

WELCOME

SSEN Future Networks
DIME and I-LAD Webinar

Wednesday, 10 June 2026



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks



HOUSEKEEPING

- Please ask questions throughout the session using the Q&A function
- Today's session will be recorded and will be made available after the event, along with the slides. Q&A sessions will not be published.



Video/webcams off
Please only turn your
video on for the
discussion in
break-out rooms



Mics on mute
Please stay on mute
unless you are asking
a question



Technical queries
If you have any
technical questions
let us know



WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Simon O'Loughlin, Innovation Project Manager



SSEN DISTRIBUTION

WHO WE ARE

We're Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) Distribution. We're the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) responsible for delivering power to almost 4 million homes and businesses across central southern England and the north of Scotland.

We serve some of the UK's most remote communities - and some of the most densely populated. Our two networks cover the greatest land mass of any UK DNO, covering 72 local authority areas and 75,000km² of extremely diverse terrain.

We're also at the forefront of delivering the decarbonised electricity system of the future, connecting new low-carbon technologies to the network. Through this, we're helping support sustainable economic growth for decades to come.

SSEN DISTRIBUTION NETWORK AT A GLANCE

North of Scotland
SSEH/SHEPD LICENCE AREA

Nearly **4 million** homes and businesses

Over **128,000km** of overhead lines and underground cables

Over **460km** of subsea cables powering our island communities

Over **4,400** employees across the country



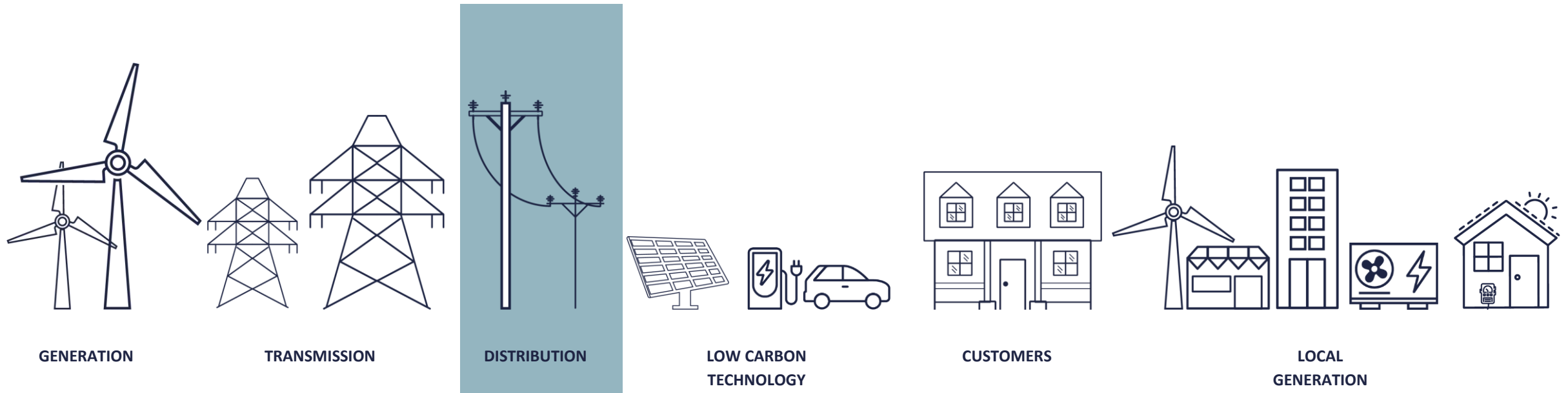
Central Southern England
SSES/SEPD LICENCE AREA



OUR ROLE IN THE ENERGY SYSTEM

As a Distribution Network Operator, our role in the energy system is to carry electricity from the high voltage transmission grid to industrial, commercial and domestic users via a network of cables and poles.

We provide this service for every home and business in the north of Scotland and central southern England regardless of who you pay your energy bills to.



We are regulated by Ofgem, the energy regulator, through a 5-year price control cycle.

Our latest business plan, for RIIO-ED2, runs until March 2028, and we are currently developing our business plan for the 5-year ED3 period which runs from April 2028 until March 2033.



DIME – DEMAND INSIGHTS FOR METERED ENTERPRISES

Brandon Jones, Innovation Project Manager



AGENDA

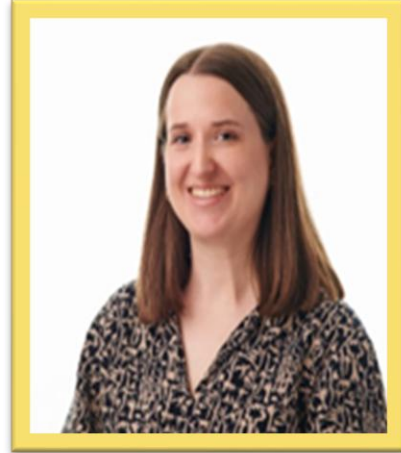
- Executive Summary
 - Problem Context
 - Solution and Impact
- Phase Highlights
 - Data Availability and Analytics Approach
 - Value Case
- Conclusion and Next Steps



PROJECT TEAM



Brandon Jones
Innovation Project Manager



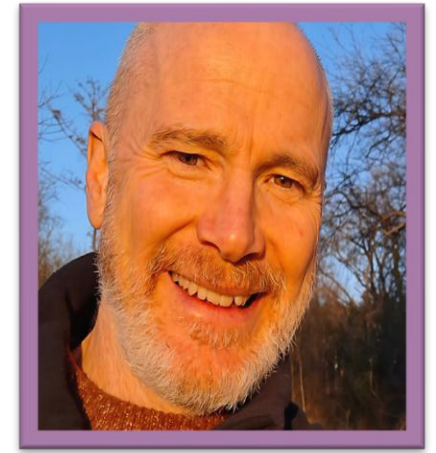
Freya McCormick
Senior Principal



Emma Kearney
Consultant



Fiona Fulton
Industry Advisor



Jason Taylor
Energy Manager





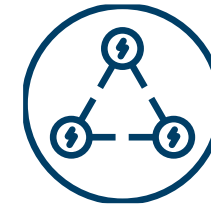
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Problem Context



- UK has 5.5 million SMEs (99.8% of private sector businesses)
- SMEs are critical to achieving net zero and decarbonisation goals
- Major data gap for SMEs with non-half-hourly (NHH) metering
- Particularly affects high streets and mixed-use urban areas

Why This Matters



- DSOs lack visibility of who is using energy and how
- Demand profiles are generic and inaccurate
- Leads to:
 - Inefficient network investment
 - Under/over-provisioned infrastructure
 - Reduced local energy resilience
 - Missed reinforcement deferral and cost-saving opportunities
- Slows low-carbon technology (LCT) uptake



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Problem Solution



- Develop methods to infer SME energy demand without HH data
- Use alternative data sources:
 - Business rates data, connectivity capacity data etc.
 - Machine learning techniques
 - Collaborative data-sharing frameworks
- Generate more accurate demand profiles for non-domestic non-half-hourly customers

Overall Impact



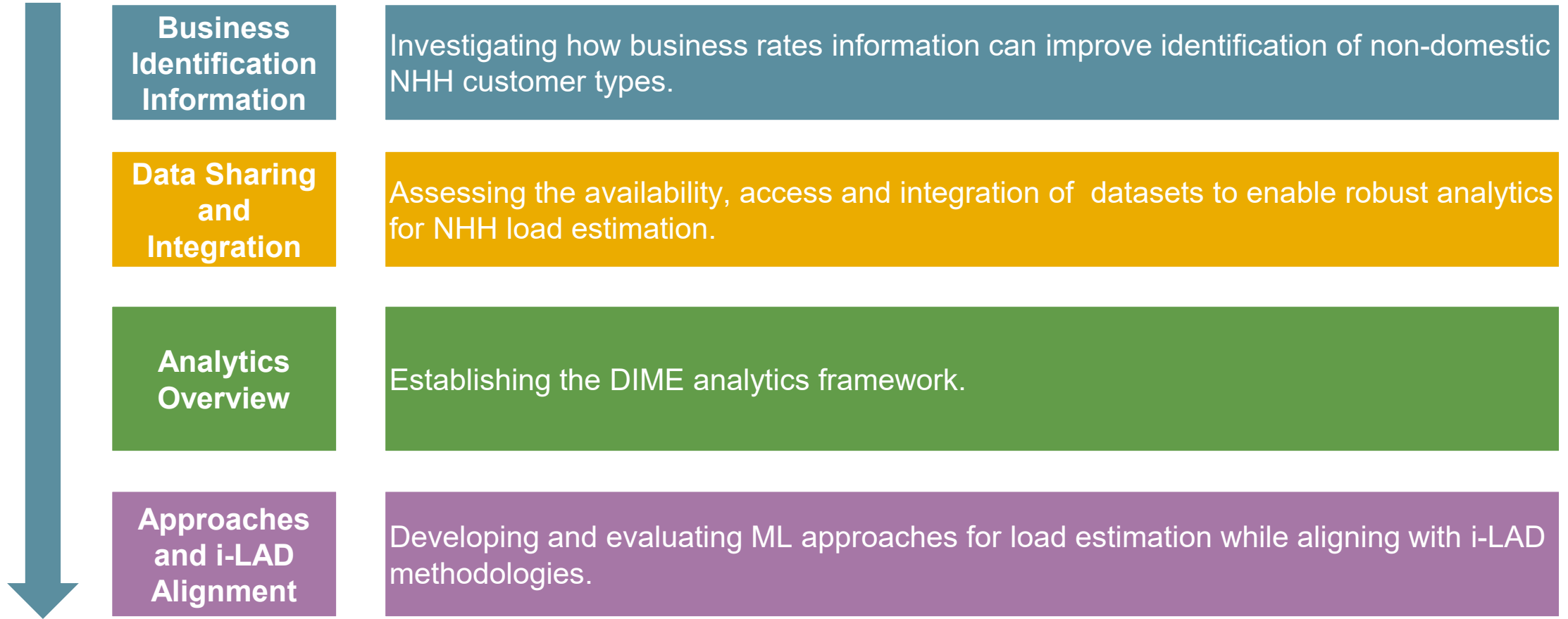
- To the extent that DIME improves accuracy of LV modelling, it will support better DNO decision making – particularly LV network reinforcement decisions
- Estimated positive net present value (NPV) of £272k from implementing DIME within SSEN
- May be additional benefits if DIME profiles are made available to third parties such as local authorities or businesses, or used in future demand forecasting



PHASE HIGHLIGHTS



DATA AVAILABILITY AND ANALYTICS APPROACH





BUSINESS IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Business Classification

- SIC codes provided limited value for identifying NHH businesses
- EPC is useful, but datasets incomplete
- Authorised capacity, recorded at connection, is useful additional data but cannot classify a business alone
- Machine Vision e.g. StreetView, is feasible but likely overkill

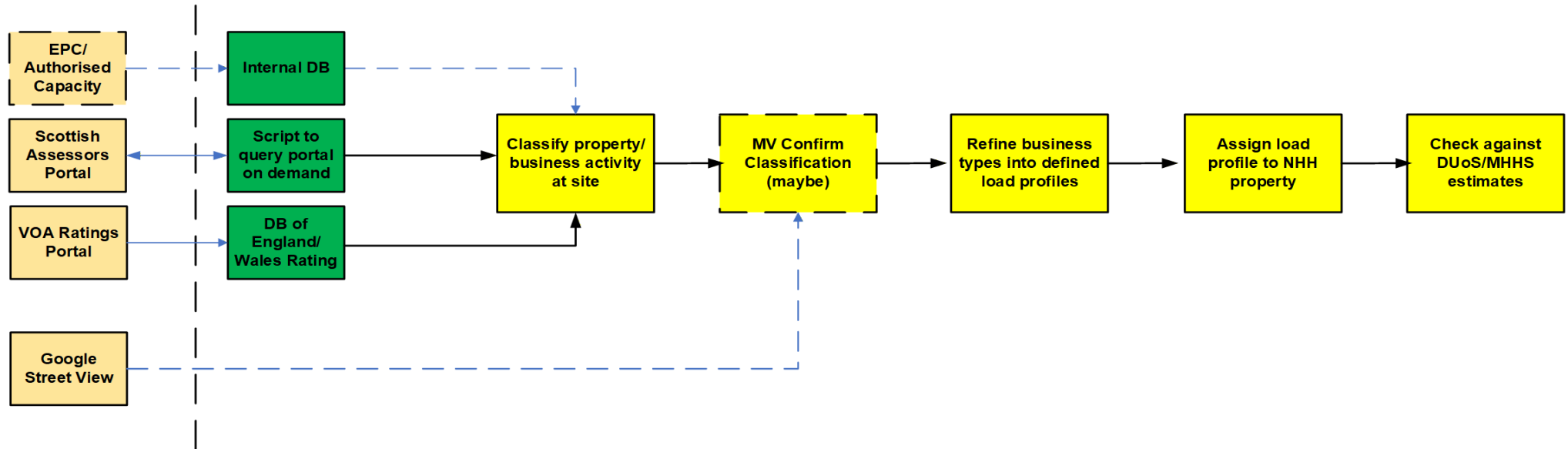
Business	Address	Rates Info			
A Company Ltd	(1F) 2 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH EH12 9DH <i>Registered Address same, multiple listings</i>	Description	Proprietor	Rateable Value	Floor Area
		Office	EDINBURGH MILLER HOUSE PROPERTY	xxxx	xxxx
		EPC Info			
No entry					
Companies House					
SIC					
41201 - Construction of commercial buildings					
A Company Ltd	Lapwing House, Peel Avenue Wakefield WF2 7UA <i>Registered address different</i>	Rates Info			
		Description	Special Category Code	Rateable Value	Floor Area
		Offices and premises	203G	xxxx	xxxx
EPC Info					
Property Type	Rating Band	Rating Value	Main Heating	Floor Area	UPRN
B1 Offices and Workshop businesses	D	97	Elec	1068	
Companies House					
SIC					
41201 - Construction of commercial buildings					

business rates information as the most complete and reliable source for identifying non-domestic NHH businesses.



DATA SHARING AND INTEGRATION

Data Integration



Data Sharing

We **did not identify any personal data sharing requirements** or any significant barriers to data use.

- Although meter consumption/DUoS/settlement information could be considered commercially sensitive this data is already available to the DNO and there will be not be a requirement to share this information outside of the DNO in its raw form.

Data Requirements

All the network data sets are **confirmed available** for use by DIME, with a significant crossover with data sets used by the I-LAD project



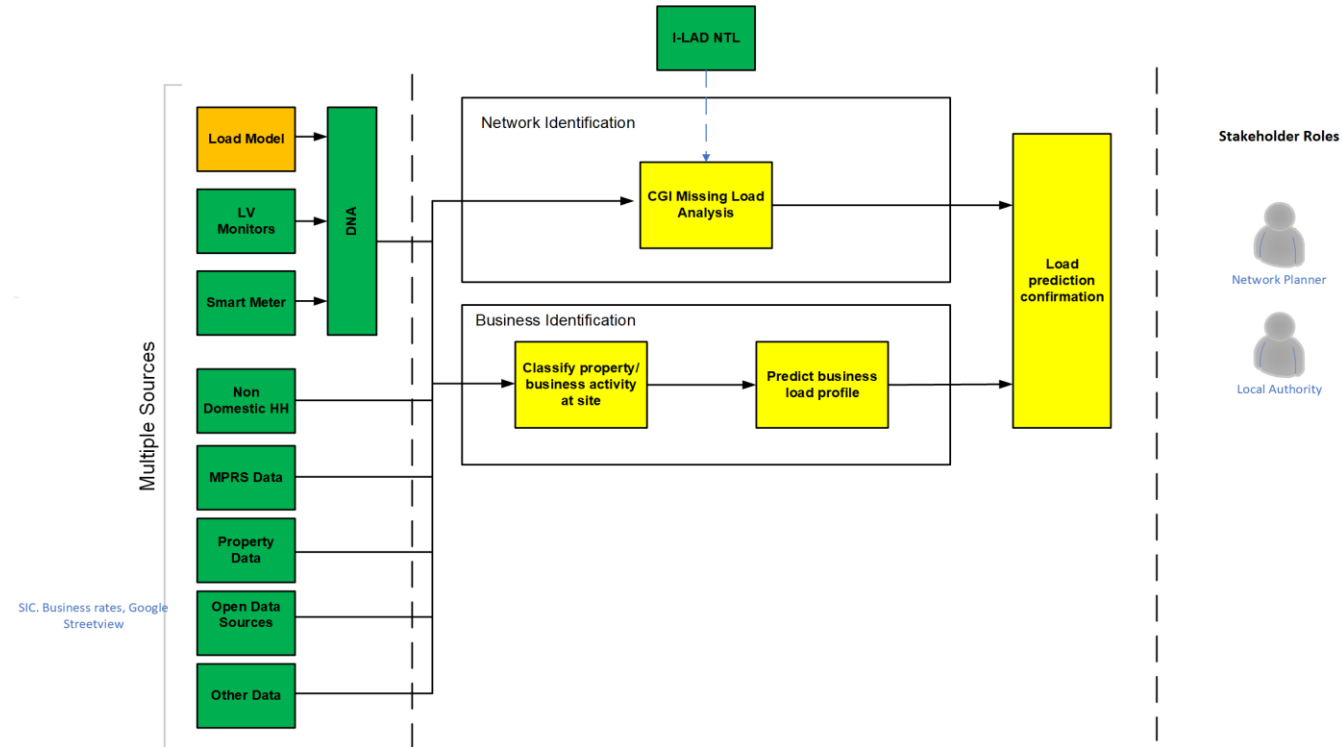
ANALYTICS

A two-stream approach was identified:

1. Classify businesses (WP2) and assign representative load profiles. Alignment with MHHS may be possible, although DIME offers more granular load assignment for LV modelling.
2. Re-use I-LAD techniques to assess missing load from NHH site estimation using network measurements.

A final stage would compare estimated loads against network measurements to improve accuracy.

There is a close alignment between the I-LAD methodology for identifying Non-Technical Losses (NTL) and DIME objectives .





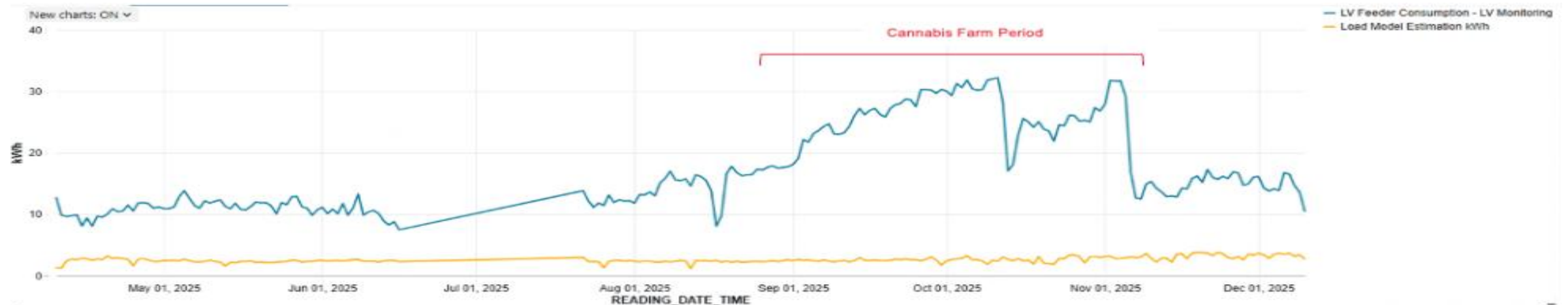
APPROACHES AND I-LAD ALIGNMENT

Three approaches can be adopted to estimate load profiles for non-half-hourly (NHH) non-domestic customers.

- **Category-Based Averaging:** Assigns average HH load profiles based on business type and characteristics.
- **Clustering-Based Profiles:** Groups customers with similar consumption behaviours to derive typical load profiles.
- **Machine Learning Estimation:** Uses business attributes and HH consumption data to predict NHH load profiles.

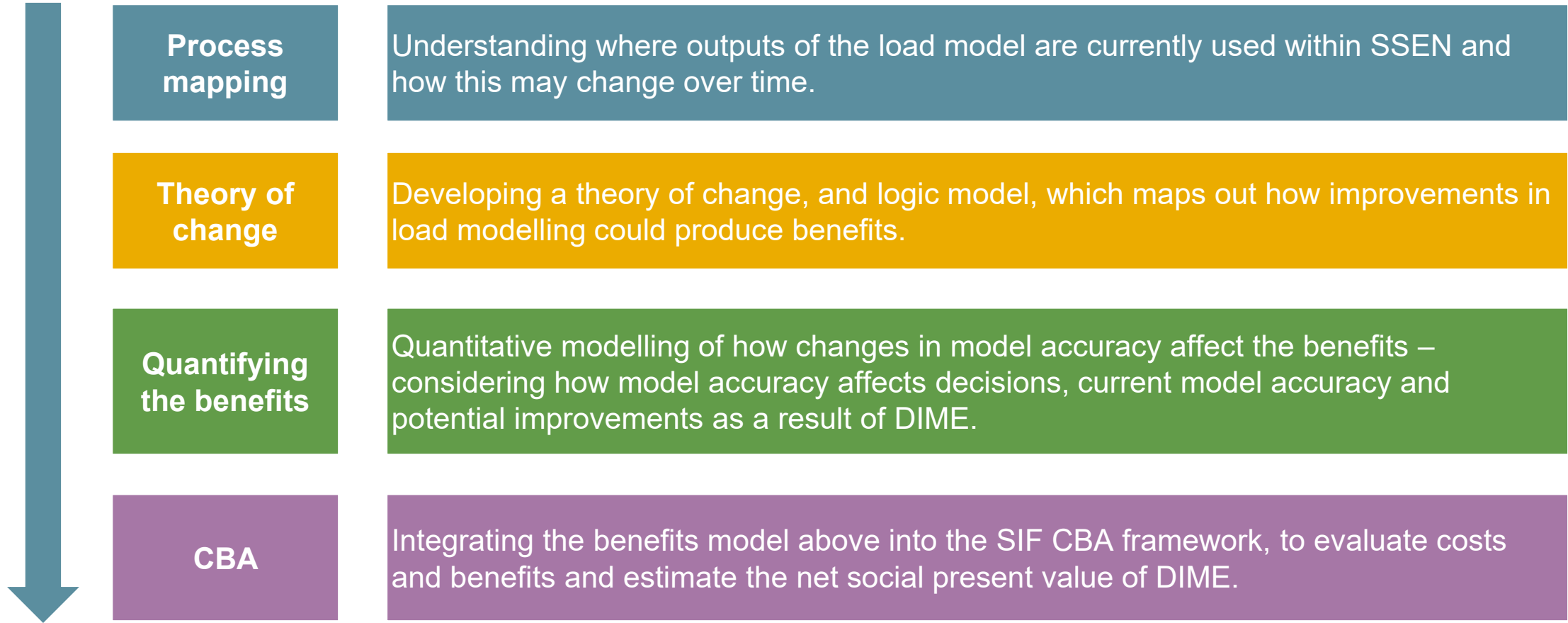
Alignment with i-LAD

As an example of alignment with the I-LAD project, the graph below shows an LV feeder consistently underestimated by the LV load model. The improved estimation of large NHH loads with DIME could make the load estimate much more accurate (yellow line closer to blue outside cannabis farm activity period) and make Non-Technical Loss variations easier to identify.



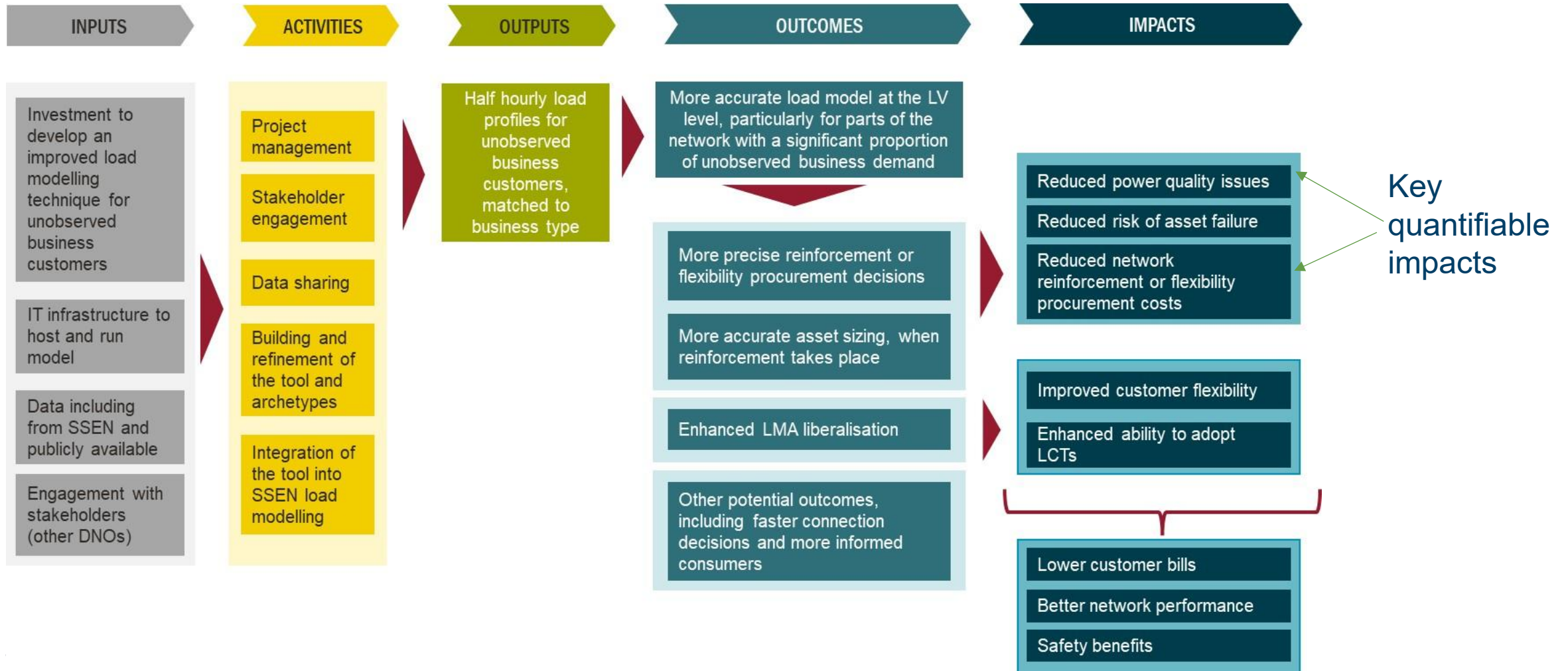


EVALUATING THE DIME VALUE CASE





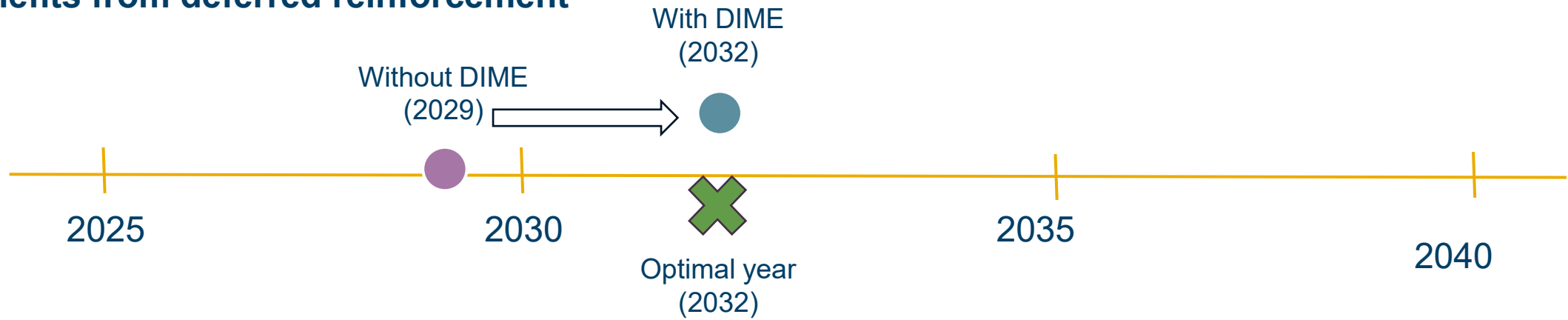
IMPROVED MODEL ACCURACY WILL ALLOW SSEN TO MAKE BETTER REINFORCEMENT DECISIONS (AMONG OTHER BENEFITS)





WE MODELLED THE IMPACT ON ILLUSTRATIVE TRANSFORMERS AS A RESULT OF DIME

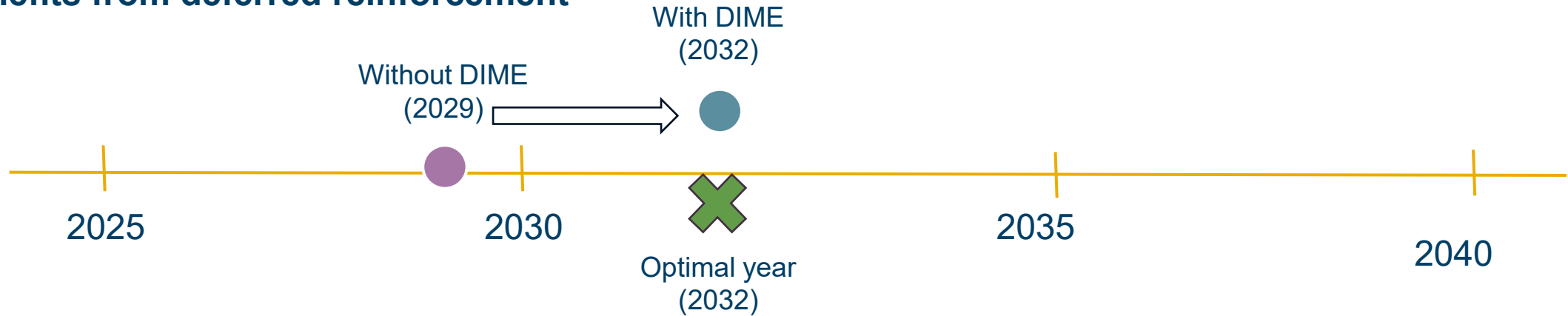
Benefits from deferred reinforcement



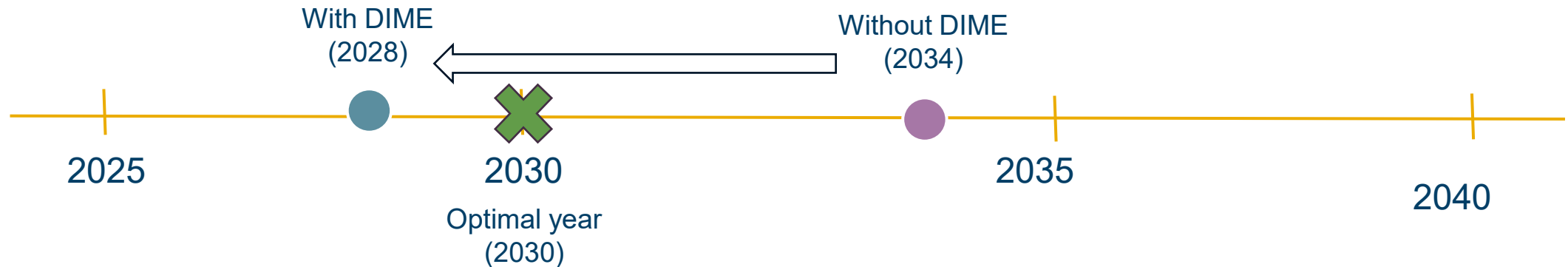


WE MODELLED THE IMPACT ON ILLUSTRATIVE TRANSFORMERS AS A RESULT OF DIME

Benefits from deferred reinforcement

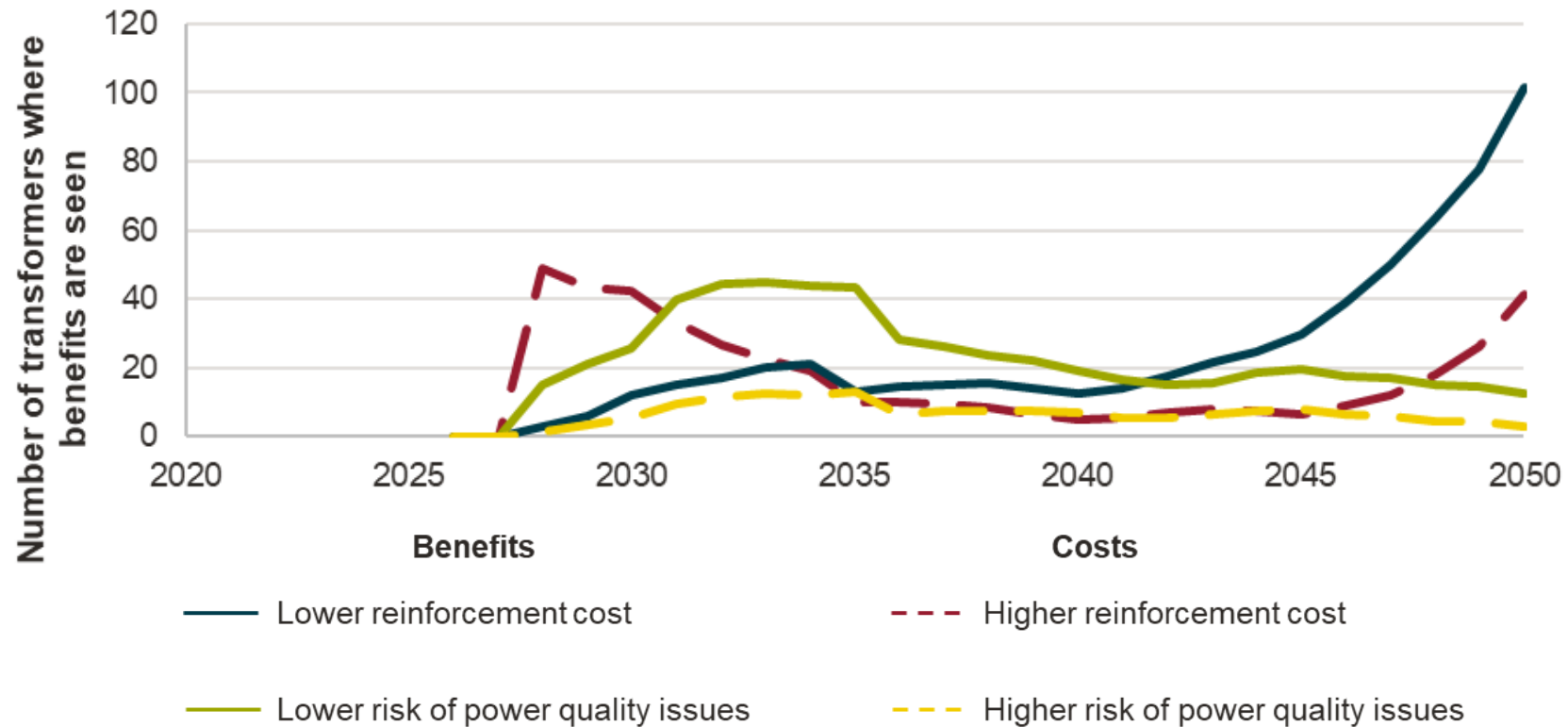


Benefits from reducing risk of power quality issues





WE ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF TRANSFORMERS WHERE REINFORCEMENT DECISIONS CHANGE AS A RESULT OF DIME

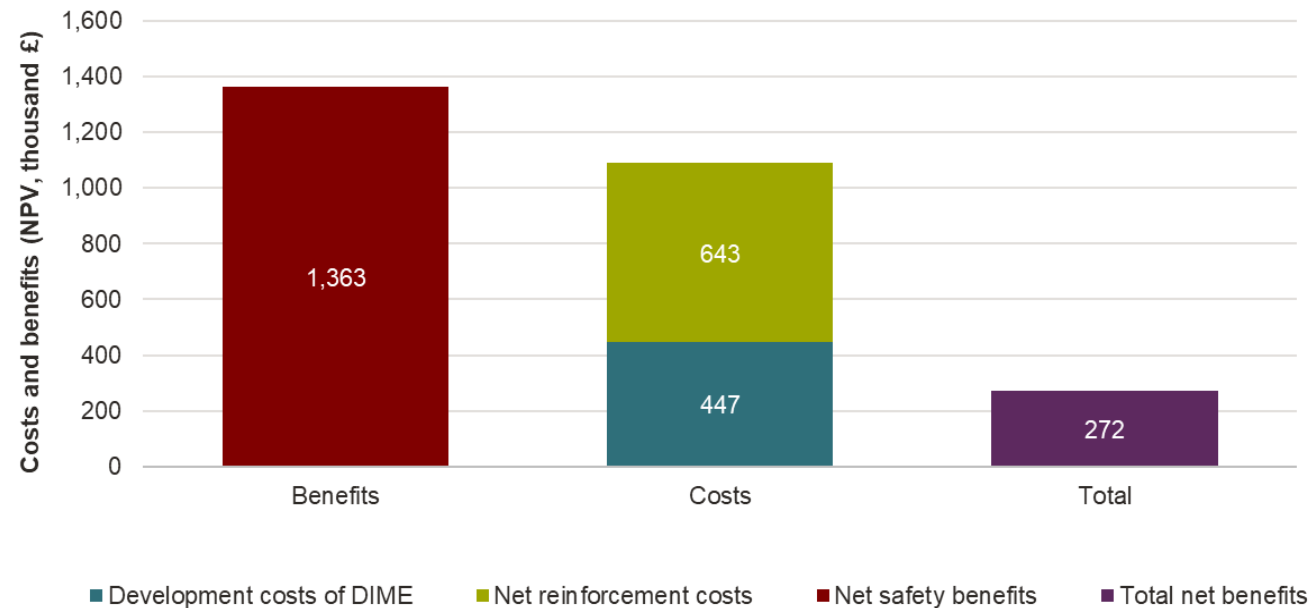


These benefits are then valued to calculate our CBA results...



DIME IS EXPECTED TO PRODUCE A POSITIVE SOCIAL VALUE – BUT THE RESULTS ARE UNCERTAIN

- Should DIME lead to the assumed improvement in LV modelling accuracy **within SSEN**, this would generate an estimated positive net present value (NPV) of **£272k**.
- If DIME was **rolled out more widely across DNOs**, the NPV of benefits would be **£1.5m**.
- There are some uncertainties in these results. There are also **unquantified benefits** which would push up the value case.





CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS



RESULTS AND KEY CONCLUSIONS

Our analysis has found that DIME:

Represents a viable solution

Generates an expected positive
business case

Complements I-LAD

Has a business case dependent
on other factors



DIME – NEXT STEPS

The project team have reviewed many options for the next phase of the DIME project, with option 2 below being the preferred option:

1

Continue to
Alpha phase

2

Combine with i-LAD Beta

- Leverage **shared datasets** and analytical approaches
- Align with **common LV load modelling framework**
- Position DIME as a **preparatory stage** for i-LAD

3

Do not progress further



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks

working with

CGI

frontier
economics



Thank You



I-LAD-SIF R4 ALPHA

SHOW AND TELL



I-LAD

Innovating Losses
Analysis and
Detection



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks



AGENDA

- Team Introduction
- Problem Context
- I-LAD Alpha
- Project Highlights
- UI Demonstration
- Project Deliverables
- Next Steps



Project Team



PROJECT TEAM



Divante Malcolm
Innovation Project manager



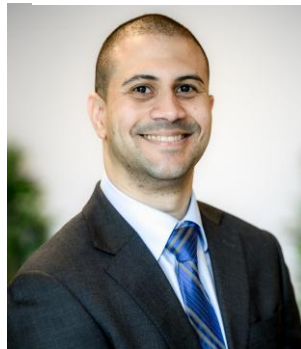
Simon O'Loughlin
Innovation Project manager



Harry Davies
Senior Consultant



Fiona Fulton
Industry Advisor



Martin Tejada
Innovation Project Manager



David Lewis
Revenue Protection Team





Problem Context



I-LAD

Innovating Losses
Analysis and
Detection

Divante Malcolm (SSEN-Distribution)

Innovation Project Manager

David Lewis (ScottishPower)

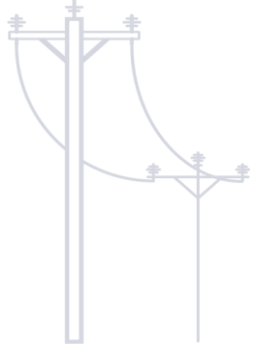
Data Analytics Manager, Revenue Protection

Martin Tejada (SP ENW)

Innovation Project Manager



WHAT ARE ELECTRICITY LOSSES?



Technical Losses

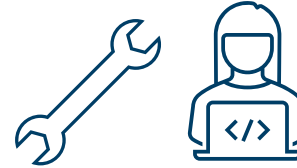
Electricity lost during operating network equipment

Who?



DNO's responsibility

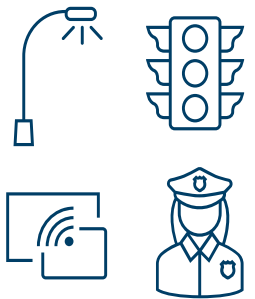
How?



Equipment upgrades

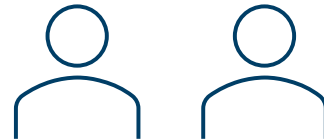


Well-developed methodologies



Non-Technical Losses

- Management of Unmetered Suppliers
- Metering issues
- Theft



Shared DNO-Supplier responsibility
+
Many other stakeholders



- Manual processes
- Reliant on tip-offs
- Lack of secure data sharing
- Sophisticated theft methods



- Reactive
- Uncoordinated
- Frequent false positives





WHY LOSSES MATTER

Financial impact

- More losses = more electricity must be generated
- This ultimately **increases customer bills**

Environmental impact

- Lost electricity still requires generation
- Losses account for **~90% of a DNO's greenhouse gas emissions**

Regulatory obligation

- SSEN must ensure losses are **“as low as reasonably practicable”** under its licence



HOW BIG IS THE PROBLEM?


**2,057 GWh
total losses**

**Equivalent to
425,895 tCO₂e**

**~93% of
SSEN's total
reported GHG
emissions**



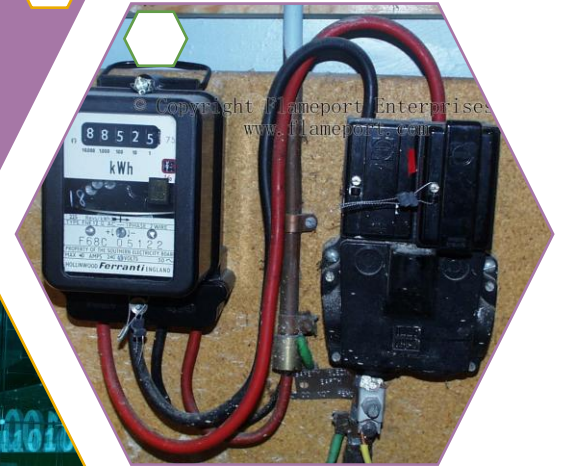
NON-TECHNICAL LOSSES



Inaccuracies
in unmetered
supplies



And
electricity
theft or
tampering



Missing or
unregistered
supply
points

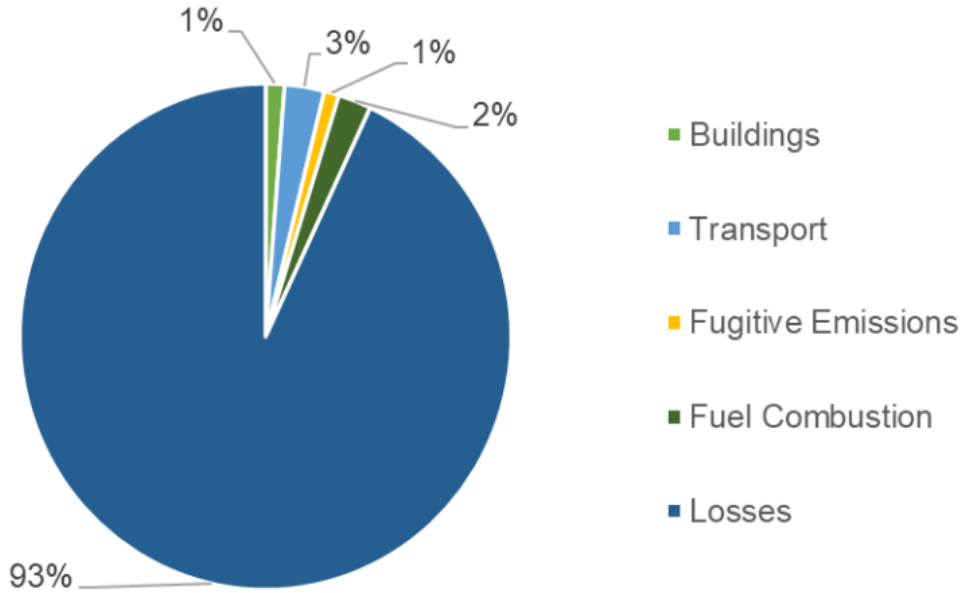


Metering
errors and
settlement
inaccuracies





SSEN'S LOSSES STRATEGY





SP ENW – TOTAL LOSSES (PERIOD UP TO 2021)

Voltage level	Typical losses as percentage of total energy
132kV*	0.7%
33kV+	1.0%
HV+	1.2%
LV+	3.1%

Note:

*excludes losses from supergrid transformers and transmission network

+ include losses from the indicated voltage level and immediate upstream transformation level (e.g. figure shown for 33kV comprises losses at 33kV and 132/33kV transformers)



Two arrested after police raid cannabis farms in Greater Manchester town

Hundreds of plants were found in the raids



NEWS By **Ram**
20:04, 24 Oct 2025

Police seize two tonnes of cannabis in farm raid



GREATER MANCHESTER POLICE

The cannabis seized is said by police to have a street value of about £24m

Angela Ferguson
North West

10 January 2026

Substantial cannabis farm discovered in Manchester City Centre property

17:55 27/03/2026

'Fantastic find' for cops as £1m town centre cannabis farm smashed

About 2,200 plants were seized



Comments 1

NEWS By **Andrew Bardsley** Court reporter

17:48, 12 Dec 2025

Impact of Losses (Scottish Power Retail)

Perspective on how losses affect Scottish Power Retail.

1. THE PROBLEM

The ripple effect of energy theft



1 death every 10 days

Meter tampering remains a serious public safety risk.



Up to £1.4bn / year

Estimated sector cost from theft and non-technical losses.



+£50 per household / year

Estimated impact passed on to domestic customers.



250,000 cases (est.)

Estimated cases of theft that go unreported annually.
Safety reports (tip-offs) rise 19% YoY.



Undecked theft drives up costs, puts lives at risk and undermines the energy transition.

2. ILAD INTERVENTION

Data-driven detection. Better visibility. Measurable impact.

1



Partnership Approach

Facilitates partnership approach
Integrates DNO, Supplier and other data to improve the quality and quantity of energy theft leads

2



Compare and detect discrepancies

Identify unexplained differences between energy entering the network and energy billed at premises.

3



Prioritise risk

Uncover locations and accounts with unusual patterns, discrepancies and potential safety concerns.

4



Highlight hidden anomalies

Reveal anomalies and discrepancies that could remain hidden using traditional supplier methodologies, leaving any follow-up action at the supplier's discretion.



ILAD enhances supplier visibility by uncovering losses that may otherwise go undetected through traditional approaches.

3. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Lower losses. Safer communities. Fairer bills.



Reduction in Non-Technical Losses (NTL)

Help identify unmetered consumption. Helps ensure network integrity and reduce the risk of asset damage and localised grid overload



Improved Meter Safety at Premises

Reduction in Fire and Electrocutation risk arising from Bypassing or Tampering with a meter and its cables.



Fairer Prices

Reduces the cost burden on legitimate customers so everyone pays their fair share.



Cleaner Energy Transition

Savings will enable suppliers to shift focus and invest in sustainable grid upgrades



Data-led detection today.

Safer communities and lower bills tomorrow.

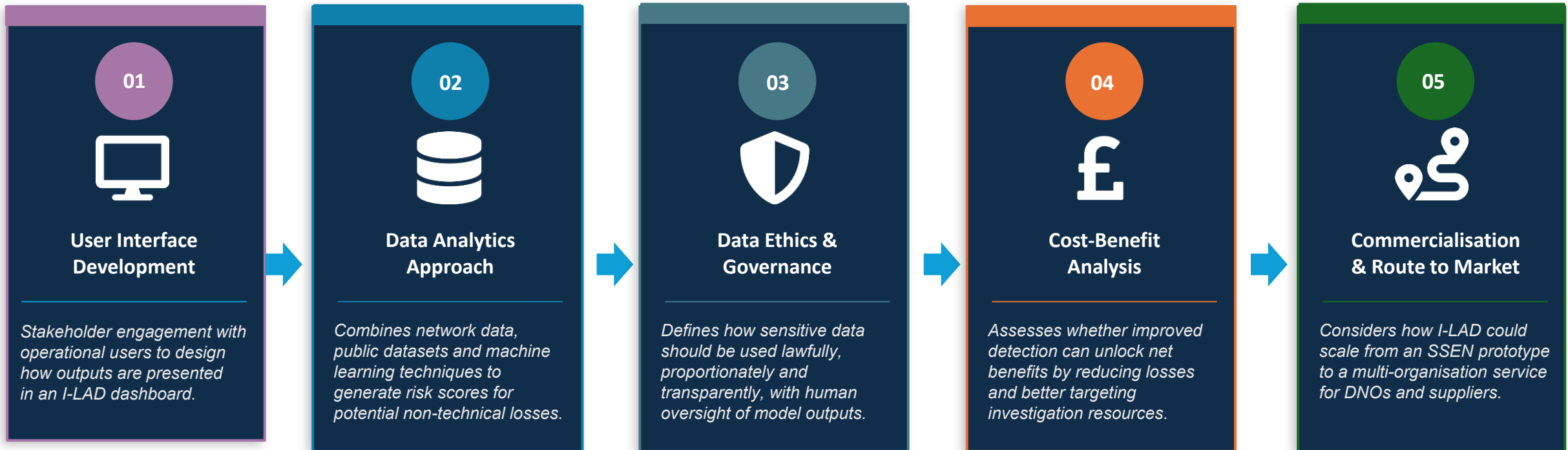


I-LAD Solution



THE I-LAD SOLUTION

I-LAD combines network data, wider contextual datasets and advanced analytical techniques to help identify, prioritise and investigate non-technical losses more effectively.



The Alpha phase tested whether I-LAD can become a scalable, trusted and actionable tool for reducing non-technical losses.



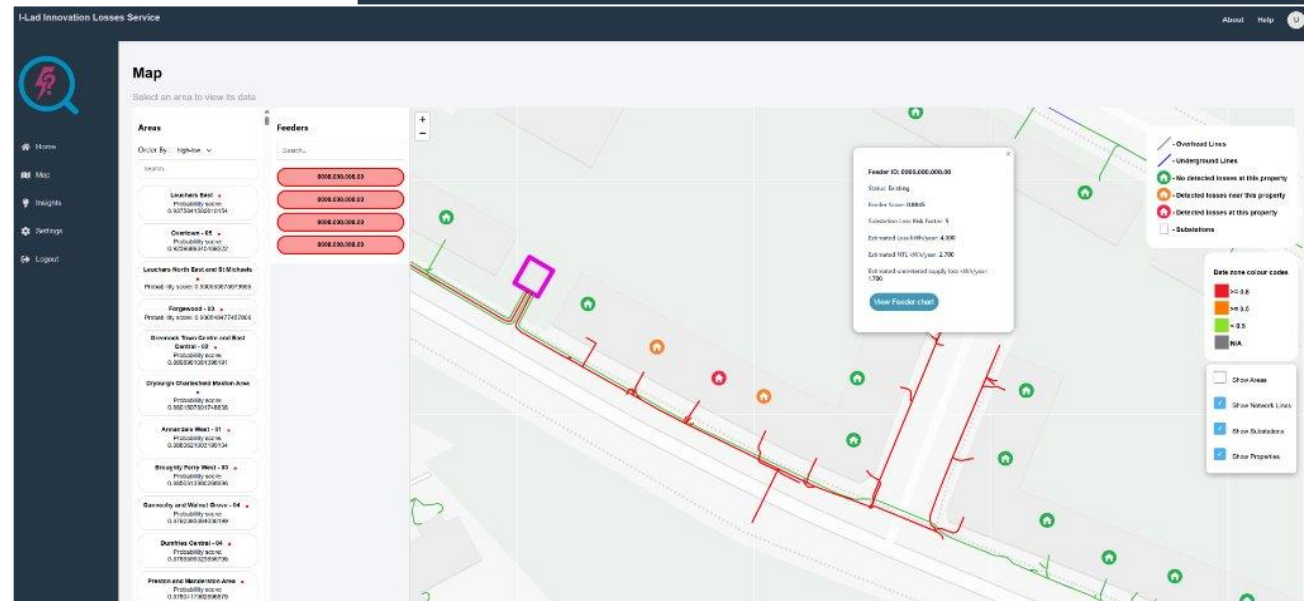
Alpha Highlights



I-LAD - ALPHA UI PROTOTYPE

A requirements capture and stakeholders engagement tool

- Developed an Alpha prototype to bring the I-LAD service concept to life.
- Used with stakeholders to test the user journey and gather feedback.
- Helped refine requirements for different operational users.
- Demonstrated how model outputs and risk indicators could be presented in the UI.
- Explored role-based views so users only see the information relevant to them.





DNO Losses Manager

DNO Revenue
Protection officer

DNO Data Governance
& consumer protection
lead

Energy Supplier

Retail Energy Code
Company (Recco)



I-LAD ANALYTICS

1 Area analytics
Wider risk context

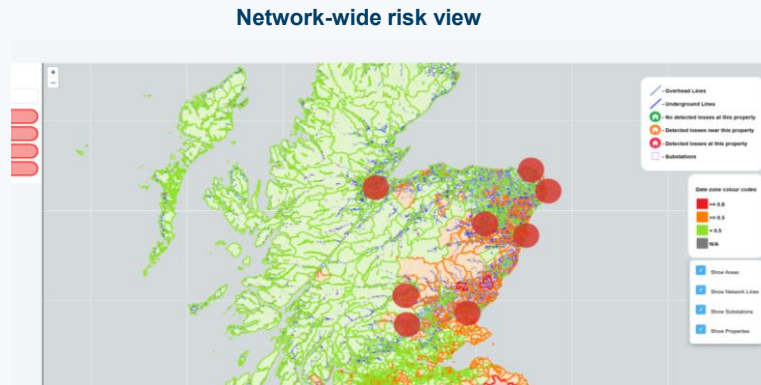
2 Feeder analytics
Abnormal network behavior

3 Property analytics
Voltage disturbance

4 Overall I-LAD score
Prioritised risk view

Area-Level Analytics

- Creates Data Zone risk scores using socio-demographic and open data
- Highlights areas with higher NTL risk
- Provides wider geographic insight alongside network analytics



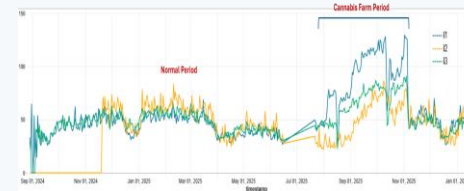
Output: Area risk score

Feeder-Level Analytics

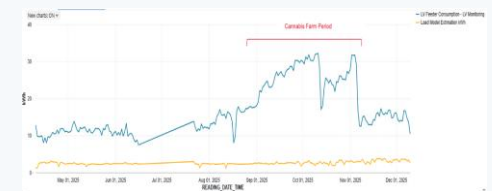
Detects sustained abnormal consumption patterns

- Flags abnormal feeder behaviour from LV monitoring data
- Focuses on persistent patterns, not short spikes
- Compares actual demand with expected demand

Machine Learning Anomaly Detection



Power Difference



Output: Feeder risk score



I-LAD ANALYTICS

Combining multiple evidence layers to move from broad risk insight to prioritised investigation

1 Area analytics
Wider risk context

2 Feeder analytics
Abnormal network behavior

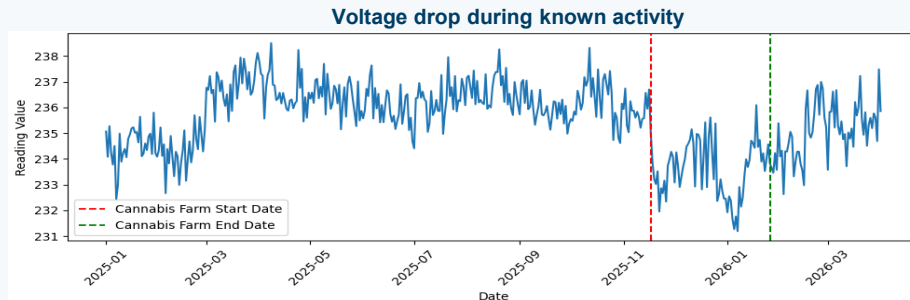
3 Property analytics
Voltage disturbance

4 Overall I-LAD score
Prioritised risk view

Property-Level Analysis

Uses SM voltage data to find properties within a flagged feeder

- Observed clear voltage drops during known cannabis farm activity
- Multiple properties on the same phase showed similar drops
- Beta will refine how voltage drop patterns are used to identify the likely source property.



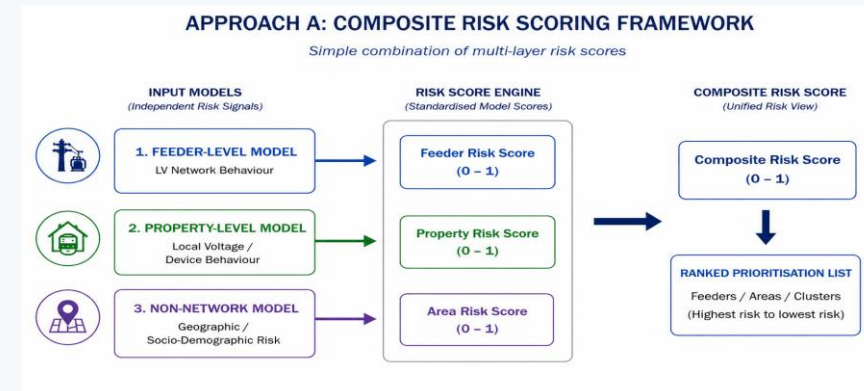
Output: candidate properties for further validation

Overall I-LAD score

Combining multiple signals into one prioritised risk view.

- Helps users focus on the highest-confidence cases first.
- Helps reduce false positives by requiring stronger evidence across multiple analytical layers.
- Provides a clearer and more explainable output for operational decision-making.

Composite risk scoring output





DATA ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE FOR A FUTURE I-LAD SERVICE

Key questions components of I-LAD data ethics and governance



Ensuring compliance with: UK GDPR, Data Protection Act 2018, Smart Energy Code, and Energy licence obligations.



What data can be shared, by whom, and under what conditions?



Which current regulatory and policy constraints may limit the highest-value I-LAD use cases?



How can we ensure data ethics principles are embedded in the data used for I-LAD predictive modelling

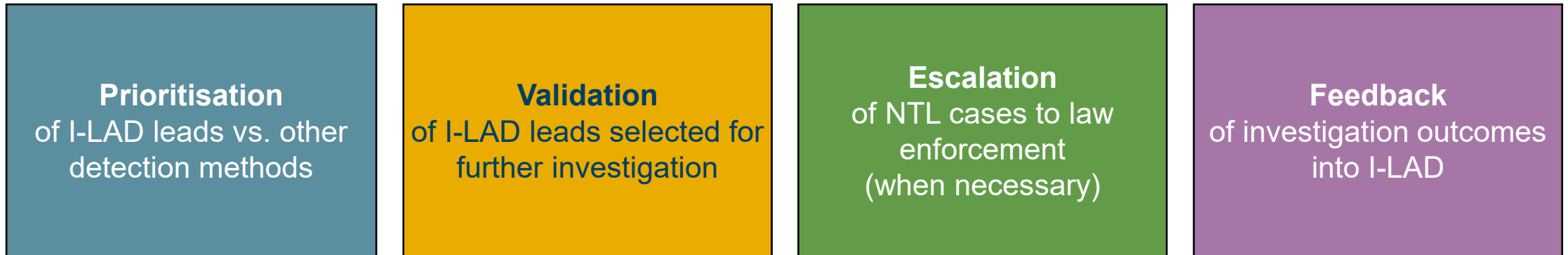
Key outputs

- **Our data governance and security assessment** suggests a multi-organisation I-LAD service is feasible
 - UK GDPR unlikely to be a fundamental blocker if designed with robust governance; clear lawful basis; data minimisation and human oversight.
 - Smart Energy Code is likely to be the main constraint on sharing of high-value, meter-level consumption data held by suppliers.
- **Our data ethics assessment** identified principles of transparency, fairness, explainability and proportionality to be applied when screening input data for use in the predictive model.



INVESTIGATION PROCESSES INVOLVING I-LAD

We have developed an outline NTL investigation process with I-LAD involving four core stages

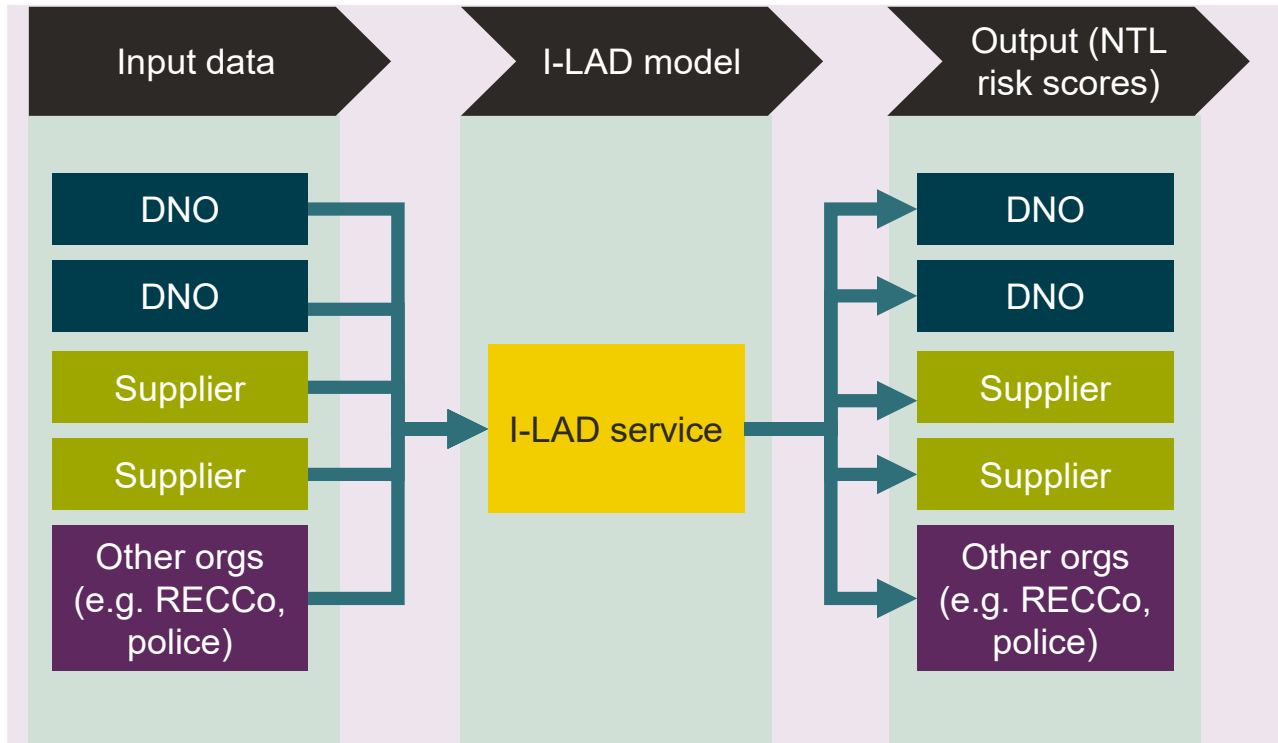


Successful integration of the I-LAD tool into existing processes will ensure suppliers and DNOs can act on relevant leads, interpret outputs correctly, allocate resources efficiently, and manage regulatory and reputational risks.



TO SUPPORT A MULTI-ORGANISATIONAL I-LAD SERVICE, A SUSTAINABLE COMMERCIAL MODEL IS REQUIRED

Future 'multi-organisation' I-LAD service



Key commercial model design recommendations

How should multiple organisations access and use I-LAD?

- A 'centralised' service model – I-LAD operated by single entity who operates a secure portal with IT support, data integration, and training provided centrally to suppliers and DNOs.

Who should be responsible for operating the service?

- An existing independent industry body with experience operating data analytics platforms in the energy sector. Candidate shortlisting would form part of a future Beta phase.

How should participation work?

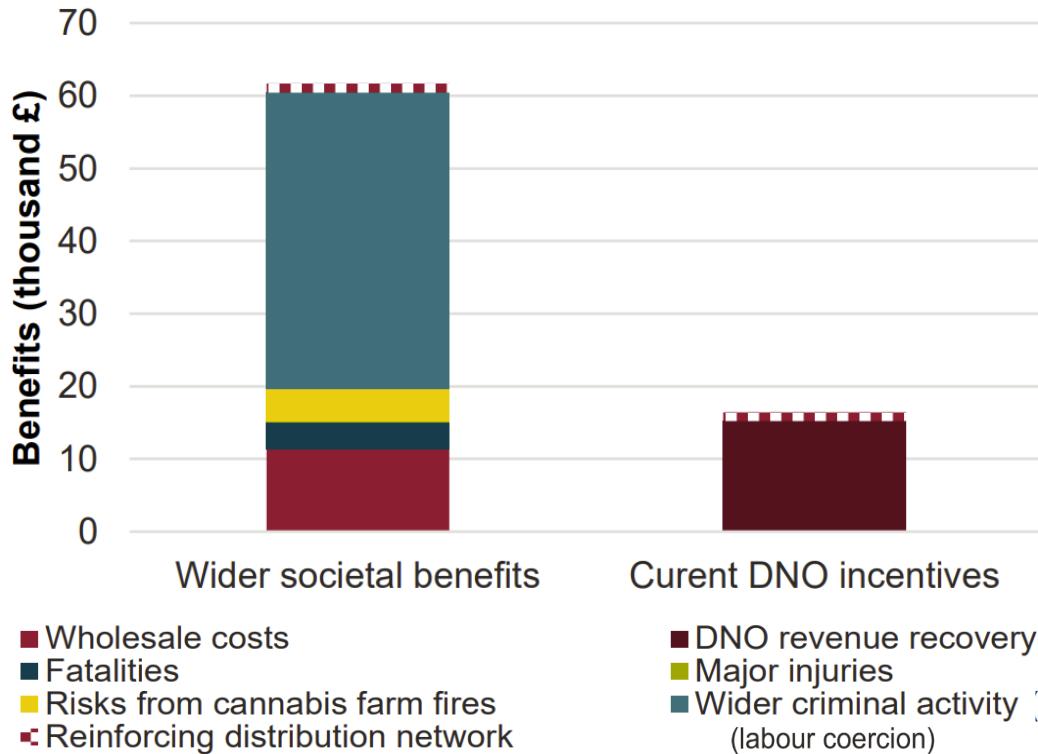
- I-LAD adoption is voluntary for DNOs and suppliers.
- Prices may be set via a collective agreement model. 'Heavy-duty' price regulation may not be required given voluntary participation



I-LAD IS EXPECTED TO DELIVER MATERIAL NET SOCIETAL BENEFITS



Estimated benefits of identifying a single cannabis farm



CBA results

Estimated net benefits of UK-wide deployment



DNO benefit

£8m



Wider societal benefit

£150m

Key caveats – results focus on:

- Benefits from **cannabis farm detections only**, not other forms of non-technical loss.
- **Current levels of model performance.** Performance would be expected to improve with further development



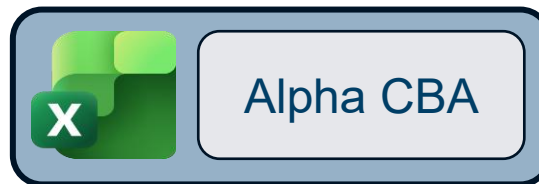
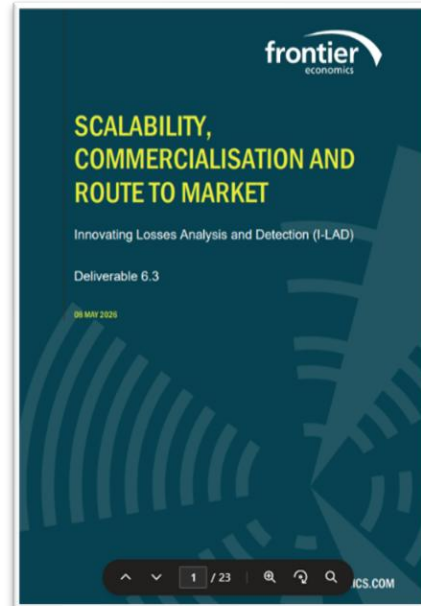
Alpha Deliverables

Documents available:

- by contacting: FN.PMO@sse.com
- Will be available via smarter Networks portal
- Link to discovery deliverables Here: [10143004 | ENA Innovation Portal](#)



I-LAD ALPHA DELIVERABLES





NEXT STEPS

The I-LAD project team are excited to deliver I-LAD with existing partners, then GB-wide

To enable this, our plan is to:

**Cycle 7: 22 September 2026
to 22 October 2026**

Projects that address the [Round 4 innovation challenge](#) must be in Beta stage to apply.

Projects that address the [Round 5 innovation challenge](#) can be in:

- Discovery
- Alpha
- Beta

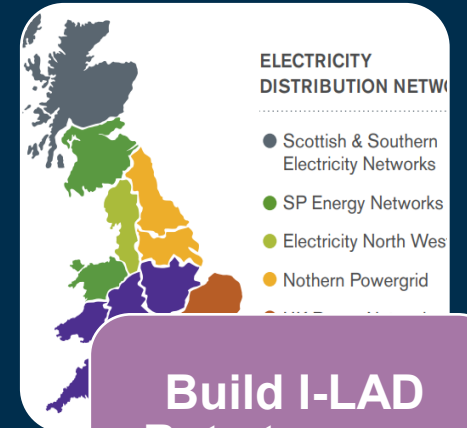
Submit a Beta Application in the September SIF window



Incorporate learnings and ambitions from Project DIME Discovery into I-LAD Beta



Include more partners as applicable; NGED already look like joining



Build I-LAD Beta to cover England, Scotland, and Wales from inception



I-LAD

Innovating Losses
Analysis and
Detection



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks

working with

CGI



SP Electricity
North West



ScottishPower

frontier
economics

With academic support from





Q&A





HOW YOU CAN REACH US

- Engage during regular innovation project calls
- Participate in stakeholder webinars and events
- Submit an innovation proposal via the official idea form
- Email the Future Networks team directly

Alternatively, you can engage with us through our social media channels:



twitter.com/ssencommunity



facebook.com/ssencommunity



instagram.com/ssencommunity



linkedin.com/company/ssencommunity



futurenetworks@sse.com



ssen-innovation.co.uk/innovation-proposal/





THANK YOU FOR JOINING US TODAY

futurenetworks@sse.com



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks