

Redlined BSCP504 'Non Half Hourly Data Collection for SVA Metering Systems Registered in SMRS' changes for CP1363 'Addressing Settlement Data in a Balanced Manner'

The CP proposes changes to BSCP504 sections: New section 1.2.8 'Addressing Settlement Data quality Issues' (will be 1.2.7 following housekeeping change that removes 1.2.4) added; new paragraph added to the end of section 4.14.3 'Use of Gross Volume Correction'.

We have redlined these changes against version 28.0 of the BSCP.

1.2.8 Addressing Settlement Data Quality issues

The NHHDC in addressing Settlement data quality issues (and Suppliers in referring data quality issues to the NHHDC to be addressed) shall seek to do so in a manner that, collectively, best improves the overall accuracy of Settlement by Final Reconciliation. In particular, the NHHDC and Supplier shall ensure that, in prioritising the resolution of exceptions and the application of adjustments such as Gross Volume Correction (GVC), over- and under-statements of energy are addressed in proportion to the volume of such errors that require resolution.

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an erroneous Meter Advance is identified, the associated AA, EAC and (where applicable) the associated reading may be withdrawn if none of the Settlement Dates in the Meter Advance Period have been subject to a last Volume Allocation Run (i.e. the RF run or, where the AA/EAC is subject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Advance Period have been subject to a RF run (or, as applicable, PFSR), the associated AA, EAC and reading may not be withdrawn.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 any disconnected Metering System or any 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"¹). Where such action is taken by the NHHDC it should be subject to a robust and auditable process.

¹ 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.

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.

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 GVC 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.

NHHDCs and Suppliers shall ensure that the overall use of GVC (across multiple Metering Systems) is consistent with the principles set out in section 1.2.8.