



BSC Qualification
Service
Provider's
Approach to the
(Re)-Qualification
Service

**For the year ending
30 September 2019**

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1 Introduction

Qualification under the BSC allows an organisation to provide services in its Qualified role.

This document provides an overview of the Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA) Qualification process, activities and approach performed by the Qualification Service Provider (QSP).

This is a market entry technique that forms part of the Performance Assurance Framework (PAF) and is managed by ELEXON in its role as the Balancing and Settlement Code Company (BSCCo). The process of Qualification is defined in Section J of the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC), and in Balancing and Settlement Code Procedure (BSCP) 537 -'Qualification Process for SVA Parties, SVA Party Agents and CVA MOAs'.

The Qualification process aims to provide an assessment that an organisation's systems, which may interact with the BSC Systems and other participant's systems, developed outside of ELEXON's control, are in line with BSC requirements and good practice.

2 Responsibilities

The Qualification procedures are followed by organisations wishing to operate under the BSC arrangements in one or more of the following capacities:-

- Supplier (Non Half Hourly, Half Hourly);
- Meter Operator Agent - Central Volume Allocation (CVA);
- Meter Operator Agent SVA (Non Half Hourly, Half Hourly);
- Data Collector (Non Half Hourly, Half Hourly);
- Data Aggregator (Non Half Hourly, Half Hourly);
- Meter Administrator;
- Licensed Distribution System Operator (LDSO) when acting in their capacity as Unmetered Supplies Operator (UMSO) or Supplier Meter Registration Agent (SMRA), and
- Virtual Lead Parties (VLP)

A summary of high level responsibilities for the various stakeholders involved in the Qualification process are provided below:-

Applicant

- Establish contact with BSCCo (qualification@exxon.co.uk) to commence Qualification process.
- Liaise with BSCCo and QSP to understand the Qualification process.
- To perform a self-assessment of its systems and procedures against Code) and support QSP in provision of required evidence.
- Request the Performance Assurance Board to provide advice or clarification or seek endorsement of the plans described in the SAD.

BSCCo

- Explain the Qualification process to the Applicant.
- Provide appropriate guidance and support to the Applicant (if requested) during the application.
- Maintains an up-to-date list of each Qualified person.

QSP

- Carry out a limited risk based review and assessment of the SAD.
- Assess any relevant matters including the risk posed to Settlement and the operation of the Code.
- Review any evidence and verification of the information contained in the SAD (including any test results).
- Provide the Performance Assurance Board (PAB) with a report in relation to the Applicant's application for Qualification and make a recommendation to whether the Applicant has fully completed the required steps.

Performance Assurance Board (PAB)

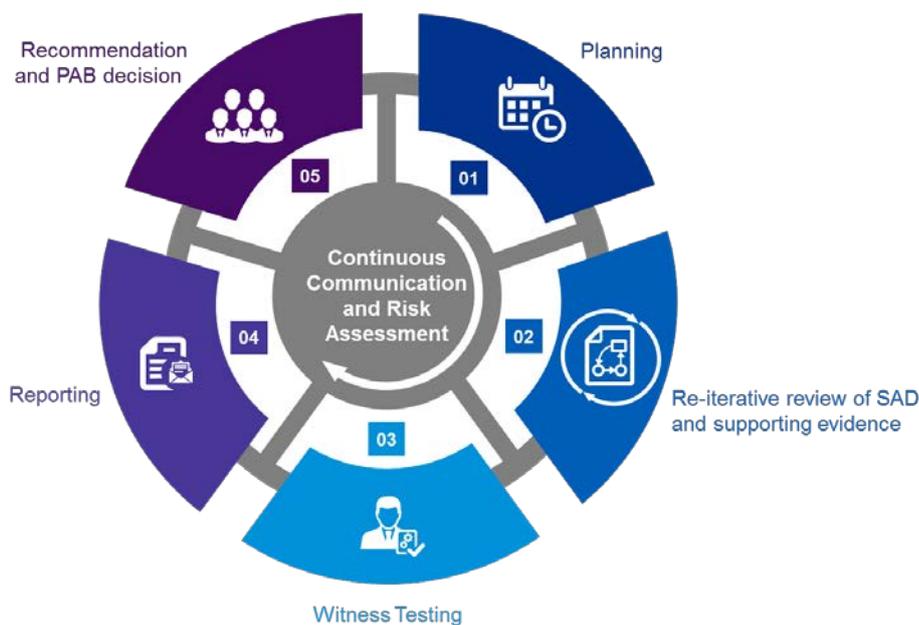
- Maintain responsibility for the Qualification Process, subject to BSC Section J and BSCP537.
 - Carry out the functions, duties and responsibilities relating to the Qualification, re-Qualification, Removal of Qualification and surrender of Qualification processes in accordance with the Code.
 - Notify BSCCo when a person becomes Qualified.
-

3 Overview of Qualification Process and Requirements

Qualification Service processes commence once ELEXON have received a Qualification Letter, or in the case of Suppliers and LDSOs, when they have acceded to the BSC. On confirmation from ELEXON, the QSP will commence planning for the application.

The Qualification ‘Wheel’ depicted on the right highlights the 5 core steps of the Qualification Process specifically:-

- 1 **Planning:** Reiteration of the processes and steps involved and establishing the timelines for completion up to the PAB meeting.
- 2 **Review of SAD and re-review of SAD:** Involves the completion of the Self-Assessment Document (SAD - from Appendix 1 of BSCP 537) by the Applicant and subsequent reviews by the QSP.
- 3 **Witness Testing:** Following the completion of the SAD, the QSP will perform on-site witness testing to review industry specific scenarios, systems and business processes this may also include supplemental evidence that has not been provided as part of the SAD review¹.
- 4 **Reporting:** The QSP prepares an outcome report to the Performance Assurance Board (PAB). This report contains background information and a recommendation required to make a decision on an Applicant’s Qualification.
- 5 **Recommendation and PAB decision:** ELEXON prepares a paper to PAB with a recommendation to make a decision on Applicant’s Qualification. The PAB makes the decision on an Applicant’s suitability for Qualification.



Key principles that are an integral part of the approach adopted by the QSP include:-

- **A limited, risk based review** of each application will be performed throughout the process to evaluate the level of risk to Settlement posed by the Applicant. The QSP will provide a Risk Rating for each Applicant to the BSCCo on a periodic basis;

¹ VLP parties will not be required to undergo witness testing.

- **Advising Applicants** on the application stages and expected processes for Qualification. This helps to remove the perception that ELEXON and the QSP are seen as ‘barriers’ for new entrants;
- **Continuous interaction** with the Applicant throughout the lifecycle of the system implementation / change on commencement of the Qualification process. The aim is to mitigate risk and issues as they arise as early as possible
- **Flexibility** in the submission of the SAD. The Applicant may choose to submit separate sections of the SAD to the QSP for review to increase efficiency and;
- **Secure and convenient data transfer** between parties through the use of QSP’s internally developed Secure File Transfer Protocol or encrypted emails in order to comply with the Applicant’s Information Security Policy. The QSP strongly discourage the use of removable devices such as, USB Flash Drives, Compact Disks, etc. limiting the increased risk of a data breach.

3.1 MRASCo Alignment

For Supplier, UMSO and SMRA applications the QSP can work in conjunction with Master Registration Agreement Service Company (MRASCo) who are required to perform the MRA Entry Assessment and MRA re-Qualification process.

Whilst the market entry processes adopted by the BSCCo and MRASCo are independent of each other and risk assessments are performed separately, there are several stages of the process where alignment can reduce duplicate effort by the Applicant. Activities can be co-ordinated and evidence shared as outlined in the table below:

Qualification Step	MRASCo Alignment
1 Planning	Joint briefing / planning sessions can be held to familiarise the applicant with the Qualification and MRA Entry processes and agree aligned milestones.
2 Re-iterative review of SAD and supporting evidence	Consideration can be given through use of joint storyboards that provide the Applicant with scenarios to run through testing.
3 Witness Testing	Evidence that the Applicant provides to support testing can be provided to both the QSP and MRASCo however, the QSP will attend site independently to perform Witness Testing.
4 Reporting	Reporting is independent of each relevant party.
5 Recommendation and PAB decision	MRA Executive Committee (MEC) approval is required prior to PAB meeting date.

The following sections provide the programme of activities for Qualification. **The programme of activities is summarised from the BSCP537 and therefore does not refer to the QSP.** The BSCCo assign responsibilities for specific activities through to the QSP. These processes and steps are covered within section 5 of the document.

3.2 Qualification Programme of Activities

Ref	Timeline	Actions	Information Flow	
			From	To
1	As required	Information and Guidance on processes provided.	BSCCo	Applicant
2	As required	Qualification Letter , proposed market roles and application fee (if applicable) sent to the BSCCo.	Applicant	BSCCo
3	5 Working days after Ref 2	BSCCo confirms both receipt of documentation and acknowledges in writing that the Applicant intends to commence the Qualification Process.	BSCCo	Applicant
4	Prior to PAB Meeting	Applicant and BSCCo confirm that all required steps have been carried out for applicable roles.	BSCCo Applicant	
5	5 working days after Ref 3 (or as agreed)	Meet to discuss Qualification Process , e.g. SAD and (witness) testing requirements/ schedules ² .	BSCCo	Applicant MRASCo
6	After Ref 5 (as agreed)	Applicant to share a detailed Project Plan outlining the scope of activities.	Applicant	BSCCo
7	After Ref 5 (as agreed)	Complete and submit SAD.	Applicant	BSCCo
8	Within 10 working days of Ref 7	High level review of SAD by BSCCo, feedback provided on any areas where requirements have not been met. If all requirements met, proceed to Ref 10.	BSCCo	Applicant
9	After Ref 8	Applicant updates SAD and resubmits.	Applicant	BSCCo
10	Within 10 working days of Ref 9	BSCCo reviews SAD.	BSCCo	Applicant
11	After Ref 5 (as agreed)	Applicant completes internal systems and process testing; BSCCo confirms that Applicant has met requirements through witness testing ³ .	Applicant BSCCo	
12	After Ref 10 completed	Confirm that evidence review can commence and agree timescales.	Applicant BSCCo	
13	After Ref 12 and as agreed	BSCCo conducts witness testing to review systems, processes and supporting evidence ; feedback is provided where requirements have not been met.	BSCCo	Applicant
14	After Ref 13	Applicant submits final version of SAD signed off by their director.	Applicant	BSCCo
15	As required between Ref 5 and 14	BSCCo send written confirmation of the outcome of the reviews carried out at each stage.	BSCCo	Applicant
16	As required between Ref 5 and 14, but at least 12 working days before PAB	Applicant may appeal against aspects of the review and request that the PAB makes a Qualification determination for their application.	Applicant	PAB
17	As required after Ref 14, but at least 12 working days before PAB	BSCCo provides Qualification report , which recommends whether the Applicant should be Qualified.	BSCCo	Applicant PAB

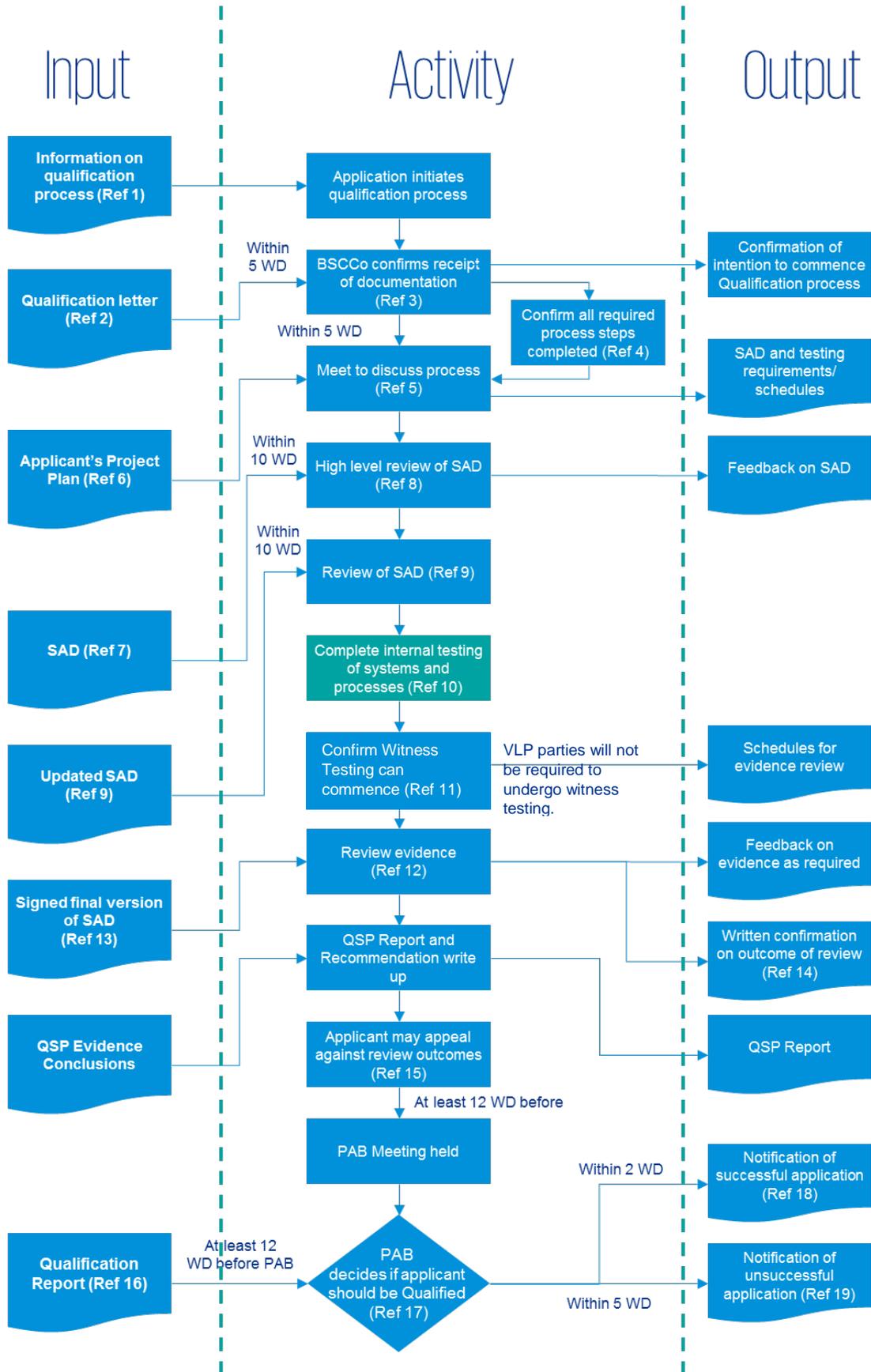
² VLP parties will not be required to undergo witness testing.

³ VLP parties will not be required to undergo witness testing.

Ref	Timeline	Actions	Information Flow	
			From	To
18	At PAB meeting	PAB decides whether Applicant should be Qualified.	PAB	BSCCo
19	Within 2 working days of PAB meeting (Ref 18)	Notification of PAB's decision that application was successful; BSCCo develop RMP in line with section Z 5.7 of the Code and advise CRA to add relevant information to CRS.	BSCCo	All interested parties. Applicant CRA
20	Within 5 working days of PAB meeting (Ref 18)	Notification of PAB's decision that application was not successful; BSCCo provide feedback to Applicant.	BSCCo	Applicant
21	After Ref 2	Applicant may commence with MDD change request process ⁴ .	Applicant	BSCCo
22	After PAB meeting (Ref 18)	Raise MDD Change Request to add Qualified Person information to MDD database in accordance with BSCP509.	BSCCo	SVAA

⁴ A Supplier/LDSO does not have to be Qualified by the PAB before registering in MDD. A VLP does not register in MDD.

3.3 Qualification Process Flow



4 Overview of re-Qualification and Requirements

(Re)Qualification is triggered by a Material Change to a Qualified Person’s systems and processes and must be completed before the change is implemented.

All organisations who are Qualified, excluding Suppliers and VLPs, are required to maintain their Qualified status through the re-Qualification process. This involves maintaining compliance with their obligations under the BSC. Qualified Persons must also perform a Risk and Impact Assessment, prior to changes to their systems or processes to determine if any changes are considered Material Changes.

The ‘Material Change and Triggers for re-Qualification Information Sheet’ provided by the BSCCo contains the key elements for assessing possible triggers for re-Qualification.

Various factors including operational, implementation and data quality issues should be assessed for their levels of risk and probability so that a view can be taken on the likeliness of a change to be material. Triggers for re-Qualification will vary on a case by case basis depending on factors such as market role, scale of operation and IT systems operated.

Under Section J of the BSC, a Qualified Person (with the exception of a Supplier in relation to its participation capacity as a Supplier) shall, on an annual basis, provide to the BSCCo a written statement signed by a Board Director stating whether or not they have been subject to a Material Change.

4.1 Possible triggers for re-Qualification, (but are not limited to):

Change Type	Unlikely Trigger	Likely Trigger	Highly Likely Trigger
System Change	Changes to non-Settlement interfacing systems	A significant change or upgrade to Settlement IT systems	Replacement of Settlement systems with a new, unproven system.
	Minor software upgrades	Replacement of flow router or gateway	Bulk migration of data with industry content between systems
	Software changes that do not affect the structure, format or calculated content of data flows sent to other participants	Upgrade to server or operating system	Upgrade to or replacement of systems which impact inter-operation with other participants.
Process Change	Changes to non-Settlement interfacing processes	Manual process replaced by automated process (industry-facing)	Multiple manual processes replaced by automated processes (industry-facing)
		Process modifications that affect the calculation of any data items that are subsequently transmitted to another participant.	Major rewrite of business processes used for the operation of the agency service.
Staff Change	Changes to appointed sub-contractors	Staff changes due to acquisition of new company	Relocation requiring total staff replacement. Moving part of the service impacting settlement off-shore.

Change Type	Unlikely Trigger	Likely Trigger	Highly Likely Trigger
Growth	Step changes under an agent's previous maximum Certified volume (granted under the Accreditation and Certification process before Modification P197 implementation) would not require a re-qualification	Step changes in number of Metering Systems for which the agent intends to be responsible over the agent's previous maximum Certified volume, or volume capabilities demonstrated previously.	N/A
Non Compliance			Where suggested by the PAB due to the number of non-compliances

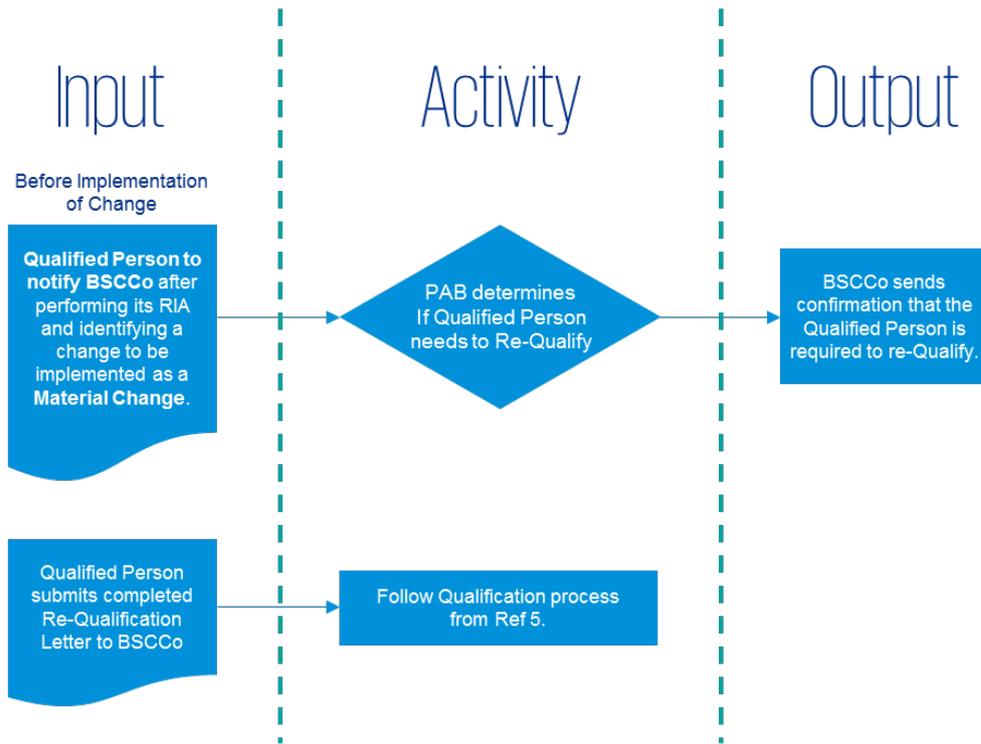
The QSP will undertake the re-Qualification process in the same methodology and approach as the Qualification process following identification and confirmation of a Material Change through review of a Risk and Impact Assessment (RIA) completed by the applicant.

As the Qualified Person has previous experience in the market and has already undergone Qualification, the QSP would expect to spend a reduced amount of time on a re-Qualification application compared to a new Qualification Applicant, although this can vary on a case by case basis.

4.1.1 Re-Qualification Programme of Activities

Ref	Timeline	Actions	Information Flow	
			From	To
1.1	Before implementation of a Material Change(s)	The Qualified Person performs a RIA and identifies if any changes they wish to implement are Material.	Qualified Person	
1.2	As required	The Qualified Person determines if they need to re-Qualify and inform ELEXON of their decision.	Qualified Person	BSCCo
1.2.1	After ref 1.2	BSCCo provides support and guidance to the Qualified Person regarding what might constitute a Material Change.	BSCCo	Applicant
1.3	After Ref 1.1. or 1.2.1	The Qualified Person submits a completed re-Qualification Letter to BSCCo.	Qualified Person	BSCCo
1.4	After Ref 1.3	Follow Qualification process from Ref 5.		

4.1.2 Re-Qualification Process Flow Chart



5 Qualification Process and Steps

All organisations going through the Qualification, or re-Qualification process, excluding VLPs, are required to undergo witness testing.

5.1 Step 1: Planning

Key Objective 'The BSCCo and QSP communicate the processes and required steps to the Applicant, and agree indicative timescales including the expected PAB delivery date'.

Common Pitfalls

- Insufficient information from the Applicant regarding the application leading to higher risk rating.
- Applicant project plan and corresponding timeline is aggressive and unrealistic to achieve a PAB date.



The planning meeting is the first time the BSCCo, QSP and the Applicant collaborate in the Qualification process. The QSP will seek to integrate the session with MRASCo where possible for Supplier, SMRA and UMSO applications.

The planning meeting will allow the QSP to communicate the process and the necessary steps required for the successful completion of the application. In addition it gives an opportunity to set out: key dates (including proposed site visits for evidence review and witness testing); contacts; data requests; and other audit related information.

The following serves as a provisional standing agenda for the Planning meeting:

Planning Meeting Agenda	Primary/Secondary Input
1 Introduction and Objectives	QSP / BSCCo
2 Applicant Summary	Applicant
3 (Re) Qualification Process	QSP / BSCCo
a) SAD Completion	
b) Evidence review	
c) Site visit/witness testing	
d) Risk Evaluation Register (RER)	
4 Timelines (& Milestones)	Applicant / QSP
5 Next Steps & AOB	QSP / BSCCo

The challenges surrounding timely completion of Qualification activities will be communicated to the Applicant to inform them on how timelines and ultimately PAB's decision may be impacted. This includes:

- Overall timelines to go-live set by the Applicant;
- Risk and complexity of the systems/processes and the associated testing required;
- Quality of the submitted SAD and the supporting evidence provided;

- Timeliness of SAD completion; and
- Quality of testing output and extent of outstanding defects as a result of system/process testing.

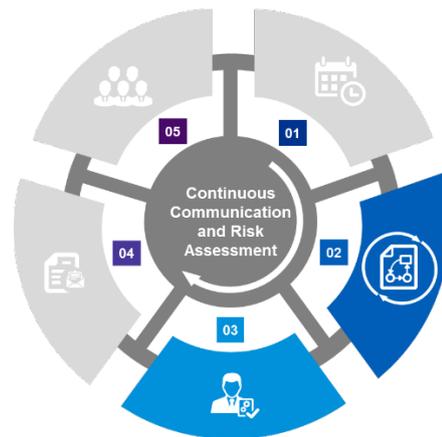
A key date to agree (indicative) is the PAB meeting where the Qualification application for approval or approval with a determination will be presented. In addition, the QSP will determine the complexity and the overall Risk Rating of the application and share it with the BSCCo.

5.2 Step 2 & 3: Review of Self-Assessment Document (SAD) & Witness Testing

Key Objective *'The QSP performs a limited risk based assessment of the SAD and corresponding evidence (documentation or witness testing) to provide our assessment for PAB that the Applicant has demonstrated compliance to the Code and Code Subsidiary documents prior to Go-Live'*

Common Pitfalls

- Lack of adequate responses, incomplete, or no responses to SAD questions.
- Inadequate time allocated for development of business processes and other procedural documentation required to be in compliance with BSCP537.
- Supporting evidence not submitted with the SAD and requiring additional site visit(s) to agree final SAD before determining the scope for witness testing
- SAD is not completed on an iterative basis leading to delayed feedback from QSP and ultimately delays in agreed Qualification milestones. [Refer to Risk #12 in Section 6].
- Issues identified during witness testing leading to further delay in the Qualification process.



The principle of self-assessment is central to the Qualification and re-Qualification process. Applicants perform a self-assessment of their systems and procedures against BSC requirements. The Applicant will be required to undertake the majority of the work themselves (i.e. drafting the SAD responses, performing testing and providing evidence).

The SAD document contains questions that relate to some of the Qualification Requirements for each type of Qualified Person. The SAD does not contain questions on all of the Qualification Requirements which each Qualified Person must comply with. The Qualification Requirements with which each Qualified Person must comply are contained in the Code and Code Subsidiary Documents; these are functions, duties and responsibilities that the Qualified Person must perform.

The SAD contains the following sections that also embody the minimum standards that a Qualified Person must meet:

- Introduction;
- Project management and system development;
- Testing;
- Operational security and controls;
- Change management and risk assessment;
- Management, resource planning and local working procedures;

- Initial data population and/or data migration; and
- Role specific sections (such as Data Collector, Supplier, etc.).

The Qualification Process has been designed to enable Applicants to complete and submit the SAD either as a whole or section by section. It is recommended that the SAD is updated on an iterative basis in order for the QSP to provide feedback and raise any potential observations at the earliest possible stage. This includes the mitigation of common pitfalls that could lead to operational and potential risks to Settlement, such as:

- Compliance requirements not clearly established or managed;
- End-to-end business processes focused on operations and not integrating compliance activities including clearance of data flow related exceptions;
- Roles and responsibilities for ensuring the BSC is followed are not clearly defined in the project and / or for the 'to be' business as usual processes;
- Testing scope is insufficient to cover end to end process flows (including coverage of storyboards expected); and
- Test exit and Go-Live criteria do not explicitly call out BSC compliance.

The QSP will perform a risk based review of the responses to the SAD questions, and the supporting evidence shared to assess the completeness and robustness of the entries. The QSP may request further detail relating to the SAD responses and therefore timely completion of the respective SAD sections will aid in prompt feedback from the QSP.

Subsequent to the review of the draft SAD, the QSP may determine additional updates are required and on completion of these updates will form a final review.

For the Applicant to proceed through further stages of the Qualification process, it is essential that the SAD review is complete and a final SAD is agreed.

5.2.1 Witness testing and evidence review

The QSP in conjunction with BSCCo will determine the extent of additional evidence reviews and witness testing required to support the review of the SAD. This is typically expected to take place at the Applicant's site. A high level description is provided for reference below:

- **Evidence review:** The QSP will review additional documents that support the SAD responses for each SAD section. There are typically a set of standard documents that are expected to be reviewed in addition to supplementary documents based on the individual application. To minimise impact on the Applicant, the QSP may determine that initial evidence is reviewed offsite to aid efficient and timely feedback. Further testing required on review of additional documentation may impact timelines agreed.
- **Witness testing:** The QSP will witness real time execution of specified test scenarios to ensure they are aligned with the Applicant's test plan. BSCCo and MRASCo have provided Joint Storyboards that may be utilised by the Applicant. The QSP may select a sample of the story boards to view testing for onsite. In addition, The Risk Evaluation Register (RER) will be used by the QSP to determine how risks have been mitigated by applicant and potentially for determining witness testing scope. The QSP will share the witness testing scope with the Applicant prior to the site-visit.
- **Witness testing environment:** The QSP will perform witness testing in the test / pre-production environment. It is the Applicant's responsibility to ensure the "test" infrastructure's design, operation, and performance simulates the production / "live" environment as close alignment as possible for the purpose of witness testing. The Applicant should inform the QSP of any variances between the test/pre-production versus the "live" / production environments and provide appropriate rationale and how this may affect scenario witness testing.

5.2.2 Key features of the approach to witness testing are:

Flexibility	Qualification has been designed to be a flexible process that can adapt to meet the needs of a particular Applicant. The approach to witness testing is also flexible.
Scalability	The approach to witness testing establishes a common framework whereby the use of witness testing is scalable depending on an assessment of an Applicant's risk.
Transparency	By agreeing and publishing its approach to witness testing, the PAB ensures that the Qualification Process remains transparent. Applicants will be able to form a reasonable expectation of the amount of testing that will be witnessed during their application and how this may vary if the risks that their application presents are not appropriately mitigated.
Consistency	The witness testing approach is consistently applied across applications. Any variations in approach (due to insufficient risk mitigation) need to be consistently applied to applications in similar circumstances where applicable.

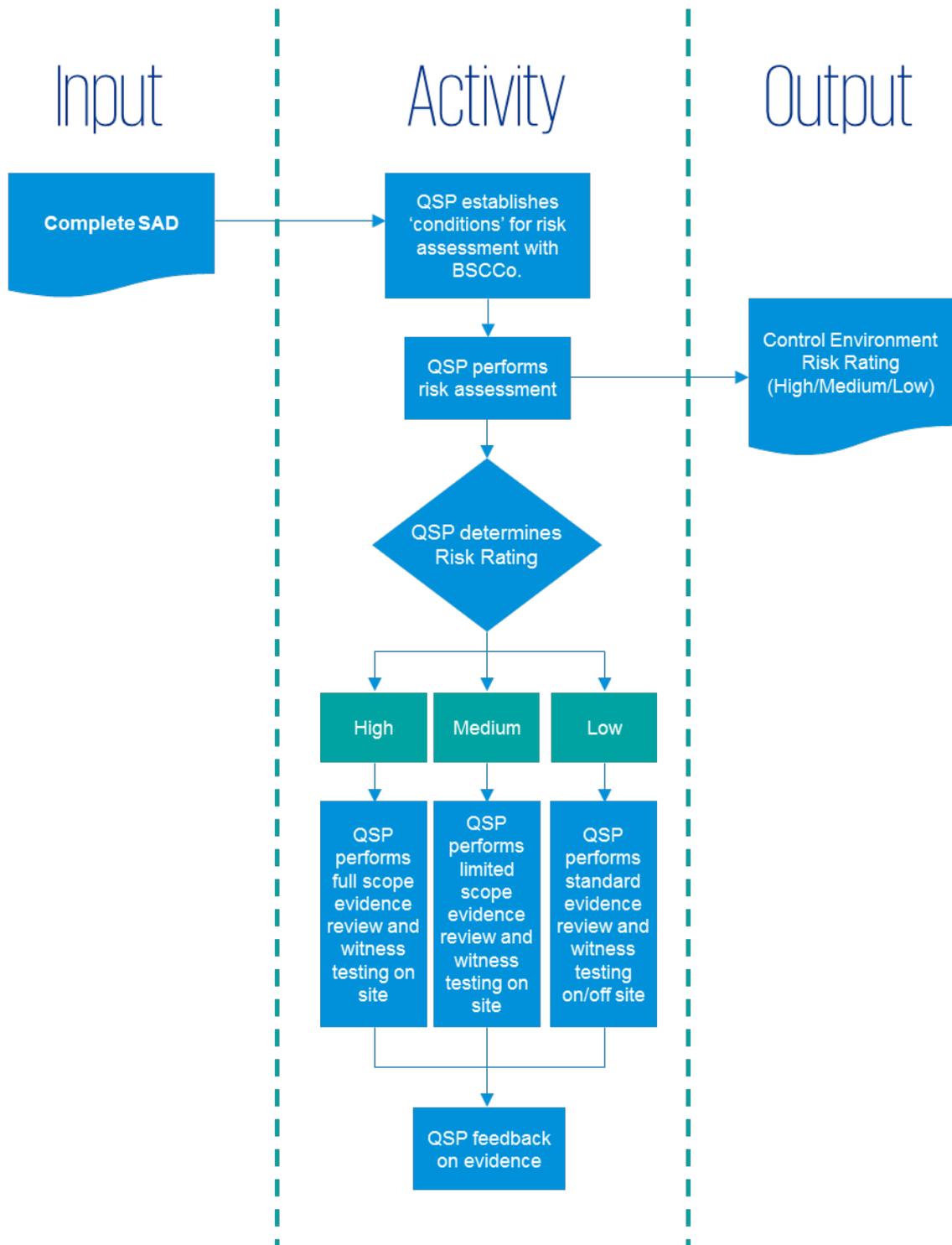
The extent of evidence reviewed and witness testing performed is dependent on the risk of the application and the level of controls demonstrated to date by the applicant. In assessing this risk, the QSP will consider a number of metrics including:

- Approach to testing, specification, plan, expected results;
- Defect/issue management process and volumes identified during system / process testing;
- Regression plans, the ability to roll back to previous systems or processes;
- Test evidence, sign off or authorisation process for test phase exit reports;
- The level of business process and IT controls both documented and evidenced by the Applicant;
- The previous experience of the Applicant and current roles operated in;
- The complexity of the proposed systems and service;
- The use of the proposed systems in the market by other Qualified Persons;
- Intended dimensions of operation (for example volume of MPANS);
- The reliance by the Applicant on any outsourced services;
- Reliance on the witness testing undertaken by MRASCo;
- Confidence in the supporting documentation already obtained during the review and re-review of the SAD.

Where multiple applications are to be Qualified as “off-the-shelf” companies, the applicant is required to evidence that individual/separate (physical or logical) instances for each system is set-up for each MPID to be qualified under the BSC.

For (re)-Qualification, the Applicant should ensure that the quality of test data is representative of the live/production environment in preparation for scenario based testing.

5.2.3 The flowchart below demonstrates the high level process to determine the extent of evidence review and witness testing required.



5.2.4 The table below summarises the variations in the extent of evidence review and witness testing required; based on the risk assessment performed⁵.

	1.High – Full Scope	2.Medium – Limited Scope	3.Low – Standard Evidence
SAD and Evidence review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Standard Evidence — Full listing of key documents required including further support on test plans / scripts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Standard Evidence — Selection of additional documents based on SAD responses 	Off-site review of standard documents* including and not restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Project Initiation (PID) — Project and test plans
Witness testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Population of data flow, exception and report testing scenarios typically from integration testing. — May include supplemental testing for performance, controls and other test cycles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Population of data flow, exception testing scenarios typically from integration testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Control catalogues — Compliance Approach and requirements — Requirements mapping — Test Strategies, scenarios mapping and cycle exit reports — Go-Live criteria No/limited witness testing is performed

* Full listing of standard documents may vary at the time of the application and the QSP will inform the Applicant of what these are during or after the planning meeting.

For those Applicants who are also required to complete market entry processes under the MRA, BSCCo will endeavour to liaise, co-ordinate and align any requirement for witness testing with MRASCo such that the schedule can be optimised for all parties and duplication avoided. Where applicable, BSCCo will take into account information and/or evidence provided for the Applicant’s MRA entry process application.

Any issues identified during witness testing will be communicated to the Applicant on the day. If issues are identified during witness testing, BSCCo and the QSP may choose to re-evaluate the risk assigned to the application. Where issues have been identified, the risk of the Applicant will be re-assessed and the performance of additional tests may be required to be witnessed by the QSP.

If at any point the QSP and BSCCo determine that there is insufficient information or evidence to continue with the process; a decision will be made to place the Application on ‘Pause Point’ until specified criteria are fulfilled by the Applicant. This will be communicated by the BSCCo and the application will not progress to the reporting phases.

⁵ VLP parties will not be required to undergo witness testing.

5.3 Step 4 & 5: Reporting, Recommendation and PAB Decision

Key Objective *For the PAB to make a clear decision on the outcome of the Qualification based on the evidence available and recommendation from the QSP*

Common Pitfalls

- The PAB date is not met as a result of delays in testing and outstanding defects leading to follow up work required from the QSP.
- Unrealistic timescales may result in missed milestones which will result in inability to meet the agreed PAB date.
- Generic risks exist with minimal impact to settlements and therefore need to be evaluated in respect of this.



Following the final review of the Applicant's SAD, completion of all evidence review and witness testing the QSP will issue a Qualification Findings Report (refer to Appendix 1). This will include an independent recommendation on whether the Qualification has met the requirements set out in the BSC. This will be provided to the BSCCo prior to the PAB meeting date.

Rationale of how the conclusion has been reached, assessment of the "Risk to Settlement" of the Applicant and an assessment of risk against each SAD section will also be communicated to the BSCCo. Settlement Risks and their net significance are captured on the Risk Evaluation Register (RER). All the Settlement Risks identified are rated in terms of severity of impact and probability (including a weighting for the strength of controls) within the RER and where feasible, relevant references will be provided for these risks.

The QSP recognises the need to provide clear indications of how conclusions have been reached. Key principles that will assist the QSP in reaching these conclusions include:

- Has the Applicant demonstrated compliance to the relevant BSCPs;
- Has the Applicant demonstrated a sufficient risk awareness and maturity with regard to their involvement in the market;
- Are there any risks or issues identified with the Applicant's processes and systems that will be pertinent to the BSC; and
- The overall risk to Settlement, specifically over completeness, validity and accuracy of data flows in and out of the applicants systems.

As a result of the work performed by the QSP, the following will be reported to PAB:

- Application background and scope – including the role to be applied for, rationale, intention of scale and operation, systems and project methodology adhered to;
- Summary – including key findings, the QSP recommendation and any outstanding areas for consideration and finally a 'risk to Settlement' heat map; and
- Supplementing this information will be key application information, witness testing performed / evidence reviewed and key risks per each of the completed applicant SAD sections.

Note: An example template of the report has been provided within Appendix 1.

The BSCCo, and where requested the QSP, will present the findings and recommendation to PAB in order for a decision to be taken at the PAB meeting.

5.3.1 The Performance Assurance Board (PAB) decision making

The PAB are able to make judgements on an application when it is presented to them at the PAB meeting in accordance with Section J of the BSC (3.3.13) and BSCP537, the PAB shall make a determination as to whether:

- The Applicant's application for Qualification shall be approved; or
- The Applicant's application for Qualification shall be approved, but shall also determine that certain matters are to be complied with or addressed including providing BSCCo Disaster Recovery Test Evidence where this could not be completed during the Qualification process; or
- The Applicant's application for Qualification shall be deferred (including so that the Applicant can provide further information, documentation, evidence, verification and/or testing) until such time as the Applicant can establish that it has satisfactorily completed the Qualification Process and met the Qualification requirements.
- For avoidance of doubt the PAB in its capacity as a decision making body cannot **reject** an application outright.

5.3.2 Derogations

Section J of the Code and BSCP537 set out the Derogations process whereby a temporary relaxation of certain aspects of the Qualification requirements as set out in the SAD may be granted by a Panel Meeting. The QSP will recognise and take account of any Derogations approved by the Panel and invoked by Applicants. Where those Derogations have been invoked by Applicants the QSP will not Qualify the report in respect of such matters.

5.3.3 Post Qualification Closure

Where Determined by the PAB, BSCCo and potentially the QSP may perform additional evidence review and witness testing due to potential operating risks noted that require monitoring. Examples of prior risks include:

- The Applicant has utilised a third party extensively throughout its application and concerns have arisen as to the ability of the applicant to operate independently;
- Significant problems or delays have occurred during the Qualification process and appropriate evidence should be obtained that these do not arise during the go-live operation of the service; and
- Detailed disaster recovery testing has not been performed prior to go-live and a risk remains on the absence of out and inbound flows to the market should a disaster occur.

5.3.4 Future Change Implementation

The QSP will adopt a flexible approach to implementing future changes that can lead to the following:

- Efficiencies in processing of applications without compromising the quality of work undertaken;
- Greater alignment to the risk to settlements and new risks registered within the Risk Evaluation Register (RER); and
- Consideration and therefore alignment to emerging trends in the market and specific focus areas of the PAB;

The QSP will refer all changes through to the BSCCo for consideration in line with the standard change management processes and controls adhered to by the BSCCo. The BSCCo will propose changes to the QSP following initial discussions and the QSP will thereafter follow a standard change control process including logging of a change request to the Qualification Service, tracking of changes, review of changes and subsequent sign off.

Any changes that impact the Qualification Approach adopted by the QSP will be reflected upon in the next release of the Qualification Approach Document (this document).

Implemented changes to BSCP537 will put an obligation for the Applicant to respond to any additional questions to support the new or changes BSCP requirements. The QSP may, as a result, require additional testing to be conducted.

5.3.5 Additional QSP Guidance

QSP Guidance for an effective Qualification

- 1 Seek guidance within planning stages on expected timelines and depth of responses.
 - 2 Prepare and submit a Project Plan for Qualification.
 - 3 Complete the SAD section by section (NB: can be in any order and multiple sections can be submitted at the same time).
 - 4 The QSP encourages the use of SFTP and/or use encrypted emails.
 - 5 Track and action upon any observations raised by the QSP.
 - 6 Responses should be 'stand-alone' and require no further explanation (except where QSP determines further evidence needs to be reviewed).
 - 7 Timelines agreed should be adhered to, while proactively keeping the QSP informed of any delays.
-

6 Service Risks and Mitigations

The QSP have previously noted common pitfalls in the Qualification process; many of these are typical for system based implementations and we would expect the Applicant to follow a robust and effectively managed RAID (Risk, Assumptions, Issues and Dependencies) process.

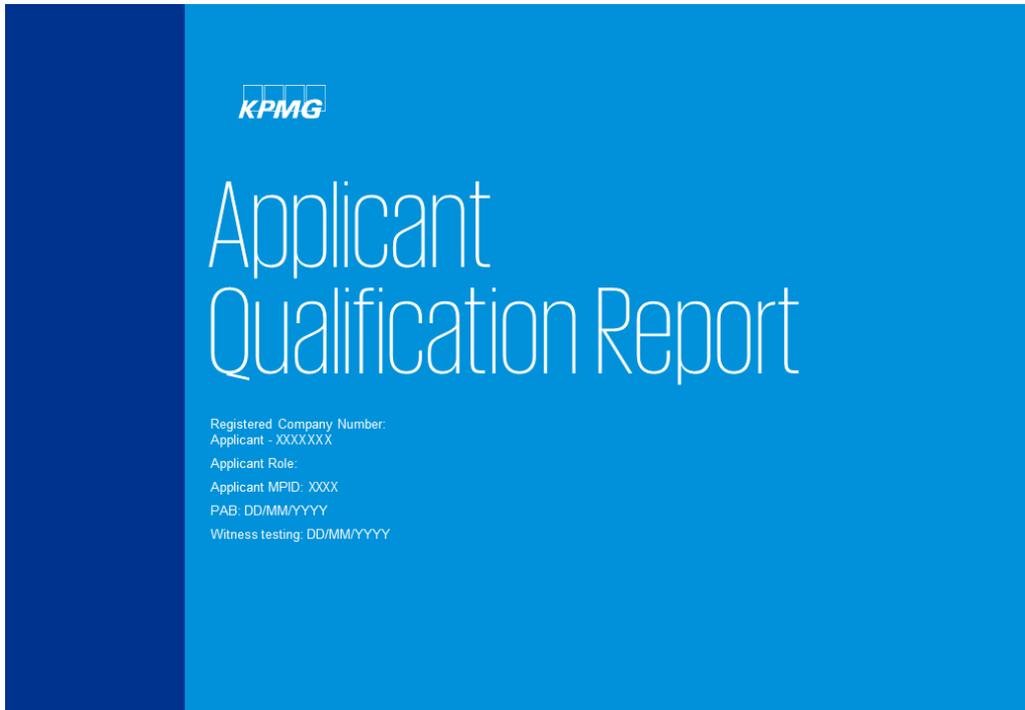
The focus of this section is therefore on the high level risks potentially impacting successful and timely completion of the Qualification application. These risks may not be the responsibility of the QSP; however the QSP has described the mitigations that will be followed to minimise the impact of the risk becoming an issue during the application.

Risk No	Risk Description	Service Risk Rating	QSP Mitigations
1	Inadequate understanding of the Qualification process and steps	High – can lead to expectations not being managed and delays in completing the application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Walkthrough of processes and steps within the Planning Meeting — Guidance and key documents provided to the QSP — Ability to complete SAD online on an iterative basis
2	Non-compliance to the timelines stated within the BSCP 537	High – the various Qualification steps are delayed due to missing of key dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Timetable communicated within the planning meetings — QSP will not commence evidence review and witness testing until confirmation from Applicant received
3	SAD Sections are not completed to standards expected	Medium – non-compliance to the Qualification Requirements and further iterations required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Guidance provided at planning meeting — Ability to update SAD on an iterative basis and therefore can be reviewed and comments fed back
4	Supporting evidence is not provided with the SAD sections submitted	Medium – review of supporting evidence may change the risk rating assigned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The review of evidence is essential prior to determination of witness testing scope — Applicants are strongly encouraged to share supporting evidence along with their SAD submission — ELEXON and QSP have NDA arrangements in place to ensure client data is secure
5	Limited evidence available onsite	Medium – delays in reaching a recommendation for PAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — In this occurrence the application would be placed 'on hold' until the evidence is available — Early visibility of expected documents will assist in preparation including the 'standard evidence'
6	Testing does not align to Test Strategy and requirements initially set	Medium – Evidence and witness testing require follow up and therefore delays in completing application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 'Requirements traceability' is within the standard evidence set to be requested and ideally viewed in advance — In this occurrence the application would be placed 'on hold' until the evidence is available
7	Lack of compliance requirements	Medium – Inability to align compliance to the code to work performed and further evidence required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The importance of establishing compliance requirements based on the Code will be highlighted at the planning meeting

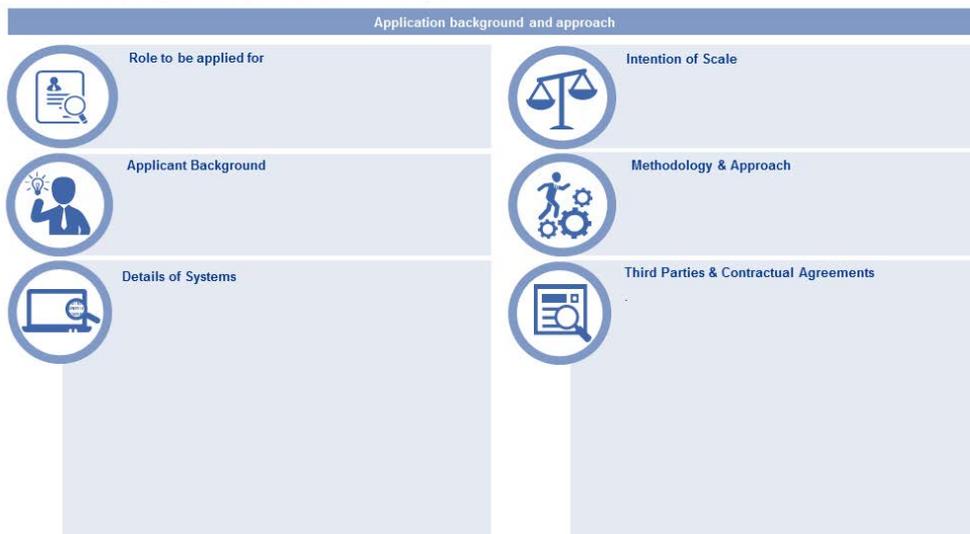
Risk No	Risk Description	Service Risk Rating	QSP Mitigations
8	Applicants submit applications before QSP believe they are ready	High – QSP recommends not to proceed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Review of 'standard evidence' includes compliance requirements and therefore applicant is made aware — This is rare in occurrence and the robustness of the processes and steps that aide the Applicant in being aware of what is required to reach PAB decision
9	Delays in implementation of Project plans	Medium – Qualification steps are delayed due to deferrals in the application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The QSP will investigate any substantial delays in project or implementation plans and determine the overall risk rating of the application — Applicants are encouraged to factor in contingencies for delays while drafting their project plan
10	“Test” environment does not mirror the “live” / production environment	Medium – Application may be delayed until the “test” environment is updated / refreshed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The Applicant is responsible for communicating to the QSP that the “test” environment is standardised and in close alignment with the target environment where witness testing scenarios are to be executed
11	Outstanding BSC Audit issues	Medium – Outstanding BSC Audit issues could impact the application risk rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — For re-Qualification, the QSP will investigate any outstanding BSC audit issues and request a description of rectification plans that are in place from the Applicant — For Applicants Qualifying for additional roles, the QSP may enquire about open BSC audit issues and EFR plans while assessing the risk rating
12	Delays in Qualification process	Medium – Delays in meeting milestones set by the ELEXON may impact on the agreed PAB date for the application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The Applicant is responsible for meeting milestones set by ELEXON — Where deadlines are missed or the application is delayed, a new future PAB date will be communicated to the Applicant — A further planning meeting may be required to discuss new milestones as direct result of the delay

Appendix 1 Qualification Reporting Template

Overview of the reporting structure provided to PAB f or application consideration.



Background and scope



Executive summary



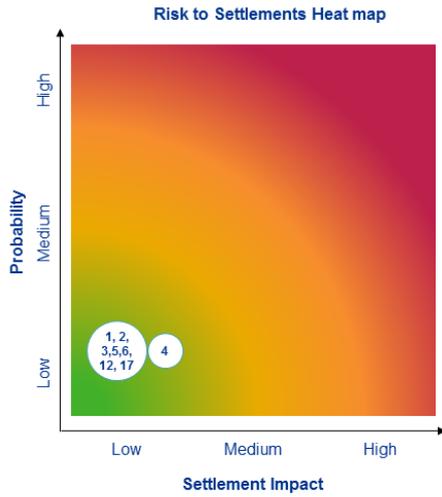
Key findings



Outstanding areas

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• Insert Text



SAD Section	Title	Risk Level
1	Introduction	Green
2	Project Management	Green
3	Testing	Green
4	Operational Security and Controls	Green
5	Change Management and Risk Assessment process	Green
6	Management, Resource and Planning and Local Working Procedures	Green
X	<Role> Business processes and mitigating controls and Exception Management	Green



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Appendix A: Generic Sections

SAD Section and Risk Rating	Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	Witness Testing performed and Evidence reviewed onsite
	1. Introduction	Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement)



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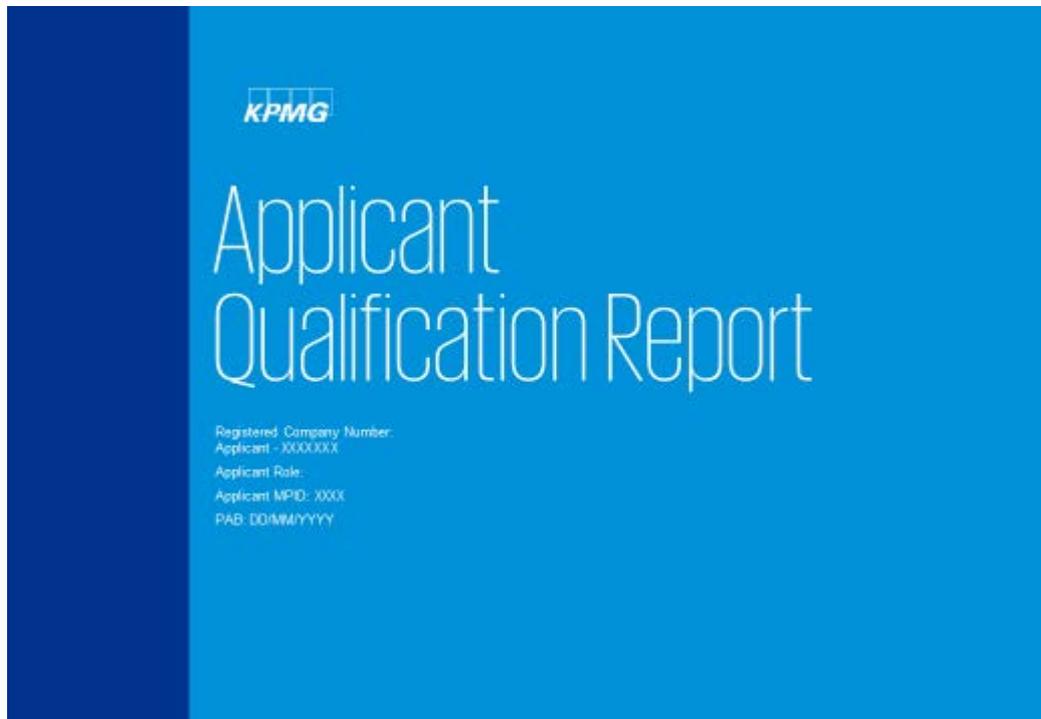
Appendix B: Role Specific Section(s)

SAD Section and Risk Rating	X. ROLE Business Processes and Mitigating Controls and Exception Management	 Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	 Witness Testing performed and Evidence reviewed onsite
		 Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement)	

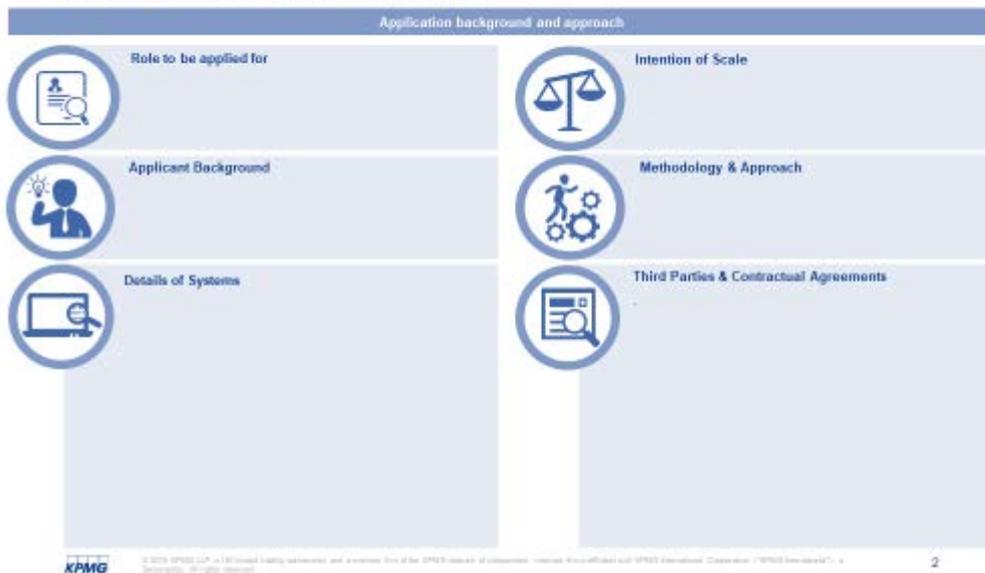


Appendix 2 Project TERRE Reporting Template

Overview of the reporting structure provided to PAB for application consideration.



Background and scope



Executive summary



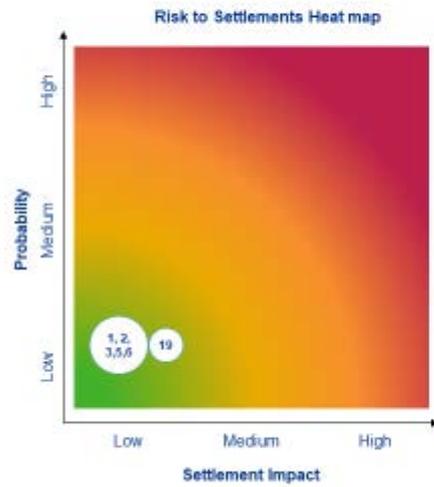
Key findings

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Outstanding areas

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SAD Section	Title	Risk Level
1	Introduction	Low
2	Project Management	Low
3	Testing	Low
4	Operational Security and Controls	Low
5	Change Management and Risk Assessment process	Low
6	Management, Resource and Planning and Local Working Procedures	Low
19	Virtual Lead Party Business processes and mitigating controls and Exception Management	Low

Appendix A: Generic Sections

SAD Section and Risk Rating	Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	Evidence reviewed with SAD
	1. Introduction	

Appendix A: Generic Sections

SAD Section and Risk Rating	2. Project Management	 Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	 Evidence reviewed with SAD
			 Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement)
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Appendix A: Generic Sections

SAD Section and Risk Rating	3. Testing	 Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	 Evidence reviewed with SAD
			 Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement)
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Appendix A: Generic Sections

SAD Section and Risk Rating	 Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	 Evidence reviewed with SAD
	4. Operational Security and Controls	<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">  Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement) </div>
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Appendix A: Generic Sections

SAD Section and Risk Rating	 Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	 Evidence reviewed with SAD
	5. Change Management and Risk Assessment Process	<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">  Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement) </div>
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Appendix A: Generic Sections

SAD Section and Risk Rating 8. Management, Resource and Planning and Local Working Procedures	 Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	 Evidence reviewed with SAD
		 Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement)
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Appendix B: Role Specific Section(s)

SAD Section and Risk Rating 19. Virtual Lead Party	 Key Applicant Information (Notes from SAD and other evidence)	 Evidence reviewed with SAD
		 Key Risks Identified (and if any risk to settlement)
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