

Wednesday 17 December 2025

Tariff Interoperability Webinar

Introductions



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Housekeeping

- Please ensure that cameras and microphones remain switched off during the speaker sessions.
- We encourage you to submit questions throughout the event using the Q&A function.
- As a polite reminder, please keep all questions relevant to the session and avoid referencing other organisations.
- Finally, please note that the meeting is being recorded. The recording and slides will be made available on our website and communication channels following the session



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Policy Overview



Tariff data is required to optimise Energy Smart Appliances (ESAs) however this data isn't available in a consistent format from a single source. Currently consumers are required to manually configure their ESAs or ESA manufacturers must build custom integrations with data sources.



The Energy Act 2023 provided the Secretary of State powers to introduce changes for the purpose of Tariff Interoperability. Energy Act powers will be used to introduce a requirement that suppliers make tariff data available via an Application Programme Interface (API) in a consistent format.



Optimisers and ESA devices will then be able to access the API and use the tariff data to optimise ESAs. The result of this being that consumers will save money by more easily optimising their energy consumption.



Tariff Interoperability will be delivered in two phases. The first phase will require suppliers to make electricity data available for time of use tariffs. In phase two we intend to expand the requirements on suppliers so they must also make gas and complex tariff data (e.g. block tariffs) available. This consultation is focussed on delivery and implementation of phase one.

How did we get here?

**July
2022**

DESNZ publish the Smart Secure Electricity Systems (SSES) Consultation, seeking industry views on interoperability and cyber security of Energy Smart Appliances (ESAs) and remote load control

**April
2024**

DESNZ published consultation setting out intent that ESAs will be able to receive and respond to Time of Use Tariffs (ToUT) tariffs from different energy suppliers, and that to do so, a standardised Application Processing Interface (API) Schema and Data Specification would be the most appropriate option

**Q3
2024**

The Tariff Interoperability Working Group (TIWG) was established by DESNZ to refine the proposals for Tariff Interoperability

**April
2025**

DESNZ published the response to the April 2024 consultation. This response confirmed RECCo as the delivery body for Tariff Interoperability, defined the Use Cases, and formalised the use of a standardised API Schema and Data Specification to deliver interoperability for Go-Live in January 2027

What problem are we trying to solve?



The availability and format of tariff pricing data for the purposes of optimisation varies from Supplier to Supplier



This makes it difficult for Optimisers to access the data they need to optimise consumers' energy consumption in a repeatable, consistent manner



DESNZ is introducing Tariff Interoperability so that tariff/contract pricing data will be made available in a standardised format, allowing ESAs to more readily optimise consumers' energy consumption



RECCo was chosen as the delivery body for Tariff Interoperability, and we have developed an API Technical Specification, Data Specification, REC Schedule and User Agreement to support delivery

What are we delivering to?

RECCo is the delivery body responsible for delivering the TI Arrangements MVP for four separate Use Cases

Use Case A	Use Case B	Use Case C	Use Case D
Support a third-party organisation in optimising energy consumption when a customer of the organisation knows their current supplier and tariff name (or can easily find them) and provides this information to the organisation.	Support a third-party organisation in optimising energy consumption if a customer does not know their tariff name (and cannot easily find it) but knows their supplier's name and is the bill payer.	Support a third-party organisation in optimising energy consumption of a customer when the supplier modifies the unit prices and/or time components of Time of Use tariffs.	Support a third-party organisation in optimising energy consumption of a customer, without requiring the customer of the organisation to manually inform the organisation if they change their tariff or supplier.

Suppliers will be obliged to make their Tariff Pricing Data available to Users (Optimisers, Load Controllers and others) in a repeatable, uniform way through a standardised data format.

There are protections available to Suppliers through User Registration, binding certain types of Users to the REC, and requiring Consumer Consent.

Who's involved and what's the impact?



Suppliers

- Suppliers will be required to build their API according to the TI Arrangements API Technical Specification
- The new TI Arrangements REC Schedule will outline the governance and performance obligations that Suppliers will need to comply with



TI Users

- Users refers to third-party organisations or individuals who wish to use the TI Arrangements to access tariff pricing data
- TI Users are any user who wishes to access tariff data from Suppliers which is publicly available
- As this information is not consumer specific then TI Users are not required to register



Registered TI Users (RTI Users)

- RTI Users are users who wish to access consumer-specific tariff information from Suppliers
- To access this type of data, RTI Users must first register with the TI Arrangements
- This includes signing a User Agreement which binds them to certain clauses within the REC

Who's in scope?

All Domestic Suppliers	Non-domestic Suppliers above MPxN threshold
Electricity Consumers	Electricity Consumers on non-bespoke contracts

What's not in scope?

Suppliers must provide data in relation to Domestic and Relevant Non-Domestic Premises, with the following exclusions:

1. Does not apply to non-domestic only suppliers that supply fewer than 100,000 electricity Relevant Non-Domestic Premises
2. Where a non-domestic only supplier is only required to provide Deemed Contract Tariffs
3. If the Supplier's charges are not compatible with the TI API Technical Specification
4. Where the Relevant Non-Domestic Premises has bespoke charges
5. Gas Tariffs
6. However, Suppliers who are excluded for any of the above reasons can choose to make the data available on a voluntary, opt-in basis
7. All of this will be detailed in the Supplier Licence Conditions

Delivery timeline

**December – January
2025**

DESNZ-led consultation on the REC changes and SLC changes takes place.

Q2 2026

Changes introduced into the REC by DESNZ following analysis of responses, any required changes, and further DESNZ and Ofgem review.

Q1 2027

Supplier APIs developed and deployed. User Register, Supplier Register and Monitoring Tool move into Go-Live.

Important to note that this is not a standard REC Change.

DESNZ will introduce changes to the REC using Energy Act 2023 powers

What makes up the TI Arrangements?

Tariff Interoperability is made up of several components which can be separated into broad categories of technical and governance

Technical Components

API Technical Specification

*Technical definition of Tariff Interoperability
API to enable Suppliers and RTI Users
to build their solution.*

Data Specification

*Standardised definition of New Data Items
(where required) and New Market Messages
for sharing data*

RECCo Tariff Interoperability Arrangements Enablers

Supplier Register

*Register of Supplier information and
Supplier Endpoints to allow for accurate
flow of information from Users via API*

User Register

*Stores Registered User information and
allows the registration of Webhooks for
event notifications*

TI Monitoring

*Internal tool used by RECCo to monitor
and assure the performance of
Suppliers and Users' adherence to
agreement*

What makes up the TI Arrangements?

Tariff Interoperability is made up of several components which can be separated into broad categories of technical and governance

Governance Components

REC Schedule +

Including new TI Arrangements Schedule, setting out obligations on Suppliers, Users and RECCo

User Agreement

Agreement to be signed by RTI Users requiring them to meet standards on data protection, use of data, security, etc.

Supplier Licence Conditions

Additions to the Supplier Licence Conditions to enact rules for Tariff Interoperability

What's included in the consultation?

- The consultation materials include:
 - **Cover Letter:** Introducing the consultation
 - **Annex A:** List of questions
 - **Annex B:** Policy overview of TI
 - **Annex C:** Draft SLC changes
 - **Annex D:** Draft REC TI Arrangements Schedule
 - **Annex E:** API Technical Specification and associated Energy Market Data Specification changes
 - **Annex F:** REC Standards Definition Document with redline changes to the existing REC artefacts
 - **Annex G:** Implementation Timeline
 - Proforma response document
- **The consultation closes on Tuesday 20 January 2026**
- Responses should be sent to SSES.Interoperability@energysecurity.gov.uk and Tariffinteroperability@retailenergycode.co.uk.

The User Agreement

What is the User Agreement and why does it need to be robust

- The User Agreement is the mechanism that provides the legal pathway to allow RTI Users to access consumer-specific Tariff Information.
- If RTI Users want to access consumer Specific Tariff Information, they will need to comply with the TI Arrangements schedule.
- Consumers require confidence that a robust legal framework exists which protects the use of their data.
- All participants require confidence that their obligations can be discharged, their intellectual property protected, and their confidential data protected.
- Each will need assurance that there are consequences of non-compliance and that the consequences provide an adequate deterrent.
- Importantly, the User Agreement removes the need for RTI Users to hold multiple bilateral agreements with Suppliers.
- Additionally, the REC Schedule will also contain a section which outlines the permitted use of the TI Arrangements.
- Following discussions with legal advisors, we will propose a restricted permitted use of ‘for the purposes of providing services to a Consumer from which the organisation has consent’

Performance Assurance

Direct Testing

REC Code Manager Monitoring Tool will send daily API messages to each Suppliers' public TI API, using the endpoints in the TI Register

This will ensure that the API is operational and performance to the SLAs set out in the TI REC TII Schedule

Logging and Metrics Data

We also propose that Suppliers are required to send a daily API message to the REC Code Manager with performance assurance information.

A draft of this payload is included into the API Technical Specification for consultation and we welcome views.

These changes will be reflected in an update to the Supplier reporting requirements in an update to the Performance Assurance Reporting Catalogue (PARC) which will be progressed as a REC Change Proposal early next year

RTI and TI Users

1

We do not propose to require TI Users and RTI Users to provide reporting data

2

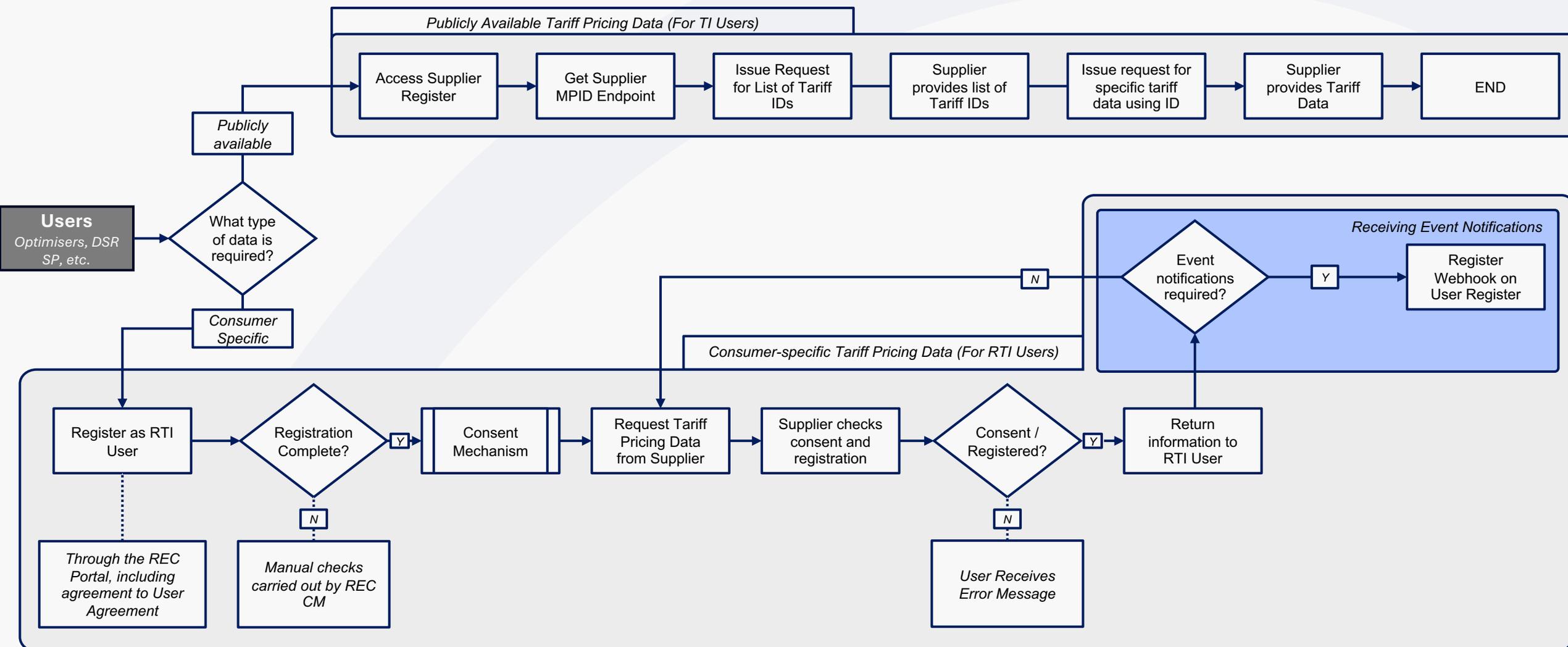
The REC Code Manager can investigate RTI User compliance with its obligations set out in the User Agreement and suspend or remove access to consumer-specific information where appropriate

What's next?

1. We'll share the Webinar recording and written responses to the questions answered today and anything we didn't get to today.
2. Get your consultation response in by Tuesday 20 January. Responses should be sent to SSES.Interoperability@energysecurity.gov.uk and Tariffinteroperability@retailenergycode.co.uk.
3. In the New Year, we will be sharing a draft of the Test Approach and Plan, and the Change and Release Management approach for Working Group review and feedback.
4. We'll be launching the Implementation Working Group (IWG) to act as the main point of contact between the people who are designing, building and testing for Suppliers and Users as they develop their TI Arrangements in accordance with the REC and SLCs.
5. Publication of the Government Decision post-consultation and the introduction of the changes into the REC and SLCs.

Questions and Answers

Appendix A: Accessing public and consumer-specific tariff data



Appendix B: The consent mechanism

The consent mechanism exists between the Consumer, User and the Supplier. It is defined within the Code Drafting across the multiple documents. RECCo does not have a role in generating, managing, or storing information relating to digital certificates or tokens.

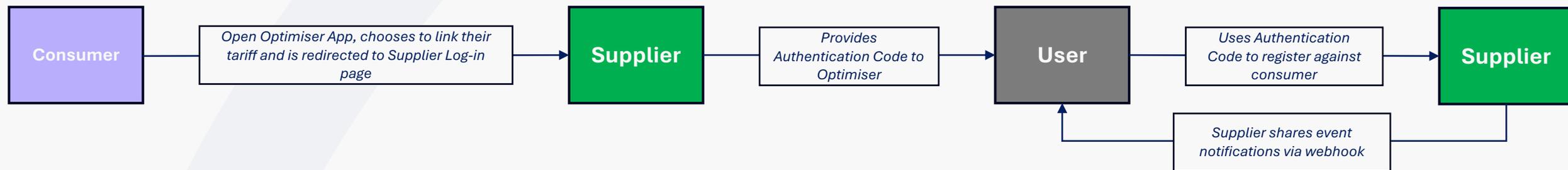
To receive consumer-specific tariff information from Suppliers, Users must demonstrate that they have the Consumer's consent to receive this data. This is done through the OAuth2.0 protocol.

To provide their consent, Consumers initiates the process with the User app or website. They will then be redirected to the Supplier log-in page.

They provide their details and are prompted to provide their consent. There are two types of consent which can be provided: one short-term and one long-term.

Short-term consent: Only used in the scenario where the consumer knows their Supplier but not their Tariff, and as such, must provide consent to the User to receive their Tariff from the Supplier. This consent expires within the short-term and allows one-off access for the User.

Long-term consent: For the purposes of allowing Users to receive regular event notifications via Webhook (allowing for messages regarding change in unit price, change in tariff, or change in Supplier to be exchanged). This consent does not expire and will remain until it is specifically revoked by the consumer.



- Suppliers will be required to hold and maintain information on the relationships between consumers and Users for the purposes of enduring consent
- The consumer must be able to revoke consent, through a request to either the Supplier or the User

Appendix C: Consultation REC Detail

CAT 1 - Schedule

Tariff Interoperability Arrangements Schedule

Sets out obligations on parties (Suppliers, RTI Users and RECCo)

Contents:

- Purpose of the service
- Who can access
- How can parties get access
- Obligation on suppliers to make data available/accuracy of data
- Obligation on suppliers to provide monitoring information
- RECCo responsibilities for delivering the TI Register
- Terms of use for RTI Users e.g. permitted purpose, confidentiality/data protection/misuse etc
- Requirement to sign User Agreement (RTI Users)
- User Agreement included as Appendix to the Schedule

Please note, we are also consulting on adding the new definitions to Schedule One



CAT 2 – Data Specification

API Technical Specification

Technical definition of Tariff Interoperability API to enable Suppliers and RTI Users to build their solution.

Contents:

- Mechanism for sharing Tariff Pricing Data
- Mechanism for engaging with TI Registers and provision of Monitoring Data
- Physical definition of tariff messages



CAT 2 – Data Specification

Data Specification

Standardised definition of:

- New Data Items (where required)
- New Market Messages for sharing data
- Updates to the Standards Definition Document

Appendix D: Managing the API Technical Specification

The REC Schedule and User Agreement will be included in the REC in Q2 2026. However, the API Technical Specification and Data Specification will not be included in the initial changes introduced into the REC to enable more flexibility for updates

Context

- In the standard REC Change Process, REC Parties can design, build and test for proposed solution before the change is introduced into the REC. This allows for flexibility around the solution design as REC Parties can propose changes to the solution prior to it being introduced into the REC.
- We want to recreate this flexibility, even with DESNZ designating the changes to the REC.
- DESNZ intend to do this by only introduced into the REC Schedule and the User Agreement, only introducing the API Technical Specification and associated changes to the Data Specification into the REC closer to the date that the provisions become enforceable.

Why?

- During Design, Build and Test, Suppliers and Users may identify defects which will require changes to the API Technical Specification.
- This process allows for a more flexible approach to address any defects identified through DBT and mitigates the risk of needing to update these changes through the REC Change process
- By delaying the designation of the API Technical Specification to the REC until a set date in 2026, Suppliers and Users will maintain a greater ability to drive required changes through to release in a more agile and responsive manner.

Appendix D: Managing the API Technical Specification

Baselining and Change Control

- The TI Arrangements Schedule, designated to the REC, will state that Suppliers need to build their APIs in accordance with the baseline updated from time to time in accordance with an agreed governance approach, and this build should commence once the government decision is published to provide them with a 9-month development time.
- We will baseline v1.0 of the API Technical Specification following the consultation feedback, this will be released in Q2 2026 and will be hosted on the REC Portal. It will not be designated to the REC.
- Through 2026, as Suppliers and Users DBT and identify changes, we will make updates the API Technical Specification based on discussion and recommendation at TIWG. We do not expect any major redevelopments, rather small tweaks to address any defects identified.
- During Q3/Q4 2026, we will issue a change freeze on the API Technical Specification. This will be the final version against which Suppliers and Users will finalise development of their APIs.

Further Designation

- Once we enter the Change Freeze, DESNZ will launch a short consultation, c. 4-6 weeks, on the API Technical Specification
- This is the final opportunity for stakeholders to provide feedback on the API Technical Specification before it is introduced into the REC
- We are expecting that any issues will be rectified ahead of the change freeze, and it will be a very high bar to make further changes ahead of go-live. Non-critical issues will be addressed through the REC Change Process post-go-live
- Once introduced, it will then be subject to the REC Change Process appropriate for Category Two documentation