

Governance of electrical standards

Final proposals

10th October 2002

Summary

Ofgem is seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the working arrangements for developing and updating electrical standards that consider the interests of both network operators and users in Great Britain. This is in light of the likely development of distribution networks to accommodate distributed generation needed to meet the Government's targets for renewable energy and combined heat and power (CHP).

In April 2002, Ofgem set out a number of options for changes to the governance arrangements. The majority of respondents to this consultation expressed the view that although change was necessary, it was sensible to build on the existing arrangements rather than pursuing some of the more radical of the options presented in the paper. Ofgem has considered these responses and proposes that the industry adopts a key framework set out in section 5. This approach should balance the needs of both users and network operators.

The key framework enhances the role of the existing code review panels and incorporates the following features:

- Code review panels will govern all technical documents that directly affect network users.
- Code review panels will be empowered to discuss commercial considerations insofar as they interact with technical standards.
- Code review panels will be the only vehicles for initiating work to introduce new standards or to amend existing standards.
- Code review panels will adopt structured and transparent consultation, publishing and revision procedures.

Ofgem invites the three code review panels to develop revised governance arrangements that conform to the requirements of the key framework. Ofgem anticipates that the revised governance arrangements can be documented within the distribution and grid codes and will not therefore require licence modifications.

Ofgem proposes that the key framework be implemented by Q2 2003. Ofgem intends to review the governance arrangements in Q3 2003. If the arrangements are operating satisfactorily, no further action will be necessary. If there are significant deficiencies Ofgem will consider issuing a further consultation document in Q3 2003 proposing licence modifications to implement the key framework requirements.

In addition to the key framework for technical standards, Ofgem invites the Distribution Network Operators (DNO's) to develop a GB wide users' forum, where standard model commercial terms and commercial, administrative and regulatory issues can be developed. Ofgem intends to assess how best to carry this work forward and establish a timetable after initial meetings with interested parties have taken place.

The key framework process is summarised below:

KEY FRAMEWORK PROCESS

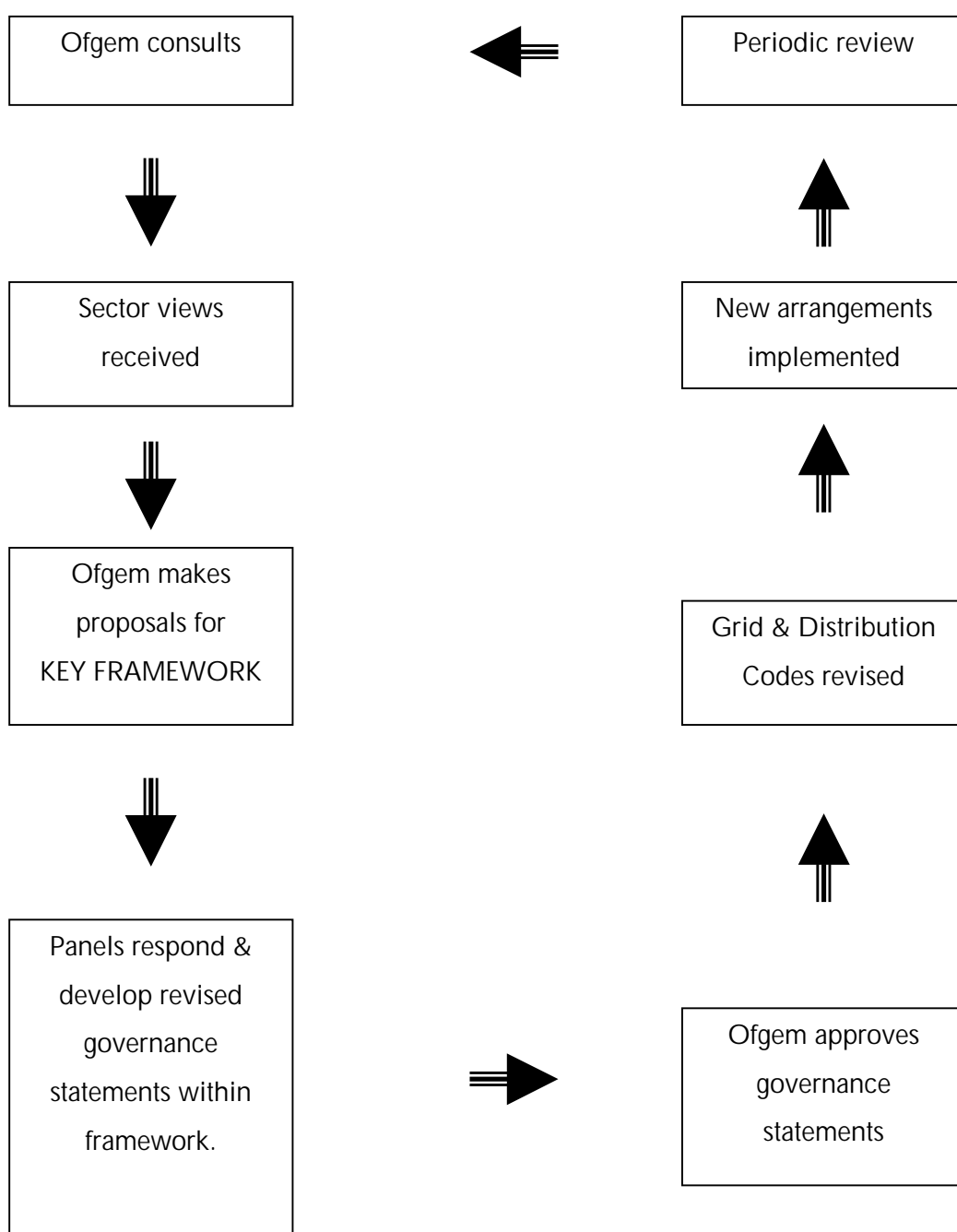


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1. Rationale

Issue

- 1.1. Certain standards written or adopted by licensed companies specify how third parties connect to electricity networks. These can have substantial cost implications, both for users and for network operators, and can potentially inhibit the efficient development of the GB electricity system. The trade association of the licensed companies, the Electricity Association, publishes the majority of distribution network standards. Ofgem recognises the significant improvements that the panels have already made in terms of broadening the audience for Electricity Association consultation on standards. However, the existing document development and change procedures, particularly related to distribution network standards, do not adequately provide for effective and transparent consultation with network users. This has been manifested in the production of DNO's standards that have needed considerable re-work during their development and has led to delays in finalising these standards.
- 1.2. Under the existing arrangements, some users have reported that it is difficult to effectively influence development of the technical standards that directly affect them.
- 1.3. No recognised forum exists for discussion of commercial issues that are interrelated with technical standards that are associated with distribution networks.
- 1.4. There is no recognised forum for distribution network users to raise commercial issues that have GB wide applicability.
- 1.5. If no action is taken, the future development of standards is likely to continue within an inadequate framework and users will not have access to a suitable forum to raise commercial issues associated with distribution networks. Government objectives for the development of renewable energy and CHP may be hampered by slow development of revised technical standards applicable to distributed generation. Users may also be disadvantaged by the development of

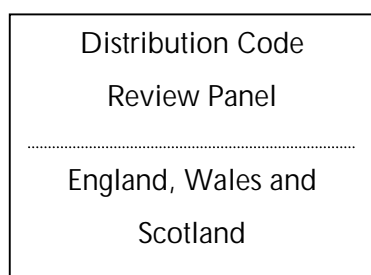
inappropriate technical standards or the lack of suitable arrangements for discussing GB wide commercial/administrative issues.

Objective

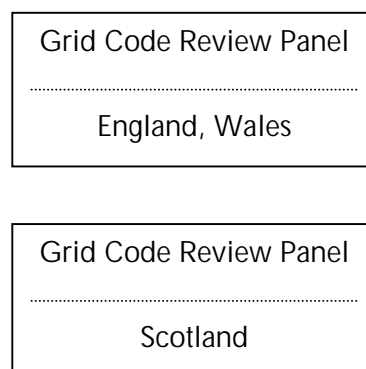
- 1.6. The main objective of this paper is to initiate improvements to the governance arrangements for electrical technical standards, ensuring that processes are more responsive to the changing environment. This includes the introduction of more effective consultation procedures, ensuring transparency and accessibility to the process and to providing for the efficient development and revision of all network operators' standards that directly affect network users. Ofgem wishes to introduce efficient working arrangements that properly take into account the views of users and recognise the likely development of distribution networks that is necessary to accommodate the connection and operation of distributed generation needed to meet the Government's targets for renewable energy and CHP.
- 1.7. A further objective of the proposals is to promote the development of a suitable forum to address GB-wide commercial issues affecting distribution networks and their users. Ofgem considers there to be areas where common commercial terms might be of material assistance to both DNOs and connected parties. Examples of this would be the administrative documentation arrangements for the safe and efficient connection of domestic generation units and contractual terms for ancillary services from distributed generators (e.g. for capacity support to network security).
- 1.8. The two grid code review panels already discuss the interaction between technical and commercial issues. There are forums, Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) and Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) in England and Wales, where commercial issues affecting transmission networks are addressed. This paper does not propose changes to these forums, but suggests that there may be merit in developing a commercial forum to address commercial, regulatory and administrative arrangements for distribution networks.

The code review panels

DISTRIBUTION



TRANSMISSION



Policy

- 1.9. Ofgem set out a number of options in its April consultation paper, which can be found on Ofgem's internet site www.ofgem.gov.uk.

Options

- 1.10. The April consultation paper asked whether the review of governance arrangements should be confined to distribution code standards or should grid code standards also be included. Some respondents indicated that the review should be restricted to distribution code standards. However, most responses indicated that although there is less concern about governance of grid code standards, it is appropriate to review both and that similar arrangements should apply. It was argued that the distribution and grid code review panels should remain separate. Some respondents argued that the code panels should cover all standards that affect network users. Ofgem agrees with the views that it is appropriate to review governance arrangements of both distribution and grid

code panels and that these panels should oversee all technical standards that directly affect users.

- 1.11. Option 1 of the April consultation paper proposed an enhanced role for the distribution and grid code review panels. There was little support among respondents for the code review panels setting up subsidiary panels to draft and publish technical standards. Most respondents felt that this would be expensive and could result in the loss of expertise. Network operators expressed the view that it would be inappropriate for the panels to discuss commercial issues. Respondents noted that the grid code review panels already discuss commercial issues related to technical standards and that it is sometimes necessary to take into account commercial considerations when developing technical standards. This appears to be a helpful arrangement. Ofgem accepts that a code review panel is unlikely to be the most appropriate forum for discussion of purely commercial issues, but believes that it is essential that code review panels discuss commercial considerations insofar as they interact with technical standards. There is a strong case for the concurrent development of technical requirements and commercial practice. Prospective network users would be unlikely to be understanding of inconsistencies, particularly where resource would have to be devoted to their resolution.
- 1.12. There was wide support for building on the existing code review panels, including the introduction of documented change procedures, formalisation of arrangements with service providers and better accessibility through use of internet and e-mail.
- 1.13. Option 2 proposed an expanded role for the code review panels to include consideration of commercial, administrative and regulatory issues. The grid code review panel already discusses commercial issues relating to technical grid standards. Some network operators suggested that it would be difficult to bind together differing commercial approaches from the different network operators within a central code and that continuation of bilateral agreements is preferable. Network users argue that it is important that there is an appropriate forum to discuss commercial issues. One user noted that technical standards have as much direct commercial impact as commercial terms and conditions and it followed that both merit similar treatment. It argued that an approach similar to

CUSC and BSC should apply for distribution networks. Ofgem believes that there may be a role for model contract terms that could lead to some uniformity across GB. However, there are arguments against the imposition of standard commercial terms on network operators as this may stifle the development of innovative commercial arrangements.

- 1.14. Option 3 proposed setting up a new industry body. Two respondents felt that this was the most appropriate solution, subject to a cost benefit analysis. Most respondents argued that a new body would be expensive to set up and that it is not clear what a new body could add given the extensive experience of the existing bodies. Ofgem acknowledges that a new body would be expensive to set up and that it may be problematic to match the expertise of the existing bodies.
- 1.15. Option 4 proposed that Elexon would be invited to take responsibility for governance of the electrical standards. Elexon indicated that it would be able to take on the role of governance and development of electrical standards, perhaps in conjunction with an appropriately constituted panel. Elexon would be capable of offering independent secretarial and support services. However, none of the respondents supported governance by Elexon. Ofgem maintains the view that Elexon offers a potentially attractive alternative to the existing governance arrangements, particularly if some of the existing expertise could be drawn in to new panels governed by Elexon.
- 1.16. Option 5 proposed that other standards bodies take over the governance of electrical standards. There was no support for this alternative with respondents suggesting that it would be remote from users and that it may result in international standards being proposed which would still need to be reviewed by network operators.
- 1.17. Option 6 proposed that the DTI Engineering Inspectorate set up a new standards body. There was little support for this alternative with respondents citing legal issues, conflict of interest and likely high costs without commensurate benefits.
- 1.18. In addition to the options set out in the April consultation paper, respondents to the paper proposed modification of the existing arrangements for governance of distribution network standards. These modifications included many of the facets

presented in Option 1, using service providers to develop and publish standards instead of working through a subsidiary standards panel. The chairman of the Distribution Code Review Panel (DCRP) cited benefits in retaining the expertise of the Electricity Association for services such as document processing, advice and secretariat. The chairman of the DCRP noted that there is at present a void for governance of commercial and regulatory issues, other than the current route of ultimate determination by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority. The chairman of the DCRP felt that these issues are best dealt with under determinable bilateral contracts based on standard agreements. Ofgem believes it is important that there is an appropriate forum to discuss standard commercial conditions and a place for model contracts, but recognises that it may currently be inappropriate for such conditions to be mandatory. At this stage, the emphasis should be on the development of best practice, from which more structured arrangements might later evolve.

- 1.19. There was a mixed response to the issue of funding the administrative activities associated with governance of standards. Most respondents preferred funding of the administration cost to remain the responsibility of the network operators, to be paid for out of regulated income. Some respondents proposed funding from the DTI or Ofgem, to be paid for out of licence fees, one proposed funding should be pro-rata per attendee at the review panel. Ofgem considers that the standards are the responsibility of the licensed companies and it is appropriate for licensees to continue to fund them, with efficient costs being paid from regulated income.
- 1.20. There was broad support for improved use of the internet and e-mail, including publication of draft specifications and consultation documents. Ofgem also supports greater use of electronic media.
- 1.21. Elexon's experience suggests that presumption of openness at meetings is appropriate. Some respondents felt that open public meetings were not desirable and would not be cost effective, others suggested that it was unlikely that significant members of the public would attend. Western Power Distribution suggested that open meetings should be left to the discretion of the review panel. Some respondents were against open meetings but for publishing minutes of meetings. Ofgem believes that open public meetings would be

helpful in promoting an atmosphere of transparency and prefers the code review panels to presume open public meetings as the norm but the chairperson of the committee should retain discretion to decide on this.

- 1.22. Respondents had mixed views about the need for independent chairpersons. Some felt that independence was important, suggesting appointment by Ofgem, DTI or IEE. A number of respondents pointed out that the current arrangements had worked well and that it is more important that the chairperson acts in an independent manner. Provided that there is transparency and openness, an independent chairperson should not be necessary. It was pointed out that it would be difficult to identify chairpersons with the appropriate expertise who were independent of all parties. Ofgem agrees that the current arrangements for appointing chairpersons has been working well and accepts that appointment of independent chairpersons would be probably be more expensive. Given this, a fully independent chairperson is not justified.
- 1.23. There was considerable debate about how small players should best be represented and how their representation should best be funded. Code review panels have representatives from all interested communities and some respondents felt that small players should approach their representatives. Others considered it appropriate that small players should join or form trade associations. An alternative proposal is that consultants be employed to represent the interests of small players.
- 1.24. The issue of funding of small player representation produced a diverse range of views. Funding is necessary to cover travel expenses and working time of representatives. A number of respondents felt that small players should fund their own representation. If consultants or trade associations are chosen to represent small players, they need to be adequately funded. Some respondents thought it appropriate for the DTI to provide funding to small players or to trade associations representing them. It was also argued that licensees should provide funds to assist small player representation. Although administration costs should fall to licensees, Ofgem considers that the appointment or payment of consultants by licensees to represent small players is inappropriate, as this is discriminatory and introduces cross subsidies. The independence of the consultant would also be questionable if appointed and paid for by the network

operators. Ofgem considers that it is appropriate for small players to fund their own representation or to enter separate discussions with the DTI or trade associations to obtain funding if this is considered necessary.

Recommendation

Key framework

- 1.25. Ofgem sets out in section 5 a key framework for the governance of electrical standards. Ofgem recommends that the three existing code review panels develop proposals consistent with this framework. The key framework is a modification of Option 1, which was presented by Ofgem in the April Consultation paper and has been developed from a combination of suggestions made by the majority of respondents, for enhancing the operation of the existing code review panels.
- 1.26. The proposed changes will affect all licensed network operators, as Ofgem intends to take into account compliance with the key framework when considering approval of the grid and distribution codes that are required by licence conditions. The key framework will improve the process that enables users of the networks to better influence development the standards. Costs of the proposals are anticipated to be relatively small. Initial drafting of revised procedures is expected to consume around one to two person-years of effort directed by industry representatives, with a part time contribution from Ofgem. Ongoing processes are expected to consume slightly higher costs than running the existing code review panels as more standards will be covered by the panels. Ofgem estimates that incremental costs will be in the order of £30,000 per annum, including the indirect costs of code panel attendees time and direct secretariat costs.

Distribution network commercial forum

- 1.27. In addition to the key framework, Ofgem invites the distribution network operators to develop a forum for discussing common commercial, administrative and regulatory issues on a GB wide basis. This is detailed more fully in section 5. Costs for the commercial forum cannot be established until its membership, workload and frequency of meetings is determined. There would initially be

some set up costs, though in the long term the work of the forum should bring cost savings for licencees by avoiding duplication of effort bring and considerable savings to users. Ofgem considers that ongoing running costs of a commercial forum are unlikely to be any higher more than the cost of the existing arrangements and may be less if standard model terms and conditions are ultimately adopted.

2. Timetable

- 2.1. Ofgem intends to monitor development and implementation of changes to the governance arrangements. Ofgem proposes to discuss these changes with the chairpersons of the code review panels and agree a timetable for introduction of the improvements. Ofgem believes that the industry will be able to implement acceptable changes by Q2 2003. If acceptable changes are not sufficiently developed at this time then Ofgem will consider issuing a further consultation document in Q3 2003, proposing licence modifications requiring licensed companies to adopt the requirements of the key framework.
- 2.2. Ofgem intends to discuss the formation of a commercial forum with distribution network operators during Q4 2002. It would be desirable for the industry coming forward with proposals for a GB wide commercial forum to discuss commercial issues by Q1 2003. Ofgem will review any proposals received in Q2 2003 and will then take a considered view on the rationale, how the work should be taken forward, and the development of a timetable for implementation.

3. Background

- 3.1. Significant development of distribution networks is likely to be required in order to accommodate the connection and operation of distributed generation needed to meet the Government's targets for renewable energy and combined heat and power. Development of these networks and connection to them is both facilitated and constrained by technical standards written or adopted by electricity companies. Certain standards specify how third parties connect generation to networks. There is concern that inappropriate standards could impede connection to an incumbent's network in an anti-competitive manner or may work against the public interest.
- 3.2. A number of companies, predominantly Transmission Licensees, write their own standards internally and conduct consultations with external parties. Many of these transmission standards are based on standards that were in place pre-privatisation. In the case of distribution, the Electricity Association has taken the lead role in co-ordinating and publishing the majority of standards used by its member companies in electricity distribution in Great Britain.
- 3.3. Network operators currently impose a number of standards on network users that are not subject to governance arrangements provided by the code review panels.
- 3.4. Network operators are required under their licences to publish either a distribution or grid code as appropriate. These codes and any revisions thereof must be submitted to the Authority for approval. Revision of the standards that fall under these codes is currently, for the most part, controlled by the Distribution Code Review Panel and the two Grid Code Review Panels, covering England & Wales and Scotland.
- 3.5. Licensees are required periodically to review the codes and submit a report to the Authority setting out the outcome of the review and any proposed revisions to the codes.

- 3.6. Ofgem has become aware of concerns arising from third parties, particularly smaller companies, who find it difficult to influence the content of technical standards, even though they directly impact on their businesses.
- 3.7. Ofgem is seeking to put in place arrangements that will improve the transparency of the consultation process and give appropriate weight to the representations of network operators and network users.
- 3.8. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is planning to issue a European standard covering the specification of electricity distribution networks. It is possible that this standard will in future be adopted by network operators, but for the time being it appears appropriate that its content be reviewed by the code review panel prior to adoption by the licensees. This development does not therefore change the need for revised governance procedures.

4. Responses

- 4.1. A synopsis of the responses received by Ofgem to the April consultation document is presented in a report titled "Governance of electrical standards - Synopsis of responses", this and the text of the actual responses can be viewed on Ofgem's internet site www.ofgem.gov.uk
- 4.2. All but one of the responses from DNO's stated that in their view development of the existing arrangements was the appropriate way forward. One DNO favoured the inclusion of commercial considerations under the code review panels, but generally, it was felt that commercial discussions were best handled in a separate forum.
- 4.3. Companies with transmission interests also favoured retaining the existing arrangements, again with enhancements, or adopting Option 1.
- 4.4. Respondents other than Network Operators, or their representatives, generally preferred more significant changes to the governance arrangements and inclusion of commercial matters under the auspices of the code review panels. Two respondents favoured retention of the existing arrangements, with some improvements. Three respondents suggested that the panels should also deal with commercial matters, as proposed in Option 2. Two respondents favoured governance by an independent body.
- 4.5. Respondents other than Network Operators noted a lack of a commercial forum for distribution related matters. There was general support for retention of bilateral commercial agreements; however, this is not inconsistent with the operation of a commercial forum and the development of standardised model agreements. Some licensees commented that a commercial distribution forum could be unwieldy and that the costs may outweigh the benefits.
- 4.6. The majority of respondents felt that the other options presented in the April consultation paper offered no substantial benefits and would generally lead to higher costs.
- 4.7. The majority of respondents felt that it was appropriate for the licensed operators to continue to fund the production of standards from regulated income. There

was a mixed response regarding who should pay for small-player representation with some supporting funding by network operators, others funding from DTI.

- 4.8. One respondent felt that Engineering Recommendations require wider governance than provided by members of a trade association, particularly where its membership is limited to licence holders.
- 4.9. One respondent pointed out that commercial and technical issues should have similar governance arrangements.
- 4.10. A number of respondents felt that the DTI Engineering Inspectorate and HSE should be involved in the production of standards at an earlier stage than is presently the case.
- 4.11. Ofgem notes that network operators currently exercise a substantial degree of control over the standards. However, this is not inappropriate as the network operators are ultimately responsible for the networks and they have financial, statutory and regulatory obligations associated with providing services to users of their networks.
- 4.12. Ofgem believes that there will always be potential for a conflict of views between the network operators desire to be able to control their costs and fulfil their obligations against the desire of users to influence the services. However, experience shows that with effective and timely dialogue it is often possible to forge a practical way forward.

5. Decision

Technical standards

- 5.1. Ofgem has considered the responses and believes that an enhanced role for the existing code review panels is the most effective and cost efficient way forward. Ofgem intends to introduce a key framework that takes into account proposals submitted in the responses from the April consultation. This is intended to form the basis of arrangements that appropriately balance the needs of both network operators and users. Ofgem considers that it is important that code review panels are empowered discuss commercial considerations insofar as they interact with technical standards.
- 5.2. Ofgem invites the industry to develop detailed proposals for governance procedures for the code review panels in accordance with the key framework set out below.
- 5.3. The revised governance procedures should be incorporated into the network codes to ensure appropriate control and review of the procedures in future.
- 5.4. When the revised procedures are developed against the background of the key framework, they must take into account other industry bodies to ensure that there is an appropriate interlocking structure. Procedures should be developed to allow for appropriate governance of any standards that reside under more than one code review panel.
- 5.5. Ofgem recommends that the chairpersons of the code review panels discuss with DTI, HSE and the IEE wiring regulations group how best these bodies can become more productively involved in the standards process at an earlier stage. Ofgem is willing to facilitate meetings to discuss this, if this is considered desirable.
- 5.6. The proposed modifications require changes to the constitution of the code review panels and therefore the network codes. Ofgem believes that adequate arrangements can be developed without the need for licence modifications.

KEY FRAMEWORK:

1. The remit of the code review panels shall cover any technical specifications, engineering recommendations and any other technical documents that directly affect network users.
2. The code review panels shall be empowered to discuss commercial considerations insofar as they interact with technical standards.
3. The code review panels shall be the only vehicles for initiating work to introduce new standards or to amend existing standards that directly affect network users.
4. The code review panels shall adopt and publicise formal document publishing and revision procedures.
5. The code review panels shall adopt and publicise formal consultation procedures setting out as a minimum, criteria for deciding who to consult and time-scales for completion of work.
6. The code review panels shall provide a high degree of visibility and transparency of the consultation process by use of internet and e-mail during consultation. Publication of final standards on an open-access internet site should be considered.
7. Governance arrangements and membership of the panels shall be reviewed periodically.
8. Consumer representatives and representatives of other users shall be invited to sit on the panels.
9. The relationship with service providers that perform drafting, publishing or other services shall be formalised by means of service provider agreements.
10. The panels shall publish an annual report of their activities including work plans for the next period.

- 5.7. Ofgem considers that developing the existing code review panels in line with the key framework will address the majority of concerns expressed in the April paper and that this is a cost effective route providing a satisfactory balance between the needs of network operators and network users.
- 5.8. Ofgem considers that the current arrangements for funding production of standards, i.e. by the licensed companies that are required to publish the standards, remains the most appropriate means. As argued in Wisenergy's response, Ofgem considers that small players should either join a relevant trade association or form an industry group. It would be inappropriate for a committee that does not contain representatives of a particular user group to appoint representatives on their behalf and any such appointments would lead to a conflict of interest. Ofgem believes that it is not appropriate for the licensees to pay for user representatives as this would be discriminatory and would introduce cross subsidies.
- 5.9. Ofgem intends to review periodically the key framework and intends to consult before proposing future amendments in the light of future developments or unforeseen problems emerging.
- 5.10. Any observations or points of clarification on these Technical Standards recommendations should be addressed to peter.dickinson@ofgem.gov.uk**

Commercial forum

- 5.11. At present, there is no GB wide forum where commercial, administrative and regulatory issues affecting distribution networks can be addressed. Noting particularly the anticipated development of distributed generation and growth in CHP, Ofgem believes that there are merits in developing such a forum at this stage.
- 5.12. Ofgem would welcome the development of simplified, customer-friendly commercial and administrative arrangements for domestic scale generation, on a GB wide basis and sensible, common arrangements for connection of other distributed generation and its utilisation (e.g. ancillary services for network capacity or voltage support).

- 5.13. Ofgem notes that some distribution network operators prefer that commercial issues continue to be dealt with using determinable bilateral contracts. There may be disadvantages in imposing standard commercial terms on all network operators. However, there are benefits to be gained from the use of standard commercial terms and administrative procedures. Model commercial terms are utilised as the basis for bilateral contracts in both industry and service sectors and examples can be found in areas as diverse as property conveyancing and civil construction contracts. Such terms can lead to improved efficiency, and Ofgem considers that it would be desirable to make them available to potential network users. In the interim, determinations by Ofgem remain a valuable customer safeguard and may be helpful in informing decisions about future standard terms.
- 5.14. A commercial forum might be used to develop proposals for model contract terms. There are arguments for mandatory standard terms that are agreed by majority voting. Ofgem has not reached any conclusions about how a commercial forum would operate or whether standard terms should be mandatory. These aspects need to be discussed and debated with network operators and users.
- 5.15. In addition to the key recommendations set out in this paper, Ofgem invites the distribution network operators to develop the framework of a GB wide forum where commercial, administrative and regulatory issues can be addressed. These issues are primarily for discussion and development by both network operators and users. Ofgem, however, proposes to take the initiative of arranging such meetings to facilitate and encourage discussions of how best a commercial forum might be constituted and developed.
- 5.16. Ofgem would be interested in hearing the views of interested parties about how a commercial framework may be developed. Views on this should be sent by e-mail to colin.green@ofgem.gov.uk**

Appendix 1 Abbreviations and glossary

AEP	Association of Electricity Producers
BETTA	British Electricity Trading and Transmission arrangements
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code
BSI	British Standards Institute
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
CUSC	Connection and Use of System Code
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CHPA	Combined Heat and Power Association
DCODE	Distribution Code
DCHP	Domestic Combined Heat and Power
DCRP	Distribution Code Review Panel
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EA	Electricity Association, the Trade Association of the licensed electricity companies
Elexon	An organisation set up to administer the BSC
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit (now renamed Future Energy Solutions).
ESQCR	Electricity Safety Quality Continuity Regulations
GB	Great Britain

GCODE	Grid Code
GCRP	Grid Code Review Panel
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers
IIP	Ofgem's Information and Incentives Project
NETA	New Electricity Trading Arrangements
NGC	National Grid Company
PIU	Performance and Innovation Unit
SME's	Small and Medium size Enterprises
TCMF	Transmission Charging Methodology Forum