing. ELEXON will provide an update at CCDG04 Part B on 3 April 2020.	Open

- Meeting held and way forward agreed

- The solution is designed to align with the existing MHHS TOM approach to load shaping

- The sub-group agreed that the solution should apply to both Domestic and non-domestic customers with off-peak switched load

- It was also agreed that the solution should be time limited to [5] years after the end of the transition to MHHS

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Proposed solution (1)

- The solution will use the Load Shapes for Active Import for Domestic or Non-Domestic Metering Systems in each GSP Group

- In addition the daily total and rolling 7 day total for the load shape the Load Shaping Service will calculate two new values:

  - 7 day rolling total for off-peak (Low)
  - 7 day rolling total for peak (Normal)

- The off-peak calculation of the 7 Day rolling total will be either Midnight to 7 or 00:30 to 07:30 depending on the most prevalent regime for each GSP Group

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Proposed Solution (2)

- Customers with non-smart Meters in Profile Classes 2 and 4 migrating to the MHHS TOM will retain their Profile Class id to identify them

- The Meter Reading Service (MRS) or Supplier will provide the Processing Service Smart (PSS) with the meter readings identified as off-peak (Low) or Peak (Normal)

- The PSS will calculate 2 Daily Advance Estimates:

  – Meter Advance$_{low}$/Meter Advance Period$_{low}$
  – Meter Advance$_{Normal}$Meter Advance Period$_{Normal}$

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Proposed solution (3)

- The PSS will the use PSS Estimation Method 7:

  - $SP_{Low} = LSS(SP_{LOW})/ LSS_{LOW}(7\ day\ total_{LOW}) * (DAE_{LOW}*7)$

  OR

  - $SP_{Normal} = LSS(SP)_{Normal}/ LSS_{Normal}(7\ day\ total_{Normal}) * (DAE_{Normal}*7)$

Domestic Economy 7: Winter Weekday

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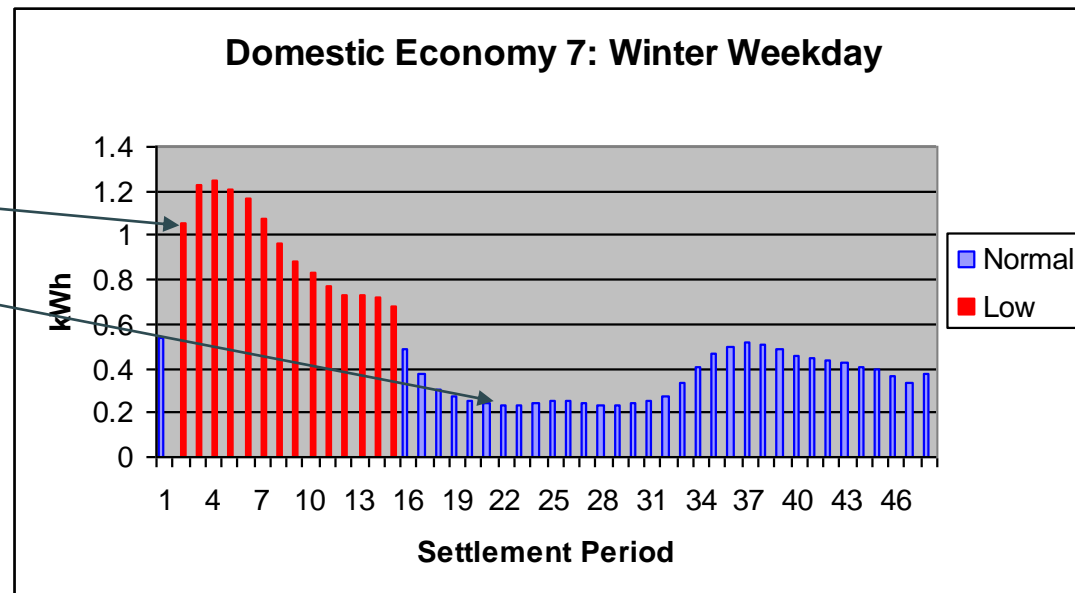
Discuss remaining straw men, rolled over from Part A

CCDG04 Part B

3 April 2020

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Update on Actions 04/06 and 04/07

Kevin Spencer

Update on Actions 04/06 and 04/07

Action no.	Action	Owner	Due date	Action update	Status
04/07	ELEXON to work with the relevant CCDG members to consider further how 'clock time' Supplier/agent appointments will work under a UTC-based TOM.	Kevin Spencer	21/04/20	On-going. ELEXON will provide an update at CCDG04 Part B on 3 April 2020.	Open
04/06	ELEXON to consider further any issues associated with processing partial data if Actual/Estimate IDs are allocated to CCCs at a Settlement Period level.	Kevin Spencer	21/04/20	Ongoing. ELEXON will provide an update at CCDG04 Part B on 3 April 2020.	Open

- Problem statement and proposed solution provided for consideration by sub-group members

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Industry Standing Data

Kevin Spencer

Industry Standing Data (1 of 2)

- At CCDG Meeting 03 we agreed that:

  - Existing Market Domain Data (MDD) items will be required until the end of the transition from the existing Settlement arrangements to the TOM

  - Industry Standing Data (ISD) is therefore best described as a broader set of data that includes MDD

- The ISD table has been updated to identify data items to be kept until the end of transition and data items to be reviewed at the end of transition

- Two new items have been added as 'Must Haves':

ISD1.62	Advanced Market Segment Default Load Shapes	Must Have	To be based on data collected from the ADS
ISD1.63	Valid Set of Load Shape Categories	Must Have	

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Industry Standing Data (2 of 2)

- Some UMS Data has now been set to 'Won't Have':

ISD2.5	Motorway Sign Charge Codes	Won't Have	Kept until end of Transition
ISD2.6	Non-standard conversion Charge Codes	Won't Have	Kept until end of Transition
ISD2.7	UMS Motorway hours	Won't Have	Kept until end of Transition

- We still need to bottom out the LLF / LLFC decision:

  - Are we creating a new LLF category and letting DNOs rebrand the LLFC ID if they wish to…………

    OR

  - Recommending that a new DUoS tariff ID data item is created that is populated with LLFC IDs

- Either way how do we transition…….assuming that new LLF files would need to be submitted against the revised identifiers

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Registration: TOM Service Appointments and SMRS Data items

Matt McKeon

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Appointing/de-appointing Services on a Change of Supplier
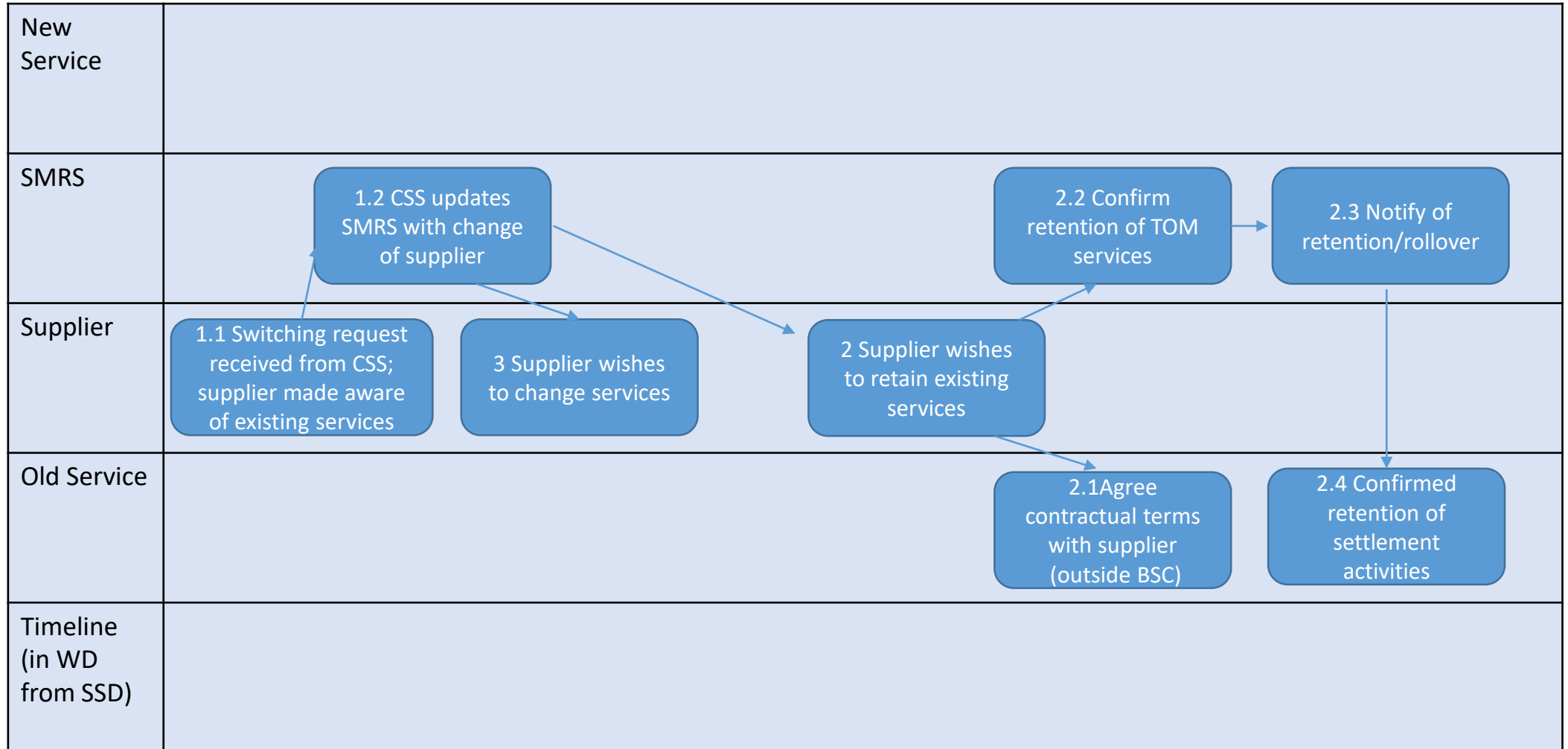
1.   **Supplier Switch information is synchronised to SMRS from the CSS**

1.1   Incoming Supplier made aware of existing Services pre-switch

1.2   CSS carries out the change of supplier and updates SMRS

1.3   Supplier can then update SMRS with their preferred Service provider Id

2.   **If Supplier wishes to retain an existing TOM Service provider:**

2.1   Supplier pre-agrees contractual terms with Service (outside of BSC)

2.2   Supplier notifies SMRS of request to retain existing Service provider

2.3   SMRS notifies existing TOM service of retention/rollover of appointment

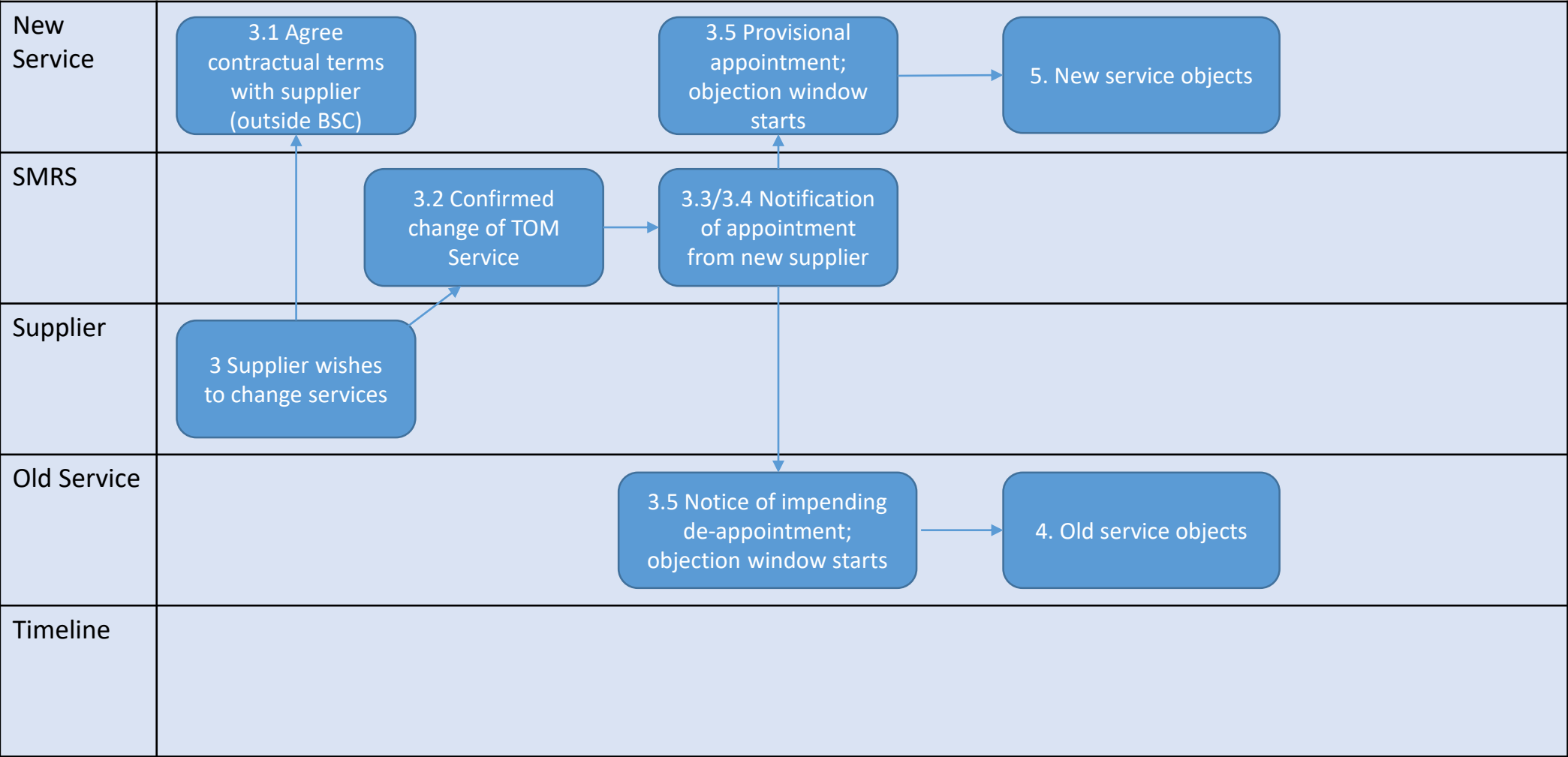2.4   Service resumes settlement responsibility from date of SSD

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Retention of existing services

New Service	
SMRS	1.2 CSS updates SMRS with change of supplier · 2.2 Confirm retention of TOM services · 2.3 Notify of retention/rollover
Supplier	1.1 Switching request received from CSS; supplier made aware of existing services · 3 Supplier wishes to change services · 2 Supplier wishes to retain existing services
Old Service	2.1 Agree contractual terms with supplier (outside BSC) · 2.4 Confirmed retention of settlement activities
Timeline (in WD from SSD)	

If Supplier wishes to change to a new TOM Service provider

3. **If Supplier wishes to change to a new TOM Service provider:**

3.1 Supplier pre-agrees contractual terms with Service (outside of BSC)

3.2 Supplier notifies SMRS of new Service provider Id, effective from SSD

3.3 SMRS notifies New Service provider of provisional appointment

3.4 SMRS notifies Old Service provider of expected de-appointment by Supplier

3.5 Objection window starts for Services to accept/reject the appointment

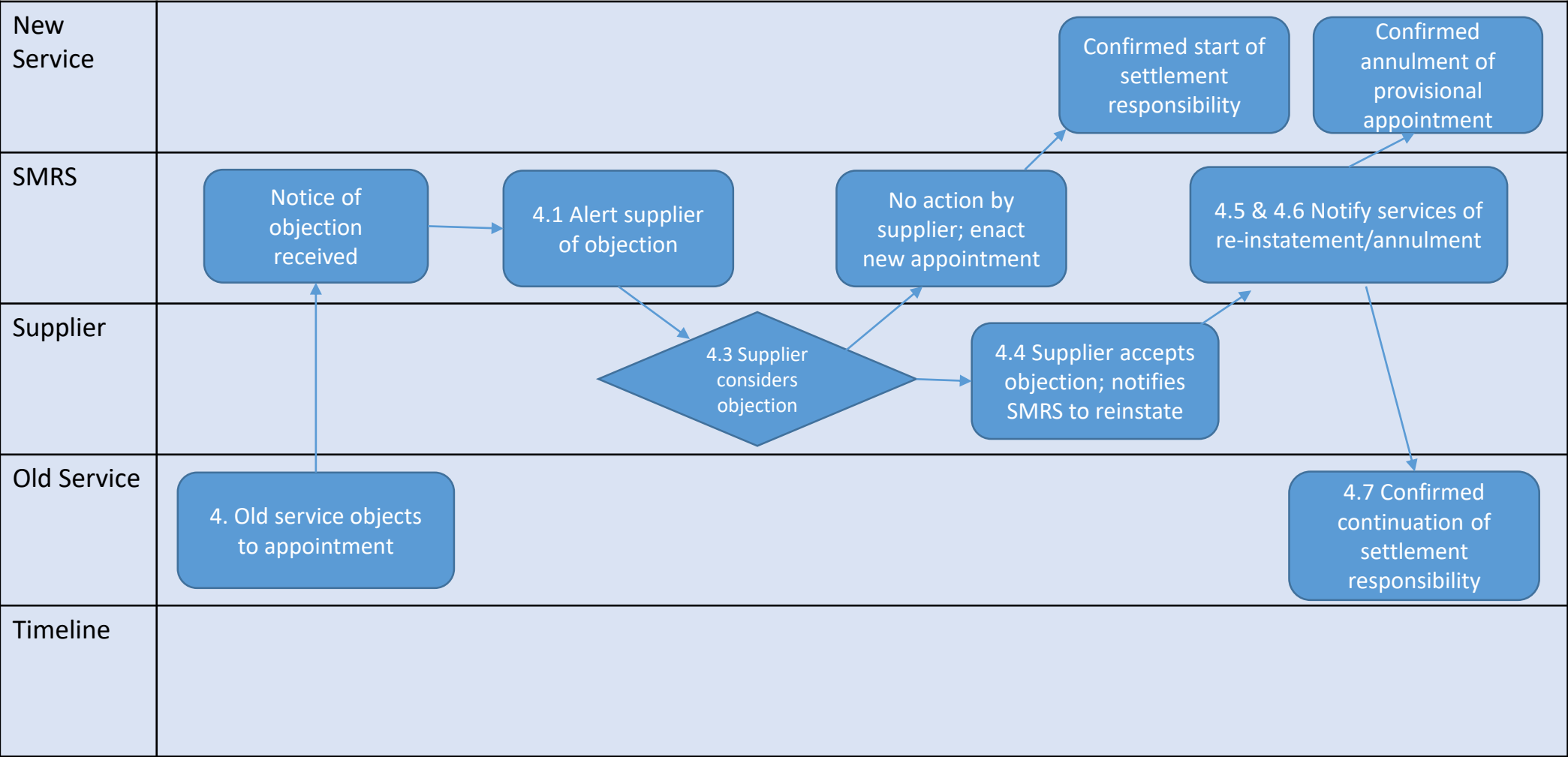ELEXON

Change of service for New Supplier

New Service	3.1 Agree contractual terms with supplier (outside BSC)		3.5 Provisional appointment; objection window starts	5. New service objects
SMRS		3.2 Confirmed change of TOM Service	3.3/3.4 Notification of appointment from new supplier	
Supplier	3 Supplier wishes to change services			
Old Service			3.5 Notice of impending de-appointment; objection window starts	4. Old service objects
Timeline				

If the Old Service objects to the change of appointment

4.   **If the Old Service objects to the change of appointment:**

4.1   Old Service notifies SMRS with an objection and a basic supporting reason

4.2   SMRS notifies Supplier of Old Service's objection to de-appointment

4.3   Supplier considers objection and decides whether to uphold

4.4   If Supplier accepts objection, notify SMRS to reinstate Old Service

4.5   SMRS notifies New Service of cancellation of pending appointment

4.6   SMRS notifies Old Service of re-instatement, effective from SSD

4.7   Old Service resumes settlement responsibility for new Supplier from SSD

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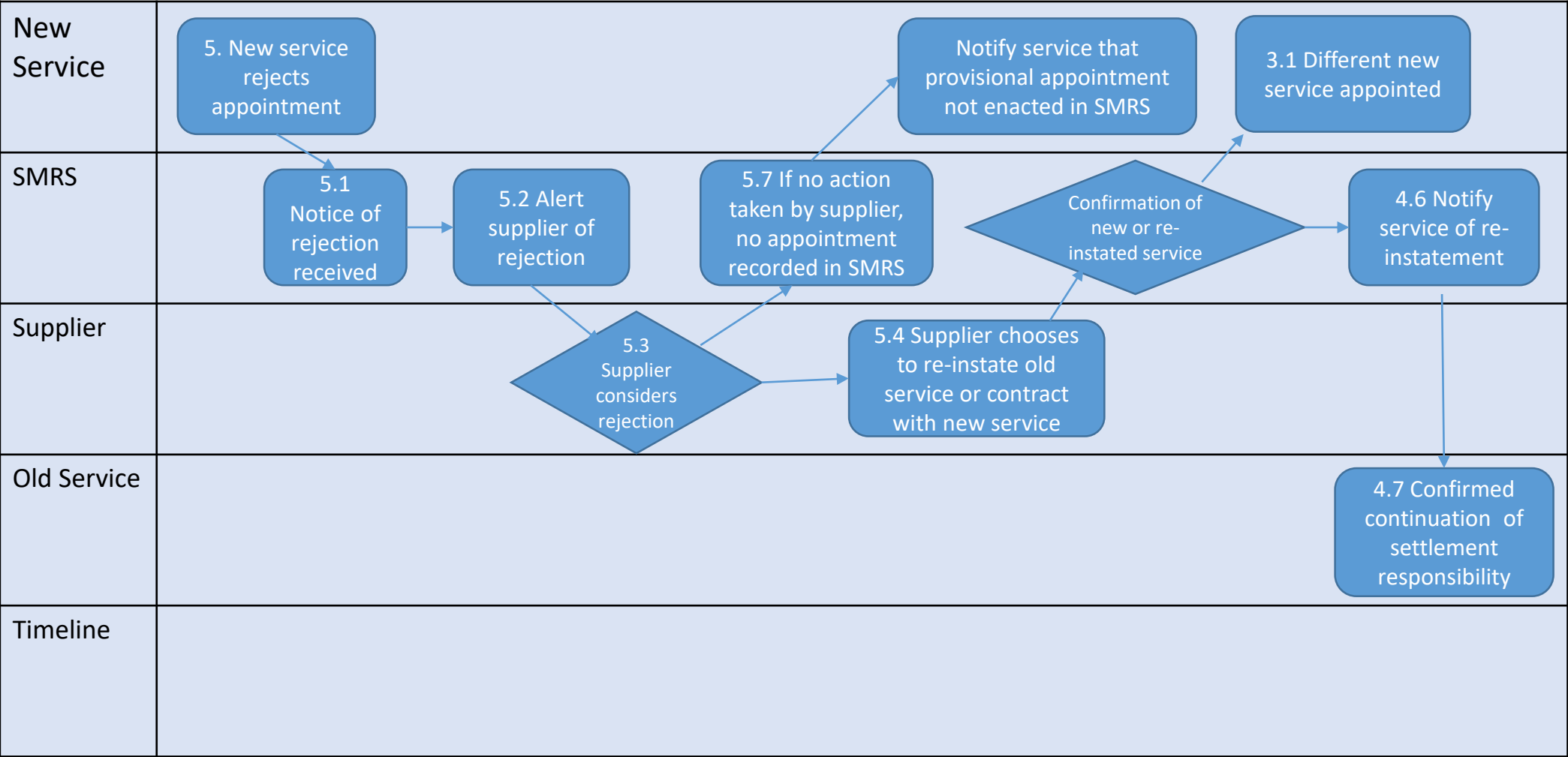# Old service objection to change of appointment

New Service	Confirmed start of settlement responsibility Confirmed annulment of provisional appointment
SMRS	Notice of objection received → 4.1 Alert supplier of objection → No action by supplier; enact new appointment → 4.5 & 4.6 Notify services of re-instatement/annulment
Supplier	4.3 Supplier considers objection → 4.4 Supplier accepts objection; notifies SMRS to reinstate
Old Service	4. Old service objects to appointment 4.7 Confirmed continuation of settlement responsibility
Timeline	

If the New Service rejects the appointment

5. **If the New Service rejects the appointment:**

5.1 New Service notifies SMRS with a rejection and a basic supporting reason

5.2 SMRS notifies Supplier of New Service's rejection of appointment

5.3 Supplier can amend or agree new contract and re-send the appointment

5.4 Supplier can re-instate Old Service or contract with a different New Service

5.5 To re-instate Old Service, return and follow steps from 4.3

5.6 To appoint a different New Service provider, follow steps from 3.1

5.7 If no action taken by Supplier, no Service is appointed in SMRS

5.8 SMRS notifies Supplier of no appointed Services (return to 3.1)

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New service rejection of appointment

New Service	5. New service rejects appointment　　　Notify service that provisional appointment not enacted in SMRS　　　3.1 Different new service appointed
SMRS	5.1 Notice of rejection received　　5.2 Alert supplier of rejection　　5.7 If no action taken by supplier, no appointment recorded in SMRS　　Confirmation of new or re-instated service　　4.6 Notify service of re-instatement
Supplier	5.3 Supplier considers rejection　　5.4 Supplier chooses to re-instate old service or contract with new service
Old Service	4.7 Confirmed continuation of settlement responsibility
Timeline	

If no objection or rejection by Old or New Service

6.   **If no objection by Old or New Service to the change of appointment:**

6.1   SMRS notifies New Service that change of appointment has been enacted

6.2   New Service assumes settlement responsibility for new Supplier from SSD

6.3   SMRS notifies New Service of all relevant Settlement attributes in SMRS

6.4   SMRS notifies New Service of Old Service for data transfer purposes

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No objection to Change of Service

New Service	6 No objection by new service		6.2 New service resumes settlement responsibility	
SMRS		6.1 SMRS notifies new service of appointment change	6.3/6.4 SMRS notifies new service of settlement attributes and old service provider ID	
Supplier				
Old Service	6 No objection by old service			
Timeline				

Thoughts on SMRS validation of appointed Services

Three options discussed for how SMRS could validate Service Provider Id:

1. Use one list of valid Provider Ids for Metering and Data Services with a segment or Service Type within it. (In reality this will only applies for Metered Supplies as the UMSDS will have its own role code adapted from a Meter Administrator); or

2. Maintain separate lists of valid Service Provider Ids for each market segment (originally preferred) and use segment to drive which list it validates against; or

3. Maintain one list of valid Metering Service Provider Ids (as with Meter Operators) but two separate lists of valid Data Service Provider Ids (Smart and Advanced).

Option 1 is more flexible but could allow errors to creep in. **Option 2** is tighter but will need relaxing in scenarios like New Connections or Change of Market Segment

Option 3 should strike a balance because Metering Service is more likely to precede the allocation of a Metering System to a Segment

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Additional context to be added to Working Document A

- Added more context about the 'why?' (explaining that it's an optional feature)

- Set out the 'single source of truth' argument, and what the current problems are

- Explained that it is driven by Faster Switching and shorter timetable

- Explained that it's modelled on the DA appointment process but with objections

- Explained that it's a consequence of removing DAs as the 'last line of defence'

- Need to finesse process diagram and re-integrate into Working Document A

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Registration Standing Data – now part of ISD section

- Propose table of *all* data items currently held in the Registration Service (SMRS)

- Highlight which of those are TOM-impacted, i.e. of relevance to Settlement

- Of those Settlement-relevant, indicate New, Enduring, Transition, Re-purpose

- Use **ISD references** where possible (J-items will be re-defined in the EMDS)

- Include Switching Programme data items based on Action 02/07 (see next slide)

- Space permitting, retain 'Updated by' and MoSCoW fields from original ISD table

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Update on Action 02/07

Action no.	Action	Owner	Due date	Action update	Status
02/07	ELEXON to check with St Clements whether any of the following data items are already held in SMRS: GSP Group, AI/AE indicator and domestic/non-domestic indicator.	Matt McKeon	17/03/20	Ongoing. Update provided at CCDG03. GSP Group is already held in SMRS. The Switching Programme will introduce Domestic Premises Indicator, Metered Indicator and Energy Flow. ELEXON to clarify these data items' on-going SMRS governance with St Clements and give an update at CCDG04 Part B on 3 April 2020.	Open

Recap of outcome of Action 02/07

- Domestic Premises Indicator, Metered Indicator and Energy Flow will all be directly mastered and updated into SMRS from the CSS go-live date.

- Domestic Premises Indicator will be mastered in CSS and governed under the REC.

- Metered Indicator and Energy Flow will be updated at new connection by the LDSO. Processes to do this and take over from the MC/LLFC rule will still need to be drafted but the expectation is that maintenance of both will sit under DCUSA.

- GSP Group is already in SMRS and updated by the LDSO on first registration.

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BSC legal drafting questions

Kevin Spencer

BSC legal drafting questions (1 of 3)

- Need to consider the following in the context of the MHHS TOM, where most customers will be HH:

  - Future of Small Scale Third Party Generating Plant Limit (SSTPGPL), as NHH Meters won't exist

  - Requirement for customer consent to register customer-owned Meters (Section K2.4.6)

  - HH metering equipment definitions, e.g:

    - References to SVA Half-Hourly Metering Systems
    - References to >100kW, NHH and HH Metering Systems

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BSC legal drafting questions (2 of 3)

- Also need to consider:

  - Whether to retain MOA as BSC term, align with other Code definitions (e.g. MEM or MOP) or align with TOM terminology

  - Requirements around the provision of data (Section S2.6)

  - Notification of ABMUs, which the Supplier will need to send to the MDS (likewise process for removal or transfer of ABMU allocations)

  - Revision to the term Equivalent Unmetered Supply

  - How demand disconnection events are handled

  - How data is accessed for balancing services (needs to be defined in requirements)

  - What delays and failures could occur under the TOM where data is being held by BSC Central Services (currently BSC sets out requirements on Agents)

  - Reporting requirements for MHHS TOM data subject to the new CCCs definitions

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BSC legal drafting questions (3 of 3)

- Data retention timescales under the BSC (need to be defined in requirements)

- Adapting/changing the DUoS Report and TUoS report, depending on Access and Forward Looking Charging requirements

- Including requirement for MDS to provide data for EII Assets to an EMR Settlement Service Provider

- Provision of data for the Capacity Market by Data Aggregators, who will not exist under the TOM (Section S2.9)

- Long Term Vacant Sites in NHH market – process still required but will need to remove/replace NHH references (Section S2.8)

- Transitional requirements to undertake existing and new requirements in parallel (Section S7)

- How SVAA (VAS) accesses data for MSID pairs from the MDS for allocation to secondary BMUs (needs to be defined in the requirements)

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Identify any further transitional requirements

Kevin Spencer

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Assess recommendations so far against TOM Design/Development Principles

Kevin Spencer

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Design Principles

Design Principles – Settlement timetable

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Settlement timetable	The TOM design work provides an opportunity to consider how to reduce the settlement timetable to maximise the opportunities provided by smart metering and to achieve the strategic goals of HHS. In particular, consideration should be given to the extent to which a reduced settlement timetable would reduce credit cover costs for existing suppliers and new entrants. Full consideration is to be given to how reduced timings (including post reconciliation dispute runs if needed) of each settlement run and a reduced number of runs will create a settlement system which benefits all parties and maintains robust performance assurance.	☑ ☑	The TOM has set an ambition to reduce the Settlement Timetable to 4 months. The initial Settlement Run will be within 5 to 7 Working Days of the Settlement date. This will allow a reduction in credit cover by about 50%. The Post Final Run will be at 20 Months The detailed design work has not changed this ambition.

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Design Principles – Data retrieval & processing

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Data retrieval and processing	The TOM design work will seek to maximise efficiency and realise consumer benefits to deliver the best achievable balance between speed, accuracy and minimisation of data errors within reduced settlement timescales. To achieve this, the TOM design work will consider: • which enduring roles and responsibilities for data retrieval and processing • promote a relatively simple model whilst avoiding the potential to stifle innovation and competition in delivering these benefits; and; • how best to build upon the changes to data validation and processing introduced under elective HHS.	☑☑	The TOM design has simplified the Settlement model as the party retrieving the data will also process it and submit it directly to Settlement. The speed of collection processing of data in the smart and non-smart Market Segments is dependent on access to the data via the DCC. The ambition is set at Settlement Day +1. The detailed TOM design work has not impacted the retrieval and data processing requirements directly but will address the required data outputs from the process.

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Design Principles – Data estimation

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Data estimation	To maximise the opportunities provided by smart metering and arrangements for accurate settlement, the TOM should only provide for estimation where necessary. In particular: • The decision on profiling and estimation should balance reducing costs with retaining adequate accuracy for robust performance assurance; • Where applied, the process of estimation should be as simple and cost effective as possible, lowering barriers to entry for new entrants; • It should limit manual intervention in the estimation process for smart meters; and • Contingency for a catastrophic failure of settlement arrangements will also need to be in place.	☑☑	The Load Shaping Service is a greatly simplified process compared to profiling. Profiling requires standing samples of customers, large amounts of standing data and complex calculations that are all removed under the MHHS TOM. Estimation processes have been developed to provide greater detail on the types of estimation undertaken when data is deemed to be invalid. The detailed design work is looking to recommend at GSP Group Correction process that uses the new estimation flags to more accurately allocate error to estimated values. The estimation processes set out for smart Meters should be capable of being automated.

Design Principles – Treatment of NHH customers

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Treatment of non half-hourly settled customers	A number of customers may not have transitioned to HHS. The TOM design work will need to consider how to settle these consumers in the most cost-effective manner whilst limiting impacts on the accuracy of settlement. Full consideration should be given to how to apply reformed HHS arrangements to any remaining non half-hourly sites, to examine the impacts and to ensure appropriate treatment.	☑ ☑	The TOM design allows customers with legacy non-Half Hourly Meter to be settled on register reads and Load Shapes and sets out a Meter Reading Service as a component of the Smart Data Service. <mark>The detailed design work has not impacted the TOM design in relation to the treatment of NHH customers.</mark>

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Design Principles – Change of Measurement Class

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Change of Measurement Class (CoMC)	The TOM design work will need to address the transition period involving the mass migration of sites to HHS. It should consider how best to develop an effective and efficient CoMC process (or other method for migration to HHS) in light of any experience gained from the expected increased migration to HHS arising from changes introduced by elective HHS. This includes who should hold Meter Technical Details for installed smart meters, any necessary changes to relevant industry codes and, if required, how to accommodate change of supplier and/or metering system alongside the CoMC. This will require robust processes for CoMC (or other method for migration to HHS) to be in place. Solutions should aim to realise significant efficiency and consumer benefits.	☑	The TOM design will remove the need for any enduring CoMC process. Within each Market Segment customers can switch between register reads and half-hourly data for use in Settlement. The design also removes the requirement for data to be passed between agents on Change of Supplier. The detailed design is looking to implement an improved appointments process using the registration system as the single source of truth. When implemented this should help with the mass migration of Metering Systems into the MHHS TOM. Changes to the Registration Systems will allow for the discontinuation of Measurement Classes as all the detail for each MSID would be derived from registration data items rather than the Measurement Class.

Design Principles – Settlement of export

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Settlement of export	The TOM design work should consider the potential benefits of including export in mandatory HHS. Specifically: • At a minimum, improvements to the process for settlement of export should provide solutions for elective take-up; • Any settlement arrangements including export should facilitate accurate measurement and allocation of electricity volumes; • The solutions to the settlement of import and export should align in the long term to realise the full benefits of settlement reform. This will improve the accuracy of balancing at distribution network level into the mid-2020s to support increased uptake of micro-generation; and • The enduring settlement arrangements for export should facilitate the implementation of future policy on small-scale low-carbon generation.	☑ ☑	The MHHS TOM design allows for the Settlement of export on the same basis as for import using HH data or register reads. The Ofgem policy decision on data access allows Half-Hourly data to be collected from smart Meters. The BEIS smart export guarantee will also incentivise the collection of export consumption as it provides tariffs for export that can be accessed by customers. Load shapes for export will be based on actual export data for the actual Settlement day and be reflective of the weather, illumination on the day. The existing export profiles for export are derived from Profile Class 8 adjusted using estimates of when small scale renewables would be exporting. Detailed design work on Group correction will allow export volumes to be subject to correction for the first time.

Design Principles – Unmetered Supplies

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Unmetered supplies	The TOM design work should consider HHS of unmetered supplies (both for non half-hourly and existing half-hourly unmetered supplies).The potential to reduce the amount of inaccurate data processed at each settlement run should be considered to provide improvements to settlement performance whilst limiting the burden of change where potential benefits are limited.	☑☑	The MHHS TOM Design uses the existing HH UMS processes with little change. The key change is that the Supplier will need to contract with the Unmetered Supplies Data Service as it would do for other Data Services. The HH UMS Settlement calculations provide a more accurate allocation of UMS consumption to Settlement Periods than is achieved under the existing Profiling process.

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Design Principles – Network charging

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Network Charging	The TOM should facilitate changes aimed at improving the accuracy of data used for the billing of, and determining charges for, distribution networks. These changes should be appropriate for delivering benefits for domestic and small nondomestic consumers settling on a half-hourly basis. The TOM design work should also take account of and accommodate any changes to the network charging regime which have an impact on HHS.	☑	The TOM will allow HH data for network billing where such data can be collected. This will be more accurate per Settlement than the allocation provided be the current NHH arrangements. This is also true for customers settled on register reads where daily advances can be obtained. The CCDG are still awaiting the detailed requirements from the TCR and work on access and Forward Looking charges.

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Design Principles - Transition

Design Principle	Detail	Evaluation	Comment
Transition	As part of the Business Case, Ofgem will develop an approach for the transition to HHS with the aim of providing certainty to industry on the timeframe for change and expectations on them. This will consider the costs and benefits of different implementation timeframes based on the commercial decisions that affect organisations in the transition, including the resources required to manage concurrent industry changes. The work on the transitional approach will need to be informed by the design of the TOM as it develops.	☑☑	The timescales for transition will be set out by Ofgem in their Impact Assessment and Business Case for MHHS. A Transition Approach has been developed by the Design Working Group. The detailed design work is looking at additional transition requirements and will develop the run-off arrangements under MHHS.

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Development Principles

Development Principles – Potential HH data store

Development Principle	Detail	Comment
Potential central data store of Half-hourly data	The preferred TOM includes non-aggregated Half-hourly data from all Meter Point Administration Numbers entering central Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) systems. Consideration should be given to the potential future uses for this data, and ensure that the system design does not act as a barrier. As an example this may include facilitating third party access to the data, in compliance with General Data Protection Regulation, other relevant rules regarding access to data, including the Data Access and Privacy Framework, and the appropriate governance procedures. An example of the type of access could be for public policy uses. Full consideration must also be given to the security requirements of such a database and the security standards any third parties accessing the data must abide by.	AWG consideration

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Development Principles – Data/communications standards

Development Principle	Detail	Comment
Data and communication standards	The data storage, transfer and communication specifications should be standardised across the new systems and interfaces, and these standards will be published. The design should consider whether the changes create barriers to innovation by new entrants or existing business models when providing the data services as described by the preferred TOM. The standards should be specified with potential future system changes in mind and should be flexible to adapt to potential future requirements of the system (eg use of data for calculation of network charges). Market-wide Half-Hourly Settlement is an enabler to many future electricity system changes and full consideration to the potential future requirements should be given to the development. The recommendations set out by the Energy Data Taskforce should also be considered, as appropriate.	AWG consideration? Do we need to identify other use cases?

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Development Principles – Security standards

Development Principle	Detail	Comment
Security standards	The system architecture and interface development should be carried out in accordance with Ofgem's Data & Security Principles and guidance for following NCSC Security Design principles.	AWG consideration?

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Development Principles – Use of data by BSC services

Development Principle	Detail	Comment
Use of data by the Load Shaping Service and other BSC services	The data in central systems should be stored and formatted as to not create a barrier to the data being utilised by the Load Shaping Service as described by the preferred TOM. The Load Shaping Service offers an opportunity for estimates of half hourly import and export to become significantly more accurate. The system architecture design should not be a barrier to many more accurate load shapes categories being created and used for settlement. The data may also be utilised by other BSC services as appropriate. This may include Trading Disputes, Group Correction or Balancing Service Volume Allocation. The system design should consider whether the development is a barrier to these potential uses of the data.	AWG consideration? Do we need to identify other use cases?

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Development Principles – Transition

Development Principle	Detail	Comment
Transition	Taking into account the DWG's transition approach and input from Ofgem's Impact Assessment, the TOM development recommendations will consider potential transition plans. This should consider the appropriate order of system changes and the appropriate time for integration testing. The interaction with, and timings of, other significant industry changes should be considered when considering potential transition plans and IT system changes.	Do we need to consider order of system changes?

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Development Principles – Data Service Qualification

Development Principle	Detail	Comment
Data Service Qualification	The TOM describes new data services that will retrieve, validate, process and submit data to central systems. Some of these will be performed outside of central settlement by third parties. The requirements placed on parties as part of the process of qualifying with the BSC to be able to provide these data services should be considered, especially in relation to secure handling of customer data.	Do we need to specify Qualification requirements or are these part of the legal drafting for ELEXON?

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Development Principles – Whole Settlement considerations

Development Principle	Detail	Comment
Whole settlement system considerations	When developing the recommendations, the impacts on the whole meter to bank process, including end consumers, should be identified and considered. The consideration of options should include identifying whether the design would create significantly increased complexity in systems outside the ones being developed.	Does the design create increased complexity in other systems?

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Public

Summary and next steps

CCDG04 Part B

3 April 2020

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Next steps

- ELEXON will:

  – Continue refining all straw men with comments from CCDG04 Parts A and B, using CCDG member volunteers as needed/available (outputs to be Working Docs A-C)

  – Continue working with other code bodies and Ofgem on preparing Code Change Matrices for CCDG review

  – Continue working with combined CCDG/AWG subgroup on interface requirements

  – Confirm approach to CCDG05 on 21 April 2020 (multiple Skype meetings?)

  – Continue to discuss work plan with Ofgem in light of ongoing coronavirus events

- Members to:

  – Let ELEXON know of any changes to your availability/resourcing for CCDG work