

## Stage 03: Assessment Consultation

What stage is this document in the process?

01 Initial Written Assessment

02 Definition Procedure

03 Assessment Procedure

04 Report Phase

# P294 'Addition of Offshore Transmission System and OTSUA to the definition of the Total System'

Amend the BSC definition of Total System to include Offshore Transmission System User Assets (OTSUA).

This Assessment Consultation for P294 closes:

**5pm on Friday 23 August 2013**

The Workgroup may not be able to consider late responses.



Modification Group initially recommends

- **Approval** of P294 Proposed Modification



High Impact:

- Offshore generators



Medium Impact:

- ELEXON and the Transmission Company

P294  
Assessment Consultation

2 August 2013

Version 1.0

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## About this document:

The purpose of this P294 Assessment Consultation is to invite BSC Parties and other interested parties to provide their views on the merits of P294. The P294 Workgroup will then discuss the consultation responses, before making a recommendation to the BSC Panel at its meeting on 12 September 2013 on whether or not to approve P294.

There are four parts to this document:

- This is the main document. It provides details of the solution, impacts, costs, benefits/drawbacks and proposed implementation approach. It also summarises the Workgroup's key views on the areas set by the Panel in its Terms of Reference.
- Attachment A contains the draft redlined changes to the BSC for the P294 Proposed solution.
- Attachment B contains the draft redlined changes to the BSC for the P294 potential Alternative solution.
- Attachment C contains the specific questions on which the Workgroup seeks your views. Please use this form to provide your response to these questions, and to record any further views or comments you wish the Workgroup to consider.



### Any questions?

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## Why Change?

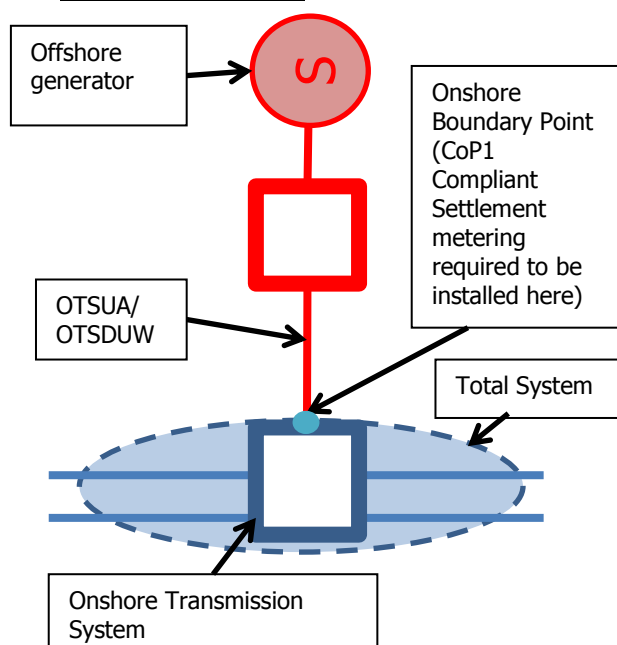
Currently when a new Offshore site is commissioned and constructed by a generator under the 'Generator Build' option of the enduring Offshore Transmission regime, and this involves installation of cables to shore at transmission voltages, which connects to the onshore Transmission System, there is a requirement to install Code of Practice (CoP)<sup>1</sup> compliant Settlement metering onshore at the Boundary Point between the Offshore infrastructure (known as Offshore Transmission System User Assets (OTSUA), as defined in the Grid Code) and the Transmission System.

After a short period of operation during the development of the Offshore site, including the newly built OTSUA, the CoP1 compliant Settlement metering that is initially installed at the onshore Boundary Point becomes redundant as it is no longer required once the OTSUA are transferred to the Offshore Transmission System Owner (OFTO). At this point the generator only needs to have Settlement metering Offshore at the Boundary Point where the generator connects to the Offshore Transmission System.

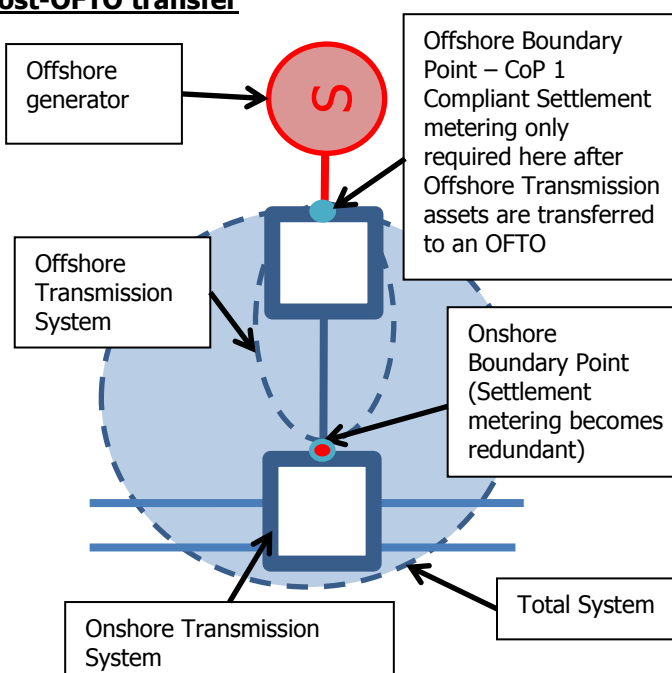
## What are Offshore Transmission System User Assets (OTSUA)?

OTSUA are defined in the Grid Code as: 'Offshore Transmission System Development User Works (OTSDUW) Plant and Apparatus constructed and/or installed by a User under the OTSDUW Arrangements that once transferred to a Relevant Transmission Licensee under an Offshore Tender Process will form the Offshore Transmission System'.

### Pre-OFTO transfer



### Post-OFTO transfer



Installing the onshore metering is costly (in the region of £158,000 to £338,000 per circuit depending on Boundary Point voltage), unless a Metering Dispensation is requested and approved allowing the metering to be installed at a different location or with a different voltage. In addition the BSC currently refers to different sources for its definition of terms, as follows:

- Transmission System (from the Transmission Licence); and
- Offshore Transmission System (from the Grid Code).

The definition in the Grid Code includes a reference to the Offshore Transmission System User Assets (OTSUA) which may cause confusion when considered alongside the definition of Transmission System in the Transmission Licence.

<sup>1</sup> Metering Code of Practice 1 – Code of Practice for the Metering of Circuits with a rated capacity exceeding 100MVA for Settlement Purposes.

Changes are therefore needed to amend the BSC to include OTSUA into the definitions of Total System and System. Thereby removing the requirement to install Settlement metering at the onshore Boundary Point between the Offshore cables and the onshore Transmission System. This would ensure consistent treatment with OFTO built offshore transmission that does not require the onshore Settlement metering and to address the areas of confusion in the BSC definitions.

## Solution

### Proposed Solution

The P294 Proposed solution would make the following changes to Section-X, Annex X-1:

- amend the definition of Total System and System to include OTSUA;
- amend Offshore Transmission System to capture OTSUA;
- amend the definition of System Connection Point to capture the situation where an OTSUA connects to the Transmission System; and
- add a new definition of OTSUA.

The impact of this change would be that CoP1 compliant Settlement metering would not need to be installed at the onshore Boundary Point and that (electrical) losses along the OTSUA would be socialised as transmission losses in the same manner as losses along new extensions to the onshore Transmission System by the Transmission Company or new extensions to Offshore Transmission Systems by the relevant OFTO.

### Potential Alternative Solution

The P294 Workgroup have identified and developed a potential Alternative Solution. The effect is very much the same as the P294 Proposed solution, but instead of amending definitions in Section X – Annex –X1, changes would be made to Section K. Section K would be amended so that Settlement metering would only need to be installed Offshore<sup>2</sup> at a deemed Boundary Point where the generator connects to the OTSUA.

In the same way as the Proposed, losses along the OTSUA would be socialised as transmission losses.

While the group have developed this potential Alternative solution, the Workgroup do not currently believe it is better than the more straight forward Proposed Solution.

## Impacts & Costs

P294 will impact Offshore generators, in particular those undertaking new developments under the 'Generator Build' phase, as it will remove the requirement to have Settlement metering at the onshore Boundary Point. It will also mean that transmission losses along the OTSUA will be socialised in a consistent manner to transmission losses along new Transmission System extension work onshore or where an OFTO extends an Offshore Transmission System.

While P294 will not impact the Transmission Company, it will clarify the responsibility for metering where OTSUA connects to a Distribution System with the Proposed solution aligning the BSC with the metering requirements set out in the Distribution Connection Use of System Agreement ([DCUSA](#))<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> 'Offshore' is defined in the BSC as, 'Offshore Waters' which is defined in Section 90(9) of the Energy Act 2004.

<sup>3</sup> The DCUSA covers the use of electricity distribution systems to transport electricity to or from connections to them.

P294 will also impact ELEXON from the perspective of the implementation cost, which will be 1 Man Day of effort equating to £240 to make the necessary changes to the BSC.

## Implementation

As the changes required to implement P294 are limited to amending the BSC, the P294 Workgroup are initially recommending a proposed for implementation approach of 5 Working Days (WD)s after the Authority's decision.

## The Case for Change

The Workgroup agree that:

- P294 would remove the cost burden of installing Settlement metering at the onshore Boundary Point that has a limited operational life until the OTSUA are transferred to an OFTO;
- by socialising the transmission losses along the OTSUA, it would mean greater consistency around the treatment of losses, in that they would be treated in the same manner as transmission losses when the Transmission System operator extends to the Transmission System onshore or when an OFTO extends the Offshore Transmission System; and
- the changes would improve clarity around definitions in the BSC and further align the BSC with the DCUSA with respect to where OTSUA connect to an Distribution System onshore and who is responsible for the metering between the OTSUA and Distribution System.

## Workgroup's Recommendations

The Workgroup initially unanimously believes that the P294 Proposed solution would better facilitate Applicable BSC Objectives (c) and (d), and therefore initially recommends that P294 Proposed is approved.

## 2 Why Change?

### Background

The [Offshore Transmission](#) regime went live in 2009. It was developed and introduced by Ofgem and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) as a regulatory regime for the construction and operation of Offshore Transmission networks

Currently when a new Offshore site is commissioned by a generator under the 'Generator Build' provisions of the enduring Offshore Transmission regime, involving the installation of cables from the offshore platform to shore that are transmission voltages (132kV or above) that connect to the onshore Transmission System (rather than a distribution system), Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) Section L 'Metering' requires the generator to install Code of Practice (CoP)1 compliant Settlement metering onshore at the Boundary Point between the Offshore cables (known as Offshore Transmission System Users Assets (OTSUA) (as defined in the Grid Code) and the onshore Transmission System.

This is because the site is treated like a normal generator connecting to the Transmission System and any Import or Export from the new generator (which during the commissioning and building includes the OTSUA) needs to be measured at the point it leaves or enters the Transmission System.

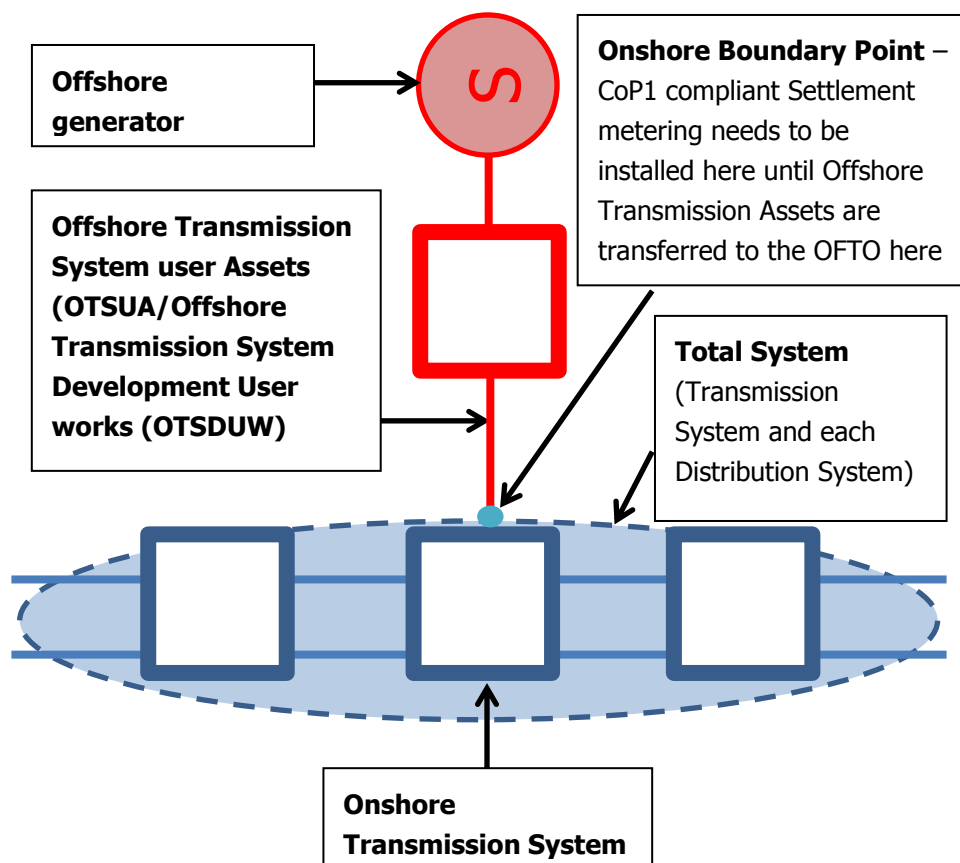


Diagram 1: The current situation, where prior to the transfer of the OTSUA to the OFTO, the generator is required to have CoP1 compliant Settlement metering at the Boundary Point onshore between the Transmission System and the OTSUA.

Once the OTSUA connecting the Offshore generator to the Transmission System onshore are transferred to the Offshore Transmission Operator (OFTO) the site becomes part of the Offshore Transmission System. At this point the generator is only required to meter Imports and Exports offshore (at the Boundary Point between the Offshore generator and the Offshore Transmission System on the Offshore platform).



### What is a Boundary Point?

A Boundary point is a point at which a Plant or Apparatus not forming part of the Total System is connected to the Total System.



### What is the Transmission System?

Transmission System in the BSC has the meaning given to the term 'National Electricity Transmission System' in the Transmission Licence and comprises of the elements that make up the Transmission System onshore in Great Britain and Offshore within Great Britain's territorial waters and are operated by Transmission Licensees.



### What is the Offshore Transmission System?

The Offshore Transmission System is defined in the Grid Code and describes what elements make up an Offshore Transmission System owned or operated by an Offshore Transmission Licensee.

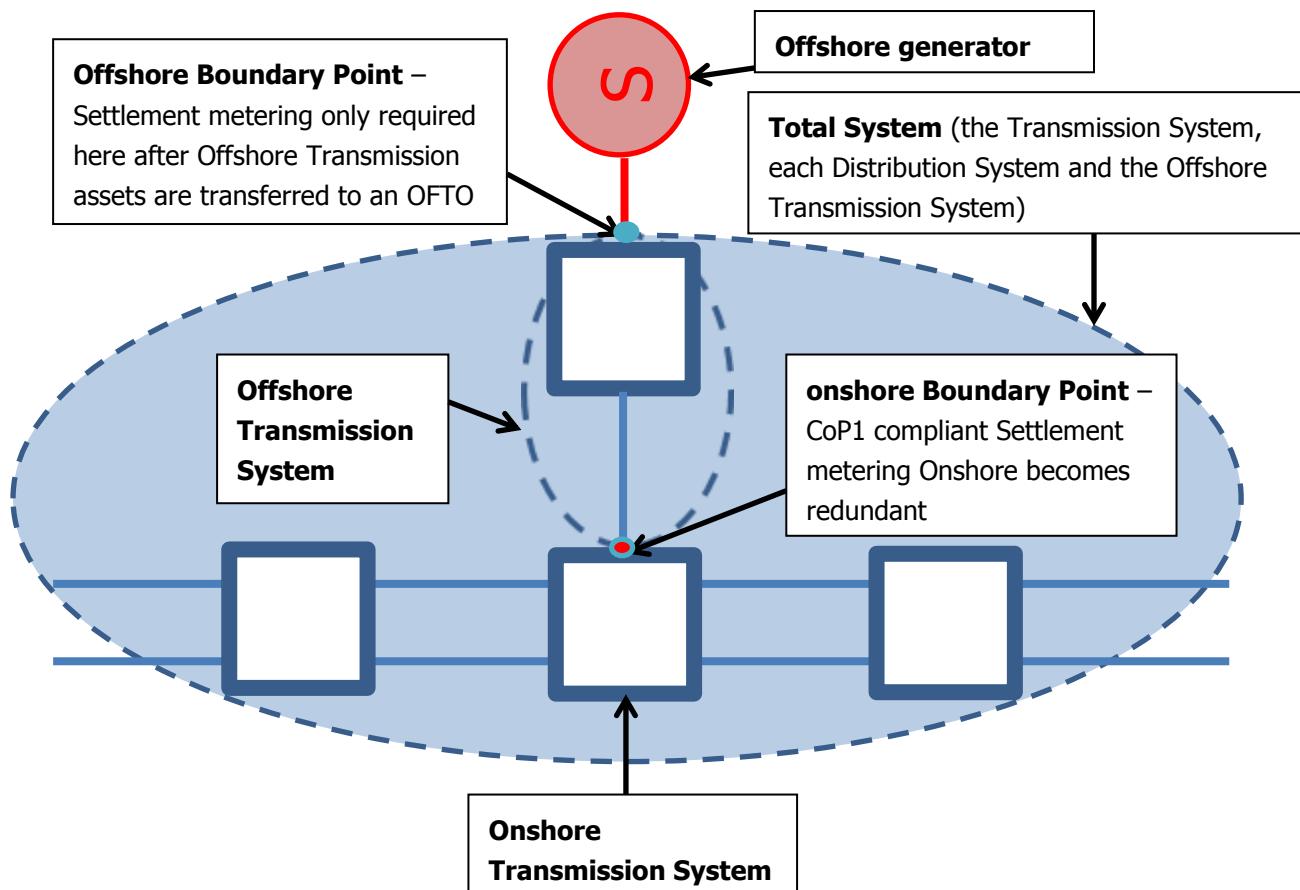


Diagram 2: The current situation, following the transfer of the Offshore Transmission System User Assets to an OFTO the generator only needs to meter at the Offshore Boundary Point between the generator and the Offshore Transmission System. Settlement metering at onshore Boundary Point becomes redundant.

## What is the Issue?

There are two main issues:

1. After a short period of operation, during the development of the Offshore generator and the OTSUA connecting the generator onshore, the CoP1 compliant metering that is initially installed at the onshore Boundary Point becomes redundant.

The Costs of installing such onshore metering can be very high, and in the region of £150,000 per circuit, as indicated by the P294 Proposer. Additional indicative cost analysis considered and agreed by the P294 workgroup is provided in Section 5.

The only existing option is to apply for a Metering Dispensation, as has been the case with some transitional projects. A Metering Dispensation could then allow, for example the use of CoP1 compliant Settlement metering on the Offshore platform with an accuracy adjustment to account for the Boundary Point being located onshore for the purpose of transmission losses. This is inconsistent with the intent of the enduring generator Build Offshore Transmission System arrangements, where the works undertaken by a user acting in the capacity of a Transmission owner with the responsibilities of extending the Transmission System would not need to apply a compensatory adjustment for the transmission losses, which are instead socialised.

2. The BSC refers to the [Grid Code](#) for its definition of Offshore Transmission System. In December 2010 the Grid Code was amended to include OTSUA into the Grid Code definition of Offshore Transmission System.

Under the Grid Code the Offshore Transmission System assets are defined as Offshore Transmission System User Assets (OTSUA) which are built during development works known as Offshore Transmission System Development User Works (OTSDUW).

This addition of OTSUA in the Grid Code definition of Offshore Transmission System creates some confusion as for the BSC purposes an OTSUA forms part of the Offshore Transmission System where the context permits but not part of the Transmission System. This is because the definition of Transmission System in the BSC refers to the Transmission Licence which does not include OTSUA as part of it.

In order to address these areas of confusion, changes to the BSC are required.



#### Proposed Solution

P294 proposes to amend the BSC definitions of the Total System and System to include Offshore Transmission System User Assets, amend the definition of System Connection point to capture a connection between an Offshore Transmission System User Assets and the Transmission System, add OTSUA to the definition of Offshore Transmission System and add a new definition of OTSUA.

By amending the BSC in this way P294 would remove any confusion between the Grid Code definition of Offshore Transmission System, which includes OTSUA where the context permits, and the BSC provisions relating to what is meant by the 'Transmission System' and the 'Total System'.

The change would also remove the requirement for Offshore generators undertaking OTSDUW to temporarily install CoP1 compliant Settlement metering at the onshore Boundary Point, which becomes redundant on transfer of the OTSUA to an OFTO. This means that the Offshore generator would only need to meter at the Offshore Boundary point where the Offshore generator connects to the Offshore Transmission System User Assets. This solution only removes the onshore Settlement metering requirement where OTSUA connects to the Transmission System.

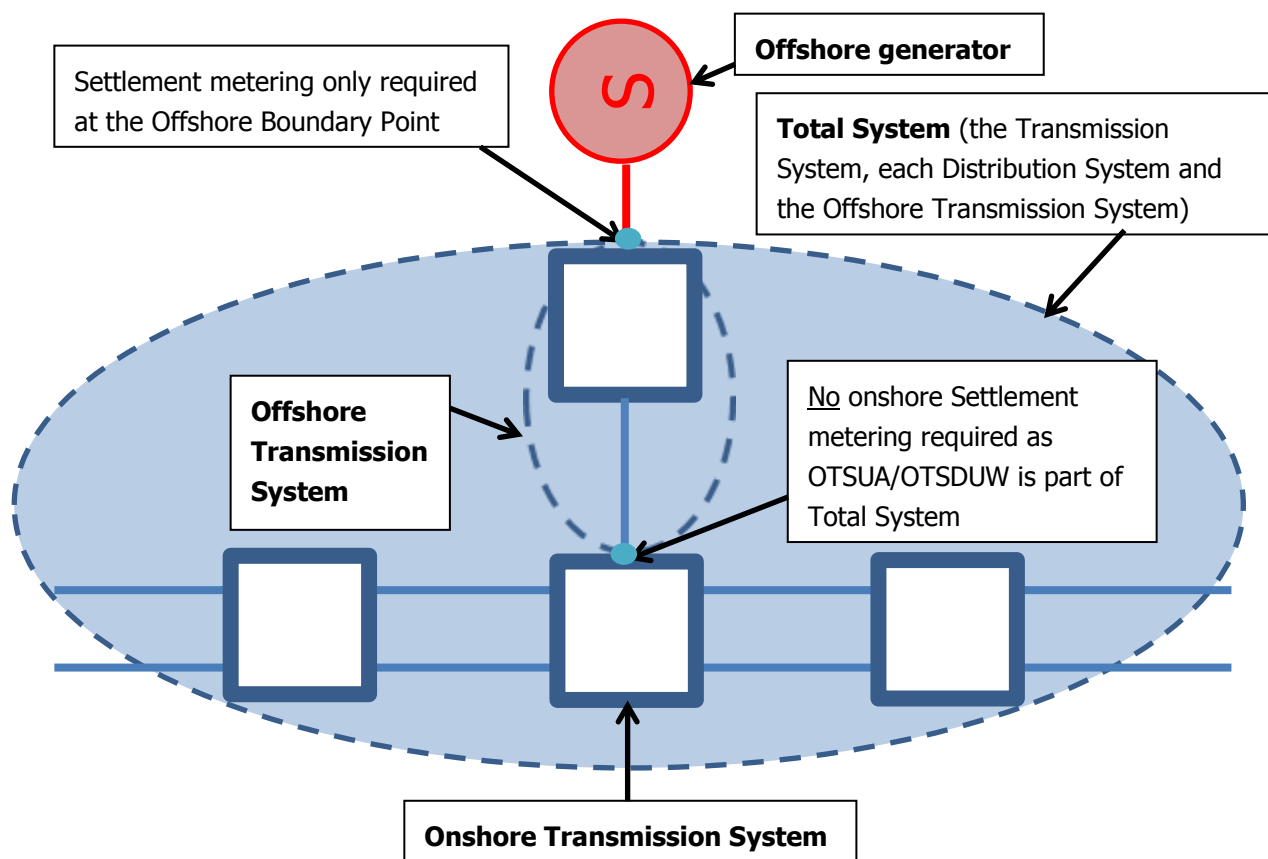


Diagram 3: The proposed P294 solution would mean that the OTSUA are treated under the BSC as part of the Total System, therefore the generator would only need to install Settlement metering at the Boundary Point between the Offshore generator and the OTSUA prior to OFTO transfer. No Settlement metering would be needed at the Boundary Point between the OTSUA and the onshore Transmission System. This solution only applies to Settlement metering requirements where OTSUA connects to the Transmission System. Where OTSUA connects to a Distribution System, Settlement metering would still be required.

## Treatment of Transmission Losses along the OTSUA

Under the P294 Proposed solution, through the changes to the BSC definitions in Section X – Annex X-1, as the Settlement metering would only be required Offshore at the Boundary Point between the Offshore generator and the OTSUA, any transmission losses along the OTSUA would be socialised.

This would mean that the transmission losses along the OTSUA are treated in the same consistent manner as any losses that occur during Transmission System extension work carried out by the Transmission Company onshore or an OFTO extending the Offshore Transmission System Offshore.

Further details on the Workgroup's discussion around transmission losses can be found in Section 9.

## Legal Text

To deliver the P294 proposed solution the BSC will require the following amendments:

BSC Section X – Annex X1:

- Add the definition of Offshore Transmission System User Assets (OTSUA), by adding a cross reference to the definition included in the Grid Code;
- Amend the definition of Offshore Transmission System to include OTSUA;
- Amend the BSC definition of Total System to include each Offshore Transmission System User Asset;
- Amend the BSC definition of System to include Offshore Transmission System User Assets; and
- Amend the BSC definition of System Connection Point to capture a connection between the Offshore Transmission System User Assets and the Transmission System.

The proposed redlined changes to the BSC to deliver the P294 Proposed solution can be found in Attachment A.

### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup that the draft legal text in Attachment A delivers the intention of the P294 proposed solution?

*Please provide rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

## Would changing the definitions in the Code cause a conflict with the Transmission Licence?

During the discussion of the P294 Proposed Solution the Ofgem representative queried whether changes to the BSC definitions of Total System, Onshore Transmission System or Transmission System would create a conflict with the wording of the Transmission Licence?

The concern was raised as the Transmission Licence refers to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS)<sup>4</sup> rather than the Transmission System, and any changes to the BSC definition may put additional responsibilities on the Transmission Company (the Licensee)

Analysis of the Transmission Licence wording and the proposed P294 changes to the definitions in the BSC was carried out by National Grid and ELEXON, which was then discussed by the P294 Workgroup. The Workgroup agreed based on the National Grid and ELEXON analysis that changing the definitions in the BSC may create a perception of inconsistency between the licence wording, particularly in relation to OTSUA as these are not owned or operated by the transmission licensees. However in reality this would not cause a conflict between the Transmission Licence and the BSC, as any changes to the definition to Total System in the BSC would only extend the definitions for the purposes of the BSC. So the proposed P294 changes to the BSC definitions would not put extra responsibilities on the licensees beyond what is currently covered by the Transmission Licence.

The P294 Workgroup agreed with these conclusions.

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<sup>4</sup> Definition of in National Electricity Transmission System in the Transmission Licence:  
National Electricity Transmission System - means the system consisting (wholly or mainly) of high voltage electric lines owned or operated by transmission licensees within Great Britain, in the territorial sea adjacent to Great Britain and in any Renewable Energy Zone and used for the transmission of electricity from one generating station to a substation or to another generating station or between sub-stations or to or from any interconnector and includes any electrical plant or meters owned or operated by any transmission licensee within Great Britain, in the territorial sea adjacent to Great Britain and in any Renewable Energy Zone in connection with the transmission of electricity but shall not include any remote transmission assets.

## 4 Potential Alternative Solution

The P294 Workgroup considered a two potential Alternative Solutions that may address the defect identified by P294. One of which has been fully developed and is set out below.

### Potential P294 Alternative Solution

Instead of amending Section X, Annex X-1 definitions as per the Proposed Solution, Section K would be amended, to give the Offshore generator developing the new Offshore site the right to only need to install and use Offshore Settlement metering on the Offshore platform.

The effect of the potential P294 alternative solution would be the creation of a deemed Boundary Point on the Offshore platform, requiring CoP1 compliant Settlement metering to only be needed Offshore and not onshore as well.

### Transmission Losses along the OTSUA

The Group has considered whether a compensatory calculation should be applied to account for the transmission losses along the OTSUA for the potential P294 alternative solution, if Settlement metering was only required Offshore at the deemed Boundary Point. Such compensatory calculation would be similar to what would be required currently as part of a Metering Dispensation where approval had been obtained to only have Settlement metering for example, Offshore.

The group agreed that to apply such compensatory calculation as part of the potential P294 Alternative solution would mean that the Transmission Losses along the OTSUA would not be socialised in the same manner as onshore Transmission System extension work under taken by the Transmission Company or any Offshore Transmission System extension work undertaken by an OFTO. Similarly this would cause the potential alternative solution to differ in its treatment of transmission losses along the OTSUA from what would occur under the P294 Proposed solution.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

The potential P294 Alternative has intentionally not included a compensatory calculation to account for the transmission losses along the OTSUA. Do you agree with the P294 Workgroups approach in the potential P294 Alternative solution?

If not why do you believe a compensatory calculation adjustment should be applied?  
*Please provide rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

While the P294 Workgroup have fully developed this potential P294 Alternative solution with supporting legal text, they currently are of the view that it is not better than the P294 Proposed solution which they believe to be the more straight forward and simpler solution.

The P294 Workgroup are however seeking views via the Assessment Phase consultation on the potential alternative to confirm their initial position that it is not better than the P294 Proposed solution or to obtain new industry views for them to consider.

If following the Assessment Phase consultation, industry responses do not provide any new views that would change the P294 Workgroups initial view, only the P294 Proposed solution will be taken to the Panel with an associated recommendation. The details of the potential P294 alternative solution and the other potential solutions considered will still be provided to the Panel for information.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup that the P294 Proposed solution is better than the potential P294 Alternative solution?

*Please provide rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

## Legal Text

The group has prepared the necessary legal text (provided in Attachment B) to deliver the potential P294 alternative solution. The changes required to deliver the P294 potential alternative solution are summarised below:

#### Section K:

- Add new paragraph (1.1.5A) explaining that the Party (the Offshore generator undertaking the OTSDUW) responsible for Exports and Imports from the OTSUA may locate the Settlement metering at the offshore platform, which will be deemed to be the relevant Boundary Point for the purposes of the BSC and will be the only Boundary Point at which the Settlement metering will be required.
- Amend paragraph 1.1.6 to reference the new paragraph 1.1.5A, to ensure that an accuracy calculation is applied between the location of the Offshore Settlement metering and the deemed Boundary Point between the generator and the OTSUA, in case the metering has been located in a different place on the Offshore platform from where the deemed Boundary Point is.

#### Section X – Annex X-1:

- Add the definition of Offshore Transmission System User Assets (OTSUA), through a cross reference to the definition included in the Grid Code.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup that the draft legal text in Attachment B delivers the intention of the potential P294 Alternative solution?

*Please provide rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

## Other potential Alternative solutions considered.

### Using onshore operational metering as a 'proxy' for the Settlement metering

The P294 Workgroup considered an alternative that would have amended the BSC to enable the onshore operational metering required under the Grid Code to be used as a proxy for the onshore Settlement metering, with actual Settlement metering only required at the offshore Boundary Point as per the P294 Proposed and potential P294 Alternative solution.

This would mean, in a similar way to P294 Proposed and the potential P294 Alternative, that CoP1 compliant Settlement metering would not need to be installed onshore at the Boundary point between the OTSUA and the Transmission System. Any data for use in Settlement would be obtained from the operational metering only for the onshore Boundary Point.

The Workgroup agreed that this solution should not be taken forward due to operational metering not being as accurate as Settlement metering. Also there would be no direct links for the data from the operational metering to be passed into Settlement, without substantial additional changes to the BSC and other Codes, making this solution considerably more complex than the P294 Proposed and potential alternative solution set out above.

## Other options available outside of the Modification Process.

The P294 Workgroup noted the other options that either currently exist within the current BSC provisions or would require a Change Proposal to progress to achieve a similar outcome to what P294 is seeking to do.

### The existing Metering Dispensation Process

As covered above, the existing Metering Dispensation process (as detailed in [BSCP32](#) 'Metering Dispensations') provides a mechanism for obtaining permission to locate metering at a different location from the required location as set out in the BSC and associated CSDs (i.e. CoPs). However such Metering Dispensations are subject to review and approval processes. This means that time and effort may be invested in going through the Metering Dispensation process only to be declined, meaning that the generator would still need to still install Settlement metering at the onshore Boundary Point.

### Changes not requiring a BSC Modification Proposal

Outside of a BSC Modification, another approach that could resolve the issue that P294 is trying to address, would be to amend the relevant CoPs (including CoP1). The CoPs could be amended to refer to OTSUA and remove the need for CoP1 compliant metering to be installed at the Onshore Boundary Point.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Are there any other Alternative Solutions that the P294 Workgroup should consider?  
*Please provide rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

## Metering cost benefit analysis

The following table provides an indicative overview comparing the current costs of installing onshore Settlement metering at the Boundary Point between the OTSUA and the Transmission System, using indicative metering costs provided by National Grid and the P294 Workgroup.

The first column describes each of the metering elements or associated metering cost, the second column shows the indicative current cost, based on the current requirement that onshore Settlement metering is required. The remaining columns show the indicative costs involved under the Proposed and the potential P294 alternative solutions.

The first row and 'Total' rows has three costs in each column, to reflect the costs associated with onshore metering depending on the voltage at the onshore Boundary Point to the Transmission System or Distribution System.

Metering item	Current Baseline	Under P294 Proposed	Under P294 potential Alternative
Onshore Settlement metering instrument transformers (current transformers and voltage transformers (CTs and VTs)	400kV = £250,000 275kV = £150,000 132kV = £60,000	400kV = £0 275kV = £0 132kV = £0	400kV = £0 275kV = £0 132kV = £0
Onshore Settlement metering cubicle	£35,000	£0	£0
Operational metering cubicle using Settlement metering instrument transformers (CTs and VTs)	£30,000	n/a	n/a
Operational metering cubicle fed from protection CTs and VTs	n/a	£30,000	£30,000
Onshore Settlement metering registration cost	£2,000	£0	£0
Annual onshore Settlement metering costs (MOA costs) Range of £25,000 - £50,000 (upper figure used in table)	£50,000	£0	£0
Onshore Settlement metering maintenance cost (per circuit)	£1,000	£0	£0
<b>Total cost of onshore metering</b>	400kV = £368,000 275kV = £268,000 132kV = £178,000	400kV = £30,000 275kV = £30,000 132kV = £30,000	400kV = £30,000 275kV = £30,000 132kV = £30,000

The indicative figures provided in the table shows that the P294 Proposed solution and the potential P294 Alternative solution, depending on the Boundary Point voltage, could avoid costs to Offshore generators developing new Offshore sites of c.£158,000 to £338,000 pounds per circuit. This would be the result of not being required to install Settlement metering at the onshore Boundary Point.

The Workgroup agreed that this cost information supports and expands on the potential £150,000 cost identified originally by the Proposer when P294 was initially raised.

## Other Benefits

### Consistent treatment of Transmission Losses

The Workgroup agreed that transmission losses along the OTSUA would be socialised in the same manner as onshore Transmission System extension work under taken by the Transmission Operator or any Offshore Transmission System extension work undertaken by an OFTO. This would mean that transmission losses are treated consistently.

### Further alignment of the BSC with DCUSA

The P294 Proposed solution changes proposed would ensure that the BSC provisions around the metering requirements where an OTSUA connects to an onshore Distribution System are in alignment, in so far as it makes the National Electricity System Operator (NETSO) responsible for the metering. The NETSO then ensures the generator installs the necessary metering.

Further details on the Workgroups discussion around OTSUA connecting to onshore Distribution Systems is detailed in Section 9.



## 6 P294 Workgroup's initial views against the Applicable BSC Objectives

The following table sets out the P294 Workgroup's initial views of the P294 proposed solution and the potential P294 Alternative solution against the current baseline and with respect to the Applicable BSC Objectives. As noted above the potential P294 Alternative is not currently a formal alternative as the Group do not believe it to be better than the P294 proposed solution. However as the solution has been fully developed the Workgroup has set out its initial views on the potential P294 Alternative as well.

	P294 Proposed solution	Potential P294 Alternative
Better than current baseline	<p>Unanimous Workgroup view that it does address the issue identified by P294</p> <p>Unanimous Workgroup view that it addresses the issue in a simple way</p> <p>Unanimous Workgroup view that it ensures consistent treatment of OTSUA compared to Transmission System extension work carried out by the TO onshore and OFTOs Offshore</p>	<p>Unanimous Workgroup view that it does addresses the issue identified by P294</p> <p>Unanimous Workgroup view that it ensures consistent treatment of OTSUA compared to Transmission System extension work carried out by the TO onshore and OFTOs Offshore.</p> <p>Unanimous view that it is a marginally more complex solution compared to the Proposed solution</p>
Better than proposed	n/a	Unanimous view of the group that the potential P294 alternative solution is <u>not</u> currently better than the Proposed solution – as it is a more complex way to achieve the same outcome as the P294 Proposed solution
Objective (a)	n/a	n/a
Objective (b)	n/a	n/a
Objective (c)	<p>The Workgroup unanimously agreed that the P294 Proposed solution would help promote competition by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>removing the cost burden on the generators undertaking OTSDUW ; and</li> </ul> <p>ensure consistent treatment around transmission losses for Offshore generators undertaking OTSDUW so that they are treated in the same manner as Transmission System extension work carried out by the TO onshore and OFTOs Offshore.</p>	<p>The Workgroup unanimously agreed that the P294 Proposed solution would help promote competition by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>removing the cost burden on the Offshore generators undertaking OTSDUW ; and</li> </ul> <p>ensure consistent treatment around transmission losses for Offshore generators undertaking OTSDUW so that they are treated in the same manner as Transmission System extension work carried out by the TO onshore and OFTOs Offshore.</p>
Objective (d)	The Group unanimously agreed that	The Group unanimously agreed that



### What are the Applicable BSC Objectives?

(a) The efficient discharge by the Transmission Company of the obligations imposed by the Transmission Licence

(b) The efficient economic and co-ordinated operation of the National Electricity Transmission System

(c) Promoting effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity and (so far as consistent therewith) promoting such competition in the sale and purchase of electricity

(d) Promoting efficiency in the implementation of the balancing and settlement arrangements

(e) Compliance with the Electricity Regulation and any relevant legally binding decision of the European Commission and/or the Agency [for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators]

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	P294 Proposed solution	Potential P294 Alternative
	P294 Proposed solution would remove any confusion within the current definitions within the BSC compared to other Codes.	the potential P294 Alternative solution would remove any confusion within the current provisions within the BSC compared to other Codes.
Objective (e)	n/a	n/a

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup's initial unanimous view that the P294 Proposed solution does better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives than the current baseline?

*Please provide rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup's initial view that the P294 Proposed solution is better than the potential P294 Alternative solution and should be approved?

*Please provide rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

### Estimated central implementation costs of P294

As the P294 proposed and potential alternative solution only involve changes to the BSC the costs to implement P294 are limited to the effort to update the code as set out below.

ELEXON Cost		Total Cost
Man days	Cost	
1	£240	<b>£240</b>

### P294 Impacts

#### Impact on BSC Systems and process

None

#### Impact on BSC Parties and Party Agents

The impact on BSC Parties should be minimal with the exception of any Parties that are undertaking or about to undertake Offshore generator development works as the P294 would affect whether CoP1 compliant Settlement metering needs to be installed at the onshore Boundary Point

#### Impact on Transmission Company

None

#### Impact on ELEXON

ELEXON effort	ELEXON would manage the implementation of the changes to the BSC.
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#### Impact on Code

Code section	Potential impact
Section X – Annex X-1	<p>Changes are required to amend the definitions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Total System' (P294 Proposed only)</li> <li>• 'System' (P294 Proposed Only)</li> <li>• System Connection Point (P294 Proposed only)</li> <li>• Offshore Transmission System (P294 Proposed only)</li> <li>• Add definition of Offshore Transmission System User Asset</li> </ul>
Section K (potential P294 Alternate only)	<p>Changes are required to deliver the potential P294 Alternative solution, consisting of added a new Paragraph 1.1.5A and amending paragraph 1.1.6.</p>

#### Impact on Code Subsidiary Documents

Document	Potential impact
Metering Codes of Practice (CoPs) (potential P294 Alternate only)	The Metering Codes of Practice would need to be amended to support the proposed changes to Section K 1.1.6.  The changes to the CoPs will be developed if the potential P294 Alternative is taken forward as a full Alternative to the P294 Proposed solution.

#### Impact on Core Industry Documents and other documents

Document	Potential impact
Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement	No direct impact from P294 on the DCUSA, however the P294 Proposed solution should bring the BSC and DCUSA further into alignment with regard to the responsibility for metering at the point where OTSUA connects to an onshore Distribution System.

#### Impact on other Configurable Items

None

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Please indicate, for both the P294 Proposed and the potential P294 Alternative solutions, the impacts of the relevant solutions on your organisation.

In particular would the P294 Proposed Solution (which will move the Settlement metering requirement to the Offshore Boundary Point) or the potential P294 Alternative solution (which would allow Settlement metering to be anywhere between the onshore Boundary Point and the Offshore platform) impact any existing OTSUA?

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C



### Recommended Implementation Date

As both the P294 Proposed solution and potential P294 Alternative solution only involve changes to the BSC, the Workgroup initially recommends an Implementation date for both the P294 Proposed and potential P294 alternative solution of:

- 5 WDs following an Authority decision

### Recommendation

Modification Group initially recommends approval of the P294 Proposed solution.

### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup's recommended Implementation approach?

*Please provide your rationale*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment B



### What is Reactive Power?

Reactive Power is the product of voltage and current and the sine of the phase angle between them, measured in units of voltamperes reactive and standard multiples thereof.

Active power is the power that actually does work, for example powering your home. Reactive power is the power required to magnetise equipment (e.g. a motor). Reactive power is critical for enabling the transmission and utilisation of Active power.

The following section provides details on the P294 Workgroups discussions that led to the Proposed and potential Alternative solutions.

## P294 and Reactive Power

When the P294 Workgroup first discussed P294, the workgroup considered whether P294 and its aim to remove the need for onshore Settlement metering would have an impact on the measurement of Reactive Power and how it is charged for. Currently, prior to the transfer of the OTSUA to the OFTO, the Settlement metering installed onshore can be used to calculate volumes associated with Reactive Power and this information used for calculating any associated payments.

A Workgroup member suggested that the CoP1 compliant Settlement metering onshore would normally be used for calculation of Reactive Power charges or payments, however National Grid could calculate Reactive Power using different arrangements, including operational metering or other equipment. The workgroup discussed whether this would work but some members felt that it would be dependent on the technology installed at the onshore Boundary Point.

This led to the Workgroup to question what the current arrangements are for determining Reactive Power at an onshore Boundary Point and whether it depends upon data from the onshore Settlement metering (which is required under the current provisions, unless there's a Metering Dispensation). Or can it use data from other sources e.g. operational metering?

The National Grid representative responded that Reactive Power at the Interface Point (onshore Boundary Point) can be adequately monitored by operational metering installed by the generator pre-transfer, which the OFTO takes responsibility for post OFTO transfer. Generators are monitored via the more accurate Settlement metering at the Offshore Grid Entry Point (the Boundary Point where the generator connects to the Offshore Transmission System) and are paid for providing a certain capacity of Reactive Power via their Mandatory Services Agreement (MSA).

The Workgroup discussed the response and noted that the information provided relates to what occurs post- OFTO transfer. Prompting the question whether operational metering can be used for the purpose of determining Reactive Power at the onshore Boundary Point pre-OFTO transfer?

The National Grid representative responded by explaining that Reactive Power can be determined from a control room point of view from the operational metering at the onshore Boundary Point between the OTSUA and onshore Transmission System. The operational metering provides second-by-second data and the Settlement metering provides half hourly data that is compatible with the Transmission Company's settlement systems. Reactive power can therefore be determined for operational purposes but not for Settlement purposes.

With this in mind the Workgroup has currently concluded that the P294 Proposed and potential Alternative solutions developed would not have an impact on Reactive Power prior to the transfer of the OTSUA to the OFTO, as any Reactive Power payments can be determined through the use of the operational metering at the onshore Boundary Point.

This conclusion is subject to further information from National Grid that will be discussed at the next P294 Workgroup meeting following the Assessment Phase consultation.

## **P294 and the time that Onshore Settlement metering would be in use for**

P294 has highlighted that the installed onshore Settlement metering may become redundant after a short period of operation prior to the transfer of the OTSUA to the OFTO.

A Workgroup member highlighted that in some situations, such as the Galloper Wind farm, it can take three years to commission the site in which time the Settlement metering was needed onshore. The Proposer highlighted that under the current provisions that is true, but a Party can request a Metering Dispensation as was the case with the London Array wind farm, to have the Settlement metering Offshore only with an appropriate compensatory adjustment calculation applied to account for the losses along the Offshore transmission network with the absence of the onshore metering. This metering therefore stays in place for as long as necessary.

It was noted though that while a Party can request a Metering Dispensation there is no guarantee that it will be approved. P294 would remove that uncertainty around needing to install metering at the onshore Boundary Point, as CoP compliant Settlement metering would only be required at the Offshore Boundary Point.

## **P294, operational and Settlement metering**

The P294 Workgroup noted that the requirement for operational metering at the onshore Boundary Point (needed by the Transmission Company and required under the Grid Code) is not changing under the changes that P294 is proposing. P294 is focused purely on removing the requirement for Settlement metering at the onshore Boundary Point.

## **Alternating Current and Direct Current**

A P294 Workgroup member queried whether P294 would give rise to issues with Alternating and Direct Current as there are different technologies associated with each of them. Highlighting that Direct Current may only require one cable, while Alternating current may require more cables, that may then need to be added to as an offshore site becomes bigger as more generators are added.

The Workgroup noted this point but concluded that this issue does not directly relate to the BSC provisions or to the issue P294 is proposing to address.

## **P294 and connection to Onshore Distribution System**

The Workgroup considered where P294 would have an impact on where an OTSDUW connects to an onshore Distribution System. As required under the DCUSA, the NETSO would have connection agreements with the Licensed Distribution System Operator (LDSO)). Then under contractual arrangement the offshore developer (the Offshore Generator undertaking the OTSDUW) would put in place the necessary metering between the OTSUA and the Distribution System.

Workgroup members commented that while during the transitional OFTO regime a number of offshore developments had occurred where the cable connected onshore to a Distribution System, future Offshore Development was likely to be only connected onshore

to the Transmission System. The Group agreed though that the Offshore generator could still request to connect onshore to a Distribution System.

The P294 Workgroup agreed that the P294 Proposed solution would result in greater alignment between the BSC and the DCUSA, with respect to the DCUSA obligation, for the LDSO to have the necessary agreements in place with the NETSO for the necessary metering at the onshore Boundary Point between the Distribution System and the OTSUA. The NETSO would then make sure the generator (developing the new offshore site) installs the necessary metering.

To confirm this view the Workgroup requested clarity on the responsibility for metering at the connection between the OTSUA and Distribution Systems (pre-OFTO transfer), and whether the responsibility lies with the LDSO or the Party undertaking the development works?

The National Grid representative clarified that, pre OFTO transfer, at the site of connection of the generator to the LDSO (known post transfer is the 'interface site'), that metering is generator Settlement metering and it is the generators obligation to install and maintain.

In practice it is usual for the host LDSO to include the CT/VT in its circuits - and take ownership of them with the generator only responsible for providing the Settlement metering on the end of the cable.

The information provided by National Grid confirmed the Workgroup view that the P294 Proposed solution would further align the BSC with the DCUSA.

The potential P294 Alternative solution may cause the BSC and DCUSA to become less consistent.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree that under the DCUSA that the responsibility for the metering between OTSUA and a Distribution System is with the NETSO?

Do you agree that the P294 Proposed change would increase consistency between the BSC and DCUSA wording with regard to this responsibility?

*Please provide your rationale*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment B

#### What about Charges in this situation?

The discussion around connecting to onshore Distribution raised questions around how charges in this situation are calculated. The Group considered if a new OTSUA connected to an onshore Distribution System (under the enduring generator Build regime), what network charges would be levied (and on whom)? In particular, what (demand or generation) Distribution Use of System (DUoS) charges would the LDSO levy (on the GBSO or the generator)? And what (demand or generation) Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) charges would be levied by the Transmission Company (National Grid)?

The National Grid Representative responded by explaining in terms of the charges levied by the LDSO, the Offshore generator will be responsible for Generation Distribution Use of System (DUoS) charges, calculated by the LDSO, invoiced to National Grid, and passed through to the Offshore generator.



Offshore generators have to pay Generation DUoS charges for the use of the Distribution System. The LDSO will invoice National Grid the generator DUoS charge amount, National Grid will pay the LDSO and then collect this revenue from the Offshore generator via an Embedded Transmission Use of System (ETUoS) charge.

In terms of the TNUoS charges, the National Grid representative also referred to the document: Guidance Notes for generator Offshore Local TNUoS Charges Radial Connections v1.1, which is summarised as follows:

*Generator >100MW connecting into the LDSO network pays:*

- *Wider TNUoS Tariff (generation zone they connect into x TEC) from the date stated in their Bilateral Connection Agreement (BCA) or Bilateral Embedded Generation Agreement (BEGA).*

*Generator <100MW (small generator) connecting into the LDSO network pays:*

- *No TNUoS charges (actually gets paid demand charges for the demand zone they connect into if they generate at Triad).*

#### At Asset Transfer

*Generator >100MW connecting into the LDSO network pays:*

- *Wider TNUoS tariff (generation zone they connect into x TEC)*
- *Onshore Local Circuit tariff (if connected to a non-MITS substation)*
- *Offshore Local Circuit tariff*
- *Offshore Local Substation tariff*
- *Embedded TUoS tariff (this charge covers DNO capital expenditure included in the purchase of OFTO assets)*
- *Embedded TUoS charge (this covers DUoS ongoing charges for use of the DNO system)*

*Generator <100MW connecting into the DNO network pays:*

- *Offshore Local Circuit tariff*
- *Offshore Local Substation tariff*
- *Offshore Embedded TUoS tariff*
- *Embedded TUoS charge*

*Effectively National Grid collects all the required revenue from the generator and pays these allowed revenues to the OFTO and LDSO.*

The information provided by the National Grid prompted clarification to be requested on whether Embedded TUoS charges are levied on the generator Pre-OFTO transfer.

The response provided by the National Grid representative clarified that in terms of the charges levied by the DNO, the Generator will be responsible for Generation DUoS charges, calculated by the DNO pre OFTO, with the LDSO calculating the generator DUoS charge and invoicing the generator directly.

The generator would not have Embedded TUoS levied on them pre OFTO transfer. However Post Asset Transfer: the DNO will calculate the Generator DUoS charge applicable to the Generator and will invoice National Grid. National Grid will pay the DNO directly for this charge and then collect this revenue from the Generator as an ETUoS charge.

It was noted that the questions around the charging do not have a direct impact on P294 and associated solutions.

## Questions in the P294 Workgroup Terms of Reference

### To what extent does an OTSUA actually form part of the Offshore Transmission System for the purposes of the BSC and the Grid Code?

The Workgroup considered under the Grid Code to what extent OTSUA formed part of the Offshore Transmission System. As outlined in Section 2, the BSC refers to the Grid Code for its definition of Offshore Transmission System. In November 2010, the definition was amended to include:

*"...and, where the context permits, reference to the Offshore Transmission System **includes OTSUA.**"*

The Group discussed what this addition meant, with the Workgroup agreeing that the purpose of the addition was to ensure that OTSUA complied with the Grid Code provisions and the requirements that need to be met in order for the OTSUA to become part of the Offshore Transmission System and to be used as Offshore Transmission.

The discussion did prompt the question of whether the Grid Code definition should be considered and taken forward outside of P294 via a Grid Code Modification to clarify the definition and to remove any potential ambiguity.

The National Grid representative explained that the Grid Code definition of Offshore Transmission System with respect to the use of '...where the context permit..' in relation to OTSUA allows an element of flexibility within the Grid Code when the context might make non-specific reference to OTSUA (pre-OFTO transfer) or Offshore Transmission System (post-OFTO transfer). This can be illustrated with reference to the definition in the Grid Code for Onshore Transmission System which states:

*"The system consisting (wholly or mainly) of high voltage electric lines owned or operated by **Onshore Transmission Licensees** and used for the transmission of electricity from one **Power Station** to a substation or to another **Power Station** or between substations or to or from **Offshore Transmission Systems.**"*

In this example, the term Offshore Transmission Systems is interchangeable with OTSUA.

The National Grid representative explained that on reviewing the current Grid Code definition of Offshore Transmission System, no changes are currently required.

The P294 Workgroup noted this explanation and confirmed that it does not have an impact on the P294 solutions.

### What would the impact be of adding OTSUA in the BSC Definition of Total System?

Would it have implications for how the Offshore Transmission System should be operated?

The Group considered this question from the Terms of Reference and following on from earlier discussion noted that adding OTSUA to the definition of Total System would not change how the Offshore Transmission System is operated as the OFTO would continue to only be responsible for the OTSUA post transfer, once it has become part of the Offshore Transmission System. The change proposed by P294 would only remove the need for

Offshore Settlement metering and result in the losses along the OTSUA being socialised, as explained in further detail below.

Would it be consistent with the current prohibition on export prior to the transfer of the OTSUA to the OFTO?

Under the current arrangements Offshore cables rating at 132 kilovolts (kV) and above are considered to be transmission assets, and therefore the owner/operator would require a Transmission Licence before an Offshore generator pre OFTO could export. Cables rated lower than 132 kV are considered to be distribution assets and therefore do not require a Transmission Licence and could export prior to OFTO transfer.

The Workgroup considered this question and noted that P294 should not have an impact on this area, and it is an area covered by the Transmission Licence. P294 is focused on the location of the Settlement metering, however they did note the work on the draft Energy Bill with regard to Offshore Transmission may introduce an exception allowing offshore developments to export without needing a licence prior to OFTO transfer.

## Discussion of Ofgem questions on P294

The Ofgem representative asked the P294 workgroup to consider P294 with respect the following questions/areas:

### **P294 and the impact on Transmission Losses**

The Ofgem representative wanted the Group to consider the impact of P294 on transmission losses. Currently losses along OTSUA, pre transfer to the OFTO, are not socialised in the same manner as onshore transmission losses. Offshore transmission losses post OFTO transfer (or during any extension work carried out by the Transmission System owner onshore or by an OFTO offshore) are socialised.

If, via an approved Metering Dispensation, metering has only been installed offshore, as part of the Metering Dispensation a compensatory accuracy adjustment is produced to account for the losses from the actual location of the metering back to the onshore Boundary Point. By removing the requirement to have onshore Settlement metering, and just having Offshore metering at the future Boundary Point between the Offshore generator and the OTSUA, the transmission losses along the OTSUA would be socialised.

The Ofgem representative queried if it was appropriate to treat losses along the OTSUA the same as other transmission losses. The Workgroup agreed that it was appropriate due to it being more consistent with how losses are treated where an OFTO builds new Offshore transmission assets or where the Transmission System owners build new Onshore transmission assets to connect a new onshore generator to the Transmission System.

The Workgroup considered what the scale of the transmission losses might be for OTSUA. The losses would be dependent on:

- the location of the Offshore platforms;
- the distance of the Offshore platform from the onshore substations;
- the length of Offshore transmission assets required to connect the offshore generator to the onshore Transmission System; and
- the size of the Offshore development.

The Workgroup noted one example in the form of the London Array wind farm.

## London Array wind farm example

The London Array wind farm is an Offshore development where a Metering Dispensation was approved to allow metering to be installed at the future (post OFTO) Offshore Boundary Point and compensated back to the onshore Boundary Points. It has a current capacity of 175 turbines at 3.6 Mega Watts (MW) which equates to 630MW.

The potential transmission losses calculated as part of the accuracy adjustment produced as part of the approved Metering Dispensation was calculated to be 0.8668 Megawatt hours per hour (MWh/h) per Power Park Module (a BM Unit under the BSC). There are two Power Park Modules connected to each of the two Offshore platforms with Offshore transmission cables with a length of 50kms connecting them to the onshore substation.

The P294 Workgroup discussion on this led to the conclusion that the Transmission Losses along OTSUA should be socialised and is reflected in the P294 proposed and potential alternative solutions.

### **P294 and other impacts on Settlement or ancillary services**

The Group considered whether P294 would have any other impacts on Settlement. The only area that the Workgroup agreed may be impacted by P294 is the matter of Reactive Power already detailed above.

### **P294 impact on consumers**

The Ofgem representative questioned what would the impact be on consumers of P294 removing the need to have onshore Settlement metering. The Group consider that the current requirement to have onshore Settlement metering as well as the Offshore Settlement metering would ultimately mean that the cost of installing and registering that metering would be passed to the Consumer.

By removing the requirement for the onshore Settlement metering that cost would not ultimately be passed onto the customer, but would be replaced by the cost of the transmission losses along the OTSUA. However the Group agreed that the losses along the OTSUA would be treated in the same manner as losses on the Transmission System and Offshore Transmission System, which are already ultimately passed onto the Consumer.

A comparison of current costs compared with the costs under the P294 proposed and potential alternative solutions are set out in Section 5 above.

### **P294 and the interactions with the draft Energy Bill**

The Ofgem representative at the P294 Workgroup meetings provided an overview of the current work underway on the draft Energy Bill and associated policy work. As noted above as part of the draft Energy Bill with respect to the Offshore Transmission System, consideration is being given to allow offshore developments to be able to export pre OFTO transfer without the need for a Transmission Licence, providing the OFTO transfer occurs in a set amount of time. This timescale is yet to be finally agreed.

A Workgroup member noted that, depending on the site, OFTO transfer may take longer than the timescale that is finally settled on, however this would be factored in on any final decision around the window. The Ofgem representative noted that a consultation would be issued in the future on this area (August 2013) with the outcomes being published towards the end of the year.

The Group considered the draft Energy Bill work and agreed that what P294 was looking at does not impact the current prohibition around export prior to OFTO transfer and what the draft Energy Bill is currently looking to introduce.

## 10 Further Information

More information is available in

Attachment **A**: P294 Proposed Legal Text

Attachment **B**: Potential P294 Alternative Legal Text

Attachment **C**: Assessment Consultation Questions

## Appendix 1: P294 Workgroup details

### Workgroup's Terms of Reference

P294 Terms of Reference	Reference
To what extent does an OTSUA actually form part of the Offshore Transmission System for the purposes of the BSC and the Grid Code?	See Section 9
What would the impact be of adding OTSUA in the BSC Definition of Total System: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Would it have implications for how the Offshore Transmission System should be operated? and</li><li>• Would it be consistent with the current prohibition on export prior to the transfer of the OTSUA to the OFTO?</li></ul>	See section 9
What changes are needed to the BSC to support P294?	See Sections 3 and 4 and Attachments A and B
Are changes needed to any Code Subsidiary Documents?	See Section 7
What are the benefits of P294?	See Section 5
Does P294 better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives than the current baseline?	See Section 6
Are there any Alternatives that should be considered?	See section 4

### Assessment Procedure timetable

Please note the timetable differs from the one included in the P294 Initial Written Assessment (IWA) as presented to the Panel on 13 June 2013. The reason for this was that the first P294 Workgroup meeting was rescheduled from the 24 June 2013 to 5 July 2013, with the subsequent dates requiring adjustment.

Proposed Progression Timetable for P294	
Event	Date
Present Initial Written Assessment to Panel	13 June 13
Workgroup meeting 1	5 July 13
Workgroup meeting 2	15 July 13
Assessment Procedure Consultation	2 August 2013 – 23 August 13
Workgroup meeting 3	2 September 2013
Present Assessment Report to Panel	12 September 2013
Report Phase Consultation	13 September 2013 – 4 October 2013
Present Draft Modification report to the Panel	14 November 2013
Issue Final Modification Report to Ofgem	15 November 2013

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## Workgroup membership and attendance

Name	Organisation	05/07/13	15/07/13
<b>Members</b>			
David Jones	ELEXON (Chair)	✓	✓
David Barber	ELEXON (Lead Analyst)	✓	✓
Guy Phillips	E.ON UK (Proposer)	✓	✓
Esther Sutton	E.ON UK (Proposer alternative)	✗	✗
Gary Henderson	IBM (Scottish Power)	✓	✓
Shijun Yi	Centrica	✓	✓
Matthew Hays-Stimson	UK Power Networks	✗	✗
Garth Graham	SSE	✗	✗
Fiona Irwin	SSE Renewables	✓	☎
Diana Chklar	RWE npower	☎	✗
Nick Sargent	National Grid	✓	✓
<b>Attendees</b>			
Nicholas Brown	ELEXON (Legal)	✓	✓
John Lucas	ELEXON (Design Authority)	✓	✓
Mike Smith	ELEXON (Metering expert)	✓	✓
Yvonne Naughton	Ofgem	✓	✗