

Phase

Initial Written Assessment

Definition Procedure

Assessment Procedure

Report Phase

Implementation

P339 'Introduction of new Consumption Component Classes for Measurement Classes E-G'

P339 seeks to introduce new Consumption Component Classes (CCCs) for Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G". These new CCCs will enable aggregated consumption volumes for both Active Import (AI) and Active Export (AE) to be identified separately.

This Impact Assessment for P339 closes:

5pm on Friday 19 August 2016

The Workgroup may not be able to consider late responses.

This Modification is expected to impact:

- SVAA
- ELEXON
- Suppliers
- Supplier Agents
- LDSOs

Contents

1	Why Change?	3
2	Proposed Solutions	5
3	Impacts	7
4	Initial Workgroup discussions	9
5	Detailed Requirements	12
	Appendix 1: Glossary & References	16

About This Document

This document is the Impact Assessment for P339. It summarises the proposed P339 solutions requirements developed by the P339 Workgroup, and summarises the changes (to the extent the group has been able to identify them) that will be required to participants' systems, BSC Central Systems, Code Subsidiary Documents (CSDs) and Configurable Items to implement each of the proposed solutions to P339.

We are issuing this document for impact assessment by BSC Agents (AM/Dev service provider and BPO/Host service provider), the Transmission Company, BSC Parties and Party Agents in order to establish the impacts, costs and lead times of P339 (including any impacts which are not identified in this document).

The P339 Workgroup will consider your responses at its next meeting. At this stage the Workgroup is not seeking your views on the pros or cons of P339, as these will be the subject of a subsequent industry consultation.

Please provide your response using the attached response form (Attachment A).



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P339
Impact Assessment

29 July 2016

Version 1.0

Page 2 of 17

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Measurement Classes “F” and “G”

Measurement Classes “F” and “G” were introduced by Approved Modification [P300 ‘Introduction of new Measurement Classes to support Half Hourly DCUSA Tariff Changes \(DCP179\)’](#). The introduction of these Measurement Classes enabled network charges to be applied on an aggregated basis for smaller customers rather than on a site-specific basis.

Consumption Component Classes

P300¹ originally intended to introduce 10 new Consumption Component Classes (CCCs) for both Measurement Classes “F” and “G” (six for Import and four for Export).

The P300 Workgroup did not include the CCCs for Export as this would have increased the size of certain data flows. Instead, P300 utilised the existing CCCs applicable to Measurement Class “E”. As a result, Active Import (AI) and Active Export (AE) in Measurement Classes “E”, “F” and “G” cannot be separated in Settlement. This also has a consequence, in that aggregated Export cannot be settled under these Measurement Classes.

Currently there are three Measurement Classes for Half Hourly (HH) Metering Systems with less than 100kW Maximum Demand:

- Measurement Class “E” – HH Metering Equipment at a below 100kW Premises with a current transformer (CT)
- Measurement Class “F” - HH Metering Equipment at a below 100kW Premises with a CT or whole current (WC), and at a Domestic Premises
- Measurement Class “G” - HH Metering Equipment at a below 100kW Premises with a WC and not at a Domestic Premises.

These Measurement Classes currently share six CCCs that are identified with a Consumption Level Indicator of “A” as defined in [Section X, Annex X-2](#) of the BSC:

- Consumption Level Indicator “A” - Metering Systems which are not 100kW Metering Systems (equivalent to Measurement Class “E”, “F” and “G”)

The six CCCs (“23”, “25”, “26”, “28”, “30” and “31”) all have a Measurement Quantity ID of AI (consumption/import) and there are none for AE (generation/export).

The full list of valid CCCs can be found in [BSC Section X Annex X-2, table X-8](#).

Settlement Reform Advisory Group Recommendation

The Settlement Reform Advisory Group (SRAG) was established by the BSC Panel in July 2015 to investigate improvements to the Settlement process. The SRAG presented its [recommendations](#) to the BSC Panel in February 2016.

Measurement Classes

The Measurement Class of a Metering System reflects how it is settled i.e. HH or NHH. There are currently seven Measurement Classes:

- A) NHH Metered
- B) NHH Unmetered
- C) HH Metered 100kW and above
- D) HH Unmetered
- E) HH Metering below 100kW premises with CT
- F) HH Metering below 100kW premises with CT or whole current, domestic
- G) HH Metering below 100kW with whole current, nondomestic



Consumption Component Classes

Consumption Component Class is a classification of HH Consumption which comprises of one element from each of the categories listed in BSC [Section X Annex X-2, Table X-8](#) (example: metered or unmetered; with or without line losses).

P339
Impact Assessment

29 July 2016

Version 1.0

Page 3 of 17

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¹ Prior to P300, Rejected Modification Proposal [P280 ‘Introduction of new Measurement Classes’](#) sought to introduce new Measurement Classes, P280 also included new CCCs.

As part of its work the SRAG identified barriers to elective HH Settlement for small sites (Measurement Classes "F" and "G"). The Settlement arrangements were originally designed for large customers with complex Metering Systems. Therefore the SRAG's focus has been on what is needed from a Settlement perspective for lower energy usage customers, recognising the different technology changes brought about by smart Meters.

One of the barriers identified by the SRAG arises from unmetered and unregistered Export from microgeneration sites (primarily solar sites registered in the Feed-in-Tariff (FiT) scheme). This unmetered and unregistered Export reduces the Grid Supply Point Group Correction Factor (GSPGCF) below "1" in Settlement Periods where photo-voltaic (PV) arrays are exporting. This in turn is having a significant impact on Suppliers' ability to forecast and purchase energy accurately.

The SRAG therefore recommended to the Panel that a Modification be raised to introduce new CCCs for Export in Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G". The SRAG believe that the CCCs to be introduced will facilitate the aggregated HH Settlement of microgeneration sites, where Export is metered and registered for Settlement. This will in turn mitigate Export from impacting the GSPGCF.

What is the issue?

The P300 Workgroup did not include the CCCs for Export as it was believed this would increase the size of certain data flows. However, one of the barriers to elective HH Settlement for small sites identified by the SRAG arises from unmetered and unregistered Export from microgeneration sites. Therefore, it was recommended that a Modification be raised to introduce new CCCs for Export in Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G".



Grid Supply Point Group Correction

Grid Supply Point Group Correction is the mechanism that adjusts Suppliers' Metered Volumes in each GSP Group in order to address the under or over accounting of energy. This is done by applying a correction factor to Suppliers' Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA) energy so that the aggregate energy allocated to Suppliers is equal to the GSP Group Take in each Settlement Period.

Further information can be found in the [GSP Group Correction Guidance note](#).

Proposed solution

BSC Modification [P339 'Introduction of new Consumption Component Classes for Measurement Classes E-G'](#) was raised by OVO Energy on 4 May 2016.

P339 seeks to introduce new CCCs for Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G" to allow aggregated consumption volumes for both AI and AE to be identified separately. The new CCCs will enable:

- the aggregation of HH Export volumes for Settlement and the billing for Distribution use of System (DUoS) charges;
- the application of different Performance Levels to Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G";
- the application of different GSPGCF Scaling Weights to Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G"; and
- the ability to apply different BSC specified charges to smaller Customers.

P339 will also enable revision of the GSPGCF Scaling Weights for each of Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G".

ELEXON believes that either 24 or 26 new CCC will be required to implement the Proposer's solution, however this information was not available at the time of the Workgroup's first meeting so this has not been considered by the Workgroup to date.

Proposer's rationale

The Proposer contends that all of the above changes will remove significant barriers to elective HH Settlement.

The CCCs to be introduced under P339 will facilitate the aggregated HH Settlement of microgeneration sites, where Export is metered and registered for Settlement. This will in turn mitigate Export from impacting the GSPGCF. Introducing the new CCCs will further help enable elective HH Settlement for small sites by enabling Performance Levels to be set separately for each Measurement Class.

The new CCCs under P339 will introduce more flexibility to the BSC specified charging methodology² and allow charging for smaller HH Metering Systems. For example, Measurement Class "F" will be separate from the traditional HH charging (Measurement Class "C"). This will allow the removal of a barrier identified to elective HH Settlement which currently means HH Metering Systems are charged more than Non Half Hourly (NHH) Metering Systems. This charge difference will be approximately £2 more per Metering System per year once all Profile Class 5-8 NHH Metering Systems sites have switched to HH following the implementation of P272.

P339 will also enable revision of the GSPGCF Scaling Weights for each of Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G". This will individually allow small HH sites to receive the GSPGCF benefits arising from low GSPGCFs that are currently received by NHH registered Metering Systems.

² Note that if the proposed solution [for P346 'Changes to the BSC Specified Charges to facilitate Elective HH settlement'](#) is implemented, it may mean that new CCCs would not be required for specified charging purposes.



DUoS charges

The DUoS charge covers the cost of receiving electricity from the national transmission system and feeding it directly into homes and businesses through the regional distribution networks. These networks are operated by LDSOs.



Scaling Weights

The GSP Group Correction Factor calculation refers to a Scaling Weight for each Consumption Component Class (CCC), which defines how much GSP Group Correction should be applied to that CCC.

P339
Impact Assessment

29 July 2016

Version 1.0

Page 5 of 17

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Applicable BSC Objectives

The BSC allows for the Panel to amend the list of valid CCCs from time to time. As such, there will be no need for a Modification to make the amendments if agreed by the Panel; other than a Fast-Track Self-Governance (housekeeping) change to update the BSC with any new CCCs. However, as there is no governance for how the Panel makes these amendments and the likelihood of impacts as a consequence of changes, a BSC Modification provides the necessary assurance framework.

The Proposer believes that the Applicable BSC Objectives that are better facilitated by this modification are Objective (c) and (d).

- **Objective (c)** - Elective HH Settlement opens up the potential for innovative new products in the domestic retail market thus increasing competition. This Proposed Modification will remove barriers to an elective HH Settlement market and facilitates this BSC objective.
- **Objective (d)** - This Proposed Modification creates the facility for microgeneration sites to be settled without the need for large volumes of site specific HH data to be passed between Parties.

Potential alternative solution

A Workgroup member suggested that instead of introducing new CCCs, it may be possible to achieve at least some of the objectives of P339 by introducing a new Measurement Class for aggregated HH export under 100kW, with the related information being provided in the [D0040 'Aggregated Half Hourly Data File'](#) data flow. While this will help to separate out export volumes for Settlement purposes, it will not enable the required level of flexibility similar to the application of different Scaling Weights or Performance Levels to different types of HH demand. The Workgroup member that suggested the potential alternative solution commented that it may be possible to derive data to support differential performance levels without having new CCCs; this will likely result in more complex or costly changes to Central Systems. However it will avoid Suppliers and HHDAs having to handle more CCCs.

What are the Applicable BSC Objectives?

(a) The efficient discharge by the Transmission Company of the obligations imposed upon it by the Transmission Licence

(b) The efficient, economic and co-ordinated operation of the National Electricity Transmission System

(c) Promoting effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity and (so far as consistent therewith) promoting such competition in the sale and purchase of electricity

(d) Promoting efficiency in the implementation of the balancing and settlement arrangements

(e) Compliance with the Electricity Regulation and any relevant legally binding decision of the European Commission and/or the Agency [for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators]

(f) Implementing and administering the arrangements for the operation of contracts for difference and arrangements that facilitate the operation of a capacity market pursuant to EMR legislation

P339
Impact Assessment

29 July 2016

Version 1.0

Page 6 of 17

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What does this Impact Assessment seek?

This Impact Assessment seeks to understand the consequences and any costs that may result from the implementation of this Modification. There are also a number of specific questions (see Attachment A) which will allow the Workgroup to fully understand the impacts of this change before making a recommendation to the Panel.

Potential Impacts

We do not anticipate any impacts to BSC Parties due to the implementation of this Modification. However, the proposed solution aims to remove one of the barriers to elective HH Settlement which will be of benefit to Parties.

Changes will be required to the SVAA Initial Settlement and Reconciliation Agency (ISRA) and HHDA systems. These changes will allow the Supplier Volume Allocation Agent (SVAA) to provide Licensed Distribution System Operators (LDSOs) with aggregated production data for Measurement Classes "F" and "G".

If the Proposer and the Workgroup agree that Consumption Level Indicator data is required in MDD there may be significant impacts on MDD, Supplier, LDSO and Supplier Agent systems.

Changes will also be required to BSC [Section X2](#), SVAA technical documentation and MDD in order to introduce the new CCCs and add GSPGCF Scaling Weights for the CCCs. Depending on the solution agreed by the Proposer and the Workgroup the MDD changes will be either a data amendment or a system amendment.

Impacts outside the BSC

In addition to the changes required under the BSC, changes will also be required to the Master Registration Agreement (MRA) Data Transfer Catalogue (DTC). These changes are needed to amend, for example, relevant data flows so that they can report the production of AE for exporting Metering Systems to LDSOs on an aggregated basis.

Impact on BSC Parties and Party Agents	
Party/Party Agent	Potential Impact
HHDA	HHDA's may need to make system changes in order to implement the P339 proposed solution. Full details of the potential impacts will be obtained as part of the assessment of this Modification.
LDSOs	If the Consumption Level Indicator is captured in MDD and other data flows, then this will have an impact on LDSO, Supplier and Supplier Agent systems.
Suppliers	
Supplier Agents	

Impact on Transmission Company

There are no impacts on the Transmission Company anticipated. However, this will be confirmed as part of the assessment of P339.

Impact on BSCCo

Area of ELEXON	Potential Impact
ELEXON	ELEXON will be required to implement the proposed document and system changes required under P339.

Impact on BSC Systems and processes

BSC System/Process	Potential Impact
SVAA (ISRA)	Changes will be required to implement P339.

Impact on Code

Code Section	Potential Impact
Section X2	Changes will be required to implement P339.

Impact on Code Subsidiary Documents

CSD	Potential Impact
SVAA technical documentation	Changes required to the SVAA technical documentation will be determined as part of the assessment of P339.
BSCP509	Changes may be required to implement P339.

Other Impacts

Item impacted	Potential Impact
MRA DTC	Change may be required to the DTC. Full details of the DTC impact will be determined as part of the assessment of P339.

Is the introduction of new export CCCs in Measurement Classes “E”, “F” and “G” appropriate, taking into account the P300 Workgroup views?

There was some disagreement between Workgroup members as to whether or not the Proposed Modification is necessary to achieve the stated aims of removing barriers to elective HH Settlement. One Workgroup member suggested that, instead of introducing new CCCs an alternative approach may be to introduce a new Measurement Class for aggregated HH export under 100kW, with the related information being provided in the D0040 data flow and with no need for new CCCs.

Overall the Workgroup agreed that the disadvantages of introducing new CCCs identified by the P300 Workgroup may still exist, i.e. excessively large data sets and system capacity/performance concerns. However, the Proposer believes that the potential benefits of creating these new CCCs outweigh the disadvantages.

There was general agreement in the Workgroup that some of the anticipated benefits of this Modification will be realised in the future but that P339 is largely an ‘enabling’ or ‘investment’ Modification. One Workgroup member felt that the changes proposed under this Modification should be made in the future when they are actually required due to a policy decision, rather than trying to anticipate what may be needed. Others in the Workgroup felt that this Modification will almost certainly be needed and that there was little benefit in waiting; the Proposer agreed with this view.

Should Group Correction Factor be applied to “E”, “F” and “G”?

The Proposer asked the Workgroup whether GCF should be applied under P339. A Workgroup member strongly disagreed. They added that there may be issues associated with applying GCF to elective HH Settlement, resulting in generators losing income and reducing their credit score as HH data flows into the Credit Cover processes. They note that smaller Parties may be impacted more than larger Parties. However, it was noted post meeting that the intention was to apply Scaling Weights to HH AI CCC IDs and not Export, hence generators will not be impacted.

A member commented that the only reason to introduce new CCCs is to be able to apply GCF. They added that it may be useful to have the option to apply GCF going forwards as there can still be error in HH Settlement. If we do not introduce the new CCCs there is no opportunity to correct errors in Settlement.

Some Workgroup members were uncertain as to whether the ability to apply CGF will reduce any barriers to elective HH Settlement. However, several Workgroup members agreed that the data model put forward under P339 should be flexible enough for new market entrants and to enable innovation.

What are the appropriate Scaling Weight values for Measurement Classes “E”, “F” and “G”?

The Proposer recommended that a Scaling Weight value of zero be applied to Measurement Class “E” and a value of one to Measurement Classes “F” and “G”. The Proposer asked if the Workgroup agreed with these values.

A Workgroup member questioned whether the Scaling Weight values should be different in these Measurement Classes to existing HH Scaling Weight values as there may be significant difference between large and small generators.

A member noted that there is still room for Settlement error in Measurement Class "E" and therefore we may need to look at having a Scaling Weight value other than zero applied.

A member asked the Workgroup how often the Scaling Weights are reviewed. ELEXON advised that this is done on an ad-hoc basis. The member advised that we need to ensure there is a clear mechanism for reviewing the Scaling Weight values for these Measurement Classes more frequently. Furthermore, we should be able to amend these values, particularly in light of the current uncertainty in the market.

Is the Consumption Level Indicator required in MDD and other data flows?

The Consumption Level Indicator is defined in [Section X Annex X-2](#) of the BSC and helps to identify the Measurement Classes for which each CCC can be applied. This Indicator is not available as part of the CCC information in MDD. Instead, participants have to use a combination of MDD and Annex X-2 to determine the valid combinations of Measurement Class and CCC.

With the prospect of more CCCs, the Proposer commented that ideally MDD should include the Consumption Level Indicator, allowing for a more efficient data-driven approach to identifying the relevant CCCs to be adopted by participants, particularly HHDA, in managing this information. Another member added that if the Consumption Level Indicator were to go into MDD, it will ultimately reduce error in Settlement.

ELEXON advised that formally adding the Consumption Level Indicator into MDD is likely to involve Central System changes as well a DTC change. However, there may be other ways in which the necessary data (primarily the table in Annex X-2) can be provided in a more useful and efficient form.

Ultimately the Workgroup recognised that it is not necessary to modify the MDD at this point in time as the current manual method of determining Measurement Class can be maintained without creating significant risk. Enhancements to MDD can be progressed separately from P339 if required.

What are the impacts and benefits to consumers?

A Workgroup member observed that there are likely to be different impacts across different consumer groups. They added that the monetary value to be collected via DUoS and Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) charges is fixed. Therefore, if one group of customers is charged less, the outstanding costs will be recovered from the remaining customer groups. There is no overall net difference, meaning that these costs are shared across all customers and will inevitably result in winners and losers.

One possible benefit put forward by a member is the potential for the Supplier to offer more appropriate tariffs to incentivise time of use. However, another member argued that this incentive can be achieved without the introduction of new CCCs. One Workgroup member re-iterated that without these changes there is a risk that new innovative and beneficial offers to consumers (that will be brought to market following elective and later mandatory HH Settlement of domestic energy, above and beyond tariff options) will be



Conclusion 5.12 from Ofgem's [Elective half-hourly settlement: conclusions paper](#)

'We think applying GSP Group Correction Factor to HH domestic customers (measurement class F) should be considered as part of the modification raised to introduce new CCCs. This would be a way of addressing the impact of microgeneration which is not metered or settled, as a targeted change helping to contribute to our goal of cost-effective elective HHS. If new CCCs are introduced, ELEXON would then be able to raise a Market Domain Data change to apply GCF to measurement class F. We think that this area should be kept under review.'

P339
Impact Assessment

29 July 2016

Version 1.0

Page 10 of 17

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compromised in the event that Settlement processes are not positioned early to avoid such compromise.

Should P339 be treated as a Self-Governance Modification?

ELEXON asked the Workgroup whether they believed that P339 should be treated as a Self-Governance Modification Proposal. We noted that the recommendation to raise this Modification came from the SRAG and it will also reduce barriers to elective HH Settlement identified by Ofgem.

The Workgroup noted that their views on Self-Governance will largely depend on the materiality of the Modification. Therefore, the Workgroup will consider whether P339 meets the Self-Governance criteria after it has considered responses to the Impact Assessment.

A member advised that, at first glance, it may not be necessary to involve Ofgem in the final decision for P339. However, if the Impact Assessment reveals significant impacts it may be necessary to seek an Authority decision, particularly if consumers are negatively impacted.

Unregistered microgeneration

A Workgroup member raised the issue of unregistered microgenerators. They note that generators with an output of less than 30kW will not be distinguishable in any way. Other members pointed out that although it is not known when mandatory HH Settlement will come into effect, whenever that does happen, this Modification will facilitate HH Settlement. A Workgroup member raised the point that whilst there is no obligation to register what is currently NHH Export (sub 30kW) in Settlement, even if a smart Meter is installed at the premises. Consequently the prospect of anyone making use of the aggregate HH Export CCC IDs is minimal.

Another member commented that if there was certainty around the timescales for mandatory HH Settlement there would be an incentive for all stakeholders to work toward the reform of data flows. However, there is currently no common goal.

A member advised the Workgroup that, at the time that P300 was raised and progressed there were fewer microgeneration sites. The member noted that this number has risen since then and believes that it will only continue to rise.

Differential Performance Levels

A Workgroup member stated that it may be possible to apply differential performance levels for Measurement Classes "F" and "G" using the data provided in the D0040 data flow, as consumption for these Measurement Classes is already separated in the flow structure. However, differential performance for Measurement Class "E" will still require the introduction of new CCCs.

5 Detailed Requirements

Solution requirements

Requirement 1

The BSC must introduce the new CCCs for Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G".

1.1	The BSC will be modified to introduce new CCCs and describe their relationship to the existing Measurement Classes.
1.2	The new CCCs will be entered into Market Domain Data for use by participants.
1.3	HHDA's and SVAA will need to be able to process the new CCCs within their systems.
1.4	HHDC and HHMOA will need to be able to handle data from the new CCCs within their systems.

Requirement 2

HH Export data must be submitted into Settlement using the new CCCs.

2.1	HHDA's will need to be able to allocate Metering System Identification Administration Numbers (MSIDs) to the new CCCs
2.2	HHDA's must be able to submit data to the SVAA, should they be appointed to a Metering System that is registered to Measurement Classes "E", "F" or "G", using the D0040 and D0298 data flows.
2.3	The SVAA must be able to receive the D0040 and D0298 data flows with additional rows reflecting the new CCCs

Requirement 3

The SVAA must aggregate data for Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G", processing the amended D0040 and D0298 data flows into the existing D0030 and D0314 data flows.

3.1	The SVAA must report HH Aggregated data on the D0030 data flow against Profile Class (PC) "0".
3.2	The SVAA must include the HH data for the CCCs and Measurement Classes in the existing D0030 and D0314 data flows, with no changes made to the structure of the flows.
3.3	New Standard Settlement Configurations (SSCs) are required for aggregation of HH export volumes for Measurement Classes "F" and "G" on the D0030 flow. ³
3.4	LDSOs must provide new pseudo-SSCs and mapping information to allow the SVAA to aggregate HH export consumption for Measurement Classes "F" and "G".

³ Similar to the approach used by P300.

Solution requirements for the potential alternative solution

The requirements for the potential alternative solution will be the same as those above for the proposed solution. However, the alternative solution will include a new Measurement Classes with fewer CCCs. ELEXON estimates the need for approximately 16-18 CCCs rather than the 24-26 required for the proposed solution.

Appendix 1: Workgroup Details

Workgroup's Terms of Reference

Specific areas set by the BSC Panel in the P339 Terms of Reference

Is the introduction of new CCCs for Export in Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G" appropriate, taking into account the P300 Workgroup views?

What are the appropriate Scaling Weight values for Measurement Classes "E", "F" and "G"?

Is the Consumption Level Indicator required in MDD and other data flows?

How does the P339 solution align with Ofgem's recommendations on HH Settlement?

In addition to the aggregation of HH Export volumes for the billing of DUoS charges, what changes need to be considered in relation to TNUoS charges?

What are the impacts and benefits to consumers?

What changes are needed to BSC documents, systems and processes to support P339 and what are the related costs and lead times?

Are there any Alternative Modifications?

Assessment Procedure timetable

P339 Assessment Timetable

Event	Date
Panel submits P339 to Assessment Procedure	9 Jun 16
Workgroup Meeting 1	11 Jul 16
Industry Impact Assessment	29 Jul 16 – 19 Aug 16
Workgroup Meeting 2	W/B 22 Aug 16
Assessment Procedure Consultation	9 Sep – 30 Sep 16
Workgroup Meeting 3	W/B 10 Oct 16
Panel considers Workgroup's Assessment Report	10 Nov 16

Workgroup membership and attendance

P339 Workgroup Attendance		
Name	Organisation	11 Jul 16
Members		
Talia Addy	ELEXON (<i>Chair</i>)	✓
Alison Cross	ELEXON (<i>Lead Analyst</i>)	✓
Conor Maher-McWilliams	OVO Energy Ltd (<i>Proposer</i>)	✓
Colin Prestwich	SmartestEnergy Ltd	✓
Phillip Russell	Independent	✓
Paul Akrill	IMServ	✓
Walter Hood	Everis	✓
Dermot Hearty	Salient Systems Limited	✓
Haydn Wyllis	SSE	✓
Chris Ong	UK Power Networks	✓
Imran Bannister	Utilita	✗
Christopher Rotheram	OPUS Energy	✗
Attendees		
Steve Francis	ELEXON (<i>Design Authority</i>)	✓
Kathryn Gay	ELEXON (<i>Design Authority</i>)	✓
Toby Godrich	ELEXON (<i>Lead Lawyer</i>)	✓
Martin Bell	Ofgem	✓
Daniel Hatton	Utilita	✗

Appendix 2: Glossary & References

Acronyms

Acronyms used in this document are listed in the table below.

Acronyms	
Acronym	Definition
AE	Active Export
AI	Active Import
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code
CCC	Consumption Component Class
CSD	Code Subsidiary Document
CT	Current Transformer
DUoS	Distribution Use of System
DTC	Data Transfer Catalogue
FiT	Feed-in-Tariff
GSPGCF	Grid Supply Point Group Correction Factor
HH	Half Hourly
HHDA	Half Hourly Data Aggregator
HHDC	Half Hourly Data Collector
ISRA	Initial Settlement and Reconciliation Agency
LDSO	Licensed Distribution System Operator
MDD	Market Domain Data
MRA	Master Registration Agreement
MSID	Metering System Identification Number
NHH	Non Half Hourly
PC	Profile Class
PV	Photo-voltaic
SSC	Standard Settlement Configuration
SRAG	Settlement Reform Advisory Group
SVAA	Supplier Volume Allocation Agent
TNUoS	Transmission Network Use of System
WC	Whole Current

DTC data flows and data items

DTC data flows and data items referenced in this document are listed in the table below.

DTC Data Flows and Data Items	
Number	Name
D0030	Aggregated DUoS Report
D0040	Aggregated Half Hour Data File
D0298	BM Unit Aggregated Half Hour Data File
D0314	Non Half Hourly Embedded Network DUoS Report

External links

A summary of all hyperlinks used in this document are listed in the table below.

All external documents and URL links listed are correct as of the date of this document.

External Links		
Page(s)	Description	URL
3 and 12	Approved Modification P300	https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p300/
3, 7 and 9	BSC Sections	https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/balancing-settlement-code/bsc-sections/
3	SRAG's Report to BSC Panel	https://www.elexon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/27_249_13A_SRAG_Report_PUBLIC2.pdf
3	Rejected Modification P280	https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p280-introduction-of-new-measurement-classes/
4	GSP Group Correction Guidance note	https://www.elexon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/GSP_Group_Correction_v4.0.pdf
5	Modification Proposal P339	https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p339/
5	Modification Proposal P346	https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p346/
10	Ofgem's Elective half-hourly settlement: conclusions paper	https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/elective-half-hourly-settlement-conclusions-paper