## **Monthly Monitoring Meeting**

# Friday 27th Sept 10:00 - 12:00

#### Ofgem Office South Colonnade and Teleconference

#### Time Ref Title Owner ESO 1 10 min SME slot - August balancing costs ESO 2 10 min SME slot – Forecasting Accuracy 3 10 min SME slot – BM Wider Access Guidance document ESO SME slot – Friday 9<sup>th</sup> August power cut ESO 4 15 min 5 5 min **Review actions** ESO ESO to highlight any particular notable points from the ESO 6 10 min published report ESO to answer any questions which Ofgem have sent prior 7 ESO 10 min to the meeting regarding the recently published report 8 10 min ESO to take other questions on the published report. All 9 10 min Planning for mid-year reporting and Panel event structure. All 10 5 min AOB All

## AGENDA

# Meeting record

#### **Monthly Monitoring Meeting**

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> Sept 2019

Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Venue/format: Ofgem Offices London Teleconference

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# ACTIONS

Meeting No.	Action No.	Date Raised	Target Date	Resp.	Description	Status
17	40	27 <sup>th</sup> Sep	11 <sup>th</sup> October	Ofgem	Provide agenda for panel event	Open
17	41	27 <sup>h</sup> Sep	11 <sup>th</sup> October	Ofgem	Ofgem to share stakeholder responses for Call for Evidence	Open
17	42	27 <sup>h</sup> Sep	1 <sup>st</sup> November	ESO/ Ofgem	Advance phone call to discuss logistics and attendees for panel event	Open

# MAIN ITEMS OF INTEREST

# 1. SME slot – August Balancing costs

The Electricity System Operator (ESO) presenter gave commentary on the £105.3m outturn against £87.4m benchmark.

Key points: Costs have increased across all categories except reactive, but proportionally constraints have increased the most.

Scottish Wind output was higher in August than July. High levels of wind and solar meant a large number of actions were required to deal with rate of change of frequency (RoCoF), voltage levels and thermal constraints.

The Western Link tripped on the 30th August and only returned at 1/3 availability until 22:00 04/09. These 2 days were the highest cost days of the month.

At the end of July work began to reinforce the network in the South East – work that is accounted for in the forward plan. Whilst this work is ongoing, additional cost and work is required to manage network flows. Depending on whether the interconnectors are flowing in or out, we are susceptible to either ESTEX constraints or SEIMP constraints. One way in which we can manage this is through trading on the interconnectors. ESO normally trade on the interconnectors for RoCoF and margin, but there was a large step change in the volume traded for August once the work got underway and trading around these constraints increased.

The 9<sup>th</sup> August was a fairly expensive day on the back on high winds and general bad weather. However, balancing costs were not out of the ordinary, with several days of the month turning out higher. As system operator, National Grid always holds response and reserve to deal with the unexpected. Additional generation was dispatched to replace what was lost, but additional generation is dispatched every day for any number of reasons. Supply was restored within 1 hour of the event.

# 2. SME slot – Forecasting Accuracy

The ESO presenter gave an overview of the improved forecasting accuracy work. The ESO have doubled the frequency of wind forecast publications, and now receives 8 weather updates a day. There is a provision of an additional day-ahead demand forecast to the market, and a new mathematical model structure and interactive tool for the forecasters. There are now 4 new weather stations located on the offshore wind generation sites and 2 additional weather forecast feeds.

ESO's new modelling process and forecasting tool has undergone parallel testing. There have been significant improvements in day-ahead demand forecasting and accuracy levels have been typical for 2012, when the renewable generation capacity was considerably lower, and the network was less complex. There have also been significant time savings: it halves the time it takes to finalise a demand forecast.

The consumer benefits the industry will see are more accurate and frequent forecasts which are fundamental to plan and operate the system securely and economically. Market participants and internal stakeholders can plan their activities more efficiently and barriers for entry are reduced for smaller market participants as they very often can't afford their own forecasting team and rely on ours. Furthermore, there will be clearer market signals to find solutions and fewer actions required in the Control Room.

Ofgem asked if it had been possible to quantify the consumer benefit of these forecasting improvements. The ESO replied it hadn't been possible. In cases like this, Ofgem understand quantifying the effect of the change may be difficult, and so a qualitative commentary would suffice. In this commentary, it should be made clear why the work undertaken will lead to improvements and/or benefit to consumers. Robust qualitative and quantitative explanations of consumer benefit will be considered equally as part of the incentives scheme.

# 3. SME slot – BM Wider Access Guidance document

The ESO presenter gave an overview of the Balancing Mechanism (BM) Wider Access Guidance document which was published in August.

The aim of the BM Wider Access project is to open markets for smaller providers to enter more simply and at a cheaper cost, and to provide the ENCC with better flexibility. In January 2019, the Distributed Energy Resource (DER) desk was introduced to support the implementation of new unit types and to offer focus to smaller units. It is widely recognised that by reducing barriers to entry, market competition increases which should ultimately reduce balancing costs for the ESO, in turn reducing consumers' bills. The ESO have already seen evidence of some of the larger more traditional plant reducing pricing in a direct move to compete against the new providers. Bringing in increased levels of flexibility and non-traditional units is vital in progressing towards our 2050 zero-carbon ambitions.

The ESO tested the guidance document with providers who had progressed through the process, and took on board any feedback on extra sections to add. Sessions were run with prospective providers and current entrants to the BM to build knowledge of the Electricity National Control Centre (ENCC) and the ESO. Ofgem first asked about the nature of feedback the ESO had received from providers regarding the guidance document. The ESO responded that the exercise helped suppliers understand how the control room works, and to understand the ESO's position. Conversely, the exercise helped the ESO to understand the position of the suppliers.

Ofgem then went on to ask a number of questions regarding the DER desk including about how participants are included and how the desk interacts in the Control Room. The ESO explained that the providers can be any size and any location but BM Units must be grouped by Grid Supply Point Group. The DER desks all work together to balance the system, and will talk to and monitor what the other desks are doing to understand what is required; all actions are done through cost merit. Providers cannot have non-BM contracts if they are in the BM but they can still enter balancing services with a BM Framework Agreement. Providers understand that for contractual reasons they cannot hold both types of contracts and they are afforded the same access to balancing services as non-BM.

# 4. SME slot – Friday 9<sup>th</sup> August power cut

As Ofgem and ESO discussions are currently ongoing, and a technical report has been produced, it was not deemed necessary to discuss this topic in this meeting.

# 5. Review actions

Actions 38 and 39 closed.

# 6. ESO to highlight any particular notable points from the published report

Balancing outturn costs are above the benchmark for the first time this FY, due to high wind and solar, outages and high demand.

Energy forecasting above target due to new tool and processes.

Loss of mains programme ongoing.

Balancing Services Use of System (BSUoS) forecasting was impacted by higher than expected constraint costs.

BM Wider access document published, as discussed in presentation earlier.

System access management: No cancellations or delays over an hour, we are focussed on driving down process errors.

Connection agreements: further agreements being checked.

Right first time (RFT) connection offers now 88%, due to new processes associated with Legal Separation, and an increased volume of applications, many of which require bespoke agreements.

The Stability Pathfinder was presented last month. The ESO held 2 webinars that were very well attended. The ESO mentioned that the Stability Pathfinder request for information (RFI) ceased in September, and publication of the RFI feedback is expected in mid-to-late October.

# 7. ESO to answer any questions which Ofgem have sent prior to the meeting regarding the recently published report

Ofgem questions sent prior to meeting:

Q1. Stakeholders have raised concerns that the half-hourly wind actual value (from the wind capacity data published on the BMRS) has been exceeding the reported total metered capacity. Has/is the ESO planning to review this & what is the ESO doing to ensure the BMRS Total Metered Capacity number remains consistent with the assumptions in their wind forecast models?

A1. Please can you clarify which data on the BMRS you are referring to? We will be happy to discuss this during our SME slot on Forecasting tomorrow.

*Response given after meeting*: The Peak Wind Generation Forecast data is a snapshot of the wind forecast out-turn data <u>https://www.bmreports.com/bmrs/?q=generation/windforcast/out-turn</u> for the peak daily forecast. Sometimes the peak forecast is greater than the total capacity. This could

be because the capacity figure is only updated every few months, or because individual windfarms (for example newly commissioned wind farms) have exceeded their maximum capacity. Generally, this update is a 3 to 6 monthly cycle therefore the peak numbers would lag behind the actual installed capacity as new wind farms are commissioned since the last update. Intending to provide an updated file before the end of this week, the website will have refreshed numbers on it WB 14<sup>th</sup> October.

Q2. Additional costs in July and August have been added for the WHVDC fault (£0.5m and £1m respectively). Please provide evidence as to how these additional cost values were calculated.

A2. We will cover this during our SME slot on August balancing costs

Q3. In the "Supporting Information" section, NEGSO have mentioned the incident that occurred on Friday 9th August. How, if at all, did the events of this day affect balancing costs for the month of August?

A3. We will cover this during our SME slot on August balancing costs

Q4. In the August report, the July 2019 absolute percentage error (APE) has been revised from 20.1% (a "below benchmark" value) to 18% (an "in line with benchmark" value). Please provide supporting information regarding this revision.

A4. Post event, the data goes through a series of reconciliation runs when data is collected, disputes are raised/settled, system flags may be changed etc, so there will always be changes as the data progresses through the reconciliation process. The calculation is always run on the most recent and therefore best data available.

Q5. The target set for this metric has not been met for 4 out of 5 months of this year so far. Has the ESO recognized a consistent issue or problem/what steps is the ESO taking to address this going forward?

A5. We are aware of the continued underperformance relating to Right First Time for the 2019/20 year so far. From an England and Wales point of view, the issue having the biggest impact on this metric is the embedding of new processes and ways of working with the transmission owner (TO) post legal separation, which is causing some issues in terms of quality and timeliness which we are working with the TO to address. NGESO are also experiencing an increased volume of applications, many of which are new types of connection that require bespoke agreements that differ from the standard, in particular tertiary connections which also tend to come through in bulk often resulting in multiple CUSC deadlines on the same day. This coupled with the fact that legal separation coincided with the RFT target increasing by 5% from 90% to 95%, making the RFT metric particularly challenging this year.

# 8. ESO to take other questions on the published report.

The Pathfinder closes on the 30<sup>th</sup> September.

# 9. AOB

# Planning for mid-year reporting and Panel event structure

Ofgem and ESO discussed the format and logistics of the event on the 13<sup>th</sup> November 2019

# Appendix 1 – Timetable

- 1. Annual Requirements
- Monthly
  - 15<sup>th</sup> working day of M+1 keeps cost basis historic
  - Meeting 20<sup>th</sup> working day of M+1
- Quarterly
  - 15<sup>th</sup> working day of M+1 following Q end (Jul, Oct, Jan)
- Half Year Report
  - 15<sup>th</sup> working day in October (M+1 after half year completed)
- Year End- Ofgem's Proposal
  - 7<sup>th</sup> May -consultation & draft licence (5 wks after year end)

2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
	М	Μ	М	М	М	М	М	Μ	М	М	М	М	
			Q						Q				
						1/2YR							FYR

# 2. Monthly requirements

Date	Action	Owner	Note
15 <sup>th</sup> Working Day	Monthly report submission date	ESO	
No later than 5 Working Days before meeting	Provide the Chair with meeting papers	ESO	
20 <sup>th</sup> Working Day	Monthly Monitoring Meeting	Technical Secretary	
25 <sup>th</sup> Working Day	Minutes from meeting submitted	ESO	
End of Month	Chair to approve minutes from meeting	Chair	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Working Day after approval of the minutes	Publication of meeting minutes	Technical Secretary	

# 3. 2019-2020 Reporting & Meeting Dates

Month	Report Published	Ofgem Meeting	Report Type	
	(15 <sup>th</sup> WD)	(20 <sup>th</sup> WD)		
May	22/05/2019	30/05/2019		
June	21/06/2019	28/06/2019		
July	19/07/2019	26/07/2019	Q1 Report	
August	21/08/2019	29/08/2019		
September	20/09/2019	27/09/2019		
October	21/10/2019	28/10/2019	Half Year Report	
November	21/11/2019	28/11/2019		
December	20/12/2019	31/12/2019		

January	22/01/2020	29/01/2020	Q3 Report
February	21/02/2020	28/02/2020	
March		28/03/2020	
April			
Мау			End of Year Report

# Appendix 2 – Previously Closed Actions

15	35	28 <sup>th</sup> June	26 <sup>th</sup> July	ESO	Provide more detail on the planning that is taking place for September onwards	Closed
15	36	26 <sup>th</sup> July	29 <sup>th</sup> Aug	ESO	Provide more detail on Stability Pathfinder	Closed
15	37	26 <sup>th</sup> July	29 <sup>th</sup> Aug	ESO	Provide more detail on Operability Strategy Update	Closed
16	38	29th Aug	15th Sept	Ofgem	Arrange a meeting to further discuss Mid Year Report content.	Closed
16	39	29th Aug	15th Sept	Ofgem	Confirm the date of the November Panel event.	Closed