CP1311 Attachment - BSCP504 v22.1 Redline Text v0.4

CP1311 proposes changes to BSCP504 Sections 3.3.11, 3.4.3, 4.5.2(e) and 4.14.

[Sections 1.1 – 3.3.10 are unchanged.]

3.3.11. Calculate AA/EAC Values and send to NHHDA and Supplier.

REF	WHEN	ACTION	FROM	TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED	METHOD
3.3.11.1	In accordance with SVAA Calendar.	Send Daily Profile Coefficients (via section 3.1.2 - Process Daily Profile Coefficients received from SVAA).	SVAA.	NHHDC[1].	D0039 Daily Profile Coefficient File.	Electronic Interface.
3.3.11.2	If profile data not received.	Inform SVAA and await receipt of profile data.	NHHDC.	SVAA.	P0040 Request Daily Profile Coefficient	Manual Process.
3.3.11.3	Following receipt of profile data.	Calculate the AA and or EAC for the MAP, based on the valid Meter data[2]. Where the new EAC is negative, replace by a class average EAC.	NHHDC[3].		Check that the date and version stamps on sets of Daily Profile Coefficients received are consistent with those on data sets already received. Appendix 4.9 - EAC/AA Calculation.	Internal Process.

[1] The NHHDC must ensure that initial sets of Daily Profile Coefficients are loaded into the AA/EAC system in ascending Settlement Date order (i.e. a file must already have been loaded for the previous Settlement Day) and in correct version sequence (although version numbers may not be sequential) for any file type/GSP Group combination.

[2] If the CoS business event is triggering this process, then the old NHHDC will provide an AA up to and including SSD-1 and the new NHHDC will provide an EAC from SSD.

[3] The NHHDC will be required to store and retrieve the smoothing parameter for use in calculating the EACs. The NHHDC's system must validate that the value provided for the smoothing parameter is a positive number.

REF	WHEN	ACTION	FROM	TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED	METHOD
3.3.11.4	If AA and or EAC calculation fails.	Correct and re-run AA and or EAC calculation.	NHHDC.			Internal Process.
3.3.11.5	If AA and or EAC calculation successful. By the next Volume Allocation Run, if the D0023 data flow was received from the NHHDA at least 14WD before that Run, Or by the Volume Allocation Run after next if the D0023 data flow from the NHHDA was received less than 14WD before the next Reconciliation Run.	Send AA and or EAC[4] If problem with file not caused by NHHDA notify NHHDC Generate a revised file and send or resend an exact copy of file.	NHHDC[5] NHHDA. NHHDC[5].	NHHDA, Supplier[6]. NHHDC. NHHDA, Supplier.	D0019 Metering System EAC/AA Data. P0035 Invalid Data (for physical integrity problems) or D0023 Failed Instructions (for instruction level problems). D0019 Metering System EAC/AA Data.	Electronic Interface.

[4] The EAC value sent to the NHHDA and Supplier will normally be that calculated in step 3.3.11.3, but may be substituted in accordance with paragraph 4.5.2(e) or step 4.14.4.7.
[5] This may be an old NHHDC in the case where there has been a change of NHHDC.
[6] The NHHDC will send the data (AA and or EAC) only to their respective Supplier / NHHDA.

REF	WHEN	ACTION	FROM	TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED	METHOD
3.3.11.6	After 3.3.11.5 and by 20 WD after AA/EAC calculation.	Determine whether the AAs, which are outside the tolerances and have been included in the exception log, are invalid. Proceed in accordance with section 3.3.8.3 Withdrawal of Meter Reading following Review if any AA is invalid.	NHHDC.		Determine whether AA value is genuine. Appendix 4.9 - EAC/AA Calculation.	Internal Process.
3.3.11.7	By the 20th day of the month[7].	Send notification of those AAs which were included in the excessively large AAs exception log in 3.3.11.6, and the status of each exception following investigation[8].	NHHDC	Supplier[9]	P0191 Excessively Large AA.	Manual Process

[Sections 3.3.12 – 3.4.2 are unchanged.]

[7] Or if the 20th is not a working day, the next working day.
[8] If specified by the Supplier, the report may contain only the valid AAs from the exception log.
[9] The NHHDC will send the exceptions to their respective supplier.

3.4.3 Compensating Crystallised Errors

REF.	WHEN	ACTION	FROM	TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED	METHOD
3.4.3.1	In the circumstances defined in Appendix 4.14	Request that Gross Volume Correction is carried out	Supplier	NHHDC	Details of Meter register readings to which Gross Volume Correction s~~S~~hould be applied.	Fax / Email / Post
3.4.3.2	As soon as possible after 3.4.3.1	Carry out Gross Volume Correction	NHHDC		Appendix 4.14 – Gross Volume Correction	Internal Process
3.4.3.3	Following completion of Gross Volume Correction	Send notification of Deemed Meter Readings used for Gross Volume Correction Send notification of revised EAC / AAs The revised AA/EAC will be calculated in accordance with section 3.3.11. The EAC value sent to the NHHDA and Supplier will normally be that calculated in accordance with step 3.3.11.3, but may be substituted in accordance with step 4.14.4.7	NHHDC NHHDC	Supplier Supplier, NHHDA~~, LDSO~~	D0010 Meter readings D0019 Metering System EAC/AA Data Process EAC / AA in accordance with section 3.5	Electronic or other method as agreed

[Sections 3.5 – 4.5.1 are unchanged.]

4.5.2 Deeming circumstances

[Sections a) to d) and f) to q) are unchanged.]

e) At RF to ensure that crystallised data is not changed post the RF.

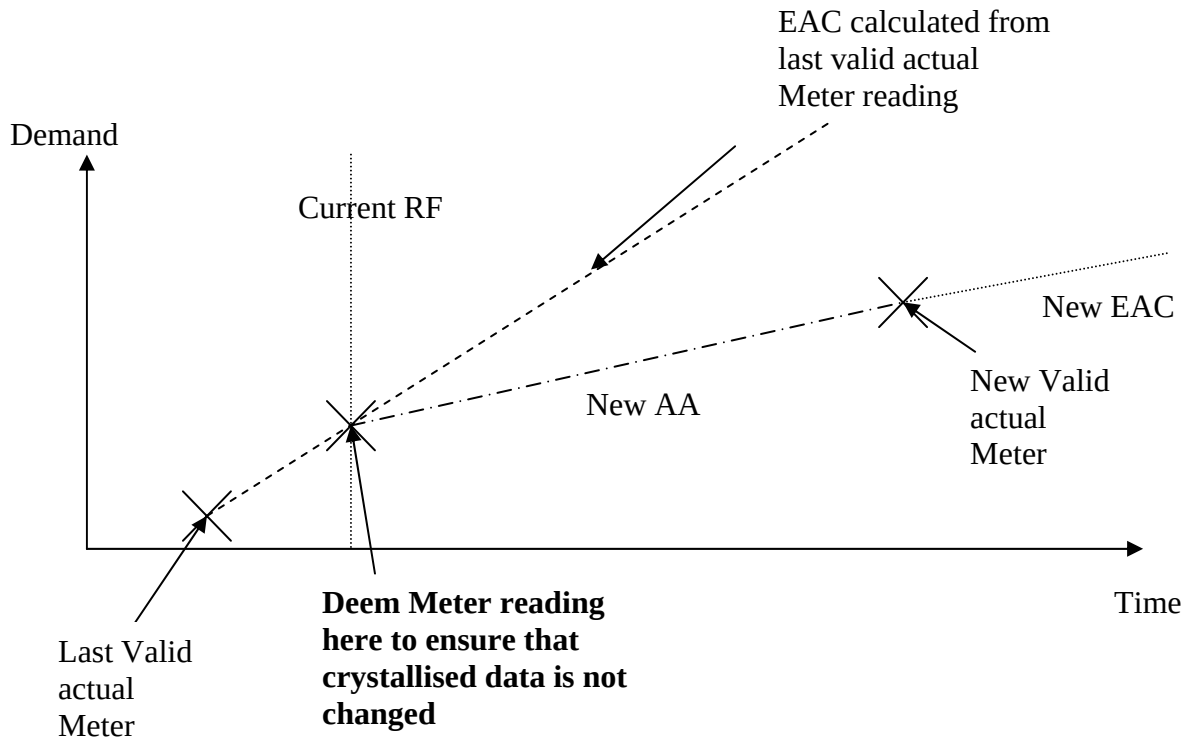
When a Meter has been read and the RF for the date of the previous Meter register reading has taken place, a Meter reading shall be deemed for the earliest practical Settlement Day for which the RF has not yet taken place over the Deemed Meter Advance Period starting from the date of the last crystallised valid actual Meter reading and ending on the earliest practical Settlement Day for which the RF has not yet taken place. The Deemed Meter Reading should be calculated using the last crystallised valid actual read taken and a Deemed Meter Advance calculated using the last EAC (i.e. the EAC used in the RF).

The NHHDC will then calculate a Meter Advance Period for the period after the Deemed Meter Reading. From this the NHHDC will calculate an associated AA and EAC for the period after the Deemed Meter Reading in accordance with 3.3.11 which will replace any previous EAC / AA values held by the NHHDC.

If the new EAC value is negative (which should only occur if the previous EAC was negative), it will be replaced by a class average EAC.

Where it is possible to calculate an EAC that is more representative of the likely rate of generation or demand for the Metering System than the class average EAC, the more representative EAC may be used as an alternative to the class average EAC. In such circumstances, the NHHDC must document how the alternative EAC was calculated as these values will be subject to audit.

This process is shown in the diagram below:



[Sections 4.5.3 – 4.13 are unchanged.]

4.14 Gross Volume Correction

4.14.1 Introduction

Once a Settlement Date has been subject to the Final Reconciliation Run (RF), data for that day shall not be amended unless supported by an upheld Trading Query or Trading Dispute. If an error in demand exists on a Settlement Date for which RF has taken place, this error can be compensated in Settlements Days for which RF is still to take place. The process of compensating this error is Gross Volume Correction (GVC). This process results in the correct total volume of energy being allocated to the Supplier; however this energy will be allocated to different Settlement Periods.

Diagrams have been included below which show how the demand recorded by a Meter changes over time (the time axis showing time going forwards and the demand axis showing increasing demand), taking into account Meter readings (whether valid, erroneous or compensatory). It would be expected that, if all readings were valid, that the Meter readings would steadily increase over time.

4.14.2 Definitions

For the purposes of this appendix, the following definitions apply:

Crystallised Period	Periods of Settlement Dates for which RF has taken place and data cannot be amended without the support of an upheld Trading Query or Trading Dispute.
Error freezing reading	This is a reading deemed ~~at~~ in the current RF window to prevent error that has crystallised being amended. It is calculated using the last valid, erroneous or compensatory Meter reading(s) obtained before and / or after RF and the associated erroneous EAC / AA that was in place at RF.
Fluid Period	Periods of Settlement Dates for which RF has not taken place
Realistic reading	Where a Meter reading is required for a particular Settlement Day to carry out Gross Volume Correction and an actual Meter reading is not available, a realistic reading can be deemed for that Settlement Day using a valid Meter register reading (occurring prior to or after the realistic reading date) and a realistic EAC (i.e. a previous valid EAC or if one is not available an initial (class average) EAC).
RF Window	This is the window of time between 5WD and 20WDs prior to the RF being carried out for a particular Settlement Day (i.e. a window in the period before that Settlement Day has passed through RF). A reading for RF should be deemed in this window since corrective action takes a finite time to be reflected in Settlements as it needs to be completed by the NHHDC, sent to the Non-Half Hourly Data Aggregator (NHHDA), processed by the NHHDA, sent to the Supplier Volume Allocation Agent (SVAA) and processed by the SVAA.

4.14.3 Use of Gross Volume Correction

GVC is an optional requirement for the Supplier, however the NHHDC must be able to carry out GVC if required to by the Supplier. GVC shall be carried out by the NHHDC when this has been agreed with the Supplier.

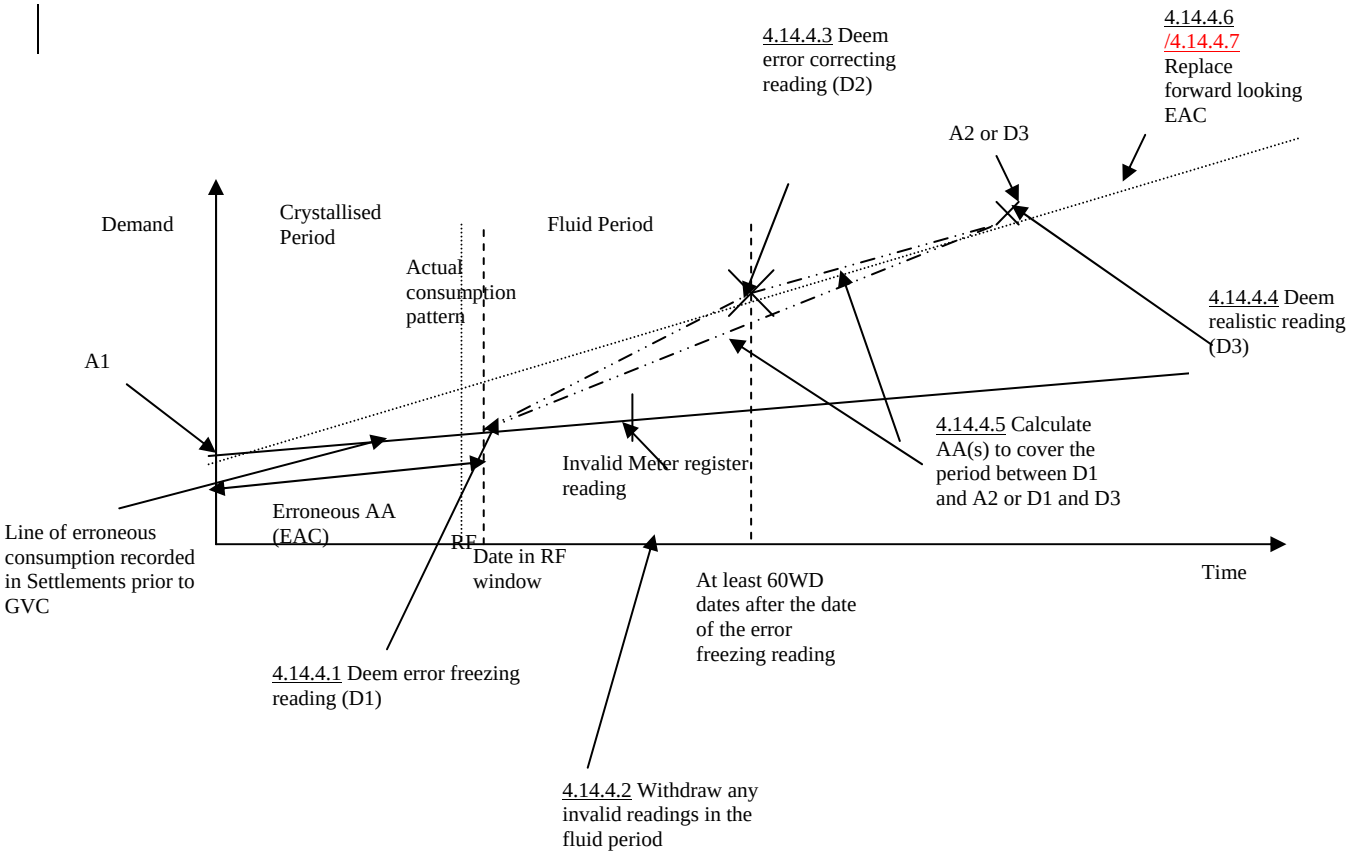
The NHHDC may identify that Gross Volume Correction should be carried out if the EAC is above BSCCo monitoring levels or where reads are consistently failing validation but in line with each other.

4.14.4 Gross Volume Correction Process

In order to undertake GVC it is first necessary to have an actual, valid Meter register reading and a known realistic annual demand (i.e. have a previous valid AA which indicates the likely demand of the Metering System). This section refers to the processing to be carried out by the NHHDC. Section 3.4.4 should be followed for the interaction between the NHHDC and other participants in this process.

The process is set out below with an explanatory diagram.

Note that there may not be any invalid Meter register reading in the fluid period meaning that there will be an erroneous EAC as opposed to an erroneous AA. Also there may not be a second valid actual reading A2, however the actual or likely consumption pattern will be known.



Ref	Action
4.14.4.1 Mandatory Step	A Deemed Meter Reading, D1, should be calculated in the RF window to freeze the error that has already crystallised. This shall be calculated using the actual, valid Meter register reading, A1 and the EAC / AA that crystallised in the RF[10] for the Deemed Meter Advance Period starting on the date that the realistic reading A1 was obtained and ending on the date for which D1 was deemed. D1 and A1 may then be used to calculate an AA between D1 and A1. This AA will be the same value as the AA that has already crystallised in the period between A1 and D1.
4.14.4.2 Mandatory step	If there are any invalid Meter readings in the fluid period, these should be withdrawn.
4.14.4.3[11] Optional step	If there is a second actual reading in the fluid period (A2) an AA can be calculated between A1 and A2. Use this to deem a correcting read (D2) at least 60 WDs after the date of the error freezing read (and ideally longer if possible). The Deemed Meter Advance Period starts on the date of A1 and ends on the day before the Date of D2.
4.14.41.4 Mandatory step if 4.14.41.3 not completed or there is no valid actual reading A2, otherwise optional	If there is no valid Actual reading (A2) in the fluid period, a realistic reading, D3, should be generated in the fluid period, for a Settlement Date at least 60 WDs after the date of the error freezing reading (and ideally as longer where possible). This should be a Deemed Meter Reading (created from the previous actual, valid Meter register reading, A1 and an EAC that is representative of demand for that Metering System (i.e. a previous valid EAC) or, if not available, an initial (class average) EAC).
4.14.4.5 Mandatory step	An AA should be calculated between either D1 and D2 or D1 and A2 or D1 and D3. If the AA has been calculated between D1 and D2, a second AA should be calculated between D2 and A2.
4.14.4.6 Mandatory step	If the deeming process has created a negative forward EAC, this will be replaced by a class average EAC in accordance with step 3.3.11.3.

[10] This may involve reference to D0095 Non-Half Hourly Data Aggregation Exception Report and / or D0023 Failed Instructions data flows to determine if EACs / AAs have been rejected or default EACs applied.

[11] Note that if there has been a discontinuity in the effective Meter reading (e.g. due to a Meter fault or incorrect standing data or processing) within the crystallised period that was not previously taken into account, the corrective Meter Advance (and AA) will need to be adjusted to allow for this.

4.14.4.~~6~~7 Optional step	~~If necessary~~If the ~~(i.e. if the deeming process has created a~~ forward EAC ~~that~~ is demonstrably inconsistent with normal generation or demand for that Metering System and is likely to lead to failure to validate subsequent readings~~)~~, the EAC going forwards from A2, D2 or D3 – may ~~should~~ be replaced with a realistic EAC (i.e. an EAC that has been based on a previous valid AA or, if none are available, an initial (class average) EAC). Please note that an EAC should only be replaced where no later readings exist that would allow for the calculation of a further AA that would bring the EAC back into line with previous valid demand or generation trends. Any replacement of EACs should be subject to a robust audit process to identify how the replacement EAC was derived.

4.14.5 Gross Volume Correction and Change of Supplier

Where there has been a change of Supplier in the fluid period to which Gross Volume Correction has been applied, a realistic reading for the change of Supplier Date must be calculated using a valid Meter reading and a valid AA or EAC that is reflective of demand for that Metering System / initial (class average) EAC, provided that the change of Supplier Date is a Settlement Date at least two months after that which is currently going through RF. This means that any error that exists prior to the change of Supplier is compensated for under the old Supplier's registration and any error that exists after the change of Supplier is compensated for under the new Supplier's registration. In this way, both Suppliers pay for the correct volume of energy.

The process for disputing a change of Supplier reading should be followed if appropriate[12]. If the change of Supplier Date is a Settlement Day less than 2 months after that which is currently going through RF, it is outside the 12 month timescale for disputing a change of Supplier reading and so no action should be taken which alters the change of Supplier reading. If the change of Supplier reading has crystallised, then the change of Supplier reading shall not be altered without the support of an upheld Trading Query or Trading Dispute.

[Sections 4.15 – 4.20 are unchanged.]

[12] It may be appropriate to dispute the change of Supplier reading where the change of Supplier is within 12 months of the current Settlement date and the error in the change of Supplier reading identified by carrying out GVC is greater than 250 kWh.