

# RATE CARD: ERRONEOUS ACTUALS

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## Summary

Erroneous consumption values that enter Settlement as actual metered volumes have an impact on the accuracy of Settlement. These erroneous values can be caused by various root causes such as physical issues with the installation of the Metering Equipment, retrieval of incorrect Meter reads or processing of metered data incorrectly.

For Settlement Risks that have the potential to result in erroneous consumption values, we wish to understand the average error in the Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA) and Central Volume Allocation (CVA) markets. To provide a view of this, we assessed actual consumption values on a Metering System level and identified if there were any subsequent corrections.

In acknowledgement of the potential for erroneous consumption values to be different for sites with varying consumption volumes and patterns, we split the market into segments. The following table provides our assessment of the average daily error associated with erroneous consumption values for the different markets and segments.

Market	Segment	Avg. daily erroneous actual (kWh)
SVA NHH	PC 1	10.729
SVA NHH	PC 2	13.640
SVA NHH	PC 3	35.985
SVA NHH	PC 4	41.241
SVA HH	MC E	103.156
SVA HH	MC G	119.387
SVA HH	MC C	1,194.736
CVA	BMU	225,477
CVA	GSP	388,778
CVA	BMU & GSP	272,016

## Supplier Volume Allocation

For the Non-Half Hourly (NHH) and Half Hourly (HH) markets, we assessed consumption flows sent over the Data Transfer Network (DTN). This assessment compared the differences between the initial actual consumption value and any subsequent corrections on a Metering System Identifier (MSID) level.

Key assumptions and items to note are as follows:

- DTN extracts provide insights into market performance but not a complete view
- We took a random sample of MSIDs from each market and assessed whether any corrections had been applied to actual consumption values
- To assess the difference between an erroneous and corrected consumption value, the error needs to be identified and corrected, i.e. this does not include erroneous consumption values that are currently incorrect
- We assessed actual consumption values that are replaced later with different actual consumption values, i.e. we did not assess actual consumption values that are later replaced with estimated consumption values
- An erroneous consumption value can either over or understate consumption on a MSID level. When assessing error we looked at the gross difference, i.e. ignoring the direction
- For both HH and NHH, we assessed error volumes on a MSID and daily level
- This rate card is being applied at a market level. We did not assess differences in erroneous consumption values at a participant level

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- We excluded outliers from the dataset as we noted a few number of significant differences that we felt weren't representative of likely errors
- In the HH market, an additional check was applied as to whether the erroneous consumption value was replaced prior to the Initial Settlement Run (SF)
- This assessment does not take into account the age of the erroneous consumption values
- In the NHH market, we assessed corrections in Settlement Days within an annual period prior to the latest Final Reconciliation Settlement Run (RF) date. This is due to assumption that a reasonable amount of corrections are applied for the RF run
- In the HH market, we assessed corrections applied to Settlement Days within the latest 14 month window, primarily due the HH data equating to large volumes of data
- In the NHH market, we excluded negative advances as these are likely applications of Gross Volume Correction and therefore the volume differences will not be representative of average daily errors

### Central Volume Allocation

For erroneous consumption values in the CVA market, we assessed metered volumes from BSC central systems at a Grid Supply Point (GSP) and Balancing Mechanism Unit (BMU) level. As with the SVA market, this assessment compared the differences between the initial actual consumption value and any subsequent corrections.

Key assumptions and items to note are as follows:

- Data from central systems provide a complete view of registered GSPs and BMUs
- To assess the difference between an erroneous and corrected consumption value, the error needs to be identified and corrected, i.e. this does not include erroneous consumption values that are currently incorrect
- An erroneous consumption value can either over or understate consumption on an aggregation unit level. When assessing error we looked at the gross difference, i.e. ignoring the direction
- We assessed error volumes on a daily level
- This assessment does not take into account the age of the erroneous consumption values
- As we only hold metered data across all Settlement Runs on live systems up to RF, we assessed an annual period
- The high average impact can be attributed to the large consumption volumes associated with each aggregation unit type