

Conflicts of Interest (Col) and Unintended Consequences (UC) Register Webinar

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IFA



Thank you for joining this Webinar.

This webinar will commence at 10:03am.

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- The slides from the webinar will be made publicly available on ENA's website.
- If you would like to receive information about the Open Networks Project or have any feedback you would like to submit, please get in touch with us at <u>opennetworks@energynetworks.org</u>.

Agenda for the session

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Purpose of webinar
- 3. History of the Col and UC Register
- 4. Evolution and Continual Improvement
- 5. How the Risk Register is used today
 - Process
 - Engaged parties / roles
 - Approval process
 - Comms

6. Main Features

- Definitions (risk / status)
- Systemic risk / ONP risk
- Heatmaps

7. Walkthrough of the Register features

- Tabs and Headings
- Heatmaps
- Sample risks

8. Interactive session – Stakeholders and Risk Owners

- Review risks of interest
- Mitigation strategies
- Actions
- Progress
- 9. Wrap Up
 - Feedback capture
 - Action summary

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Purpose of Col and UC Register Webinar



Provide a teach-in on the Open Networks Conflicts of Interest and Unintended Consequences Risk Register

- Background
- Current uses and importance
- How to navigate
- How to engage and challenge

Opportunity to explore the top risks in detail

History: the Col and UC Register – a response to stakeholder concerns

- Part of the wider ENA ONP and Baringa activity on ON Future Worlds in 2018
- COI and UC scoped out with ONP and stakeholders in a workshop 4/12/2018
- Six themes identified
 - Distributional Customer
 Impacts
 - Risk of Regret
 - Operational Viability

- System Security
- System Operator Conflicts
- Market Power and Gaming
- Importance recognised scoped out as a standalone product (ON 2019 WS3 Product 7)
 - Included Conflicts of Interest and Unintended Consequences of the transition to DSO but NOT risks to the DSO model or operations
 - Product to explore risks and focus on mitigation measures
 - **Outputs:** A spreadsheet to act as a risk log and tracker; recommendations for work in 2020
 - **Outcomes:** transparency for stakeholders; better informed decisions on the design of DSO
 - First version shared with ON AG autumn 2019



Evolution of the Col and UC Risk Register

further investigations: stakeholders not aware of improvements to the Col and UC Registers

ON has taken action to address the conflicts of interest but has not engaged sufficiently with stakeholders to understand whether they are happy with the mitigation put in place. 2020 Changes

Introduction of Heatmaps

ON Advisory Group Updates / requests for feedback

Sharing of ON Steering Group Updates

Mitigation Actions linked to ON Products (where relevant) Concerned that this document has become a 'black hole' for stakeholders' legitimate concerns.

Suggest ENA Customer & Social Issues Working Group are involved in product and widening of scope to address the needs of vulnerable customers.

Monitoring activity only adds value if followed up by actions to address / mitigate identified risks. Not clear how Open Networks intend to address risks identified in the risk log

Greater detail on the processes DNOs will implement to avoid conflicts of interest.

Continual improvement - Col and UC Register Focus for 2021



	STOP	START	CONTINUE
 External Stakeholders Awareness rather than content CITA: more focus on impact on consumers esp. vulnerable 		 Refresher Webinar Blogs/Social Media Engage ENA Customer & Social Issues Group to monitor / advise on vulnerable customer impacts More explicit links with DSO implementation plans? 	 Heatmap focus Updated Flags Publish Steering Group updates Mitigation focused approach to Advisory Group engagement
 Internal stakeholders Awareness Unwieldy Relevance to Smart System evolution 	 Quarterly updates – move to 6 monthly with an interim refresh 	 Separate systemic risks from more actionable risks – sub- registers that fit one page Review and communicate interactions with DSO implementation plans Refresher Webinar Blogs/Social Media 	 Heatmap focus Publish Steering Group updates Filters by Product / Owners Updated flags Workstream AoBs

Current position – how the Col and UC Register is used today

Aims



- Focuses on conflicts of interest and unintended consequences raised by stakeholders and provides full
 visibility of activity
- Working with stakeholders, it identifies and tracks mitigating actions needed to ensure a fair marketplace that delivers the best outcomes for all consumers.
- Ensures ON activities and /or activities of third parties are not leading to unfavourable outcomes for any actors in the energy landscape and in particular vulnerable customers.

Process – generic approach to risk management

- Each risk has a risk rating with mitigation strategy(s) and associated actions
- Risk owners are required to review and update their risks on a quarterly basis; ONP quality check and present to WS3 Leads
- Quarterly review and final approval by ON Steering Group and updates to the ON Advisory Group
- Stakeholder input is key; register is open for comments on ENA website and ON AG input sought proactively
- Heatmaps introduced in the Q3 2020 enabling stakeholders and risk owners to focus on the greatest risks and monitor progress more easily.

Col and UC Register Q2 2021 Update

Process Changes

- Detailed review 6 monthly (Q2 and Q4); Heatmaps review (Q1 and Q3)
- ENA Customer and Social Issues (C&SI) Working Group engaged re: risks with direct customer impacts
- More clarity on interactions with DSO Implementation Plans
- Risk owner and stakeholder communication / engagement plan

Structural Changes

- Systemic risks split out separately smaller sub-registers
- Risks captured by Heatmaps identified in Register
- Risks monitored by ENA C&SI Working Group identified in Register
- Filters by Product / Organisation Owner

Content Updates

- No major update in March
- Ofgem A&FLC SCR minded-to decision captured
- Flexible Connection (ANM) Stakeholder Focus Group Workshops and recent deliverables captured
- Work on WS1AP5 Primacy Rules for Service Conflicts commenced



Col and UC Register Contents

Register Tabs

- Readme
- Definitions and Ratings
- Change Log
- COI: Heat Maps / Systemic Risks / Open Networks Project focus
- UC: Heat Maps / Systemic Risks / Open Networks Project focus
- Scorecard
- Out of Scope



Calibration of Risk Impact and Probability

Calibration of Risk Impact		Ofgem's Components of	System Transformation		
Risk Impact	Decarbonisation (Net zero in 2050 target)'	'Minimise the cost of any necessary expansion of network capacity'	'Facilitate effective energy markets'	'Achieve whole system efficiencies (across vectors)'	
3. Critical	The issue will cause a significant component of the action plan to stall throughout GB	The issue will cause the network to expand "unnecessarily" (i.e. non network solutions are a <i>realistic</i> alternative) and a higher cost	Costs to generation and supply of energy are added	Options selected locally across vectors clash and lead to costs that could have ben avoided	
2. Significant	The issue will cause a significant component of the action plan to be delayed in some places	The issue will cause the network to expand "unnecessarily" (i.e. non network solutions are a <i>realistic</i> alternative)	Opportunity to take costs out of generation and supply of energy are within reach but missed	Some effort to coordinate options across vectors was made but could not be pursued	
1. Moderate	The issue will be a hinderance to parts of the action plan	The issue will cause the network to expand but non network solutions are not a <i>realistic</i> alternative	No opportunity to take costs out of generation and supply of energy arises	No effort to coordinate options across vectors is made	
0. Insignificant	The issue will have little or no impact on the action plan	The issue will have little or no impact on network expansion	The issue will have little or no impact on costs or cost avoidance	The issue will have little or no impact on whole system efficiencies	

Calibration of risk probability

Risk Probability	Definitions
3. Near certain	The risk event is expected to occur in most circumstances
2. Probable	The risk event will probably occur in most circumstances
1. Possible	The risk event should occur at some time
0. Rare	The risk event may occur, only in exceptional circumstances

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Definitions: Mitigation Categories and Implementation Status



	Mitigation Categories	Status - Aligned with DSO implementation Plan		
Level	Description	Level	Evidence for level	
Avoid	Avoid – Change plans to circumvent the problem;	1. Not currently planned for implementation	Reflects progress of steps that have been considered by the organisation(s) but are not currently planned for further implementation.	
Reduce	Control / mitigate / modify / reduce – Reduce threat impact or likelihood (or both) through intermediate steps;	2. Initiated	Need identified and planning has commenced	
Accept	Accept / retain – Assume the chance of the negative impact is acceptable	3. Implementing	Implementation plans have started; may include activity pilots to validate solutions.	
Transfer	Transfer / share – Outsource risk (or a portion of the risk) to a third party or parties that can manage the outcome. This may be done financially through insurance contracts or operationally through outsourcing an activity.	4. Completed	Steps are completed, and no further action is required by the organisation(s). Also includes also steps that are now part of normal operations and embedded in management system procedures or similar.	

Heat Map - Conflicts of Interest

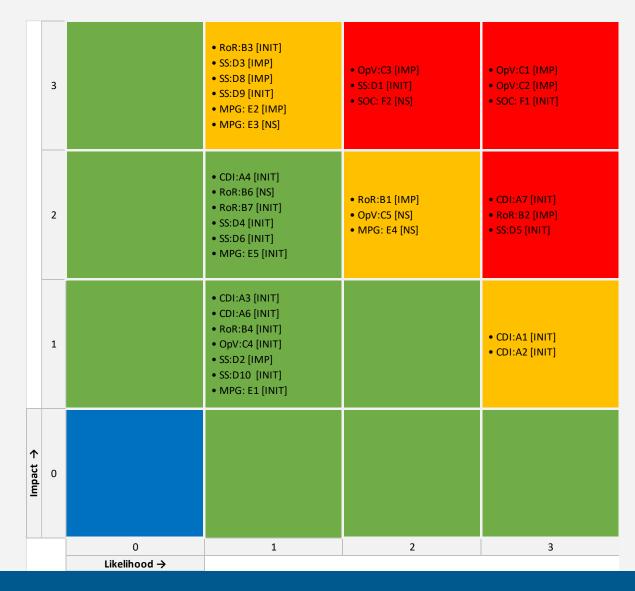
	3			• 10 FC/FS [INIT]	
	2		• 11 DFS [INIT]	 1 NBS [IMP] 2 MOT [IMP] 3 NOS [COMP] 7 NNP [IMP] 	• 4 NAIC [INIT]
	1		• 8 FSD [IMP]	• 9 IDNO [IMP]	
Impact →	0				
		0	1	2	3
		Likelihood →			

Ref	Risk S	Score	Heat	Potential Conflict of Interest
Ker	L	I	Мар	Potential connect of interest
NBS				Networks Biased towards capex Solutions and not flex services
Col 1	2	2	Owner	ONPWS1A
1.4.00			Status	3. Implementing
мот				Flex services Merit Order not Transparent, undermining competition
Col 2	2	2	Owner	ONPWS1A
1.4.00			Status	3. Implementing
NOS				Network Ownership of Storage
Col 3	2	2	Owner	OFGEM
CLOSE?			Status	4. Complete
NAIC				Flex services from funded Network Assets Inhibits Competition
Col 4	3	2	Owner	OFGEM
TUU			Status	2. Initiated
NNP				Network Needs not Promoted sufficiently reduces FSP engagement
Col 7	2	2	Owner	ONP WS1A
			Status	3. Implementing
FSD				Elexibility Services Provider leverage market Dominance
Col 8	1	1	Owner	ONP WS1A
+++			Status	3. Implementing
IDNO				IDNO Regs Framework discourages use of flexibility services
Col 9	2	1	Owner	OFGEM
			Status	3. Implementing
FC/FS				Elexible Connections (ANM) used inappropriately reducing need for Elex Services
Col 10	2	3	Owner	ONP WS1A
+++			Status	2. Initiated
DFS				Network connection processes <u>Delay Flex Services</u> to enable more Flexible Connections (ANM)
Col 11	1	2	Owner	OFGEM
₹ ₩₩			Status	2. Initiated

[STATUS]	KEY
[NS]	Not Started
[INIT]	Initiated
[IMP]	Implementing
[COMP]	Complete

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Heat Map – Unintended Consequences



Ref CDI	Likeihood Customer Di		HEATMAP	STATUS	Owner	Potential Unintended Consequence Customer Distributional Impacts
A1	3	1	A	Initiated	WS1A, WS5 & OFGEM	Inclusivity: Unequal customer opportunities in flex services
A2	3	1	A	Initiated	OFGEM	Perceived unfairness of more cost reflective charging principles
A3	1	1	G	Initiated	OFGEM	Elec supply availability/performance becomes inconsistent across different areas
A4	1	2	G	Initiated	OFGEM & WS1A	TPIs not acting in consumer interest leading to industry/customer dissatisfaction /disengagement
A6	1	1	G	Initiated	OFGEM	Consumers on passive networks pay for DSO operations, for which they perceive no benefits
A7	3	2	R	Initiated	OFGEM	Diminishing share of customers pay more of the network costs
RoR	Risk of Regr				WS1A &	Risk of Regret
B1 B2	2	2	A	Implementing	WS1B WS1A	Industry too focused on markets, overlooks benefits of tech solutions. Customer costs increase.
B2 B3	3	3	A	Implementing Initiated	OFGEM &	Stranding of flexibility assets because Network needs change DNOs introduce DSO functions not needed in the medium/long term due to improved network access and
					WS3, WS1A WS1A	charging signals
B4	1	1	G	Initiated	WS1B	Customers overpaying or DNO business case for existing FSPs changes fundamentally
B6	1	2	G	Not yet planned	WS2	Queue Management changes could create a number of unintended consequences
B7	1	2	G	Initiated	WS1B P5	Stakeholders take inappropriate actions due to misunderstanding network data
OpV C1	Operational 3	Viability 3	R	Implementing	WS1A & WS1B	Operational Viability Sub-optimal dispatch.
C2	3	3	R	Implementing	WS1A & WS1B	Conflicting signals from control systems; market participants lack understanding
СЗ	2	3	R	Implementing	WS1A, WS1B & WS2	Increased difficulty in assessing the generation capacity required by the system
C4	1	1	G	Initiated	OFGEM	Lack of incentives for innovation in technological solutions
C5	2	2	A	Not yet planned	OFGEM, BEIS, WS1A & Networks	Market Oscillation
SS	System Secu	rity		plannea	a networks	System Security
D1	2	3	R	Initiated	OFGEM & BEIS WS1B & WS1A	Clarity of accountabilities reduces across DNO/DSO and TO/ESO especially with respect to system security / resilience
D2	1	1	G	Implementing	WS1A	Arbitraging of different non/part-delivery penalties
D3	1	3	А	Implementing	OFGEM, BEIS & ENA	Increasing reliance on external communication infrastructure
D4	1	2	G	Initiated	WS1B & WS1A	DSOs focus primarily on local thermal constraints increasing the wider system risk
D5	3	2	R	Initiated	WS1A TEF Pilots	Impact of FSP gaming on system security
D6	1	2	G	Initiated	WS2 WS1A	Reduced network headroom (as a result of efficient markets)
D8	1	3	A	Implementing	DNOs, NCSC, BEIS	Information availability facilitates hackers and cyber criminals
D9	1	3	A	Initiated	Ofgem / BEIS ENA ONP TEF Pilots	Uncoordinated approaches to new markets reduces system security
D10	1	1	G	Initiated	TEF Pilots WS1A	DNO/TO receives an unplanned benefit through a peer-to-peer trade that is unrewarded.
MPG	Market Powe	er and Gami	ng			Market Power and Gaming
E1	1	1	G	Initiated	OFGEM & WS1A	Existing mandatory requirements become "paid services" (E.g. RoCoF / Power Quality / Inertia) ; potentially increasing consumer costs
E2	1	3	A	Implementing	WS2 WS1A	information shared via the SWRR could provide parties with an unfair market advantage.
E3	1	3	A	Not yet planned	OFGEM	Ability for generators to trade ROCs (or equivalent) rates for flexibility amongst themselves
E4	2	2	A	Not yet planned	WS1A	Providing visibility of emerging constraints may provide parties with the ability to trigger / game the constraint
E5	1	2	G	Initiated	OFGEM ENA ONP	Lack of incentives for innovation in commercial solutions could prevent smaller Market Actors from adopting a more innovative delivery approach or flexibility coming to market
soc	System Oper	rator Conflict	ts		W(\$2.02	System Operator Conflicts
F1	3	3	R	Initiated	WS2 P2 ESO	DNO / TO connection timelines erode the business case for services
				Not vet		

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Systemic Risks

Determining "Systemic Risks"

- Largely systemic to the energy industry
- Mitigation sits primarily with other bodies e.g. Ofgem or BEIS
- Risks that are very broad / can never be fully mitigated and therefore captured within the principles of the DSO Implementation Plans
- Subjective to a degree

Systemic Risks Examples

COI	Risk
COI_8	Market dominance abuse of flexibility provider/lack of market liquidity and competition
A1	Inclusivity: Unequal opportunities for different customer groups wishing to participate in flexibility markets and in particular vulnerable customers
A4	Third party intermediaries do not act in consumer interest leading to industry dissatisfaction. Consumers may not see the full value for their services. Poor consumer experience could reduce the levels of engagement.





Col and UC Risk Register Walkthrough

<u>Walkthrough – Screensharing of the Register</u>

• Main tabs / headings

- Readme
- Definitions and Ratings
- Change Log
- COI Heat map / Systemic Risks / ONP Focus
- UC Heat map / Systemic Risks / ONP Focus
- Scorecard
- Out of Scope

Main Filters

- Heat map rating
- Customer and Social Issues
- Updates applied
- Workstreams

Risk examples

• Interactive session – stakeholder led

- Opportunity to review risks of interest
- Examine mitigation strategies
- Discuss mitigation actions
- Progress to date



Wrap Up and Key Dates



- Recap feedback / actions
- Next steps
- Slido poll

Date	Activity	
June 2021	2021 Q2 Col and UC Risk Owner Review	
22 nd July	ON Steering Group Approval	\checkmark
30 th July	2021 Q2 Col and UC Risk Register Published	\checkmark
4 th Aug	Col And UC Webinar	
2 nd Sept	ON Advisory Group	
Sept 2021	2021 Q3 Col and UC Heat Maps Review	
Oct 2021	2021 Q3 Col and UC Heat Maps Review Published	
Dec 2021	2021 Q4 Col and UC Risk Owner Review	
Jan 2022	2021 Q4 Col and UC Risk Register Published	



Annexes – Backup slides

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	Risk Description
Col 9	IDNO revenue driven by demand so no incentive exists to encourage alternate solutions; customers on these networks cannot benefit from flexibility services
A1	Inclusivity: Unequal opportunities for different customer groups wishing to participate in flexibility markets and in particular vulnerable customers
A2	Perceived unfairness or consumer backlash from a move away from 'postage stamp' principles (charges are the same for all customers within a DNO area)
A3	Electricity supply availability/performance becomes inconsistent across different areas. Customers experience outages.
A4	Third party intermediaries do not act in consumer interest leading to industry dissatisfaction. Consumers may not see the full value for their services. Poor consumer experience could reduce the levels of engagement.
A6	Consumers on passive networks end up paying for DSO operations, for which they perceive they do not see benefits
A7	A diminishing share of electricity customers are left to pick up more of the network costs



COI	Risk	
COI_8	Market dominance abuse of flexibility provider/lack of market liquidity and competition	
Col_9	IDNO revenue driven by demand so no incentive exists to encourage alternate solutions	

Annex C Unintended Consequences - Systemic Risks (23 of 33)

Annex C Unintended Consequences - Systemic Risks (23 of 33) CNC			
UC	Risk	UC	Risk
Distributio- nal Customer Impacts	 Perceived unfairness or consumer backlash from a move away from 'postage stamp' principles (charges are the same for all customers within a DNO area) Bectricity supply availability/performance becomes inconsistent across different areas. Customers experience outages. Third party intermediaries do not act in consumer interest leading to 	System Security	 D3 Increasing reliance on communications infrastructure D5 System security impacted as a result of gaming D6 Reduced headroom (as a result of efficient markets). D8 Information availability facilitates hackers and cyber criminals D9 Reduced system security
	A4 industry dissatisfaction. Consumers may not see the full value for their services. Poor consumer experience could reduce the levels of engagement.	Market power and gaming	E1 Risk of existing mandatory requirements becoming "paid services" (E.g.Power Quality / Inertia), potentially increasing cost to consumers
	A6 Consumers on passive networks end up paying for DSO operations, for which they perceive they do not see benefits A diminishing share of electricity customers are left to pick up more		E2 Risk that information being shared via the Embedded Capacity Register (ECR) provides parties with an unfair market advantage.
	^{A7} of the network costs		E3 Ability for generators to trade ROCs (or equivalent) rates for flexibility amongst themselves
Risk of Regret	 B1 Higher costs to UK customers - Industry is too focused on markets and overlooks the benefits of technological solutions B2 Stranding of flexibility assets; conversely this may be a good outcome if a net saving to UK current and future customers Network companies spend money building out SO functions which 		Giving third parties visibility of emerging constraints may E4 provide them with the ability to trigger those constraints which they are then paid to resolve
	 B3 are not needed in the medium/long term because better network access arrangements and charging signals are in place R4 Network consumers overpaying or the business cases for existing 		Lack of incentives for innovation in commercial solutions, potentially E5 preventing smaller Market Actors from adopting a more innovative delivery approach or flexibility coming to market
	 ^{b4} Flexibility Service Providers (FSPs) disappears. ^{B7} Stakeholders take inappropriate actions based on misunderstanding of network capacity information 	Market Power &	F1 DNO / TO connection timelines can erode the business case for services
Operational Viability	C4 Lack of incentives for innovation in technological solutions	Gaming	F2 Regulatory claw-back of asset allowances / funding for flexibility procurement



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