CP1312 Attachment - BSCP504 v22.1 Redline Text v0.4

CP1312 proposes changes to BSCP504 Sections 1.6 and 4.14.2 – 4.14.4.

[Sections 1.1 – 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 – 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 Wwindow 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. Error freezing readings can only be deemed in the current RF Window. They should not be created at (or close to) the latest Post Final Settlement Run (PFSR), even in the case where the erroneous EAC or AA is subject to an authorised Trading Dispute.
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.
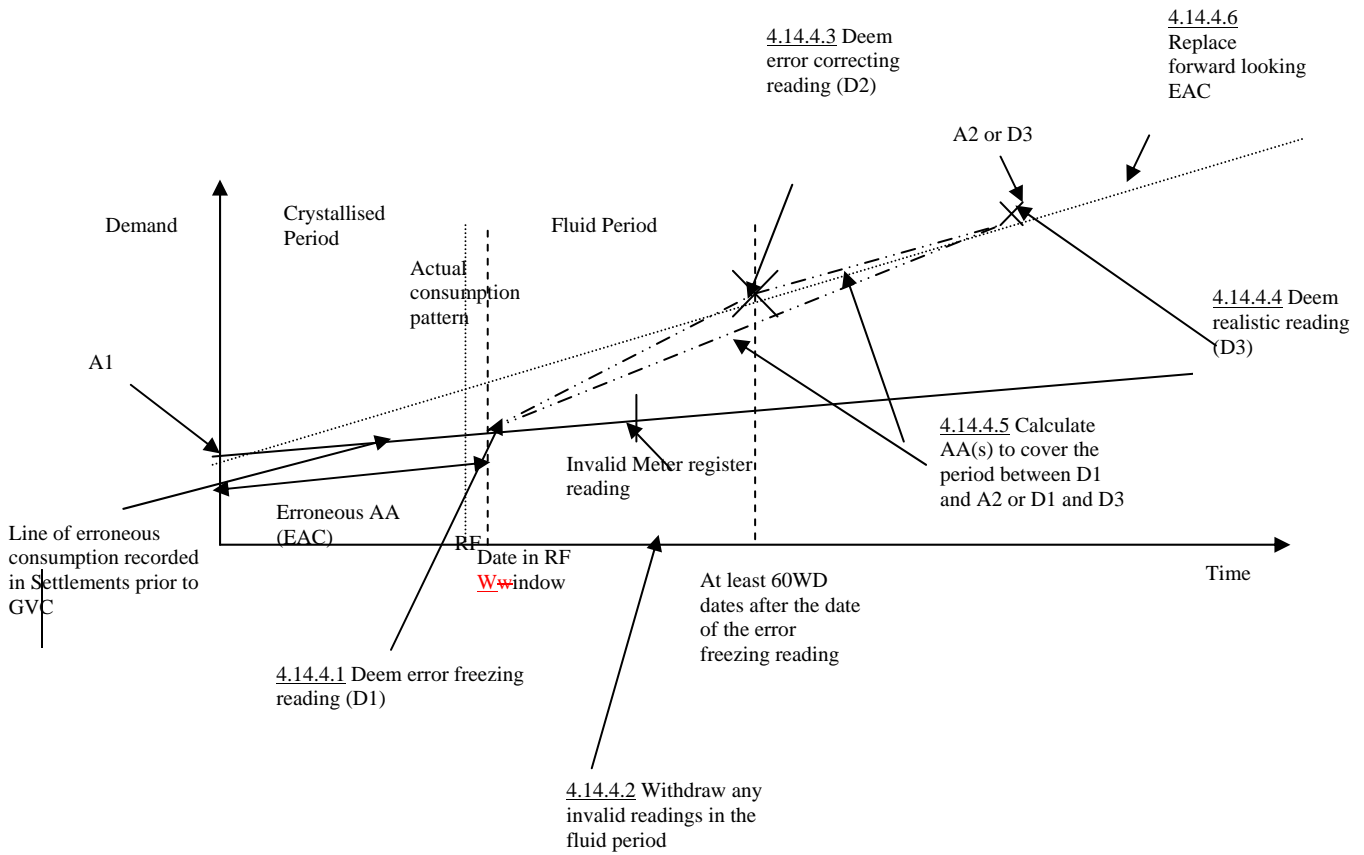
Where an AA or EAC is subject to an authorised Trading Dispute and the Effective From Settlement Date is after the latest Settlement Date which has been subject to a PFSR, the AA or EAC may be withdrawn without the need to apply GVC. GVC can be applied to any AA or EAC, irrespective of whether these are subject to a Trading Dispute, but error freezing readings can only be applied in the RF Window. Error freezing readings should not be applied at the latest PFSR.

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 ~~W~~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[1] 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[2] 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 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).

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[1] 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.

[2] 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

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[3]. 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.]

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[3] 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.