

Workgroup Report

CMP408: Allowing consideration of a different notice period for BSUoS tariff settings

Overview: Following the [approval of CMP361 WACM3](#), of an ex-ante fixed BSUoS tariff with a 9-month notice and 6-month fix, this modification seeks to amend the notice period to a 3-month notice period.

Modification process & timetable



Have 5 minutes? Read our [Executive summary](#)

Have 20 minutes? Read the full [Workgroup Report](#)

Have 30 minutes? Read the full Workgroup Report and [Annexes](#).

Status summary: The Workgroup have finalised the proposer's solution. They are now seeking approval from the Panel that the Workgroup have met their Terms of Reference and can proceed to Code Administrator Consultation.

This modification is expected to have a: **High impact** on Final Demand Users, Suppliers, ESO

Governance route Standard Governance modification with assessment by a Workgroup

Who can I talk to about the change?

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Contents

Contents	2
Executive summary	3
What is the issue?	4
Why change?	4
What is the solution?	4
Proposer’s solution.....	4
Workgroup considerations	5
Consideration of the Proposer’s solution	5
Workgroup Consultation Summary.....	7
Legal text.....	12
What is the impact of this change?	12
Proposer’s assessment against Code Objectives	12
Workgroup vote	13
When will this change take place?	14
Implementation date	14
Date decision required by	14
Implementation approach	14
Interactions	14
Acronyms, key terms, and reference material	14
Reference material	15
Annexes	15

Executive summary

What is the issue?

Since the [CMP361 and CMP362](#) Workgroup finished in summer 2021, BSUoS costs have been much higher and more volatile. ESO data shows that the daily BSUoS Charge has not only increased but also become more volatile since 2021, reflecting the current climate for BSUoS. With the current notice period set at 9 months and the increased volatility of BSUoS costs this makes accurate forecasting increasingly difficult which can lead to less accurate tariff settings.

Ofgem consulted on their position for [CMP361 and CMP362](#) and responses indicated that BSUoS certainty was important, particularly avoiding mid-period tariff resets. Ofgem also noted in their [CMP361 decision letter](#):

“As per our minded-to decision, we continue to believe that a 3-month Notice Period strikes the appropriate balance between providing Suppliers with sufficient advance notice of charges and mitigating the risk of inaccuracy in a forecast set in advance of the timeframe to which it relates”. Therefore, CMP408 has been raised to address this concern.

What is the solution and when will it come into effect?

Proposer’s solution:

Notice Period: Change from 9 months to 3 months	Implementation Approach: Implementation of the amended notice period would be implemented for the next available tariff period to allow for ESO tariff publication and should come into effect for April 2024.	Industry Fund and Over recovery: Not part of CMP408 but topics to be discussed in separate but related BSUoS TCMF subgroup
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Implementation date: 1 April 2024

What is the impact if this change is made?

The shorter notice period allows for more accurate forecasting for BSUoS costs with less risk of tariff reset during the fixed period, or even during the notice period. The Proposer believes this should allow a reduction in risks premia being charged to customers.

Interactions

A separate but linked TCMF subgroup has been set up to seek input from industry on two aspects of Fixed BSUoS including considerations for a BSUoS industry fund and over recovery.

There was significant Workgroup support for two possible alternatives related to a change in a different section of the CUSC (Section 11), other than that of Section 14. As a charging proposal, CMP408 cannot look to modify any other section of CUSC (Governance Rules section 8.16.2) and therefore two consequential modifications will be raised alongside CMP408 for Ofgem to make a decision.

- **CMP415 Consequential Modification 1 – Amending the fixed price period from 6 to 12 months**
- **CMP416 Consequential Modification 2 – Amending the fixed price period from 6 to 12 months with two seasonal tariffs**

What is the issue?

BSUoS charges are how the ESO recovers the costs associated with balancing the electricity system. [CMP361 and CMP362](#) were raised to implement the recommendation of the second Balancing services Taskforce to recover BSUoS charges as a flat volumetric charge set on an ex-ante basis. This is in addition to [CMP308](#), which following its [approval in April 2022](#) will move BSUoS charges to final demand only. All were implemented 1 April 2023.

In October 2022, Ofgem consulted on their position for [CMP361 and CMP362](#) and received consultation responses indicating that BSUoS certainty is important, particularly avoiding mid-period tariff resets.

In December 2022, Ofgem approved the [CMP361 WACM 3](#), which identifies a 9-month notice and 6-month fix for BSUoS tariffs. Ofgem also noted in their [CMP361 decision letter](#):

“As per our minded-to decision, we continue to believe that a 3-month Notice Period strikes the appropriate balance between providing Suppliers with sufficient advance notice of charges and mitigating the risk of inaccuracy in a forecast set in advance of the timeframe to which it relates”.

Therefore, [CMP408](#) has been raised to address this concern.

Why change?

Since the [CMP361 and CMP362](#) Workgroup finished in summer 2021, BSUoS costs have been much higher and more volatile.

To ensure the tariffs provide Suppliers with sufficient advance notice of charges and mitigate the risk of inaccuracy in a forecast set-in advance, the ESO are proposing updating the Notice Period to 3 months. In their view, a shorter notice period allows for more accurate BSUoS tariff settings, removing the need to include risk premia in Supplier’s cost forecasting.

What is the solution?

Proposer’s solution

<p>Notice Period: Change from 9 months to 3 months</p>	<p>Implementation Approach: Implementation of the amended notice period would be implemented for the next available tariff period to allow for ESO tariff publication and should come into effect for April 2024.</p>	<p>Industry Fund and Over Recovery: Not part of CMP408 but topics to be discussed in separate but related BSUoS TCMF sub-group</p>
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Workgroup considerations

The Workgroup convened 5 times to discuss the perceived issue, detail the scope of the proposed defect, devise potential solutions, and assess the proposal in terms of the Applicable Objectives.

Consideration of the Proposer's solution

The Proposer suggested that amending the notice period for fixed BSUoS to 3-months from the current baseline of 9-months would reduce the likelihood of a BSUoS tariff reset and would minimise ESO financeability concerns. Several Workgroup members recognised the benefits of having a shorter notice period on the accuracy of forecasting. Several Workgroup members felt more evidence was required and that there was a lack of information on the impact of a reset.

As stated in their [CMP361 decision letter](#) Ofgem believe a 3-month notice period strikes the appropriate balance between providing sufficient notice of charges to suppliers, and mitigating the risk of inaccuracy in a forecast set in advance of the timeframe to which it relates. However, evidence is needed to demonstrate a positive impact.

It was noted that there is a limitation to what evidence could be provided as implementation of Fixed BSUoS was only live as of 1st April 2023. However, the Proposer presented the following analysis (Annex 3) to support their proposed solution:

- Analysis to show increase in accuracy of forecasting by assessing the Mean Absolute Error (MAE). This analysis is based on the period from January 2021 to date. In summary, the longer the notice period the greater the inaccuracy of forecasting.
- Analysis was presented to demonstrate how the volatility of BSUoS costs have increased since the BSUoS Taskforce took place. The chart records the daily BSUoS Charge from 2015 to 2023. Prior to 2021, the BSUoS daily charge was relatively stable, but towards the end of 2021 onwards there is an increase in volatility and lack of predictability. This evidence supports a shorter notice period is more appropriate in the view of the Proposer.

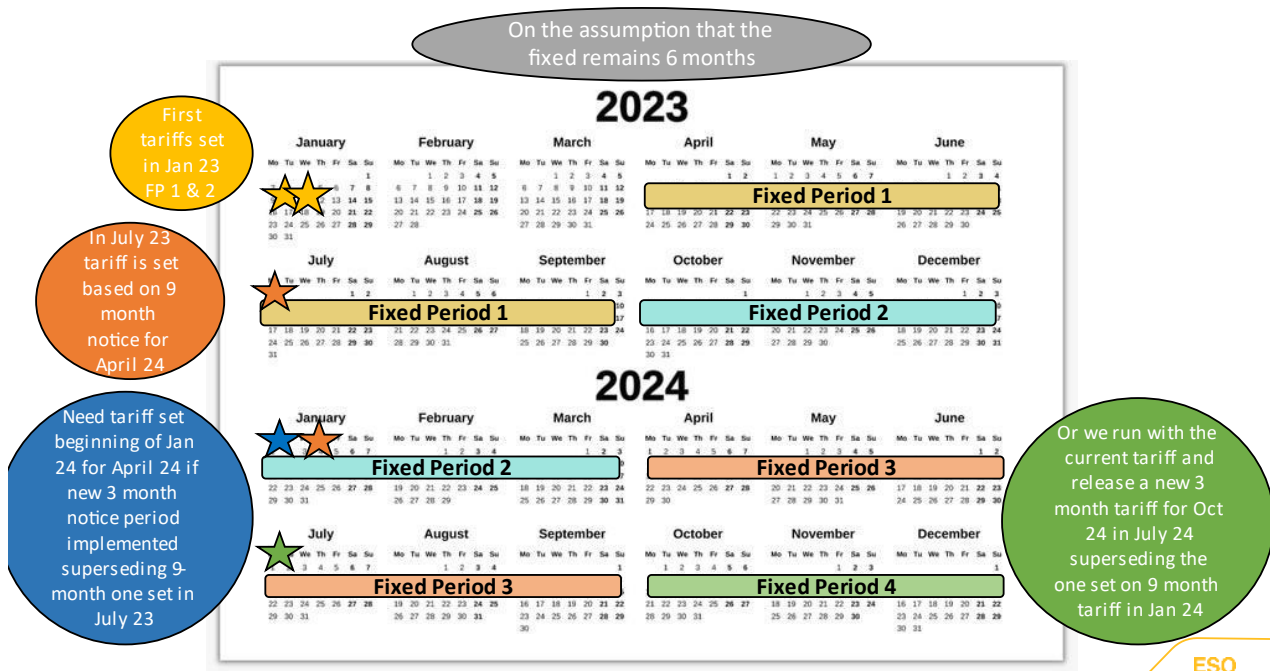
It was noted that the findings on the second BSUoS Taskforce relating to a 15-month combined period, were not based on quantitative but qualitative analysis. Therefore, this finding should be considered alongside the current BSUoS environment.

Implementation Approach:

The 3-month notice period will be implemented for the next available tariff period. This will allow for ESO tariff publication to come into effect on 1 April 2024. The 9-month notice period tariff set in July 2023 would be superseded with the new 3 months' notice period tariff. This will be released in January 2024 for the new fixed period starting in April 2024.

The Proposer noted that if [CMP408](#) is approved for a 1 April 2024 implementation date, this will interact with any previous tariff set. This issue is represented in the diagram below and assumes that the fixed period remains unchanged at 6 months.

The Proposer argued that moving to a 3 months' notice period (While BSUoS costs are generally high and volatile) would outweigh the disadvantages of republishing the tariff.



The Proposer identified 2 options here which are:

- Run with the current tariff and release a new 3-month tariff for October 2024 in July 2024. This would supersede the 9-month tariff set in January 2024; or
- Set a new tariff at beginning of January 2024 for April 2024. This would supercede the 9-month tariff set in July 2023 - **Proposer's preferred option.**

The new tariff should be implemented for April 2024 as per the specified timeline to coincide with the start of the charging year.

The Workgroup expressed no concerns with the Proposer's preferred option but implications of reducing the overall period of fixed BSUoS were discussed. By amending the notice period from 6 to 3 months, the overall period would be reduced from 15 to 9 months. The Workgroup members felt this would increase supplier risk exposure and argued that without an industry fund it is unlikely that suppliers would reduce risk premia.

The analysis (Annex 4) only considered the Industrial and Commercial customers whose 12-month supply contracts typically start in April or October. These contracts are typically agreed up to 3-months in advance. It was also pointed out that the analysis did not cover domestic consumers whose contracts could start any month of the year. It was argued that the overall pattern would be same (but risk premia applied could fluctuate depending on start date). There was a concern that this analysis did not show the full extent of a benefit to a longer fixed period.

The overall conclusions were:

- Suppliers argued there is more likelihood of building in risk premia as a result of [CMP408](#); and

- Workgroup members felt reducing the combined period from 15 months to 9 months increased risk.
- [CMP308](#) (implemented 1 April 2023) moved the liability for BSUoS charges fully onto Final Demand customers. Therefore, accentuating the BSUoS risk exposure on a £/MWh basis for Suppliers.

One Workgroup member felt insufficient evidence had been presented by the Proposer to show how the Original better facilitates the Baseline. The Proposer responded advising no Workgroup requests had been made for further evidence or analysis despite offering to provide more detail.

Some Workgroup members also questioned the timing of [CMP408](#) as [CMP361 and CMP362](#) had only been implemented on 1 April 2023. A Workgroup member asked if Ofgem would approve a 3-month notice, 12-month fixed if this had been presented as an option for [CMP361 and CMP362](#). The Authority representative noted any option without a fund would likely rely on a lower degree of certainty in the tariff. Ofgem stated that they remain open to different combinations of notice periods and fixed terms where there is clear consumer benefit. If there had been a 3-month notice, 12-month fixed option, this would have been assessed on its merits against the Applicable CUSC Objectives.

Workgroup members were concerned that the combined fixed and notice period was being reduced from 15 months to 9 months. They felt a 15-month combined period provided Suppliers with sufficient certainty allowing them to reduce the risk premia for consumers. The Proposer believes the analysis on BSUoS volatility brings into question whether a 15-month combined period is still relevant in the current climate, adding that under current BSUoS costs data, a shorter overall period is more appropriate. Therefore, ESO is not looking to increase the fixed period.

Workgroup members were concerned with the notice period being changed in isolation and argued that the fixed period and BSUoS industry fund needed to be explored at the same time. The Proposer explained that this would be discussed separately in a TCMF subgroup ensuring alignment with CMP408. One Workgroup member felt it was perplexing to separate one piece of the puzzle and felt strongly it should be considered holistically. The Proposer confirmed that [CMP408](#) would be progressed separately.

A Workgroup member proposed a potential Alternative, this would seek to change the fixed Period from 6 to 12 months maintaining the overall 15-month combined period. The proposer believed this would allow Suppliers to be better placed to reduce the risk premia included.

Workgroup Consultation Summary

The Workgroup held their Workgroup Consultation between 27 April 2023 – 22 May 2023 and received 8 responses, one of which was confidential. The full non-confidential responses can be found in Annex 5.

The main points from the 7 non-confidential responses are as follows:

- Five respondents did not believe that [CMP408](#) Original Proposal better facilitated the objectives. Four respondents indicated they felt the Proposal

negatively impacted several objectives. Two respondents felt the Proposal better facilitated objective (b). One respondent felt insufficient evidence had been provided showing how the Original better facilitates the Baseline, noting it had only been in place since 1 April 2023. They went on to say if evidence was presented to indicate failure of the current Baseline, this may change their view.

- Four respondents were not supportive of the implementation approach. One respondent expressed that the approach should only impact future tariff setting and not undo any already published. Another respondent felt shortening the notice period without extending the fixed period would lead suppliers to build risk premia into contracts and therefore create additional costs for end consumers.
- Five respondents felt the current Baseline of 9-month notice period and 6-month fixed was the most appropriate. The same respondents indicated a preference for a 15-month combined notice and fixed period. One respondent noted that if the notice period is reduced then consideration should be given to increasing the fixed period to 12 months thus maintaining a 15-month combined period. One respondent emphasised Taskforce findings supporting a 15-month combined period were made at a time when BSUoS costs were more stable and did not reflect the current climate as BSUoS charges have increased in both volatility and uncertainty.
- Five respondents did not agree that the implementation of the tariff introduced by CMP408 should supersede any prior tariff set in the current 9-month notice period. The respondents indicated this would have possible financial implications for suppliers and lead to additional costs for consumers.
- Four respondents recognised a shorter notice period would lead to more accurate forecasting but three of these disagreed this would remove the need to include risk premia. One respondent believed it would result in higher risk premia than from a tariff reset.
- One respondent mentioned that Ofgem had stated consumer benefit is linked to the duration of the fixed period (decision letter 15/12/22). This is where ESO publishes a BSUoS tariff likely to be in place for 12 months. The respondent felt reducing this period to 9 months undermined this statement.
- One respondent requested to raise a Workgroup Alternative to consider a 3-month notice and 12-month fixed to maintain a 15-month combined period. Another respondent suggested they may raise a future Alternative to ensure the notice and fixed period combined length remained at least 15-months.

Workgroup Consultation Summary Response Discussion

A point was raised regarding one of the responses stating the National Grid year ahead forecast was more accurate than the shorter-term forecast. The Workgroup member wanted to point out that this is not necessarily the case as it depends on several variables. The Proposer advised the word “potential” was used as nothing is guaranteed

in terms of increased accuracy. However, they felt the evidence provided indicated factors going into the forecast can increase the accuracy with a shorter notice period.

Some responses indicated a preference for a longer fixed period with several members referencing 12 months. The Proposer raised the potential issue of seasonality explaining a single tariff set within a year, under some forecast scenarios, is not always guaranteed. The ESO could significantly under recover during the summer months then recover this shortfall during the winter. It was suggested, given the significant increase in BSUoS costs from 2022 to 2023, there is a risk ESO's Working Capital would be fully utilised in summer before it is rebuilt up over the winter leading to increased likelihood of a mid-year tariff reset. The Proposer indicated this was the reason why ESO have stayed with the six months fixed period.

A Workgroup member questioned if the 12-month fixed period could have a summer and winter tariff, or does it have to be the same rate for each month? The Proposer clarified a summer and winter tariff is forecast at the beginning of the twelve months and stays the same throughout the year explaining this is different from having two six-month tariffs.

Alternative Request 1 (EON) – 3-month notice, and 12-month fixed

The Proposer of the Alternative request 1 explained this had been raised to shorten the notice period and extend the fixed period. This proposal will maintain the 15-months combined period recommended by the second BSUoS Taskforce.

The Workgroup was asked by the Proposer of the Original if enough evidence had been provided to show that the longer fixed period would be more beneficial than the 6 months. One Workgroup member felt there was enough evidence for the Alternative, but another felt more analysis was required.

The Authority Representative indicated that Ofgem are open to different combinations of notice/fixed periods, but most importantly the benefit to consumers for this combination needs to be clear. The Ofgem Rep stated it was essential to have evidence on how the 12-month fixed term is more beneficial than the current 6-month baseline and an understanding of why increasing the risk of a tariff reset would be more beneficial than including risk premia. The Workgroup Member who raised the Alternative was unable to provide evidence to the Workgroup but agreed to share information with Ofgem offline and suggested other Workgroup members to do the same if they possess supporting data.

A Workgroup member pointed out that the Original proposal should also be required to present evidence to quantify how it will benefit the end consumer. The Proposer explained that evidence/analysis already shown to the Workgroup had been done using current data but admitted this evidence was limited as fixed BSUoS had only been in place from 1 April 2023. The Proposer also stated that it was difficult from an ESO perspective, to demonstrate how increased accuracy of forecasts plays into contracts. The ESO is not privy to how supplier contracts are set and therefore, how this would impact end consumers.

Alternative Request 2 (SSE) – 3-month notice, and 12-month fixed comprising of a spring summer Tariff and autumn winter Tariff

The Workgroup discussed the possibility of another Alternative request following a discussion on seasonality. A Workgroup member offered to raise a further Alternative to include a seasonal/multi seasonal fixed tariff.

Alternative 2 proposed a 3 month notice period, followed by 12 months fixed, including a separate summer and winter tariff. A Workgroup member asked for clarification of the wording within the Alternative 2 Request form. This was amended to ensure it was clear that the ESO would be obliged to have separate summer and winter tariffs.

ESO Subject Matter Expert (SME) Seasonality Analysis Presentation

The ESO SME presented analysis to outline the effect of using a 12-month fixed single tariff, compared to using a split summer/winter tariff. In most cases, the split tariff would prevent excessive under-recovery of costs in the summer in comparison to winter. It was stated that the tariff was likely to be higher in the summer months than the winter months to facilitate this.

One Workgroup member queried if it would be possible for the winter rate to be higher than the summer rate and asked if this would exacerbate cashflow issues for the ESO. It was clarified that this is a risk, but a smaller risk than having a 12-month fixed single tariff.

Several Workgroup members discussed what should happen in the event of over-recovery of costs. It was suggested that this is not in the scope of modification [CMP408](#), and that this is a topic that can be discussed within the sub-group. The Workgroup agreed.

Workgroup Alternative Discussions

A vote on Workgroup Alternative Requests (Annex 7) took place in Workgroup Meeting 4.

- **Workgroup Alternative Request 1 (EON) – 3-month notice, and 12-month fixed**
- **Workgroup Alternative Request 2 (SSE) – 3-month notice, and 12-month fixed comprising of a spring summer Tariff and autumn winter Tariff.**

The Workgroup voted by majority (8 out of 9) that Alternative Request 1 should become a Workgroup Alternative CUSC Modification (WACM). The Workgroup voted unanimously for Alternative Request 2 to become a WACM. Three Workgroup members also declared Alternative Request 2 to be a better option than the Original and Alternative Request 1.

Although initially the Workgroup believed these Alternatives could be possible WACMs, the ESO legal team highlighted post Workgroup that both Alternatives required a change to section 11 of the CUSC. As a charging proposal, CMP408 cannot look to modify any other section of CUSC (Governance Rules section 8.16.2). An urgent Workgroup meeting was arranged to inform Workgroup Members that both WACMs would need to be withdrawn.

The Chair confirmed that they had previously discussed the terms of reference and agreed that these had been met. Section c) of the terms of reference was highlighted to reassure the Workgroup that discussions surrounding the fixed period were in scope and very much relevant to this modification. The Chair advised the key point here is the word “**consider**” was used and not “**determine**”.

A Workgroup member stated it felt wrong that the fixed period (section 11) and the notice period (section 14) were defined in different sections of the CUSC. The Workgroup member was concerned that this would mean assessing the Original and consequential modifications against different objectives despite both being charging related. Several Workgroup members agreed with these comments. Another Workgroup member advised the group that this was a real governance issue and CUSC panel had attempted to resolve this previously.

Ofgem were invited by the Chair to explain their previous decision against amending the governance rules to allow this to happen. Following the meeting, the Ofgem representative stated by email that the reasons not to amend the CUSC are outlined in their [CMP371](#) decision letter.

Consequential Modifications

The Proposer confirmed two consequential modifications will be raised to reflect Workgroup support given to both WACMs.

- **CMP415 – Seeks to amend the fixed period from 6 to 12 months.**
- **CMP416 - Seeks to amend the fixed period from 6 to 12 months with two seasonal tariffs.**

It was explained to the Workgroup that these consequential modifications will be raised alongside the Original as they are intrinsically linked to CMP408. Ofgem will then have the option of approving the Original along with potentially one of the consequential modifications to amend the fixed period.

Reasons given for raising the consequential modifications were due to the results of the second BSUoS Taskforce and the reduction of risk premia based on analysis brought forward by a Workgroup Member. The Proposer specified a second reason for raising CMP416 was due to the issue of seasonality raised by the ESO and highlighted as a concern by the Workgroup.

The Proposer advised all three modifications are intrinsically linked and therefore the consequential modifications, if approved, will go straight to Code Administrator Consultation as all the discussion have already taken place in CMP408.

A Workgroup member questioned if these modifications are being assessed by the current CUSC baseline or CMP408. The Proposer clarified that the two consequential modifications seek to amend 3 months' notice and 12 months fixed. A Workgroup member expressed their previous concern that the consequential changes were going to be assessed against different objectives despite both being charging related. It was noted that Ofgem had been consulted along with the ESO legal team due to the complexities of the situation.

Another member asked if there was a possibility of Ofgem approving CMP408 and rejecting both Alternatives. The Proposer confirmed Ofgem had the option of approving CMP408 and one of the consequential modifications depending on what they view the best option to be.

The Chair informed members the WACMs had been removed from the original Workgroup vote. Workgroup members were advised they would not be required to vote again for the Original as they had assessed this against the correct objectives.

Workgroup members were then invited to confirm their vote for the Original proposal against the Baseline and to update their voting statement.

Legal text

The legal text for this change can be found in Annex 9. Amendments to the text are shown in red.

Original Proposal Legal Text

Section 14

Notice of Fixed BSUoS Price

14.31.9 Users are given a notice period of at least ~~three~~ **nine** months of the Fixed BSUoS Price, for the next Fixed Price Period.

~~14.31.10 Paragraph 14.31.8 does not apply for the first Fixed Price Period, where a notice period of at least six months will be given for the Fixed BSUoS Price.~~

What is the impact of this change?

This modification is expected to have a high impact on Final Demand Users, Suppliers and the ESO.

A shorter notice period should allow for more accurate forecasting reducing the need for risk premia. The additional accuracy means there is less risk of needing to reset the tariff within the fixed period.

Proposer's assessment against Code Objectives

Relevant Objective	Identified impact
(a) That compliance with the use of system charging methodology facilitates effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity and (so far as is consistent therewith) facilitates competition in the sale, distribution and purchase of electricity;	Positive The shorter notice period allows for more accurate forecasting for BSUoS costs, therefore allowing a reduction in risk premiums being charged to consumers.
(b) That compliance with the use of system charging methodology results in charges which reflect, as far as is reasonably practicable, the costs (excluding any payments between transmission licensees which are made under and accordance with the STC) incurred by transmission licensees in their transmission businesses and which are compatible with standard licence condition C26 requirements of a connect and manage connection);	Positive The proposal improves cost reflective charging due to a shorter notice period, meaning that forecasts should be more accurate.
(c) That, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), the use of system charging methodology, as far as is reasonably practicable, properly takes account of	Positive The proposal supports implementation of the recommendation of the

the developments in transmission licensees' transmission businesses;	second Balancing Services Task Force by addressing industry concerns about a shorter notice period will allow for increased accuracy on BSUoS forecasting.
(d) Compliance with the Electricity Regulation and any relevant legally binding decision of the European Commission and/or the Agency *; and	Neutral No impact
(e) Promoting efficiency in the implementation and administration of the system charging methodology.	Positive The proposal supports the overall aim to implement an ex-ante BSUoS solution with the greatest overall benefit. A shorter notice period means the tariff is likely to be more accurate with less risk of tariff reset during the fixed period, or even during the notice period.
**The Electricity Regulation referred to in objective (d) is Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (recast) as it has effect immediately before IP completion day as read with the modifications set out in the SI 2020/1006.	

Workgroup vote

The Workgroup met on 11 July 2023 to carry out the vote. The full Workgroup vote and statements can be found in Annex 8. The table below provides a summary of the Workgroup members view on the best option to implement this change.

The Applicable CUSC (charging) Objectives are:

CUSC charging objectives

- a) That compliance with the use of system charging methodology facilitates effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity and (so far as is consistent therewith) facilitates competition in the sale, distribution, and purchase of electricity;
- b) That compliance with the use of system charging methodology results in charges which reflect, as far as is reasonably practicable, the costs (excluding any payments between transmission licensees which are made under and accordance with the STC) incurred by transmission licensees in their transmission businesses and which are compatible with standard licence condition C26 requirements of a connect and manage connection);
- c) That, so far as is consistent with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), the use of system charging methodology, as far as is reasonably practicable, properly takes account of the developments in transmission licensees' transmission businesses;

- d) Compliance with the Electricity Regulation and any relevant legally binding decision of the European Commission and/or the Agency *; and
- e) To promote efficiency in the implementation and administration of the system charging methodology

*The Electricity Regulation referred to in objective (d) is Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (recast) as it has effect immediately before IP completion day as read with the modifications set out in the SI 2020/1006.

Of 9 votes, one voter said the Original better facilitated the Applicable Objectives than the Baseline.

Option	Number of voters that voted this option as better than the Baseline
Original	1

When will this change take place?

Implementation date

1 April 2024

Date decision required by

To allow the ESO time to publish a final tariff under the approved methodology a decision is required by Ofgem by November 2023.

Implementation approach

The 3-month notice period will be implemented for the next available tariff period. This will allow for ESO tariff publication to come into effect on 1 April 2024. The 9-month notice period tariff set in July 2023 would be superseded with the new 3 months' notice period tariff. This will be released in January 2024 for the new fixed period starting in April 2024.

Interactions

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grid Code | <input type="checkbox"/> BSC | <input type="checkbox"/> STC | <input type="checkbox"/> SQSS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> European Network Codes | <input type="checkbox"/> EBR Article 18 T&Cs ¹ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other modifications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |

A separate but linked TCMF subgroup has been set up to seek input from industry on two aspects of Fixed BSUoS including considerations for a BSUoS industry fund and amendments to the fixed period and over-recovery.

Two consequential modifications (CMP415 and CMP416) have been raised to be considered alongside CMP408.

Acronyms, key terms, and reference material

Acronym / key term	Meaning
BSUoS	Balancing Services Use of System charges
CMP	CUSC Modification Proposal
CUSC	Connection and Use of System Code

EBR	Electricity Balancing Guideline
ESO	Electricity System Operator
SME	Subject Matter Expert
TCMF	Transmission Charging Methodologies Forum
WACM	Workgroup Alternative Code Modification

Reference material

- [CMP 361/362 - Minded to decision and draft impact statement](#)
- [CMP 361/362 - Second Ofgem Consultation](#)
- [Ofgem response to publication of the final report of the second BSUoS Task Force](#)
- [Final Report - Second Balancing Services Charges Task Force](#)
- [Targeted Charging Review: Decision and Impact Assessment](#)

Annexes

Annex	Information
Annex 1	Proposal form
Annex 2	Terms of reference
Annex 3	Supporting analysis from Proposer
Annex 4	Supporting analysis from a Workgroup Member of the impact on suppliers
Annex 5	Workgroup consultation non-confidential responses
Annex 6	Seasonality Analysis
Annex 7	Workgroup Alternatives
Annex 8	Workgroup Vote
Annex 9	Legal Text