CP1310 Attachment - BSCP504 v22.1 Redline Text v0.5

CP1310 proposes changes to BSCP504 Sections 1.6, 3.4.3 and 4.14.

We have also taken the opportunity to correct a housekeeping error in BSCP504 Section 1.1(i). CP1208 (which was implemented in the June 2008 Release) moved the timing of the annual review of Profile Classes from February to May. This change was reflected in BSCP516, but we omitted to make a minor supporting change to BSCP504. We therefore propose to correct this omission at the same time as implementing CP1310.

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope and Purpose of the Procedure

(i) Data retrieval and data processing.

Each year in May~~February~~[housekeeping change] for all non-domestic MSIDs where a Maximum Demand is recorded, the NHHDC shall in accordance with BSCP516, identify and calculate the annual Load Factor, and the Profile Class applicable to that Load Factor. The NHHDC shall then inform the Supplier of the required Profile Class change where the calculation shows that the Profile Class has changed.

[Sections 1.2 – 1.5 are unchanged.]

1.6 Acronyms and Definitions

1.6.1 Acronyms

The terms used in this BSC Procedure are defined as follows.

AA(s)	Annualised Advance(s)
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code
BSCCo	Balancing and Settlement Code Company
CoMC	Change of Measurement Class
CoP	Code of Practice
CoS	Change of Supplier
CT	Current Transformer
CTCU	Central Teleswitching Control Unit
DTS	Data Transfer Service
EAC(s)	Estimated Annual Consumption(s)
GSP	Grid Supply Point
HH	Half Hourly
HHDC	Half Hourly Data Collector
HV	High Voltage
Id	Identifier
kVA	Kilo-Volt-Amperes
kW	Kilowatt

kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LDSO	Licensed Distribution System Operator
LF	Load Factor
LTV	Long Term Vacant
MAP	Meter Advance Period
MC(s)	Measurement Class(es)
MD	Maximum Demand
MDD	Market Domain Data
MDDM	Market Domain Data Manager
MDR	Maximum Demand Register
ME	Metering Equipment
MOA(s)	Meter Operator Agent(s)
MS	Metering System
MSID	Metering System Identifier
MTD	Meter Technical Details
NHHDA(s)	Non-Half Hourly Data Aggregator(s)
NHHDC(s)	Non-Half Hourly Data Collector(s)
NOSI	Notification of Old Supplier Information
PA	Profile Administrator
PC	Profile Class
PFSR	Post Final Settlement Run
PoS	Point of Sale (or early reading)
Ref	Reference
RF	Reconciliation Final (Final Reconciliation Run)
RPS	Revenue Protection Service
SAR	Supplier Agreed Read
SD	Settlement Day
SFIC	Systems Fault Information Centre
SSC(s)	Standard Settlement Configuration(s)
SSD	Supply Start Date
SVAA	Supplier Volume Allocation Agent
SVAS	Supplier Volume Allocation System
TPR(s)	Time Pattern Regime(s)
UMS	Unmetered Supplies
UMSO	Unmetered Supplies Operator
WD	Working Day

[Sections 1.6.2 – 3.4.2 are unchanged.]

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	Where NHHDC believes that request for Gross Volume Correction does not meet the criteria in Appendix 4.14, refer request back to Supplier along with supporting rationale Return to 3.4.3.1	NHHDC	Supplier	Appendix 4.14 – Gross Volume Correction Details of application of Gross Volume Correction in 4.14.3 – 'Use of Gross Volume Correction'	Fax / Email / Post
3.4.3.3~~2~~	As soon as possible after 3.4.3.1 or as otherwise agreed with the Supplier	Where appropriate, c~~C~~arry out Gross Volume Correction[1]	NHHDC		Appendix 4.14 – Gross Volume Correction	Internal Process
3.4.3.4~~3~~	Following completion of Gross Volume Correction	Send notification of Deemed Meter Readings used for Gross Volume Correction Send notification of revised EAC / AAs	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 – 4.13 are unchanged.]

[1] Please note that, whilst Gross Volume Correction is usually requested by the Supplier, the NHHDC can initiate Gross Volume Correction, although only with the approval of the relevant Supplier or Suppliers. Such approval can be obtained on per-instance or a delegated authority basis, as agreed with the Supplier.

4.14 Gross Volume Correction

4.14.1 Introduction

Once a Settlement Date has been subject to the Final Reconciliation Volume Allocation 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 W~~w~~indow 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

Where an erroneous Meter Advance is identified, the associated AA, EAC and (where applicable) the associated reading may be withdrawn if none of the Settlement Dates in the Meter Advance Period have been subject to a last Volume Allocation Run (i.e. the RF run or, where the AA/EAC is subject to a Trading Dispute, the Post Final Settlement Run (PFSR)).

Where all Settlement Dates within a Meter Advance Period have been subject to a RF run (or, as applicable, PFSR), the associated AA, EAC and reading may not be withdrawn.

If the erroneous Meter Advance has partially crystallised (i.e. a RF run has taken place for some, but not all Settlement Dates within the Meter Advance Period), GVC can be applied to correct the error without amending the energy values which have already been subject to a RF run.

Other than being used to compensate for a partially crystallised error in a single Meter Advance Period, as described above, GVC should only be used where an energy error for a given Metering System is affecting the NHHDC's ability to process subsequent Meter Readings. For example, GVC can be used where the forward EAC is out of line with the expected consumption for the Metering System to the extent that subsequent valid readings for the Metering System are failing validation (or should be likely to fail validation).

GVC cannot be used to compensate for errors across two Meters or two Standard Settlement Configurations (SSCs). In order to correct errors across different Meters or SSCs, the Final/Initial readings need to be withdrawn and replaced (and potentially the change of Meter/SSC needs to be backed out). GVC cannot be applied for a disconnected Metering System or a Metering System that has undergone a change of Measurement Class (NHH to HH), because the principle of applying GVC where there is an ongoing Settlement impact does not apply.

The application of GVC in relation to Change of Supplier readings is described in Section 4.14.5.

Where there is insufficient reading history to apply GVC, or where compensation will introduce further error, the NHHDC may, but only as an action of last resort, take such steps as are necessary to address the ongoing validation problem, without ensuring that the gross volume of energy settled is correct. This will have the effect of "writing off" historic error, but ensuring that future error is minimised (e.g. the application of "dummy meter exchanges"[2]). Where such action is taken by the NHHDC it should be subject to a robust and auditable process.

The use of GVC does not remove the requirement to identify and resolve Settlement errors prior to the RF run, but is intended as a reasonable provision for errors that could not have reasonably been detected when they were originally created.

[2] A "dummy meter exchange" involves the use of Initial and Final Meter readings to effectively re-start consumption histories even though no actual, physical change of Meter has taken place.

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, and when the use of GVC meets the criteria described above. Where the NHHDC receives a request from the Supplier to apply GVC, which does not meet the criteria described above, it should be referred back to the Supplier with supporting rationale for why the NHHDC does not consider that GVC is appropriate. The NHHDC may also initiate the use of GVC, although only with the agreement of the relevant Supplier or Suppliers. Such approval can be obtained on a per-instance or delegated authority basis, as agreed with the Supplier.

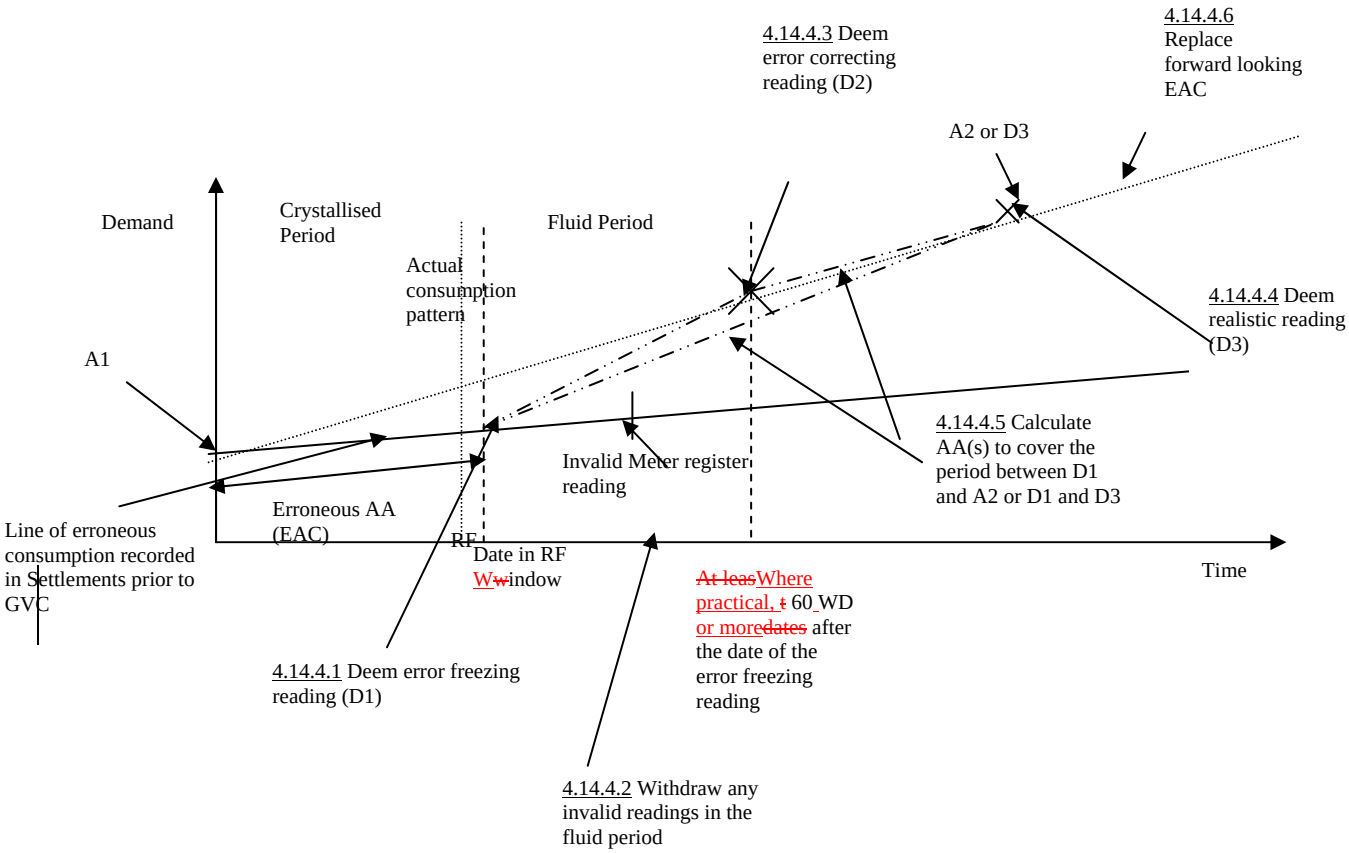
The NHHDC may identify that Gross Volume Correction should be carried out if the EAC is above BSCCo monitoring levels or where reads are consistently failing validation but in line with each other.

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 Ww~~w~~indow 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[3] 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[4] 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) for a date as long ~~at least 60 WDs~~ after the date of the error freezing read as is practical (ideally 60 WD or ~~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.~~1~~4.4 Mandatory step if 4.14.~~4~~1.3 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 as long after~~at least 60 WDs after~~ the date of the error freezing reading as is practical (ideally 60 WD or ~~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 Optional step	If necessary (i.e. if the deeming process has created a forward EAC that is inconsistent with normal generation or demand for that Metering System), the EAC going forwards from A2, D2 or D3 – 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).

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

4.14.5 Gross Volume Correction and Change of Supplier

GVC can only be used to correct partially crystallised error within the relevant Supplier's Registration period. GVC cannot be used to compensate in a new Supplier's Registration period for errors in the old Supplier's Registration period. This is a natural consequence of the rule in 3.2.6.33 and 3.2.6.34 whereby a Change of Supplier reading can only be replaced by mutual agreement of the two Suppliers via the disputed Change of Supplier readings process, or, if the change of Supplier reading has crystallised, via an authorised Trading Dispute. ~~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 C~~c~~hange of Supplier is compensated for under the old Supplier's registration and any error that exists after the ~~c~~Change of Supplier is compensated for under the new Supplier's registration. In this way, both Suppliers pay for the correct volume of energy.

Please note that GVC can be applied to correct errors which do not impact the Change of Supplier reading. For example, if the first or last AA of a Supplier Registration has been calculated incorrectly because a Meter rollover has not been identified (or has been incorrectly assumed), the AA can be corrected using GVC (subject to it not having fully crystallised at RF), because the Change of Supplier reading would not need to be replaced or withdrawn.

~~The process for disputing a change of Supplier reading should be followed if appropriate[5]. 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.]

[5] ~~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.~~