

UNC Modification	At what stage is this document in the process?
<h1>UNC 0XXX:</h1> <h2>Enabling Direct Contractual Arrangements with Consumers for Demand Side Response</h2>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">01 Modification</div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; background-color: #ADD8E6; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">02 Workgroup Report</div> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; background-color: #DDA0DD; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">03 Draft Modification Report</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #FFD700; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">04 Final Modification Report</div> </div>
<p>Purpose of Modification:</p> <p>The purpose of this Modification is to expand the scope of the Demand Side Response (DSR) arrangements (as set out in the UNC) to enable the establishment of direct contractual arrangements between National Gas Transmission (NGT) and individual Consumers for the voluntary reduction of their gas demand.</p>	
<p>Next Steps:</p> <p>The Proposer recommends that this Modification should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • considered a material change and not subject to Self-Governance • assessed by a Workgroup <p>This Modification will be presented by the Proposer to the Panel on 20 April 2023. The Panel will consider the Proposer’s recommendation and determine the appropriate route.</p>	
<p>Impacted Parties:</p> <p>High: Large Industrial and Commercial Consumers, National Gas Transmission (NGT), Shippers, On the-Day Commodity Market (OCM) Market Operator, Gas Distribution Networks, CDSP</p> <p>Low: IGTs</p>	
<p>Impacted Codes:</p> <p>UNC and potentially iGT Code</p>	

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Timetable			
Modification timetable:			
Pre-Modification Discussed	06 April 2023		Transporter: National Gas Transmission
Date Modification Raised	05 April 2023		
New Modification to be considered by Panel	20 April 2023		 philip.hobbins@nationalgas.com
First Workgroup Meeting	04 May 2023		
Workgroup Report to be presented to Panel	15 June 2023		 telephone
Draft Modification Report issued for consultation	15 June 2023		Systems Provider: Xoserve
Consultation Close-out for representations	06 July 2023		
Final Modification Report available for Panel	12 July 2023		 UKLink@xoserve.com
Modification Panel recommendation	20 July 2023		Other: Insert name
			 email address
			 telephone

1 Summary

What

The Gas Demand Side Response (DSR) arrangements provide a mechanism for large consumers of gas to offer to reduce their demand via their User in return for a payment that they define during times of system stress.

The DSR arrangements as reformed by Modification 0822 take the form of distinct “option” and “exercise” stages with separate payments made for each. Ahead of each forthcoming Winter Period, NGT issues an invitation to all Users seeking commitments, in advance, to offer DSR quantities on behalf of consumers for the next three Winter Periods. When a Margins Notice (MN) or Gas Balancing Notification (GBN) has been issued, NGT may exercise any accepted DSR Options (and any DSR Market Offers that are not linked to a DSR Option) via an OCM trade which triggers a requirement for the User to reduce the relevant Output Nomination and the consumer to reduce its offtake of gas.

Why

In its decision letter for Modification 0822, Ofgem encouraged consideration of how consumer access to gas DSR could be broadened. NGT considers that it is desirable to seek to maximise the quantity of gas DSR that would be made available because it serves as a pre-emergency tool to mitigate against the risk or severity of a Gas Deficit Emergency (GDE). Feedback provided by industrial consumers to NGT during the development of Modification 0822 and via other fora suggests that the ability for NGT to contract with Consumers directly for the reduction or cessation of offtake of gas as voluntary DSR could increase the level of participation.

Given this, NGT is of the view that being able to additionally make voluntary curtailment arrangements directly with Consumers (for the avoidance of doubt, in addition to existing arrangements entered into with Registered Users) may increase the demand volumes that are able to be curtailed should there be a need to address a forecast supply shortfall.

How

It is proposed to modify the UNC (and separately the Gas DSR methodology statement) to enable NGT to enter into contractual arrangements to procure DSR from any class 1 gas consumer (a consumer that is daily metered with an Annual Quantity of greater than 2 million therms).

Further, it is proposed that the UNC will be modified (as far as is necessary) to reflect:

- The ability of NGT to issue an invitation to procure DSR from eligible consumers on an ‘option and exercise’ basis;
- the ability of an eligible Consumer to offer DSR to NGT with a lead-time of within-day, D-1 and D-5 in response to NGT’s invitation;
- the ability of NGT to accept the Consumer’s offer;
- the existence of standard conditions of contract between NGT and each eligible Consumer whose option offer is accepted by NGT;
- the ability of NGT to exercise a DSR option provided by an eligible Consumer and therefore issue an instruction to the Consumer to reduce or curtail the offtake of gas;
- the requirement for the price and energy quantity of each exercised option to constitute an Eligible Balancing Action for the purposes of the determination of the System Average Price (and determination of the System Marginal Buy Price and the System Marginal Sell Price);

- the requirement that a Consumer may hold a DSR Option either directly with NGT or via its shipper as provided for under the arrangements introduced by Modification 0822;
- arrangements whereby DSR Option and exercise payments will be made directly to Consumers (pursuant to bi-lateral contractual arrangements between NGT and Consumers) and for such costs to be included in Aggregate System Payments that are funded by Users via Balancing Neutrality arrangements.

It is proposed that notification obligations by NGT to GDNs of DSR options and exercise will be detailed in the Gas DSR methodology (as is the case currently) and that the publication requirements that currently apply to the DSR Options Invitation would apply equally to directly contracted DSR.

2 Governance

Justification for Authority Direction

This Modification seeks to establish a new contractual framework that is referenced in UNC but whose specific provisions are defined outside UNC. This will facilitate an alternative means for NGT to secure voluntary DSR and represents a material change to the existing mechanism which has been in place since 2016. This is because NGT's contractual relationship under the existing DSR arrangements and under UNC is with Users. This Proposal sets a framework for NGT to enact such arrangements directly with Consumers which represents a step change from the prevailing framework and is likely to therefore have a material effect on new or existing gas consumers. On this basis, we believe this is sufficiently material to require Authority Direction in respect of this Proposal.

Requested Next Steps

This Modification should:

- be considered a material change and not subject to Self-Governance.
- be assessed by a Workgroup.

The principles and legality of the establishment of bi-lateral arrangements between NGT and eligible consumers for DSR was tabled and discussed in Request Group 0835R on 2 March 2023.

3 Why Change?

The Gas DSR arrangements were introduced into the UNC in 2016 by Modification 0504 '*Demand Side Response Methodology Implementation*'. This provided a mechanism for large Consumers of gas to offer to reduce their demand in return for a payment which they defined during times of system stress when a Gas Balancing Notification (GBN) is in operation. The User discharges that function with NGT by posting a DSR Market Offer onto the OCM DSR Locational Market on behalf of a Consumer which NGT may accept. Such voluntary demand reductions are intended to reduce the likelihood, severity and duration of a gas supply emergency and provide a 'route to market' for large consumers to receive greater financial compensation by voluntarily curtailing their demand than if they were involuntarily curtailed in a stage 2 of a GDE.

In order for a User to be able to post a DSR Market Offer, the terms on which the User does so needs to be agreed within its contractual arrangements with the Consumer (and potentially the supplier). This process causes these parties to incur contracting costs and the Consumer needs to be prepared to reduce their gas requirements and as such incur either a loss of production and/or be able to switch a back-up fuel.

Enhancements to these arrangements were introduced by Modification 0822. These changes provide for greater certainty of offers being available for exercise by including an additional 'option' payment in addition to the existing 'exercise' payment. The inclusion of an option payment recognises that costs are incurred for parties to be available to make such offers, regardless of whether demand reduction is actually required. A further change introduced by this Modification was that the trigger for submission and consideration of DSR Market Offers (formerly limited to when a GBN was in place) was extended to where a MN is issued. From this point NGT may accept any valid DSR Market Offers, following which the User should reduce its prevailing Output Nomination and instruct the consumer to reduce its offtake of gas. A MN is a D-1 notification and a GBN could be issued either within day or at D-1, therefore it is only those Consumers that are able to commit to curtail their gas flow within these timescales which are currently able to participate in Gas DSR. The combination of measures introduced by Modification 0822 are expected to increase the incentives for Users, consumers and suppliers to enter into DSR arrangements.

In its decision letter for Modification 0822, Ofgem encouraged consideration of how consumers' access to DSR may be broadened to further contribute towards the effectiveness of the DSR tool, which this Proposal seeks to enable.

Driver for further DSR Reform

Engagement with large industrial consumers and their associations during the development of Modification 0822 indicated that increased participation in DSR arrangements may transpire if NGT was able to contract directly with eligible consumers for DSR. Feedback from some Users on the 0822 proposal indicated a lack of a commercial incentive and increased risks for Users to enter into such arrangements on behalf of consumers.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine and subsequent reduction in gas supplies to the EU has created material risks to global gas markets which impacts both the EU and GB gas markets which are linked both via physical assets and market arrangements. NGT therefore considers that it is prudent to consider additional means of securing a higher level of participation in DSR arrangements as a mitigation against these risks; increased participation would also provide mitigation against the unlikely event of a GDE being declared which would have a significant commercial impact on GB gas market participants and more widely in GB.

Consequences of Non-implementation

If this change is not made, our engagement with relevant stakeholders indicates that consumers that *could* potentially offer voluntary curtailment may be unable to do so due to the design of the current commercial framework for DSR, recognising that at present the Registered User's participation in DSR on behalf of a consumer is voluntary.

This would mean that one of the tools available to NGT to mitigate a material imbalance between national demand and supply (where a GBN / MN have been issued) that could progress to a GDE may not provide as much demand reduction as it potentially could. This Modification would serve to increase the likelihood of such additional demand curtailment being available if needed to reduce the likelihood and/or severity of a GDE.

Legal Considerations

The Proposer has undertaken an assessment of the relevant legislation and does not believe that there are any legal impediments to the ability of NGT to enter into the bi-lateral arrangements described in this Proposal, although a change to the NTS Licence would be required. NGT's conclusions in respect of each authority are set out below:

Gas Act

Paragraph 5(c) of the Gas Act requires only licenced parties (i.e. shippers) to "arrange" with a transporter for gas to be taken out of a pipe-line system. If NGT contracted directly with a consumer for DSR, the shipper would retain this role (booking capacity, paying transportation charges, receiving gas allocations etc).

An NGT-consumer DSR contract would constitute an agreement by the consumer to alter its rate of offtake in certain circumstances but the transportation arrangements for delivery of that gas to the consumer remain with the shipper via the UNC.

By establishing a DSR contract with a consumer, NGT would not be taking on any functions of a shipper.

EU Balancing Code

The EU Balancing Code¹ permits TSOs to undertake balancing actions through either 'short term standardised products' or use of 'balancing services'. Counterparties to 'short term standardised products' are only envisaged to be shippers (Arts 7(3) and 3(5)) however there are no restrictions on parties with whom a TSO may contract for 'balancing services'. A DSR arrangement with a Consumer would appear to be consistent with the definition of 'balancing service' (Art 3(7)).

NTS Licence

A Licence change would be required to Special Condition 9.22 which currently mandates that a party making a DSR Offer must be a party to the UNC.

Further, this condition also requires that a DSR Offer which is exercised is to be treated as an Eligible Balancing Action under the UNC however at present this can be only effected between NGT and a User.

Specific Rationale

The DSR contractual arrangements between NGT and consumers will sit outside UNC, therefore the UNC needs to be amended to the extent necessary to give effect to these provisions which NGT considers consist of the following areas:

Residual Role of the User (Shipper)

The User would need to be informed of any DSR exercise in sufficient time to reduce its Output Nomination for the Consumer and potentially its gas procurement and Input Nominations. NGT considers that the Consumer should be obliged to make this communication.

Conditions of NGT/Consumer Contract

NGT would envisage consulting on the terms (standard conditions of contract) to ensure no undue preference with both Consumers and Users concurrently with this Modification.

Procurement and execution mechanism

The DSR products available to Consumers are proposed to be the same as are available to Users under the prevailing UNC terms.

The existing exercise of DSR via a locational trade on the OCM is not suitable for exercise directly with Consumers, hence exercise of DSR directly with the Consumer will therefore constitute an instruction to reduce flow but would not be delivered as an 'energy trade'.

However, NGT considers that exercise would still constitute a 'balancing action' as defined by the EU Balancing Code and therefore the exercise costs should be included in the calculation of system prices according to the BAL Code Art 19(3).

Funding & Payment

¹ As amended by the Gas (Security of Supply and Network Codes) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

The costs of DSR options via the proposed NGT/Consumer arrangements will be included in the aggregate DSR costs which are subject to the materiality threshold beyond which Ofgem consent would be required as explained in the DSR Methodology statement.

As DSR is a tool used to maintain an operational balance, NGT considers that it should remain cash-neutral to DSR option and exercise costs, hence such costs should be funded via Balancing Neutrality (i.e. socialised across all Users).

The new arrangements need to be structured such that NGT may make DSR option and exercise payments directly to consumers.

Inclusion of exercise costs within calculation of system prices

The UNC needs to recognise that the DSR costs associated with exercise of DSR options established between NGT and consumers need to be included in the definition of Eligible Balancing Actions so that they contribute to the determination of system prices.

4 Code Specific Matters

Reference Documents

[UNC TPD Section D5 and D7](#)

[NGT DSR Methodology Statement](#)

[E1 Network Gas Supply Emergency Procedure](#)

Knowledge/Skills

An awareness of the current DSR rules in UNC and where they feature in the emergency arrangements would be helpful. In the UNC, these are contained in TPD section D5.

5 Solution

It is proposed to modify the UNC (and separately the Gas DSR methodology statement) to enable NGT to enter into contractual arrangements to procure DSR from any Class 1 gas Consumer (a Consumer that is daily metered with an Annual Quantity of greater than 2 million therms).

Further, it is proposed that the UNC will be modified (as far as is necessary) to reflect:

- The ability of NGT to issue an invitation to procure DSR from eligible consumers on an 'option and exercise' basis;
- the ability of an eligible consumer to offer DSR to NGT with a lead-time of within-day, D-1 and D-5 in response to NGT's invitation;
- the ability of NGT to accept the consumer's offer;
- the existence of standard conditions of contract between NGT and each eligible consumer whose option offer is accepted by NGT;
- the ability of NGT to exercise a DSR option provided by an eligible consumer and therefore issue an instruction to the consumer to reduce or curtail the offtake of gas;

- the requirement for the price and energy quantity of each exercised option to constitute an Eligible Balancing Action for the purposes of the determination of the System Average Price (and determination of the System Marginal Buy Price and the System Marginal Sell Price);
- the requirement that a consumer may hold a DSR option either directly with NGT or via its shipper as provided for under the arrangements introduced by Modification 0822;
- arrangements whereby DSR option and exercise payments will be made directly to consumers (pursuant to the bi-lateral contractual arrangements) and for such costs to be included in Aggregate System Payments that are funded by Users via Balancing Neutrality arrangements.

It is proposed that notification obligations by NGT to GDNs of DSR options and exercise will be detailed in the Gas DSR methodology (as is the case currently) and that the publication requirements that currently apply in respect of the DSR Options Invitation would apply equally to directly contracted DSR.

6 Impacts & Other Considerations

Does this Modification impact a Significant Code Review (SCR) or other significant industry change projects, if so, how?

No.

Consumer Impacts

This Modification will provide eligible Consumers with an opportunity to contract directly with NGT for voluntary DSR at times when expected available supply is insufficient to meet forecast demand. If the existence of this additional means to participate in these arrangements results in increased participation, then the industry will have greater confidence that voluntary curtailment will be available to NGT during winter if required. This will help to avoid such a situation escalating to a GDE which would have detrimental impacts on a wider group of consumers.

What is the current consumer experience and what would the new consumer experience be?

Feedback received during the development and implementation of Modification 0822 suggests that the existing voluntary DSR contractual structure (whereby arrangements are made between NGT and the Registered User) may be a barrier to Consumer participation, because adopting this role exposes the User to commercial and operational risks which may deter DSR being offered to Consumers, given that there is no obligation for the User to do so. This may mean that Consumers that wish to offer DSR to NGT are not able to do so. This Proposal will remove this barrier and enable an increase in the quantity of system-wide DSR within the population of eligible sites.

Impact of the change on Consumer Benefit Areas:	
Area	Identified impact
<p>Improved safety and reliability</p> <p>Existing DSR arrangements have secured a relatively low volume of demand which NGT can call upon in the event of a forecast supply shortfall.</p> <p>This low volume of demand that can be reduced voluntarily could mean that the situation escalates towards a GDE, and the associated increased risks to network safety and reliability which result from falling pressures.</p> <p>This Modification is designed to further encourage voluntary DSR take-up such that this pre-emergency tool would be available to NGT in preventing such an escalation and mitigate such risks materialising, which could potentially impact all consumer groups.</p>	Positive
<p>Lower bills than would otherwise be the case</p> <p>The impacts on consumer bills from a GDE are unquantifiable in advance but likely to be significant as wholesale gas prices rise in response to the insufficient supply situation that would trigger such an event. The insurance premium to enable voluntary DSR that this Modification would enable would provide a mitigation against such an impact.</p>	Positive
<p>Reduced environmental damage</p> <p>If this Modification has resulted in increased take up of DSR and NGT exercises such options, this may result in a limited amount of additional fuel-switching. If the back-up fuel used is diesel, then this would have a higher emissions intensity than natural gas but is only likely to need to be used on a few days by a few large consumers.</p>	Marginally Negative
<p>Improved quality of service</p> <p>Declaration of a GDE resulting in compulsory firm load shedding would result in a significant impact on quality of service that for those parties that may be unable to continue their gas offtake. This Modification helps to mitigate such a scenario arising.</p>	Positive
<p>Benefits for society as a whole</p> <p>The potential impact on heating capability, gas fired electricity generation, interruption to industrial production and knock-on impacts into wider supply chains that a GDE is capable of causing could result in a major economic and societal impact for the country. Putting in place additional means of striking DSR arrangements is expected to secure additional volumes of DSR which is available at times of system stress would provide additional mitigation against such risks arising.</p>	Positive

Cross-Code Impacts

An equivalent Modification may be required to the iGT Code.

EU Code Impacts

The EU Balancing Code² permits TSOs to undertake balancing actions through either ‘short term standardised products’ or use of ‘balancing services’. Counterparties to ‘short term standardised products’ are only envisaged to be shippers (Arts 7(3) and 3(5)) however there are no restrictions on parties with whom a TSO may contract for ‘balancing services’. A DSR arrangement with a Consumer would appear to be consistent with the definition of ‘balancing service’ (Art 3(7)).

Central Systems Impacts

An invoicing mechanism will be required to make option payments to Consumers from Balancing Neutrality. NGT envisages that this would be conducted on the same basis as the option payments that are currently made to shippers but as the counterparties would be non-shippers, it is expected that a new or adapted CDSP process would be required. There would also be a requirement for NGT to make payment to Consumers in the event of DSR exercise which would be recoverable via Balancing Neutrality.

7 Relevant Objectives

Impact of the Modification on the Transporters’ Relevant Objectives:

Relevant Objective	Identified impact
a) Efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system.	Positive
b) Coordinated, efficient and economic operation of (i) the combined pipe-line system, and/ or (ii) the pipe-line system of one or more other relevant gas transporters.	Positive
c) Efficient discharge of the licensee's obligations.	None
d) Securing of effective competition: (i) between relevant shippers; (ii) between relevant suppliers; and/or (iii) between DN operators (who have entered into transportation arrangements with other relevant gas transporters) and relevant shippers.	None
e) Provision of reasonable economic incentives for relevant suppliers to secure that the domestic customer supply security standards... are satisfied as respects the availability of gas to their domestic customers.	None
f) Promotion of efficiency in the implementation and administration of the Code.	None

² As amended by the Gas (Security of Supply and Network Codes) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

g) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators.	None
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Relevant Objective (a) “efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system” is furthered by this Modification, which is designed to encourage voluntary DSR and thus mitigate the risk of a supply shortage escalating to declaration of a GDE. Should a GDE be declared then compulsory firm load shedding would result in disruption and inefficiency in the operation and use of the network as some parties that would wish to be taking gas would be prevented from doing so.

Relevant Objective (b) “co-ordinated, efficient and economic operation of (i) the combined pipeline system and/or (ii) the pipeline system of one more other relevant gas transporters” is also furthered by this Modification, also due to its mitigation of a GDE being declared. If such an event occurred, in addition to firm load shedding on the NTS, Gas Distribution Networks may be given instructions to implement the shedding of firm loads within their networks resulting in disruption and inefficiency at LDZ level too.

8 Implementation

Implementation is sought by early August 2023 to allow time for a procurement event to be conducted and DSR options allocated to consumers prior to the Winter Period 2023/24. The following implementation dates are therefore suggested:

If a decision is received by 04 August 2023, the implementation date should be 07 August 2023.

If a decision is received after 04 August 2023 but by 07 August 2023, the implementation date should be 08 August 2023.

If a decision is received later than 07 August 2023, implementation should be on the next business day thereafter.

Consequential changes to NGT's Gas DSR Methodology statement will also be required and consultation on these changes is proposed to be being conducted immediately following approval of this Modification. It will also be necessary to amend Special Condition 9.22 of the NTS Licence to remove the current requirement for a party making a DSR Offer to be a party to the UNC.

It is proposed that this process would be initiated following a positive decision on this Modification with NGT operating under derogation in the interim.

9 Legal Text

Text Commentary

TBC.

Text

TBC.

10 Recommendations

Proposer's Recommendation to Panel

Panel is asked to:

- Agree that Authority Direction should apply.
- Refer this proposal to a Workgroup for assessment.

11 Appendix 1: DSR Condition in the NTS Licence

Note: Ofgem has granted a derogation in relation to paragraph 9.22.3(c) to enable NGT to accept DSR offers where a Margins Notice is in force as well as a Gas Balancing Notification.

Special Condition 9.22 Implementing and maintaining the Demand Side Response Methodology for use after a Gas Balancing Notification

Introduction

9.22.1 This condition sets out the licensee's obligations to:

- a) have in place and maintain the Demand Side Response Methodology for assessing and accepting Demand Side Response Offers;
- b) where directed by the Authority, run a trial of the Demand Side Response Methodology with any revisions proposed under paragraph 9.22.6(b); and
- c) following such a trial, send to the Authority a report on the outcome of the trial and a version of the Demand Side Response Methodology amended to address issues identified by the licensee during the trial and, if appropriate, containing any further proposed revisions to the Demand Side Response Methodology following conclusion of the trial.

Part A: The Demand Side Response Methodology

9.22.2 The licensee must have in place and maintain a Demand Side Response Methodology approved by the Authority.

9.22.3 The licensee must ensure that the Demand Side Response Methodology:

- a) ensures that any party making a Demand Side Response Offer is a party to the Uniform Network Code;
- b) sets out the criteria for determining that particular DMC Supply Point Components are DMC Supply Point Components in respect of which a party may not make Demand Side Response Offers;
- c) allows the licensee to accept Demand Side Response Offers only where a Gas Balancing Notification is in place or within stage 1 of a Gas Deficit Emergency;
- d) demonstrates compatibility with existing market arrangements by setting out the manner in which any Demand Side Response Offers accepted by the licensee are to be treated as Eligible Balancing Actions and included in the System Clearing Contract, System Marginal Buy Price and System Marginal Sell Price;
- e) promotes, and further facilitates, parties making Demand Side Response Offers to the licensee through open and transparent market-based arrangements;
- f) does not unduly preclude the emergence of commercial interruption arrangements;
- g) minimises distortions and unintended consequences on existing market arrangements and the principle of parties balancing their own positions in the wholesale gas market; and
- h) ensures that Demand Side Response is procured in a manner consistent with the licensee's duties under the Act and, in particular, the licensee's obligation to operate the pipeline system to which this licence relates in an efficient, economic and co-ordinated manner.

Part B: Revising the Demand Side Response Methodology

- 9.22.4 The licensee must, at least once in every period of two Regulatory Years, review, and if appropriate revise, the Demand Side Response Methodology in consultation with interested parties.
- 9.22.5 The consultation must allow a period of not less than 28 days in which interested parties can make representations to the licensee.
- 9.22.6 During the period of 7 days beginning with the date of completion of the consultation, the licensee must send to the Authority:
- a) a report on the outcome of the review;
 - b) a statement of any proposed revisions to the Demand Side Response Methodology that the licensee (having regard to the outcome of the review) reasonably considers would better achieve the Demand Side Response Methodology principles; and
 - c) any written representations (including proposals for revising the statement that have not been accepted by the licensee) that were received from interested parties during the consultation process and have not been withdrawn.
- 9.22.7 The Authority, within 28 days of receiving a report under paragraph 9.22.6(a) and a statement under paragraph 9.22.6(b), will:
- a) approve any proposed revisions;
 - b) direct the licensee to conduct a trial of the revised Demand Side Response Methodology to assess the effectiveness of the methodology and any revisions proposed by the licensee under paragraph 9.22.6(b); or
 - c) reject any proposed revisions.
- 9.22.8 In considering whether to approve the licensee's proposed revisions to the Demand Side Response Methodology, the Authority will have regard to whether they are consistent with the objectives in paragraph 9.22.3.

Part C: Trial and implementation

- 9.22.9 Where the Authority directs the licensee to conduct a trial of the Demand Side Response Methodology comprising the proposed revisions as outlined in paragraph 9.22.7(b), the licensee must during the period of 28 days beginning with the last day of the trial submit to the Authority a report on the outcome of the trial, including any further proposed revisions (having regard to the outcome of the trial) to the Demand Side Response Methodology.
- 9.22.10 Following completion of the trial and during the period of 28 days beginning with the date of receipt of the submissions under paragraph 9.22.9, the Authority will:
- a) approve any proposed revisions and direct the licensee to:
 - i. develop appropriate modifications to the Uniform Network Code and other processes and systems to enable it to implement the revisions to the Demand Side Response Methodology;
 - ii. implement the revisions to the Demand Side Response Methodology as soon as is reasonably practicable and once the modifications, processes and systems under paragraph 9.22.10(a)(i) are complete; and
 - iii. publish the final revised Demand Side Response Methodology on its website and in such other manner as the Authority may direct; or

b) reject any proposed revisions to the Demand Side Response Methodology.

9.22.11 Where the Authority does not provide a direction under 9.22.7 or 9.22.10, the licensee must not implement the proposed revisions.

Part D: Exception to compliance with condition

9.22.12 The licensee may apply to the Authority for a derogation relieving the licensee of any of its obligations under this condition.

9.22.13 The Authority may, having consulted with the licensee and interested parties, direct that the licensee must temporarily or permanently cease operation of the Demand Side Response Methodology.