

# Open Networks Challenge Group

7<sup>th</sup> July 2022

# Agenda

Item	Start	Finish	Time	Item	Presenter
1	14:00	14:05	5	<b>Welcome</b>	Maxine Frerk (Challenge Group Chair)
2	14:05	14:10	5	<b>Challenge Log</b> <i>Standing item, no challenges currently logged.</i>	Farina Farrier (Head of ON, ENA)
3	14:10	14:20	10	<b>Recent industry developments and ON impact</b> - Recent industry developments - Update on flexibility workstream activities	Ben Godfrey (Flexibility Services Chair) Andy Wainwright (Whole Energy System Chair)
4	14:20	15:00	40	<b>Overarching Common Framework for Flexibility (WS1A P0) and 2023 scope</b> - Seeking early input on draft framework and 2023 scope.	Farina Farrier (Head of ON, ENA) Avi Aithal (ON Technical Lead)
5	15:00	15:10	10	<b>Break</b>	
6	15:10	15:40	30	<b>Flexibility Products (WS1A P6)</b> - Seeking feedback on key aspects of Flexibility product definitions for alignment. Review material: <a href="#">Draft Active power products report</a>	Avi Aithal (ON Technical Lead)
7	15:40	16:10	30	<b>Carbon reporting methodology (WS1A P7)</b> - Seeking feedback on proposed carbon reporting and forecasting methodology. Review material: <a href="#">Draft Carbon reporting and forecasting methodology</a>	Sam Do (Product lead, UKPN)
8	16:10	16:20	10	<b>Break</b>	
9	16:20	16:35	15	<b>Mid-year progress update</b> - Overview of key progression to date against baseline	Sotiris Georgiopoulos (ON Chair) Farina Farrier (Head of ON, ENA)
10	16:35	16:45	10	<b>Future Challenge Group session</b> - Future agenda and proposal for in-person meeting at ENA office in London	Avi Aithal (ON Technical Lead)
11	16:45	16:50	5	<b>AOB</b> - Upcoming ENA events & consultation	Maxine Frerk (Challenge Group Chair)

# Challenge Log

# Recent industry developments and ON impact

Recent industry developments and flexibility workstream activities

Ben Godfrey (Flexibility Services Chair)

Andy Wainwright (Whole Energy System Chair)

## Recent industry & flexibility developments

### ESO

- Draft RIIO-2 Business Plan 2 (BP2)
- Electricity Transmission Network Planning Review
- Power Responsive conference (13<sup>th</sup> Jul-22)
- FES launching 18<sup>th</sup> Jul-22
- ESO Market reforms in conjunction with REMA

### DSO

- T-D whole electricity coordination registers
- Future of local energy institutions and governance call for input
- RIIO-ED2 determinations

### Flexibility workstream developments

- Dispatch alignment recommendations (WS1AP3)
- CEM consultation outcome & next steps (WS1AP1)
- GB-wide Flexibility figures
- Flexibility Consultation & webinar

What are the industry development with the greatest impact on your organisation?  
In addition to the above what other areas should ON keep informed of?

# Overarching Common Framework for Flexibility (WS1A P0) and 2023 scope

Early input on draft framework and 2023 scope.

Farina Farrier (Head of ON, ENA)

Avi Aithal (ON Technical Lead)

**Product team discussion  
ongoing. Content to be brought  
to the Challenge Group directly**

# Break





## Flexibility Products (WS1A P6)

Seeking feedback on key aspects of Flexibility product definitions for alignment.

Review material: [Active power products report](#)

Avi Aithal (ON Technical Lead)

# Introduction to Flexibility Products (WS1A P6)

## **Background**

Under Open Networks in 2018 and 2022 product teams standardised the parameters for DNO procured active power flexibility products. To meet individual network and stakeholder needs there has been slightly variation between networks implementation of these standard products.

## **Scope**

2022 work looks to identify the key areas of divergence and reasoning behind them, with a view to gaining stakeholder feedback on how to market these services in the future. Feedback will inform if and how definitions will be aligned, alongside an update of the flexibility product catalogue, and reviews of stackability and reactive power products.

# Review of existing products

Agreed Active Power Product definitions	
Active Power Product	Definition
Sustain	The Network Operator procures, ahead of time, a pre-agreed change in input or output over a defined time period to prevent a network going beyond its firm capacity.
Secure	The Network Operator procures, ahead of time, the ability to access a pre-agreed change in Service Provider input or output based on network conditions close to real-time.
Dynamic	The Network Operator procures, ahead of time, the ability of a Service Provider to deliver an agreed change in output following a network abnormality.
Restore	Following a loss of supply, the Network Operator instructs a provider to either remain off supply, or to reconnect with lower demand, or to reconnect and supply generation to support increased and faster load restoration under depleted network conditions.

## Areas of divergence- summary

Parameter	SUSTAIN DNO interpretation	SECURE DNO interpretation	DYNAMIC DNO interpretation	RESTORE DNO interpretation
Network constraint	Pre-Fault	Pre-Fault / planned outage	Network abnormality	Network abnormality
Procurement timescale	Annual/Season	Annual/Season	Annual/Season	Annual/Season
Payment mech	Utilisation only	Availability & Utilisation	Availability & Utilisation / Utilisation only	Utilisation only
Availability Agreement period	Pre-determined	Year ahead / 2 weeks ahead / Week ahead	No availability / Week ahead / 2 weeks ahead	N/A No availability
Utilisation Instruction	Scheduled contract stage	Week ahead / Real time / Within day	Real time / Within day / day ahead	Real Time
Dispatch mechanism	Scheduled / Self dispatch	API - 15 mins / Phone / Email	API - 15 mins / Phone / Email	API / Phone / Email

## Areas of divergence

### Secure

- Point at which that availability is agreed, varying from 1 week ahead to the year ahead stage.
- Forecast availability and utilisation window. Availability agreed at the year-ahead stage can give higher revenue certainty to Providers and confidence in contractual availability for the DNO's. However, can also potentially exclude them from participating in other market opportunities as regular unavailability declarations can impact the DNO's confidence in these services.
- Timing of the utilisation instruction, varying from being issued in real time with up to 15 minutes ramping period, or earlier in the day notifying the provider of the utilisation window start time. These instructions can also vary between using an API interface, phone call or email.

### Dynamic

- Some networks use Dynamic products as a close to real-time service to supplement the pre-fault products – Secure and Sustain - to meet market appetite for different market timeframes. The utilisation price can be varied monthly, and the volume is declared within-day. We are keen to understand industry views on using the same products in different timelines, or separately defining different products to achieve this.
- Similarly to the Secure service, there is also divergence on the timing of the utilisation instruction and the dispatch mechanism for issuing this instruction.

## Points of discussion

- We are keen to understand whether industry would value the creation of a new product similar to a near real-time operating Dynamic service, whereby DNO's procure at the day ahead stage any further flexibility required to address a forecasted shortfall. This could also be used to manage any notices of unavailability from existing contracted Providers and would be a utilisation only product.
- Or use existing products in different timescales. We are keen to understand what the preferred approach might be.
- Either of these would address the deviation currently seen within the Dynamic product, and reflects the work undertaken in WS1A product 2, which looks to facilitate a move towards closer to real-time procurement through processes and prequalification requirements, and WS1A Product 4, which is looking to standardise the common contract for flexibility by moving towards a more framework style approach.

## Stakeholder questions

1. **Are the four active power products clear and easy to understand?**
2. **What are the most important parameters to you in terms of distinguishing between products?**
3. **Do you view the current divergence between different DNO's interpretation of products, such as through availability and utilisation agreement periods, procurement timescales, and payment mechanics as a barrier to participation? If yes, would you prefer these to be defined as separate products for clarity?**

# Carbon reporting methodology (WS1A P7) Discussion and input on methodology.

Review material: [Carbon reporting and forecasting methodology](#)

Sam Do (Product lead, UKPN)



## Introduction to Carbon reporting methodology product (WS1A P7)

1. **The Smart Systems and Flexibility Plan** – Action 3.6 requires networks and system operators to have consistent methodologies for carbon reporting by 2023. Product team formed to deliver this objective.
2. **Policy intent** – increase transparency and consistency of carbon impact to inform future possible interventions to make consistent with net zero.
3. **Product scope** – consistent methodology for April 2023 C31E report submission and recommendations for future work
4. **Approach**
  - representatives from DSOs, ESO, BEIS, input from Ofgem
  - agreed scope, review of other methodologies, checked in with Ofgem/BEIS
  - Industry consultation and update

# Carbon impacts of flexibility services

Stage in flexibility life-cycle >	Investment decision	Procurement	Pre-dispatch	Dispatch	Post-dispatch	Decommission
<b>Counterfactual emissions</b>	Emissions from network solution	Alternative DERs contracted	Alternative DERs contracted	Alternative DERs dispatched	Alternative DERs dispatched	Network solution or alternative DER end-of-life emissions
<b>Attribution to DSO flexibility service (first order effects)</b>	Emissions from flexibility services	Embedded emissions from contracted DERs <b>Indirect</b>	Standby emissions – e.g. part loaded DER if required on hot-standby <b>Direct</b>	Dispatch emissions - e.g. fuel combustion, reduced electricity consumption. <b>Direct</b>		End-of-life emissions from contracted DER <b>Indirect</b>
<b>Consequential</b>	Emissions from higher network losses due to higher grid utilisation	Change in wider market e.g. wholesale, balancing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BESS pre-charging.</li> <li>Change in wider market e.g. wholesale, balancing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ramp-up/down emissions.</li> <li>Change in wider market e.g. wholesale, balancing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy efficiency rebound effect.</li> <li>DSR payback.</li> </ul>	Change in wider market e.g. wholesale, balancing. <b>Consequential</b>

Out of P7 scope ↑

← Out of P7 scope

## Background

### **Flexibility services can increase or reduce carbon emissions, categorised into**

- **Direct impacts** e.g. fuel combustion – included
- **Consequential impacts** e.g. displacing grid generation, charging, payback – included
- **Indirect impacts** e.g. embedded emissions – recommend as part of future work in 2024
- **Counterfactual impacts** e.g. reinforcement – out of P7 scope

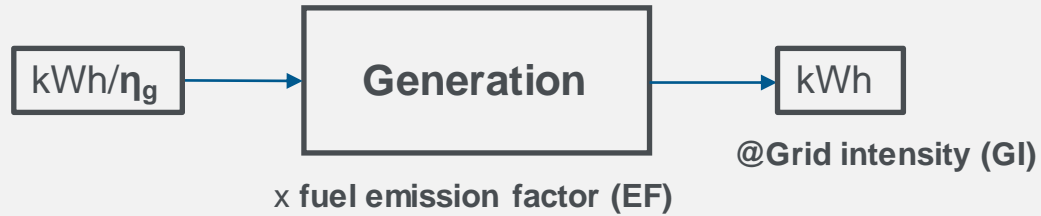
### **Flexibility services considered**

- **Increase exports / reduce imports** – included
- **Reduce exports / increase imports** – planned for later this year
- **Flexible connection curtailment** – not a flexibility service, out of P7 scope

## Summary of proposed methodology

- **Narrow reporting boundary (direct + consequential)**
  - Comparable with ESO
  - Data more standard and available
  - Achievable within Open Networks timetable
- **Consistent calculation methodology**
  - Standard assumptions per technology category
  - Centrally calculated by DSOs
  - Standard industry conversion factors
- **Consistent report format**
  - Distribution Flexibility Services Procurement Report
  - Table by technology showing energy and carbon impact
  - Narrative and charts

# Calculation methodology

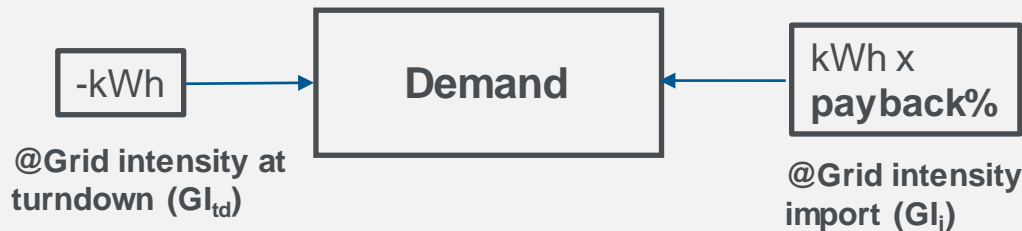


For **generation export**, the carbon impact is:

- combustion of the fuel (direct) = + kWh/η<sub>g</sub> x EF
  - displacing grid generation at export (consequential) = - kWh x GI
- For bioenergy, report on both inclusive and exclusive of CO2 released during combustion.

For **storage export**, the carbon impact is:

- carbon intensity of the input energy (consequential) = + kWh/η<sub>s</sub> x GI<sub>i</sub> (if from grid), (kWh/η<sub>s</sub>)/η<sub>g</sub> x EF (if from generator)
- displacing grid generation at export (consequential) = - kWh x GI<sub>e</sub>



For **demand reduction**, the carbon impact is:

- reduced grid imports during the turn-down (direct) = - kWh x GI<sub>td</sub>
- increase in grid imports during “payback” or load shift (consequential) = + kWh x payback% x GI<sub>i</sub>

\*kWh is the dispatched energy, η is efficiency, GI includes losses

## Proposed data sources

Factor type	Source	Notes
Fuel emission factors	<u>BEIS/Defra</u>	CO <sub>2</sub> e, Gross CV. Updated annually.
Efficiency	<u>BEIS Electricity Generation Costs 2020</u> – [A] <u>Coal – DUKES</u> – [B] <u>BEIS Storage Costs and Assumptions 2018</u> – [C]	The DUKES report is updated annually, however the others are one-off reports.
Grid intensity	<u>Green Book data tables</u>	Average of consumption long-run marginal factors, use most recently updated value rather than forecasts (2021 at time of writing). Irregularly updated.
Payback%	<u>Low Carbon London report</u>	From a one-off innovation trial. Assume 21% for reduction services, based on the average of trial events. Assume 100% for load shifting solutions.

# Distribution Flexibility Services Procurement Report

- **Table** – in following format showing energy and carbon impact, accompanying narrative, chart encouraged.
- **Data template** – recommend inclusion of carbon impact per dispatch and technology subcategories
- **Metrics** – dispatch intensity = total carbon impact divided by total energy delivered

LC31 Technology Category	Requested energy (MWh)	Delivered energy (MWh)	Direct carbon impact (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Consequential carbon impact (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Fossil – Gas				
Demand				
Stored Energy				
...				
...Total				

## Recommendations for further work

### Implementation

- Revision post consultation by Q4 2022
- Addition of Demand Turn Up / Generation Turn Down services by Q4 2022
- Reconvene product team to make updates, corrections and issue clarifications ahead of April 2023 report submission in Q1 2023

### Potential future work (2023 and 2024+)

- Review stakeholder feedback post Distribution Flexibility Services Procurement Report publication
- Enduring governance on carbon reporting methodology
- Inclusion of indirect carbon impacts for more complete carbon impact
- Work with providers to incorporate asset specific information or calculations to increase accuracy
- Sensitivity analysis in reporting
- Review of technology categorisations to keep up with market and technology developments
- Investigate treatment of energy efficiency carbon impacts as DSOs implement programmes
- Review whether accurate forecasting of carbon impacts is possible
- Evaluate source and use of granular grid intensity time series data to improve accuracy



## **Stakeholder questions**

- 1. Do you agree with the reporting boundary adopted – direct and some consequential impacts, whilst indirect impacts recommended to be reviewed as part of future work?**
- 2. Do you agree with the proposed carbon impact calculation formula?**
- 3. Do you agree with the data sources used? If not, do you have alternative data source recommendations?**
- 4. If time-series grid intensity factors were used, what assumptions should we make on the timing of storage charging and demand payback?**
- 5. Please provide any additional comments or feedback.**

# Break



# Mid-year progress update

Sotiris Georgiopoulos (ON Chair)  
Farina Farrier (Head of ON, ENA)

# Future Challenge Group session Future agenda and in-person proposal

Avi Aithal (ON Technical Lead)

# Future Challenge Group session

Proposal 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov meeting is moved to 20<sup>th</sup> Oct and held in-person at the ENA office in London bridge for a deep dive on the 2023 scope, followed by a 1h lunch at ENA with the Open Networks Steering Group.

01 Sep	03 Nov
Inputs on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of steps towards real time flex procurement (P2)</li> <li>Existing settlement process for flex services (P3)</li> <li>Roll out Primacy rules/ second iteration priorities (P5)</li> <li>Improvements to Standard agreement (P4)</li> </ul>	Inputs on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2023 scope discussion</li> <li>Stackability/ product definition/ reactive power (P6)</li> <li>Common template for curtailment report (P8)</li> </ul>

Yellow = Potential product for presentation

Product	Description
WS2 P1	ECR
WS2 P2	Queue Management
WS2 P3	Interactivity
WS3 P1	DSO Roadmap
WS3 P2	CoI & UC
WS4 P4	Local Whole System Optioneering Service
WS2 P2	Shaping LAEP

# AOB

## Useful Links

Programme  
Scope for 2022

2021 End of Year  
report

Stakeholder  
events &  
supporting  
material

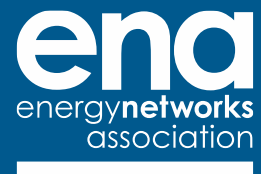
DSO Roadmap

Dissemination  
Forum  
application

*We welcome feedback and your input*

*[Opennetworks@energynetworks.org](mailto:Opennetworks@energynetworks.org)*

Click [here](#) to join our mailing list



**Energy Networks Association**

4 More London Riverside

London SE1 2AU

t. +44 (0)20 7706 5100

🐦 @EnergyNetworks

[energynetworks.org](https://energynetworks.org)

© ENA 2020

Energy Networks Association Limited is a company registered in England & Wales No. 04832301  
Registered office: 4 More London Riverside, London SE1 2AU

**The voice of the networks**