

External Design Advisory Group

Meeting 4

18 April 2016

ofgem

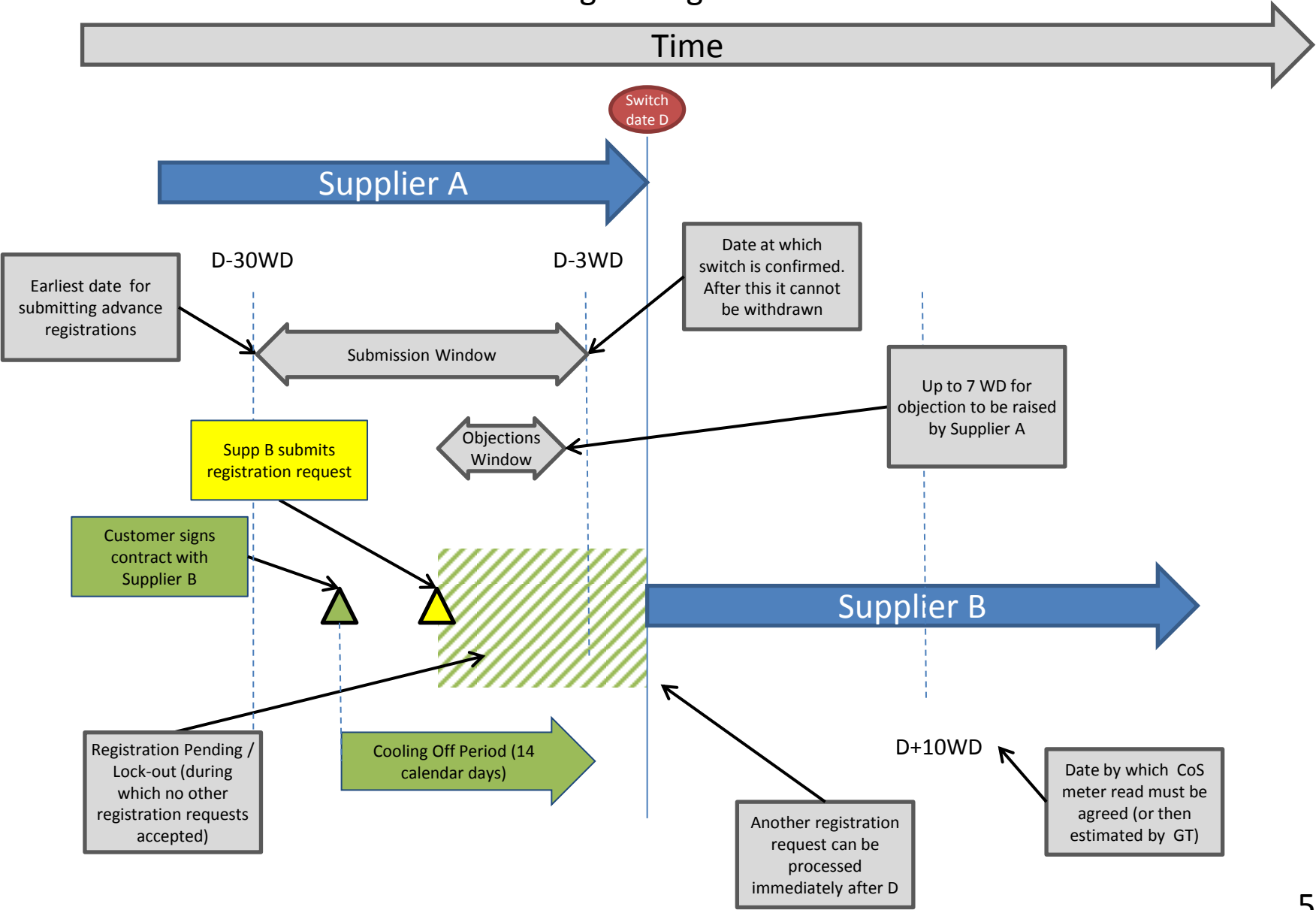
Welcome and introductions	12:00 to 12:10
Minutes and actions	12:10 to 12:20
Overview of key aspects of new switching arrangements	12:20 to 13:20
Lunch	13:20 to 13:50
Advanced Registration	13:50 to 14:10
Scope of Information Requirements	14:10 to 14:30
DCC transitional price control arrangements	14:30 to 14:50
Any other business	14:50 to 15:00

An overview of key aspects of the new switching arrangements

- Some aspects of the new switching arrangements are best analysed with regard to their timings and the interaction between events
- There are four issues which demonstrate complex interactions:
 - Advance registrations
 - Objections
 - Lock-out
 - Cooling off... and we also need to consider Erroneous Transfers
- Issue papers will be developed for each issue and reviewed with BPD User Group and EDAG
- The following slides formed the basis for a very productive discussion with the BPD User Group on 21 March

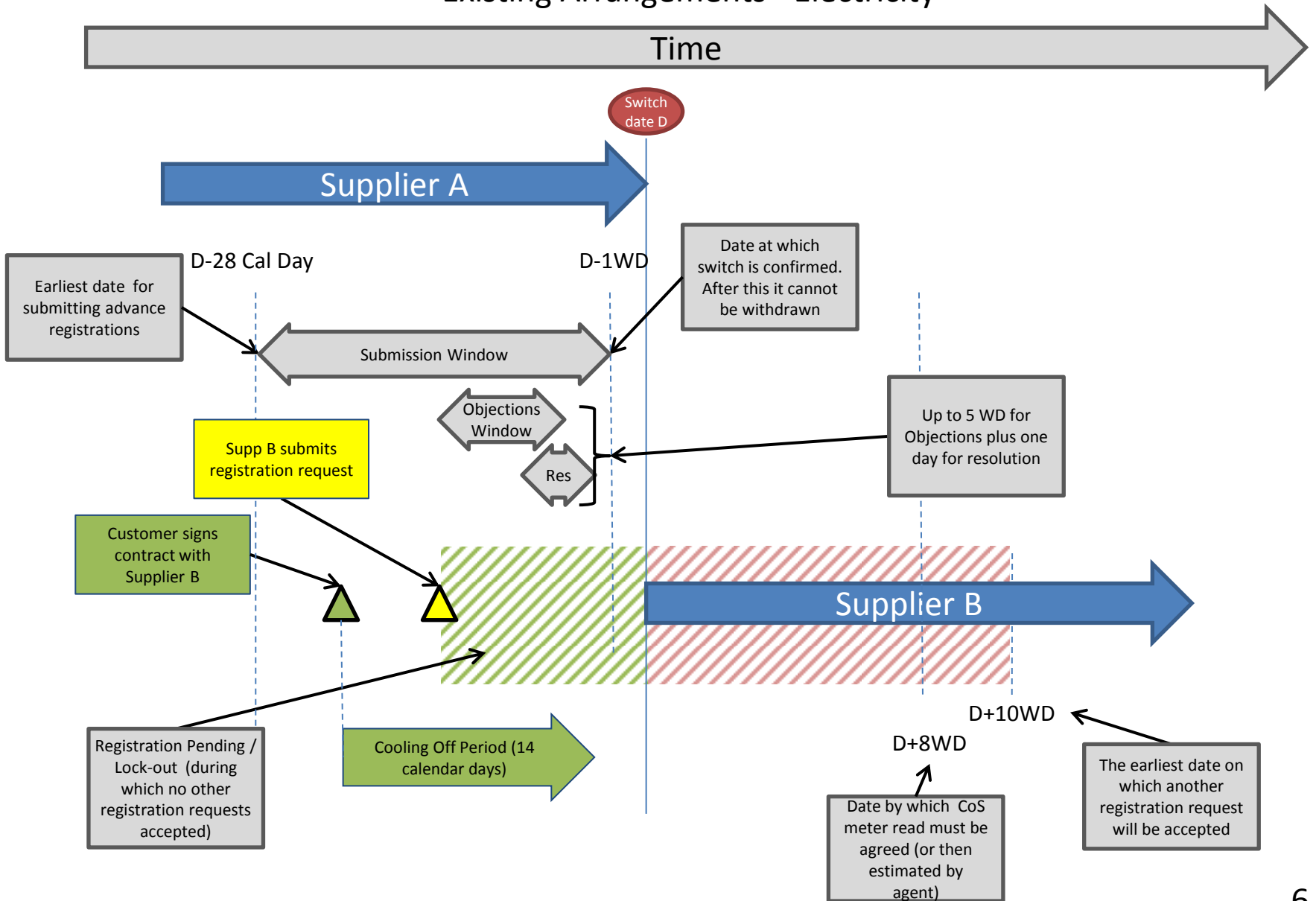
These slides are being presented to EDAG for information and early feedback

Switching Calendar Existing Arrangements - Gas



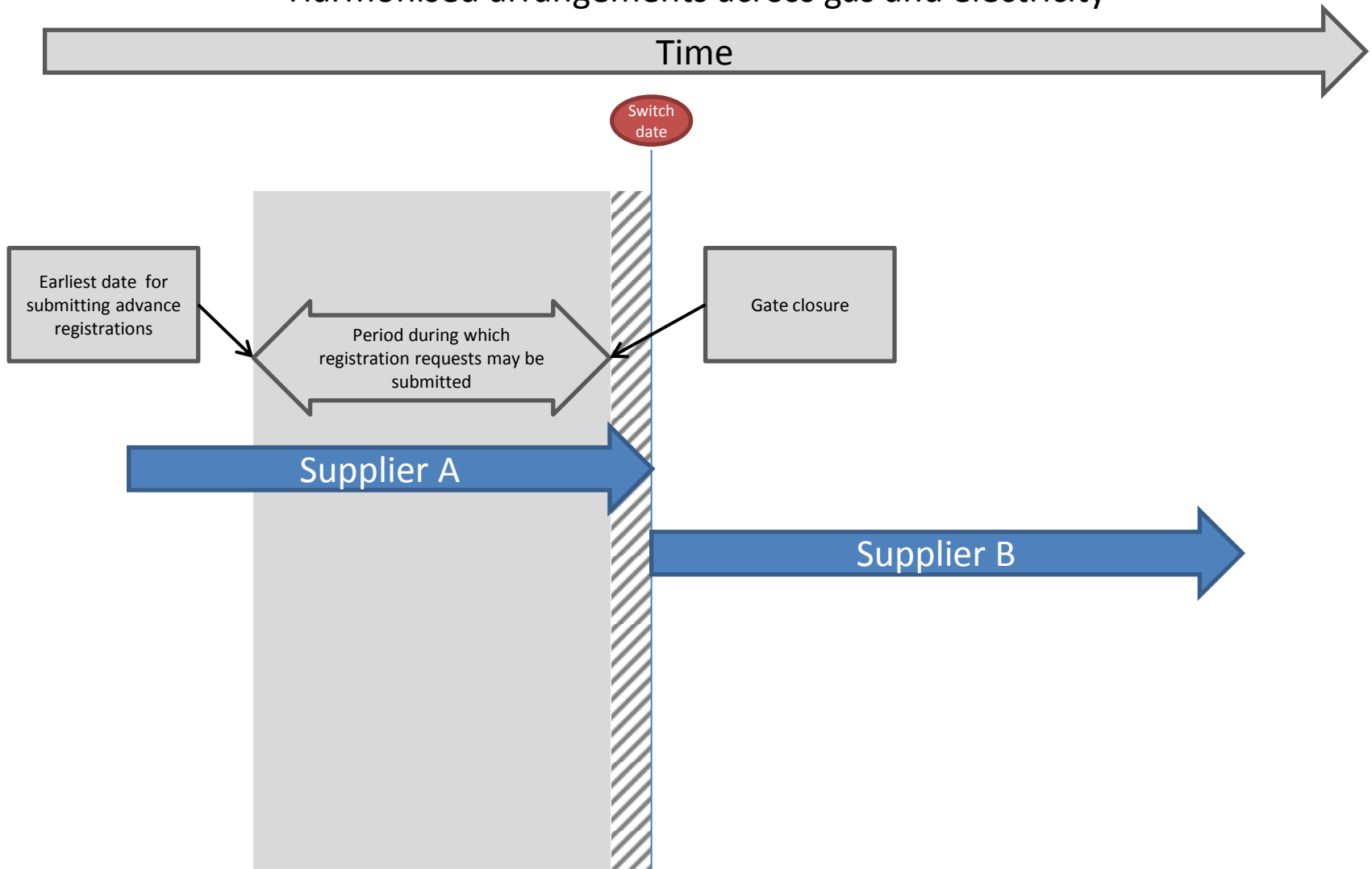
Switching Calendar

Existing Arrangements - Electricity



Switching Calendar

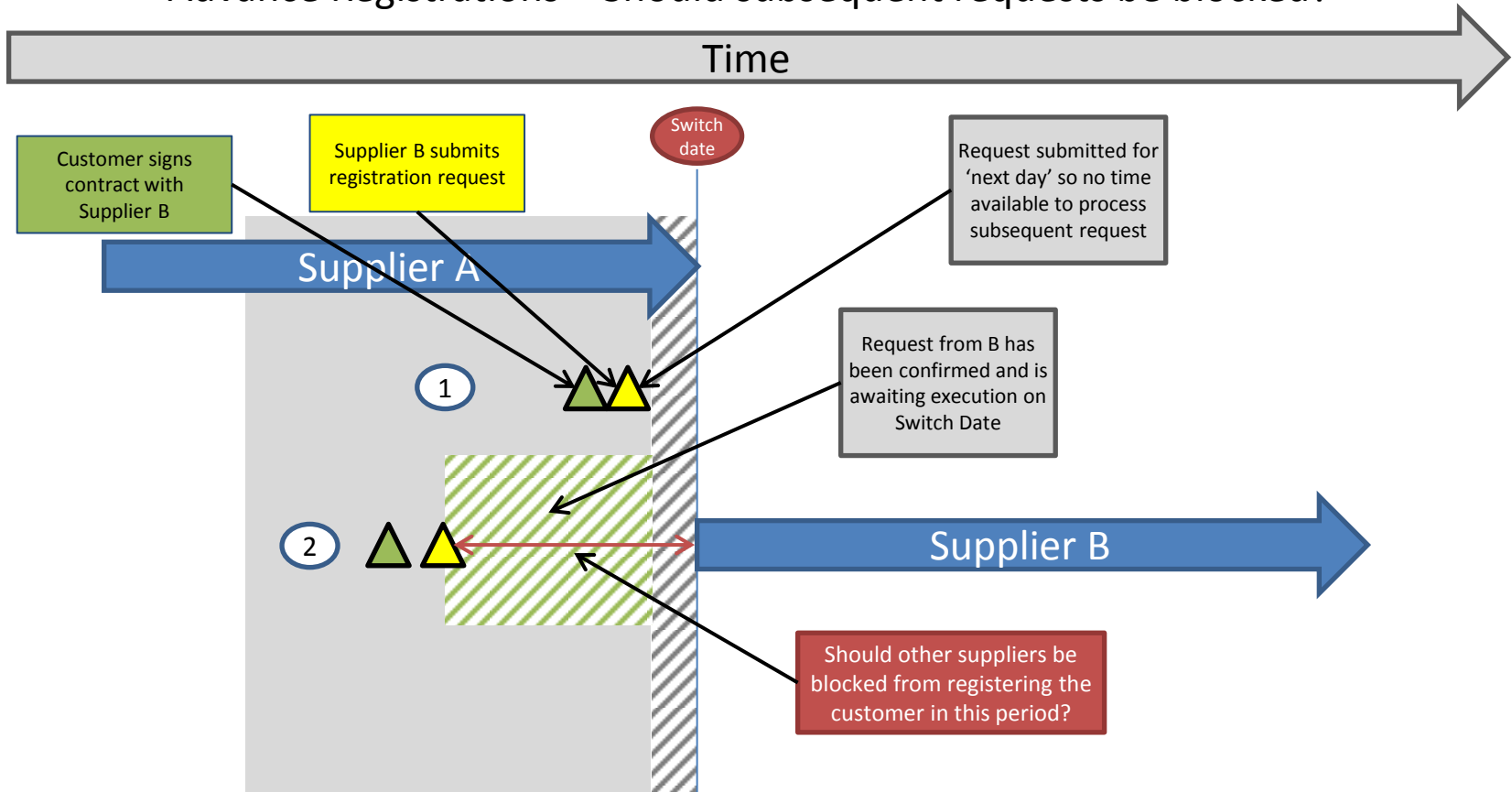
Harmonised arrangements across gas and electricity



Note: Unless marked WD (working days) all durations are calendar days

Switching Calendar

Advance Registrations – Should subsequent requests be blocked?



Arguments for blocking:

- Provides certainty for customer that switch will go ahead
- Avoids potential confusion if customer hit 'enter' on several PCWs*
- Provides certainty for the supplier that the switch will proceed so they can set up customer account, payment arrangements, trading positions, etc.

Arguments against blocking:

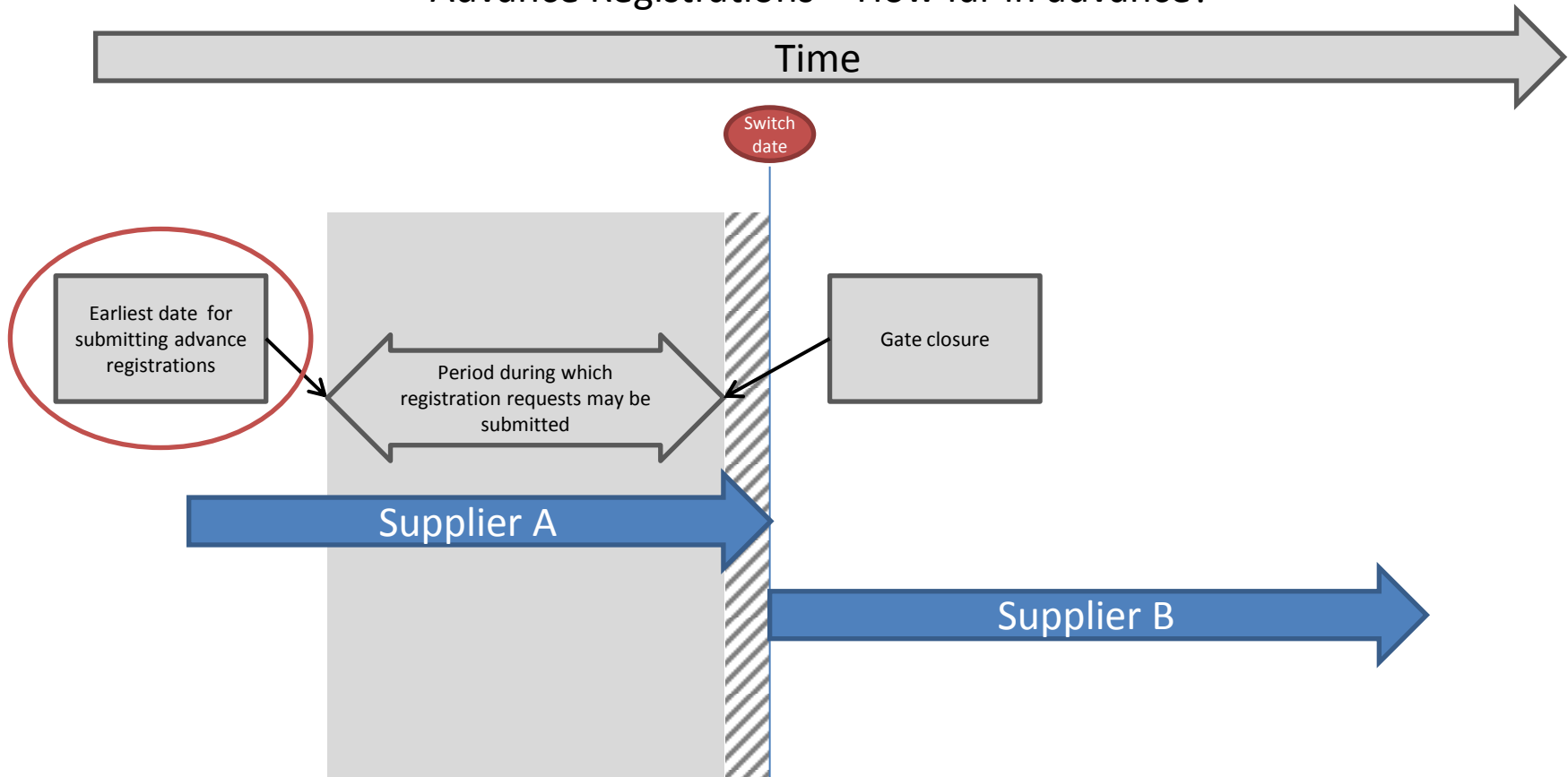
- None?

Team / UG:
strongly in favour
of blocking

* If supplier B wasn't really the customer's preferred choice they can liaise and B can withdraw the request: or customer can cancel under cooling off

Switching Calendar

Advance Registrations – How far in advance?



A long period:

- Provides certainty for customer who signs up ahead of moving house or is coming to the end of a fixed-term contract

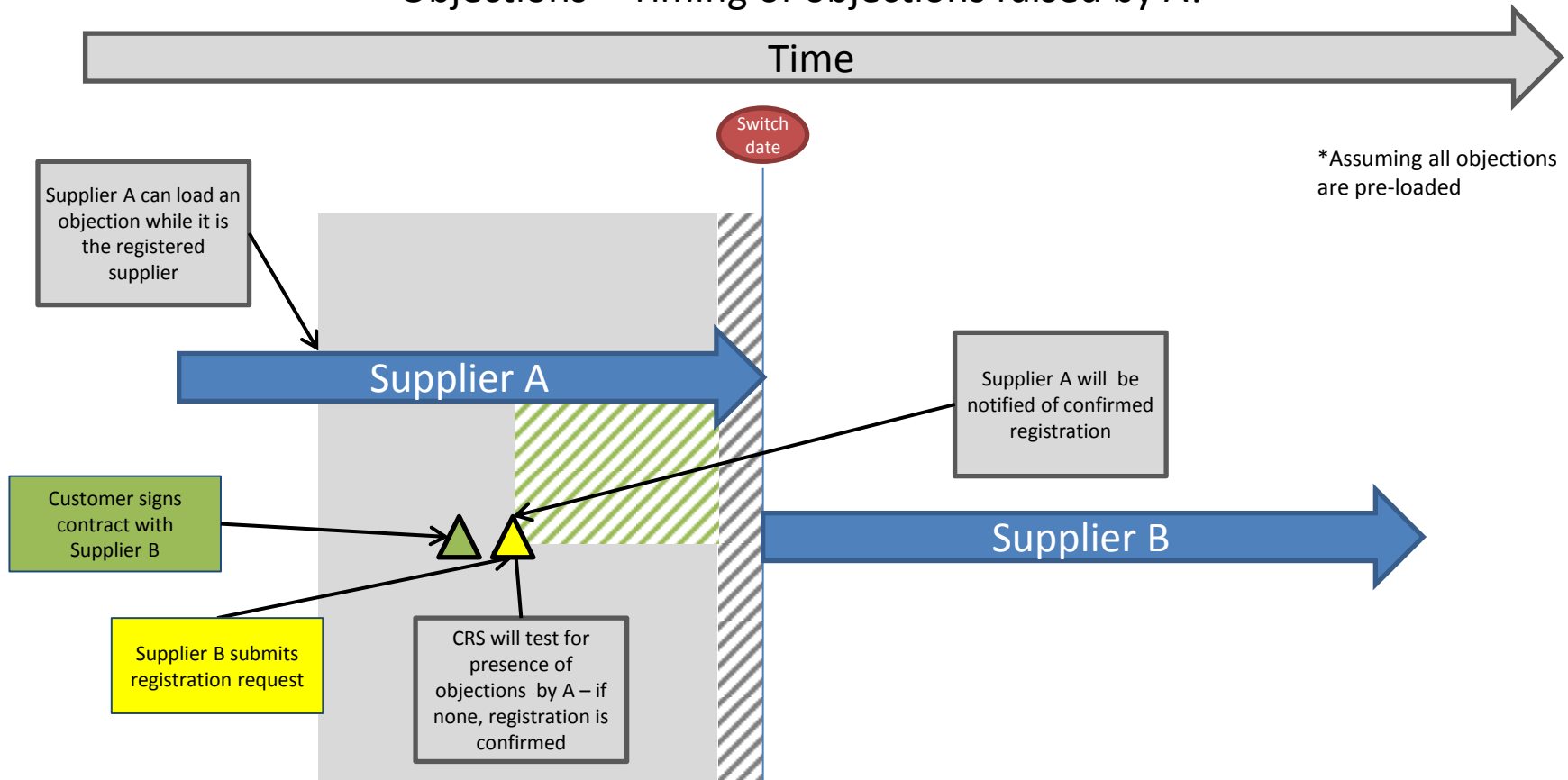
A short period:

- Minimises the time that other suppliers are 'blocked' from registering that customer
- Means suppliers have to hold back registration requests for some advance sales

Team / UG: set advance period of 28 days (as adjustable parameter)

Switching Calendar

Objections – Timing of objections raised by A?*



Option 1: Reject objections raised by A after request by B has been confirmed:

- Provides certainty to customer and Supplier B that switch will proceed
- Supplier A will be notified of impending loss

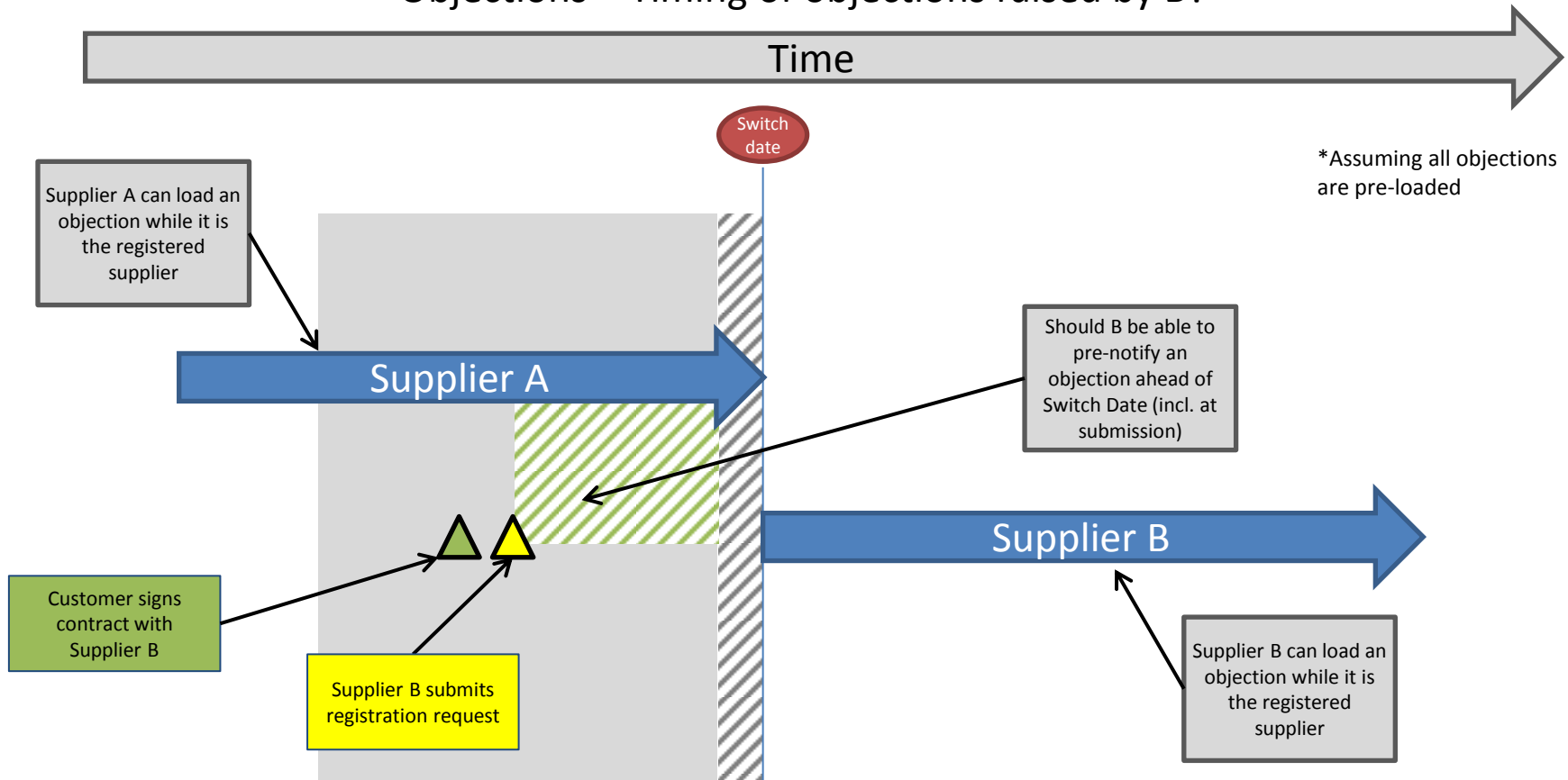
Option 2: Accept objections from A after confirmation:

- Effectively becomes a reactive objection
- If switch is 'next day', gate closure may have been reached before objection is raised

Team / UG: adopt Option 1

Switching Calendar

Objections – Timing of objections raised by B?*



Option 1: Allow Supplier B to submit an objection (active from SD) in advance:

- Suppliers should be aware of debt / fixed term prior to submitting registration request
- Minimises risk of customer switching quickly to C before B has opportunity to load an objection

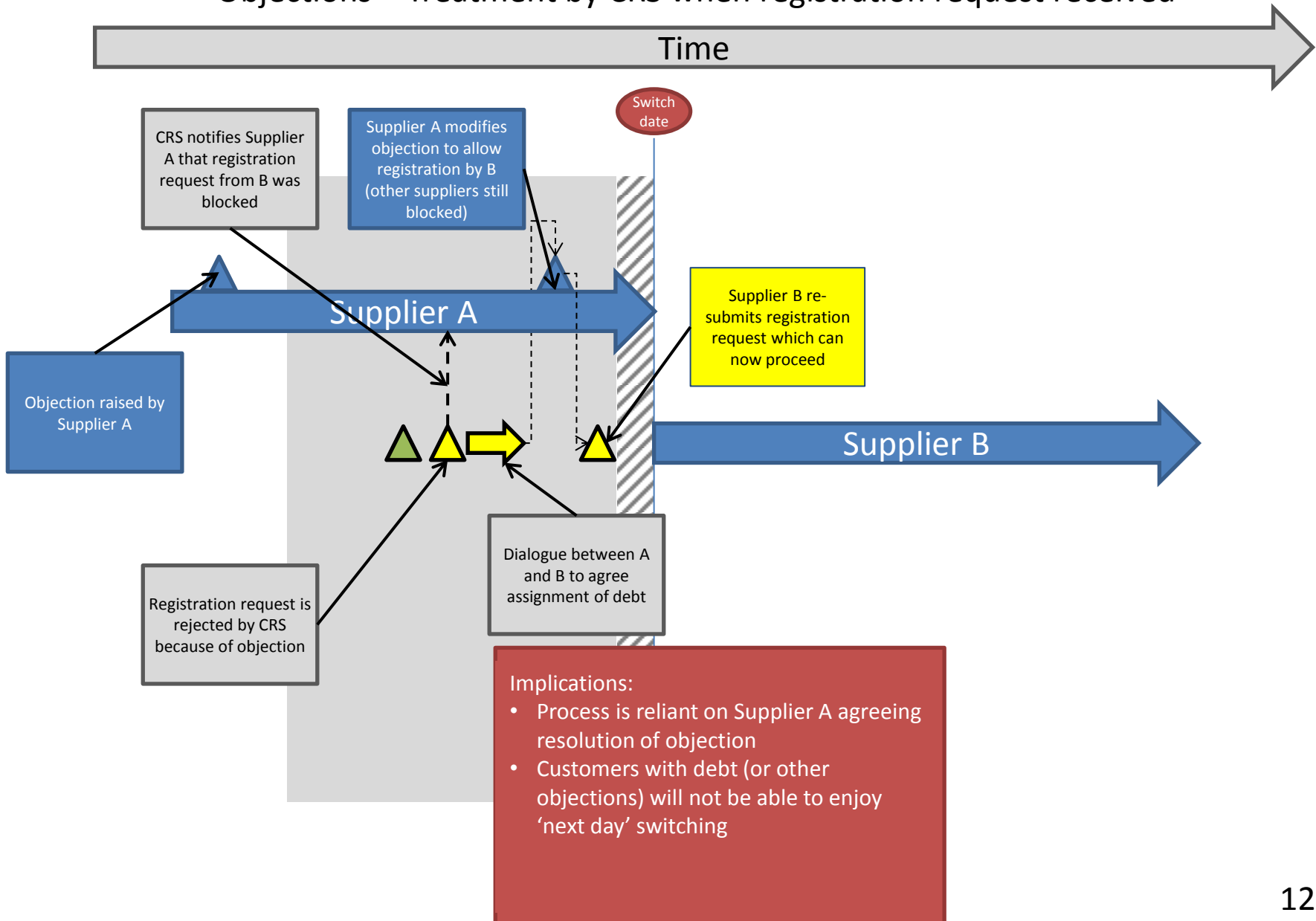
Option 2: Only accept objections post Switch Date:

- Simpler process (no reversal in event of registration withdrawal pre SD)

Team / UG: adopt Option 1

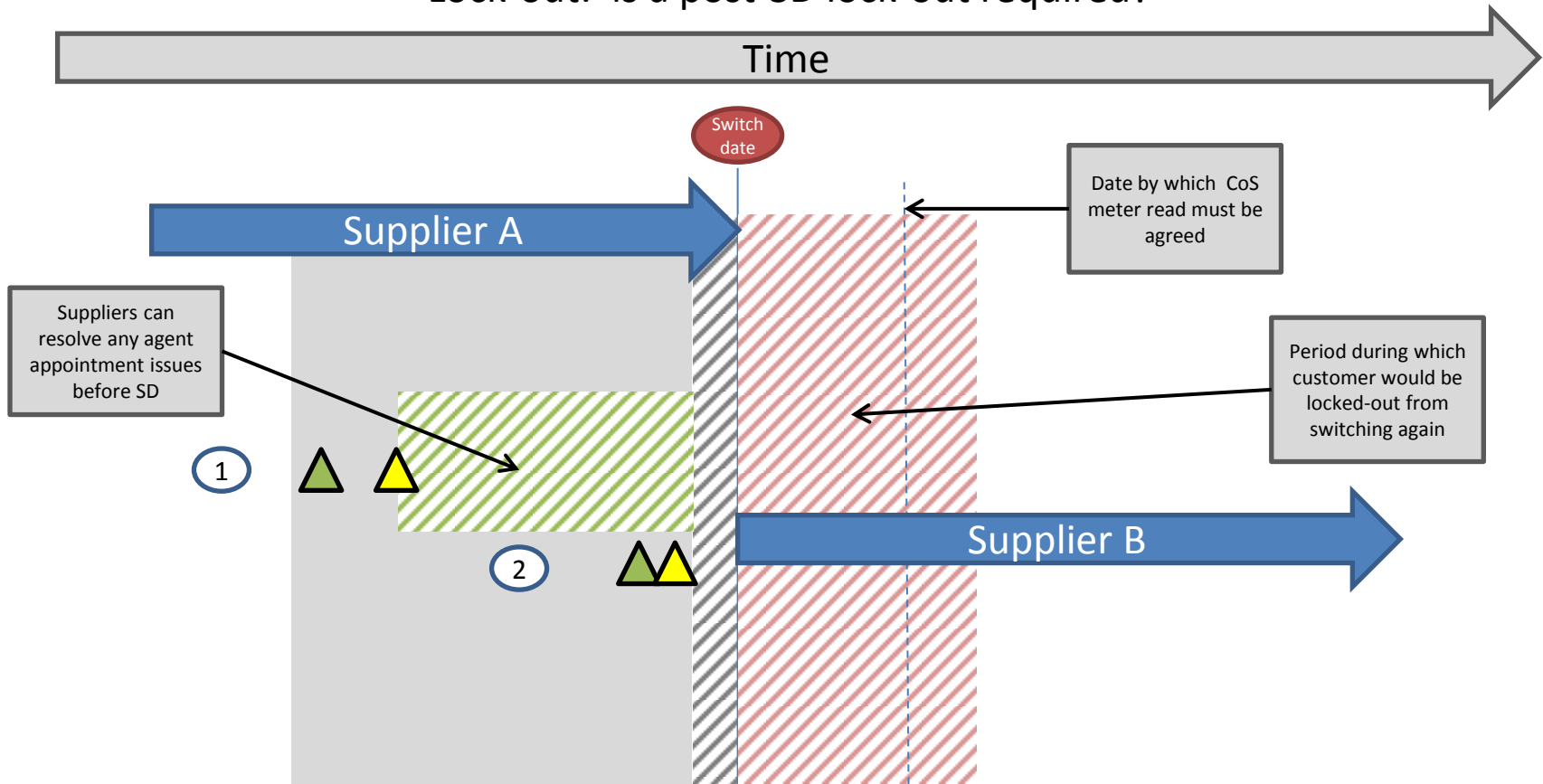
Switching Calendar

Objections – Treatment by CRS when registration request received



Switching Calendar

Lock-out: is a post-SD lock-out required?

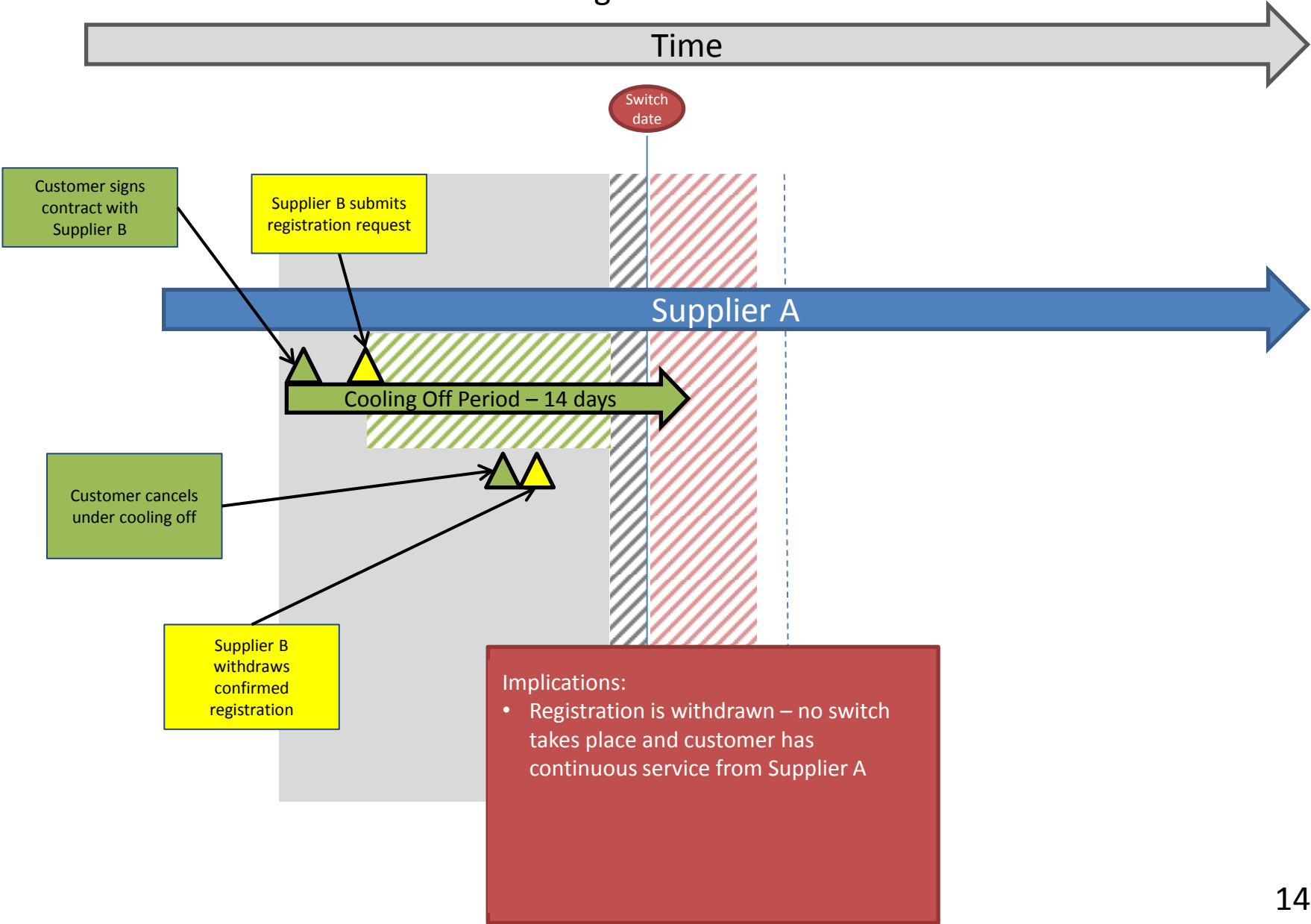


Arguments for having a post-SD lock-out period?

- Suppliers have confidence of a minimum billing period – this should reduce pressure to take deposits or increase use of PPM
- Allows suppliers to agree CoS read thereby ensuring that customer billing is continuous
- Provides time for data exchanges to be completed ahead of switch to Supplier C – further improving reliability of billing

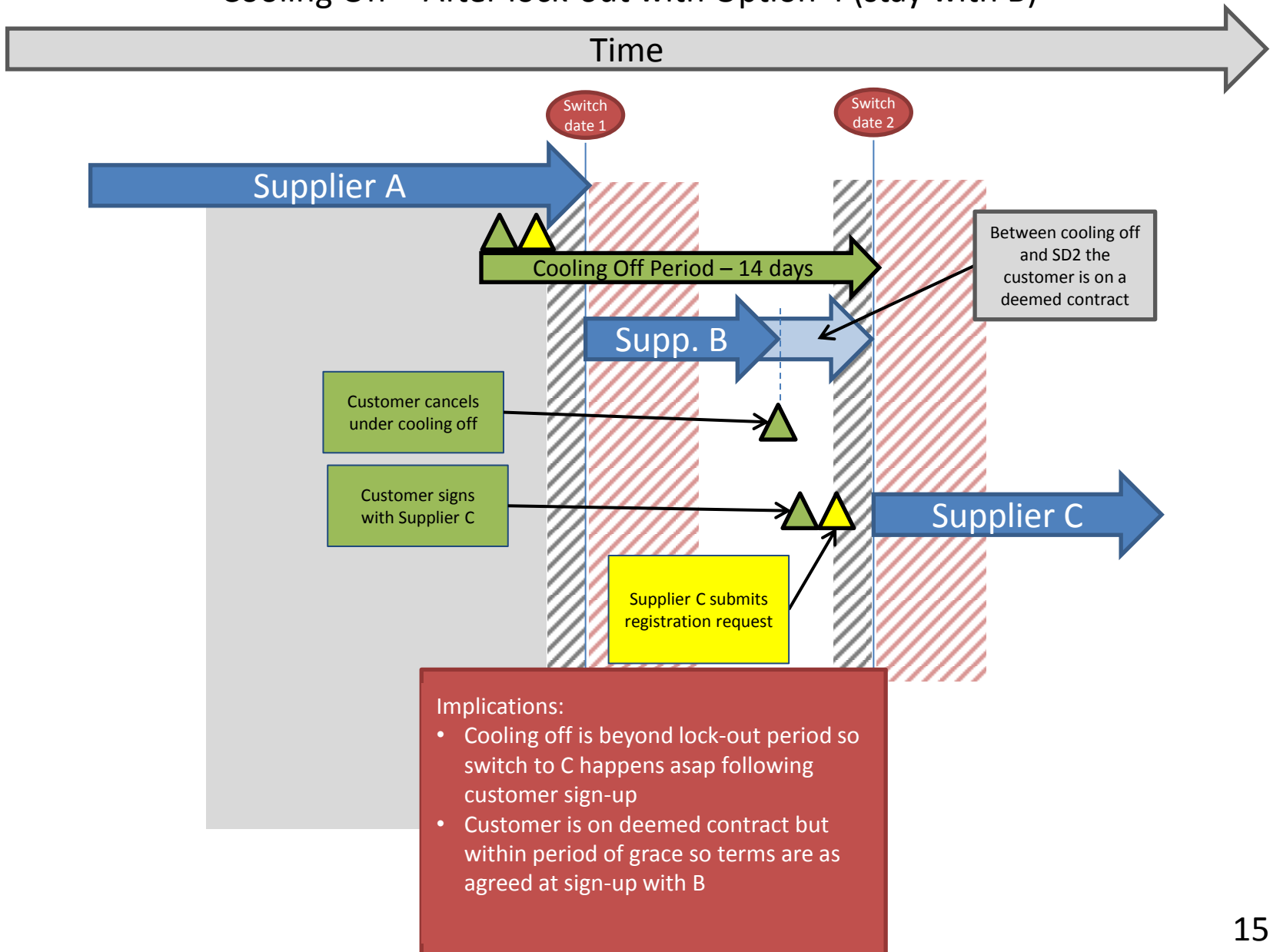
Team / UG: include parameterised lock-out of up to 10 days

Switching Calendar Cooling Off – Ahead of SD



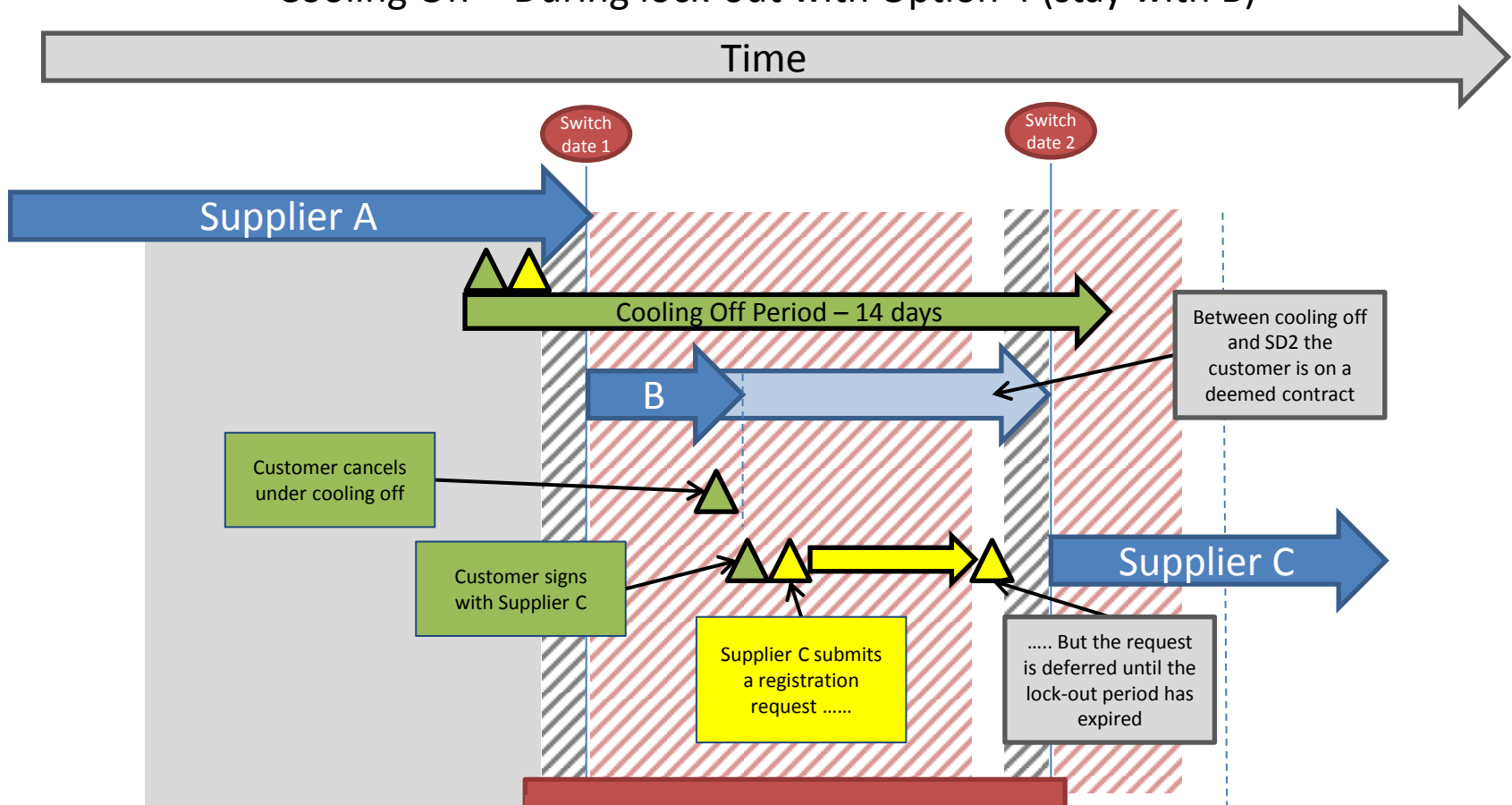
Switching Calendar

Cooling Off – After lock-out with Option 4 (stay with B)



Switching Calendar

Cooling Off – During lock-out with Option 4 (stay with B)



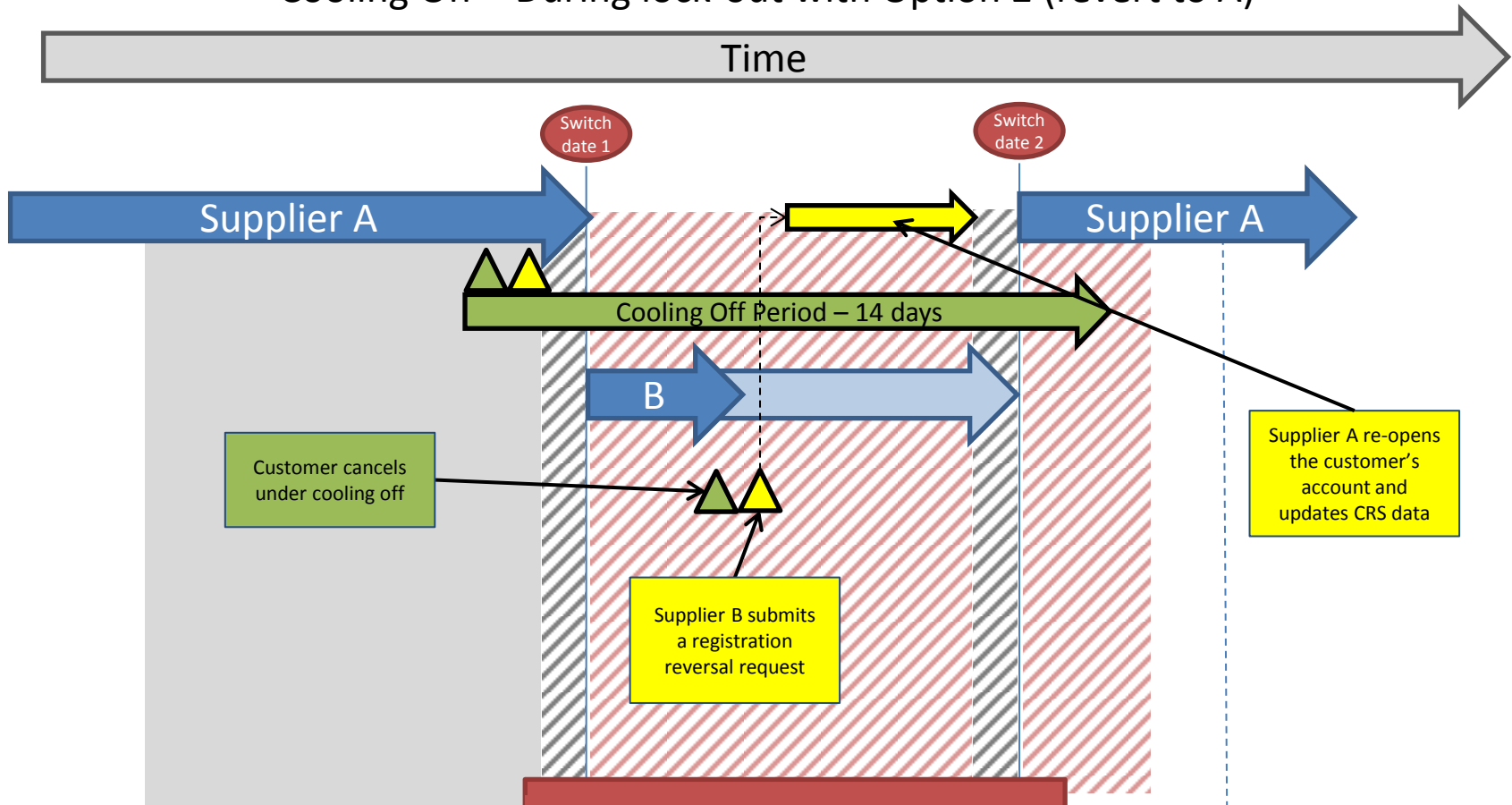
Implications:

- All customers, including any that cool off soon after SD, must stay for a minimum period with each supplier (equal to the lock-out period)
- Supplier B continues to charge on original terms through period of grace (SVT thereafter)

Note: the lock-out period shown has been widened to aid visibility

Switching Calendar

Cooling Off – During lock-out with Option 2 (revert to A)



Customer cancels under cooling off

Supplier B submits a registration reversal request

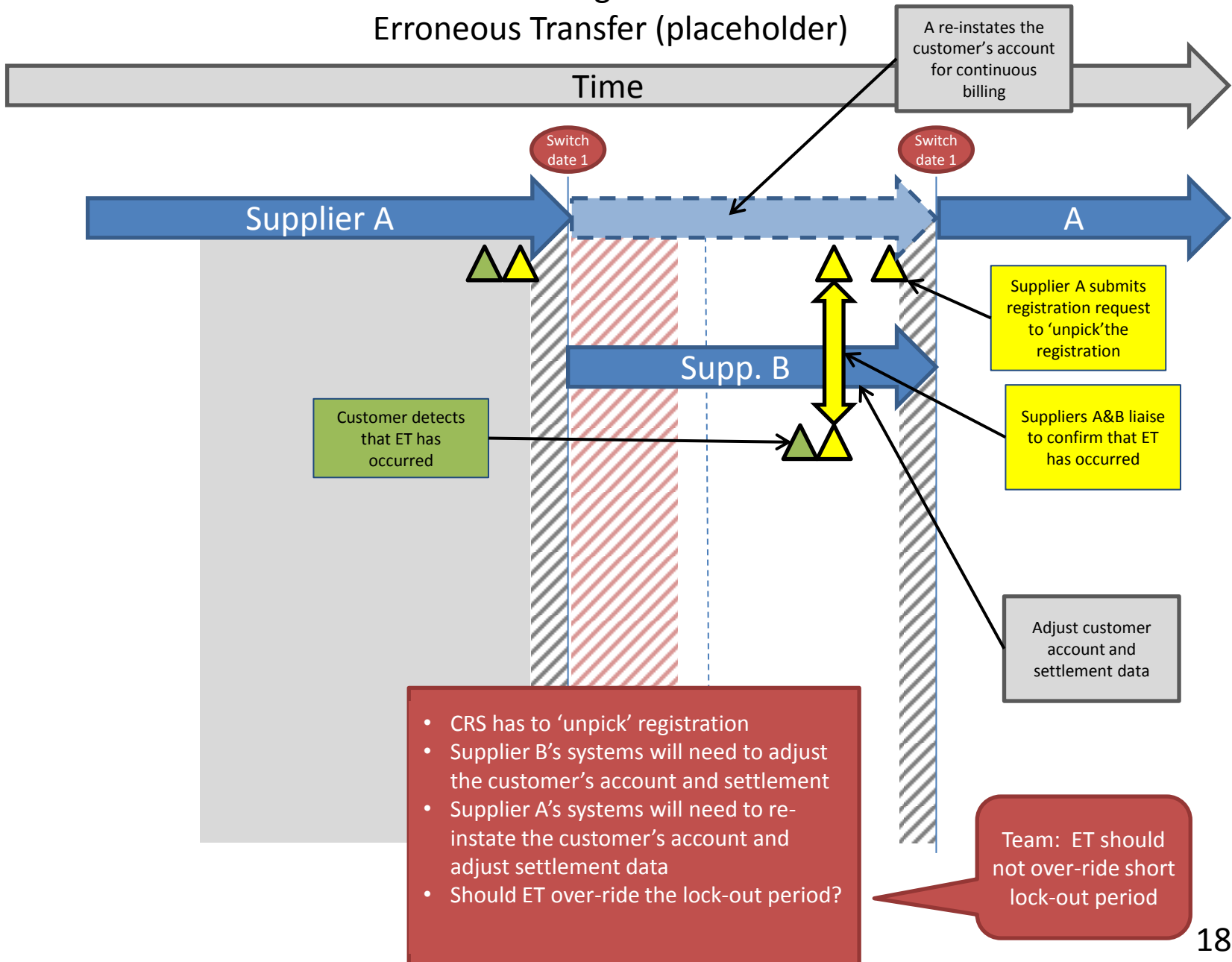
Supplier A re-opens the customer's account and updates CRS data

Implications:

- As per Cooling Off paper, Supplier B raises charges for the period of their registration
- Getting the customer reinstated promptly with A is a further argument for a shorter lock-out period

Note: the lock-out period shown has been widened to aid visibility

Switching Calendar Erroneous Transfer (placeholder)



- CRS has to 'unpick' registration
- Supplier B's systems will need to adjust the customer's account and settlement
- Supplier A's systems will need to re-instate the customer's account and adjust settlement data
- Should ET over-ride the lock-out period?

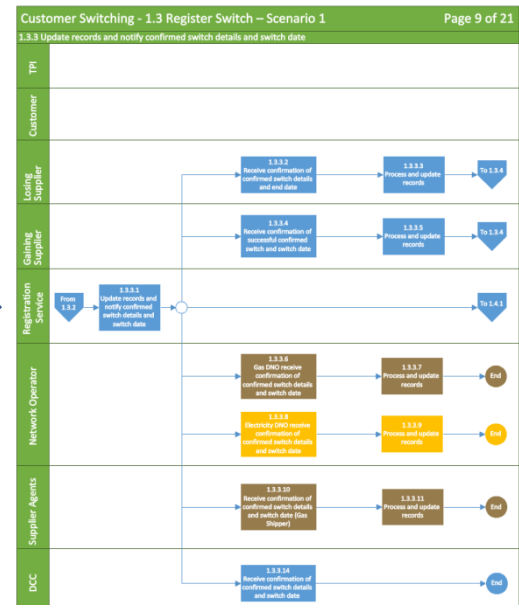
Team: ET should not over-ride short lock-out period

Scope of Information Requirements

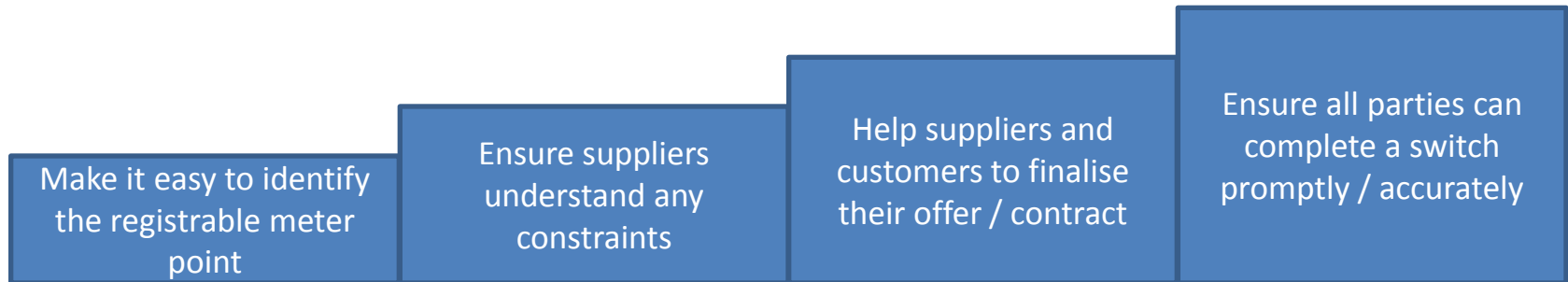
Information Requirements

- Programme goal is to support ‘faster and more reliable switching (FMRS)’ – registration is at the heart of this but must consider the entire customer journey
- Aim is to harmonise across gas and electricity – therefore need to understand underlying concepts not just current data definitions

If we were only concerned about registration we'd focus solely on the Registration Agent swimlane



To promote FMRS we need to:



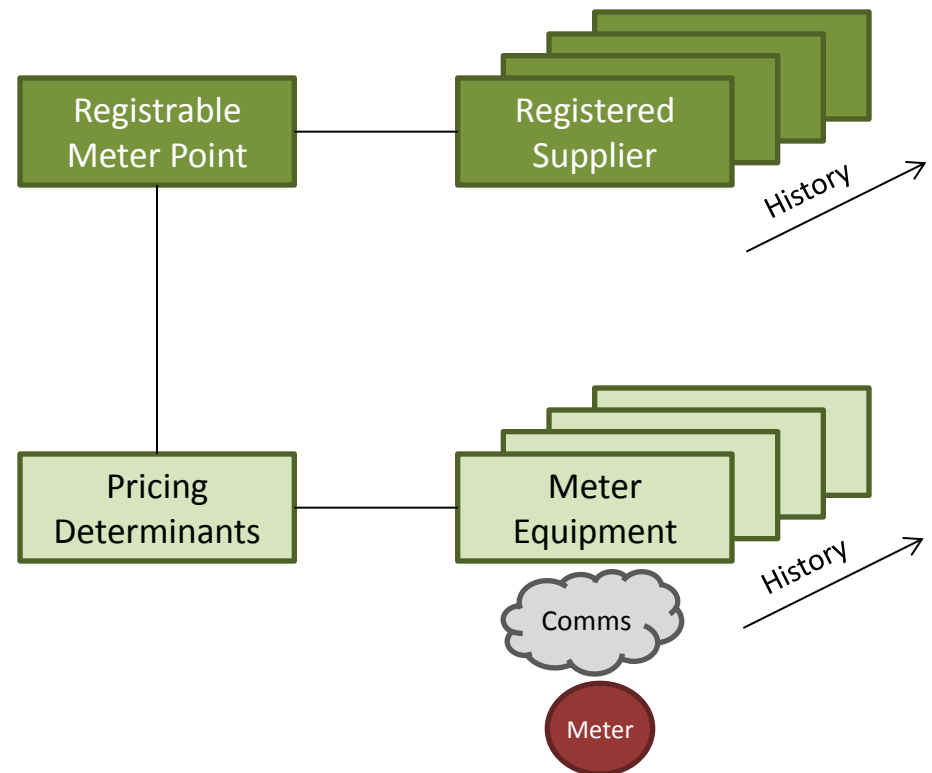
- Address of premises served
- MPAN / MPRN
- GUID / MSN
- Smart meter CIN

- Meter type
- Related meter points
- Capacity constraints
- Meter configuration
- Aux Load Control
- Green deal

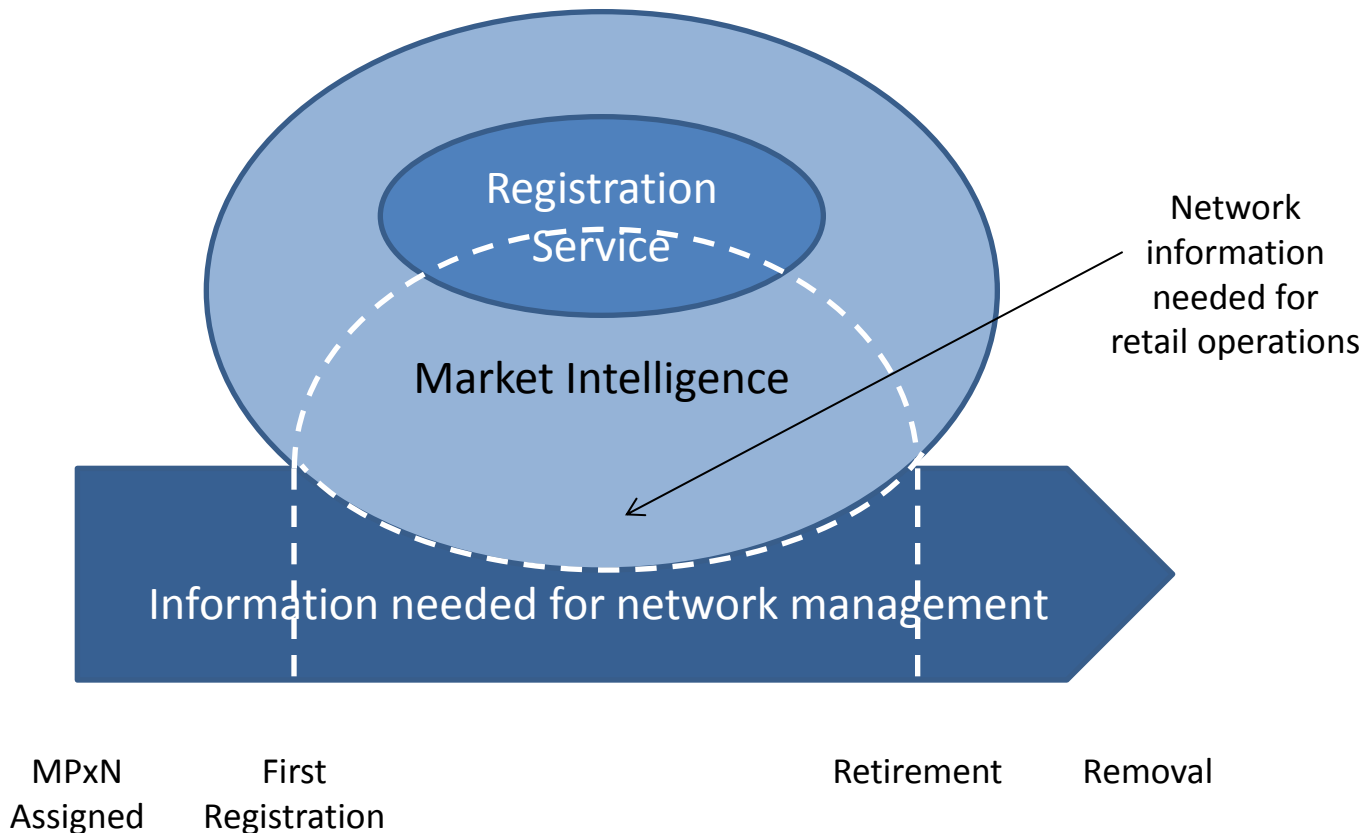
- Consumption history
- Network pricing parameters
- Settlement parameters
- Nomination requirements

- Metering agents
- Settlement agents
- Shipper
- Smart meter comms operator

It may be helpful to differentiate between:



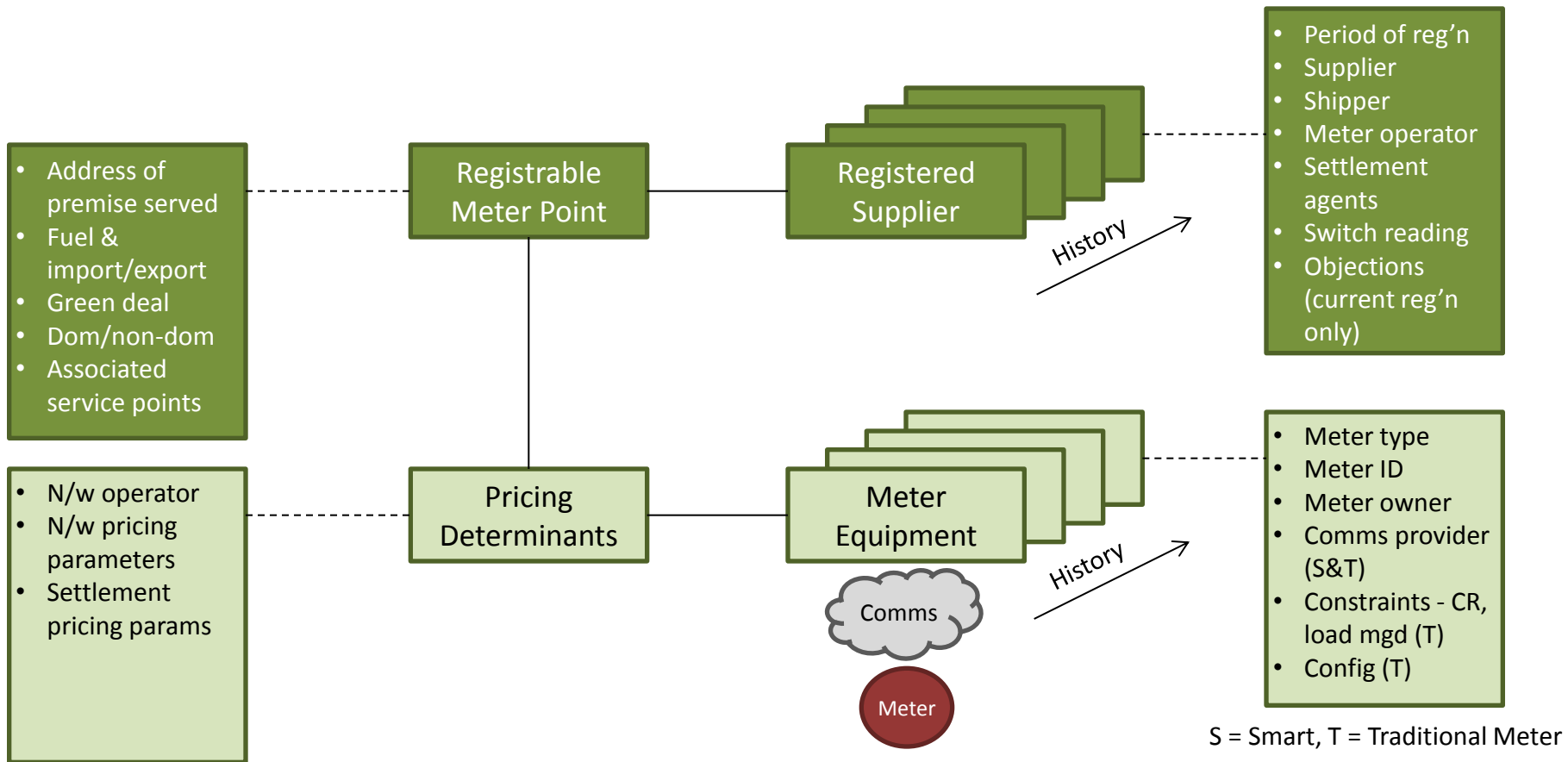
The lifecycle of a registrable meter point



Observations and way forward

1. A new registration system is needed to provide a platform for faster switching and harmonisation of requests, objections, lock-out, cooling off, ETs, etc.
2. Market intelligence services will assist in the delivery of FMRS but:
 - Smart metering will make some requirements obsolete (e.g. meter configurations)
 - Some data is currently patchy (e.g. links between meter points) or has to be inferred (e.g. presence of load control) so data capture / clean-up will be required
 - Compelling arguments for all aspects of a market intelligence service have yet to be established – including cost/benefit
3. Work planned over the next few months:
 - BPD team is identifying 'information needs' for each step in Level 3 process maps
 - Architects will be devising solution options and Delivery Strategy team is considering phasing
 - Shortlist of options will be presented in RFI for cost and benefit assessment

Appendix: Illustrative data attributes



AOB

- Next EDAG meeting – 24 May (**12:00 to 17:00**)
- Draft agenda
Policy issues – for review before submission to DA
 - Lock out
 - Mapping of legacy Systems
- Further EDAG meeting scheduled for 16 June (**12:00 to 17:00**)