

Redlined BSCP128 text for CP1420 'Allowance of mid-year LLF resubmissions due to material consumption or generation changes'

This CP proposes changes to Section 1.8.2 of BSCP128. We have redlined these changes against Version 6.0.

There is no impact on any other part of this document for this CP.

Amend Section 1.8.2 as follows:

1.8.2 Definitions

Full definitions of the above acronyms are, where appropriate, included in the Balancing and Settlement Code.

Extra High Voltage (EHV)	As defined in the LDSO's approved LLF methodology.
Embedded LDSO	A LDSO operating an independent distribution network connected to a Host LDSO's distribution network ¹ . e.g. This includes both independent LDSOs; and Host LDSOs that are operating outside their geographical area.
Day (Generic)	As defined in each Distribution System Operator's Methodology Statement.
Generic LLF	The adjustment factor applied to the readings from a (group of) metering system(s) to adjust for losses on the distribution network and calculate the associated amount of energy at the GSP.
LLFC Group (Generic)	A group of Line Loss Factor Classes that share the same generic set of Line Loss Factors.
Night (Generic)	Hours of the Settlement Day not covered by Day (Generic).
Host LDSO	A LDSO operating a distribution network that is directly connected to the Transmission System in their own distribution licence area.
High Voltage (HV)	As defined in the LDSO's approved LLF methodology excluding those high-voltage metered sites defined as EHV sites.
Low Voltage (LV)	As defined in the Special Conditions of a distribution licence granted pursuant to section 6(1)(c) of the Electricity Act 1989.
Manifest error: Retrospective changes	An unambiguous error in the application of the approved methodology, in the calculation input data or corruption of the LLF values in the submission process in such a way that there is a material impact on Settlement or a material impact to the advantage or detriment of the customer.

¹ An Embedded LDSO may also operate an independent distribution network that is connected to Host LDSO's distribution network via another Embedded LDSO's network (known as a nested network). Furthermore, an Embedded LDSO may also operate an independent distribution network that is connected to Transmission System within a Host LDSO's geographic distribution area.

Material impact: Retrospective changes	An impact or estimated impact that has a value or estimated value greater than or equal to the Materiality Threshold for rectification of a valid Trading Dispute (as defined in BSC Procedure BSCP11).
Mirror/Mirroring	Where the Embedded LDSO replicates the Generic Line Loss Factors of the relevant Host LDSO for their own specified LLFCs for the GSP Group.
Non-Technical Losses	Losses other than Technical Losses.
Registrant	See BSC Annex X-1
Remote Audit	An audit that is not performed at the LDSO's offices but is performed using data requests to review records and conduct interviews remotely
Site Specific LLF	Where the Line Loss Factor is calculated for an individual Metering System and represents distribution losses specific to Metered Volumes measured by that Metering System.
Site Specific: Material Change	A Material Change (that occurs mid year) to the physical plant, apparatus, or distribution network that causes a significant change to the Technical Losses specific to the Metered Volumes measured by the Metering System <u>or that causes the approved LLF in the annual audit to be less than 0.750 or greater than 1.250 and to deviate by at least 20% from the previously approved losses (as described in 3.5.7) due to using consumption or generation data that is unreflective of the site's true consumption or generation pattern in the applicable BSC Year</u> as determined by the Panel.
Site Specific: Relevant Change	A significant change to the physical plant, apparatus, distribution network, or capacity that causes a change to the Line Loss Factors. This is used to determine whether Site Specific LLFs shall be recalculated for the annual LLF submission.
Technical Losses	Technical Losses are losses caused by the intrinsic electrical characteristics internal to the power system and consist mainly of power dissipation in electrical system components such as transmission lines, power transformers and measurement systems.