BSC CHANGE – DRAFT REDLINING

This is the draft of the Baselining Methodology Document for P376.

Please note that this draft of the document relates to a previous version of the P376. As such it only provides for Baselining Methodologies to be applied to Boundary Point MSID Pairs. This document will be finalised and approved as part of the Implementation Phase if P376 is approved. The final version will reflect the full P376 solution by allowing Baselining Methodologies to be applied to both Boundary Point MSID Pairs and AMSID Pairs. The description of how the Baselining Methodology will calculate values will not change as part of this exercise.

If you require assistance in assessing this redlining, please contact **Matthew Woolliscroft** on **020 7380 4165** or email **BSC.change@elexon.co.uk** .

Balancing and Settlement Code

Code Subsidiary Document

Baselining Methodology Document

Version 0.2

Effective Date: TBC

BASELINING METHODOLOGY DOCUMENT

relating to

BASELINING METHODOLOGIES FOR SETTLEMENT

This is the Baselining Methodology Document Version 0.2 relating to Baselining Methodologies for Settlement.

This document is Effective from: TBC

AMENDMENT RECORD

VERSION	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES	CRs INCLUDED	MODS PANEL REF
0.1	21 December 2020	Initial draft for review by P376 Workgroup	n/a	P376
0.2	6 January 2021	Amended following Workgroup review: minor typographical changes, and calculation of In Day Adjustments (for assurance purposes only) on days without delivery.	n/a	P376

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

This document is the Baselining Methodology Document. It describes one or more Baselining Methodologies approved by the BSC Panel for the purpose of calculating volumes of electricity delivered by Additional BM Units and Secondary BM Units in response to Bid Offer Acceptances or Replacement Reserve Instructions issued by the NETSO.

Section S12 of the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) requires the BSC Panel to establish this document (and subsequently have it in force at all times). This requirement arose from implementation of BSC Modification Proposal P376 ('Utilising a Baselining Methodology to set Physical Notifications'). Its purpose is to describe one or more approved Baselining Methodologies for calculating volumes of electricity delivered by Suppliers and Virtual Lead Parties in the Balancing Mechanism.

Currently the BSC Panel has approved a single Baselining Methodology, described in section 3.4 below, which will be used for all Baselined MSID Pairs. The BSC does allow the BSC Panel to approve additional Baselining Methodologies. Any such additional methodology would be introduced into this document using the change process described in section 4 below.

If the BSC Panel were to approve more than one Baselining Methodology, Suppliers and Virtual Lead Parties would be able to choose the most appropriate Baselining Methodology for each MSID Pair, and notify the Supplier Volume Allocation Agent of their choice using the Participant Management Platform (in accordance with the process specified in BSC Procedure BSCP602 ('SVA Metering System Register')).

1.1 Why does the BSC require a Baselining Methodology Document?

Prior to the implementation of BSC Modification P376, BSC Systems would always use the Physical Notifications submitted by Lead Parties to the NETSO to determine the volume of electricity delivered by each BM Unit in the Balancing Mechanism:

- Lead Parties of BM Units participating in the Balancing Mechanism are required by the BSC (and Grid Code) to submit Physical Notifications to the NETSO. These provide the Lead Party's best estimate of the MW level of demand or generation that the BM Unit will deliver (in the absence of any Bid Offer Acceptance issued by the NETSO).

- The Physical Notification in force at Gate Closure becomes a Final Physical Notification (FPN). The NETSO is required to send the FPN to the Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent (BMRA) for reporting to the market, and to the Settlement Administration Agent (SAA) for use in Settlement.

- The SAA compares the FPN to the BM Unit Metered Volume, in order to verify that the BM Unit has delivered the Bid Offer Acceptance instructed by the NETSO.

Modification Proposal P376 introduced an optional alternative mechanism for verifying that Additional BM Units and Secondary BM Units have delivered Bid Offer Acceptances. A BM Unit making use of this mechanism is referred to as a "**Baselined BM Unit**", and is treated as follows in Settlement:

- The Lead Party must still submit Physical Notifications to the NETSO (who will continue to use them for purposes of despatch).

- The Supplier Volume Allocation Agent (SVAA) will use historical metered data to calculate MSID Baseline Values for some or all of the MSID Pairs in the BM Unit, in accordance with the Baselining Methodology specified in this document. The Lead Party may choose which of the MSID Pairs within the BM Unit (known as "Baselined MSID Pairs") SVAA should perform this calculation for.

- If there are non-Baselined MSID Pairs in the BM Unit, the Lead Party must provide SVAA with a Submitted Expected Volume. This is equivalent to a Final Physical Notification, but only includes those MSID Pairs in the BM Unit that are not Baselined MSID Pairs.

- SVAA will aggregate the Submitted Expected Volume and all of the MSID Baseline Values to derive a Settlement Expected Volume (SEV_{ij}) (for each Baselined BM Unit and Settlement Period). SVAA will send the Settlement Expected Volume to SAA, who will use it (in place of the FPN) to verify that the BM Unit has delivered the Bid Offer Acceptance instructed by the NETSO.

This mechanism is intended to permit more accurate Settlement of Bid Offer Acceptances, particularly where the BM Unit contains MSID Pairs for which it is difficult for the Lead Party to forecast the baseline metered volume accurately. Treating these MSID Pairs as Baselined MSID Pairs allows them to be settled using MSID Baseline Values that are calculated:

- By a centrally-appointed BSC Agent, using a Panel-approved methodology (providing assurance to all affected Parties that the calculation has been performed in an independent and unbiased way); and

- Using up-to-date metered data that would not have been available to the Lead Party in advance (allowing for a more accurate estimate of the baseline).

For Baselined MSID Pairs in Secondary BM Units, the MSID Baseline Values are also used to calculate the Delivered Volumes for each MSID Pair. These Delivered Volumes are used to adjust the Energy Imbalance Position of the Supplier(s) who registered the Metering Systems to remove the effect of the delivery (rather than having the Virtual Lead Party determine the Delivered Volumes, which they are required to do for non-Baselined MSID Pairs).

For the avoidance of doubt, any queries on the Baselining Methodologies and baselining techniques should be directed to the BSC Service Desk.

1.2 Scope of the Baselining Methodology Document

Figure 1 summarises the context of the baseline calculations described in this document:

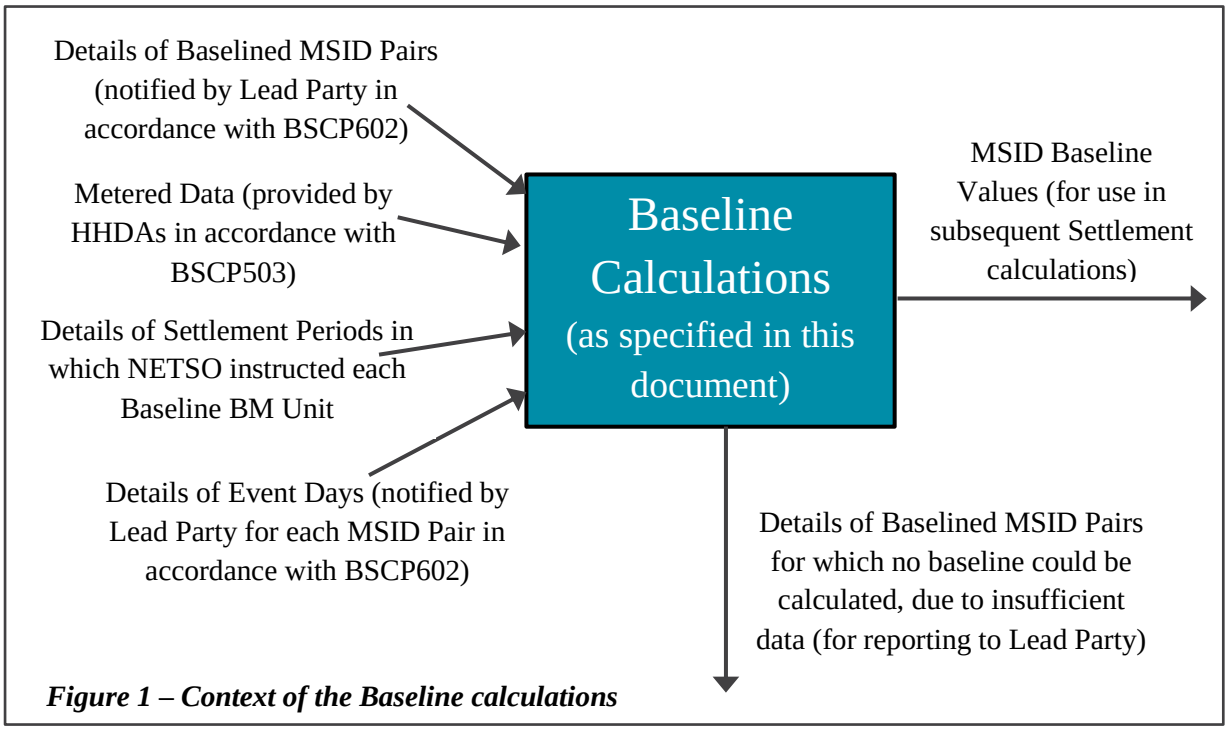

Figure 1 – Context of the Baseline calculations

Note that MSID Baseline Values are calculated (subject to availability of data) for all Baselined MSID Pairs, including those that the Lead Party has declared to be Inactive. However, the MSID Baseline Values for Inactive MSID Pairs are excluded from subsequent Settlement calculations (in accordance with Annex S-2 of the BSC).

The Baselining Methodology Document contains the following information:

(a) Details of the approved baseline techniques;

(b) Full definitions of the particular data and methodology to be used by the Supplier Volume Allocation Agent in determining the MSID Baseline Values for each Settlement Period;

(c) Details of the types of event that can be treated as causing an Event Day for purposes of the Methodology (see Appendix A); and

(d) The processes that will be used to make changes to this Baselining Methodology Document.

It does **not** include:

(a) Details of the processes used by Lead Parties to notify SVAA of Baselined MSID Pairs and their associated Event Days. These processes are specified in BSC Procedure BSCP602 ('SVA Metering System Register'); or

(b) Details of how MSID Baseline Values calculated in accordance with this Methodology Document are then adjusted for line losses, and used to calculate

Settlement Expected Volumes and Delivered Volumes. Details of these calculations are specified in Annex S-2 of the BSC.

1.3 Main Users of the Baselining Methodology Document

The main users of this Baselining Methodology Document are:

- SVAA;
- Virtual Lead Parties;
- Suppliers; and
- BSC Panel

2 Acronyms and Definitions

2.1 List of Acronyms

The following is a list of acronyms used in this Baselining Methodology Document:

BMRA	Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code
FPN	Final Physical Notification
HHDA	Half Hourly Data Aggregator
NETSO	National Electricity Transmission System Operator
SAA	Settlement Administration Agent
SVAA	Supplier Volume Allocation Agent
VLP	Virtual Lead Party

2.2 List of Definitions

The following is a list of definitions used in this Baselining Methodology Document:

Acceptance	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Additional BM Unit	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Balancing Service	Has the meaning given to that term in the Transmission Licence.
Baselined BM Unit	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Baselined MSID Pair	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Baselining Methodology	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Baselining Methodology Document	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.

BSC Auditor	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
BSCCo	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Eligible Day	An historical Settlement Day which meets certain criteria allowing data from that day to be used in the calculation of MSID Baseline Values. For Approved Baselining Methodology BL01, the criteria for a Settlement Day to be an Eligible Day are defined in section 3.4.1 of this Baselining Methodology Document.
Event Day	A Settlement Day affected by any of the circumstances listed in Appendix A of this Baselining Methodology Document, about which the Lead Party has notified SVAA in accordance with BSC Procedure BSCP602.
Gate Closure	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Inactive MSID Pair	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
In Day Adjustment	An additive adjustment to the baseline, used to adjust its level to more closely match outturn demand on the given Settlement Day. For Approved Baselining Methodology BL01, the calculation of the In Day Adjustment is defined in section 3.4.3 of this Baselining Methodology Document.
In Day Reference Window	A period immediately prior to despatch of a BM Unit, used to calculate an In Day Adjustment for each MSID Pair within that BM Unit. For Approved Baselining Methodology BL01, the In Day Reference Window is three hours long, as defined in section 3.4.3 of this Baselining Methodology Document.
MSID Baseline Value	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex S-2 of the BSC.
MSID Pair	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
MSID Pair Metered Volume	In relation to an MSID Pair to which Approved Baselining Methodology BL01 applies, the net Import of the MSID Pair (in a historical Settlement Period), calculated in accordance with section 3.4.2 of this Baselining Methodology Document.
Non-Working Day	A Settlement Day that is not a Working Day.
Participant Management Platform	An IT system established by Elexon that (among other functions) allows the SVAA to record notifications of MSID Pairs submitted by Suppliers and Virtual Lead Parties.
Secondary BM Unit	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Settlement Day	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.
Settlement Period	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-2 of the BSC.
Technical Assurance Agent	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.

Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value	In relation to an MSID Pair to which Approved Baselining Methodology BL01 applies, the baseline value calculated by SAA for the MSID Pair, prior to applying the In Day Adjustment. This is an intermediate data item within the BL01 methodology, calculated in accordance with section 3.4.2 of this Baselining Methodology Document.
Working Day	Has the meaning given to that term in Annex X-1 of the BSC.

3. Detailed Requirements for Calculation of MSID Baseline Values

3.1 Inputs to the calculation

The input data required to calculate MSID Baseline Values (for a Settlement Day D) is as follows:

- Details of the Baselined MSID Pairs for which data is to be calculated (and the Baselined BM Unit to which each Baselined MSID Pair belongs). This data is notified to SVAA by the Lead Party in accordance with BSC Procedure BSCP602.

- The Metering System Metered Consumption ($VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$) for each SVA Metering System in a Baselined MSID Pair. Metered data is required for the Settlement Day D, and as many as possible of the previous sixty Settlement Days. If insufficient Metered Data is available, it may not be possible to calculate MSID Baseline Values. The $VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$ values are in MWh, and are calculated by SVAA from metered data provided by Half Hourly Data Aggregators (HHDAs). The process for provision of metered data to SVAA by HHDAs is described in BSC Procedure BSCP503 ('Half Hourly Data Aggregation for SVA Metering Systems Registered in SMRS').

- Details of which Settlement Periods (if any) each Baselined BM Unit received an Acceptance from the NETSO. This information is sent to SVAA each day by the Settlement Administration Agent (the Daily Activations Report).

- Details (for each MSID Pair) of Settlement Days which should be treated as Event Days. These details are notified to SVAA by the Lead Party in accordance with BSC Procedure BSCP602

3.2 Outputs of the Calculation

The minimum required outputs of any approved Baselining Methodology (for a Settlement Day D) are:

- A Boolean (True or False) indicator of whether there was sufficient metered data available to calculate an MSID Baseline Value. This is required for every Metering System that is in a Baselined MSID Pair, and is reported to the Lead Party of the BM Unit.

- An MSID Baseline Value (MBV_{KiLj}) for each Metering System and Settlement Period. This is required for every Metering System that is in a Baselined MSID Pair (excluding those for which insufficient data is available). The MSID Baseline Value must be in units of MWh, and represent an estimate of what $VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$ would have been for that Metering System, in the absence of any Acceptance from the NETSO.

These outputs are required for all Baselined MSID Pairs (including Inactive MSID Pairs). However, the MSID Baseline Values calculated for Inactive MSID Pairs will not be used in subsequent Settlement calculations (and are available only for reporting and monitoring purposes).

In addition to these generic outputs (which apply to all approved Baselining Methodologies), specific Baselining Methodologies may produce additional outputs (for reporting and monitoring purposes), as specified in each relevant section below.

3.3 Summary of Approved Baselining Methodologies

The BSC allows for the possibility of multiple Baselining Methodologies (for example, to cater for different types of generation or demand side response). Section 4 below describes the process by which the BSC Panel may add or amend Baselining Methodologies. Currently there is a single approved Baselining Methodology (BL01) that will therefore be applied to all Baselined MSID Pairs.

Table 1 below summarises the key features of each approved Baselining Methodology:

Table 1 – Summary of Approved Baselining Methodologies

Methodology Id	Data range	Selection criteria	Selected data	Working Day	Non Working Day
BL01	60 days	Is a like day (e.g. working/non working)	Up to 10 days	Straight average over available data	Straight average of middle 2 days

3.4 Baselining Methodology BL01

The process by which Baselining Methodology BL01 calculates MSID Baseline Values (MBV_{KiLj}) for the Metering System(s) in a given MSID Pair on a given Settlement Day D can be summarised as follows:

1. Identify the required number of previous Settlement Days of the same type (Working or Non-Working) for which $VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$ data is available, for the Metering System(s) in the MSID Pair, as described in section 3.4.1 below. If insufficient days are available, an MSID Baseline Value cannot be calculated, and these Metering System(s) will be reported to the Lead Party as having insufficient data.

2. For each Settlement Period, calculate an Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value (for the MSID Pair) by averaging the $VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$ values of the corresponding Settlement Period in some or all of the previous days identified in step 1. See 3.4.2 below for details of which days are included in the average, and the treatment of clock change days (at the start and end of British Summer Time).

3. If the BM Unit containing the MSID Pair was issued with an Acceptance by the NETSO in any Settlement Period of the day, calculate an In Day Adjustment, and add it to the Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value – see section 3.4.3 below. Where no acceptance was issued, a separate In Day Adjustment will be calculated for each Settlement Period of

the Settlement Day (purely to facilitate assurance of the Baselining Methodology, not for purposes of Settlement).

4. Allocate the calculated baseline values to the Import or Export Metering System (depending on whether they are positive or negative) – see section 3.4.4 below.

3.4.1 BL01 Step 1 – Identify historical days with metered data

Step 1 of the BL01 process is to identify the historical Settlement Days (in the sixty-day window from day D–60 to day D–1) that will be used to calculate the baseline. The process begins with SVAA identifying all "**Eligible Days**" for the MSID Pair i.e. Settlement Days in the sixty-day window that:

- Are of the same time type (Working Day or non-Working Day) as day D;
- Have $VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$ values available for the Import Metering System and (if there is one) the Export Metering System. Note that this data does not have to relate to the current Settlement Run Type (i.e. SVAA will default to a previous Settlement Run for the same Settlement Day, if data is not available for the current Settlement Run);
- Have not been notified to SVAA by the Lead Party as being an Event Day for the Baselined MSID Pair (see Appendix A); and
- Are not 'clock change' days (i.e. the calendar days at the start and end of British Summer Time, currently the last Sunday of March and October).

Having identified the Eligible Days, those used to calculate the baseline will be selected (four for a non-Working Day, and up to ten for a Working Day), in accordance with Table 2 below:

Table 2 – Selection of Eligible Days for use in calculating the baseline

Day Type	No. of Eligible Days identified in the 60-day window	Historical Settlement Days used to calculate the baseline
Working Day	Ten or more Eligible Days	Ten most recent Eligible Days
Working Day	5 to 9 Eligible Days	All Eligible Days
Working Day	Less than five Eligible Days	No MSID Baseline Values will be calculated for the Metering System(s) in the MSID Pair, and they will be reported to the Lead Party as having insufficient data.
Non-Working Day	Four or more Eligible Days	Four most recent Eligible Days
Non-Working Day	Less than four Eligible Days	No MSID Baseline Values will be calculated for the Metering System(s) in the MSID Pair, and they will be reported to the Lead Party as having insufficient data.

3.4.2 BL01 Step 2 – Calculate Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value

Step 2 of the BL01 methodology is for SVAA to calculate an Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value (for each Settlement Period of the Settlement Day D), as follows:

a) Subtract the $VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$ value for the Export Metering System (if there is one) from the $VMMC_{HZaNLKji}$ value for the Import Metering System, in order to derive an MSID Pair Metered Volume (for each Settlement Period of each historical Settlement Day identified in step 1). This MSID Pair Metered Volume represents the net Import for the MSID Pair (with negative values representing net Export).

b) Identify the subset of historical Settlement Days (identified in step 1) that will be used to calculate the Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value:

    - For a Working Day, all of the six to ten Eligible Days identified in step 1 will be used; and

    - For a Non-Working Day, two of the four Eligible Days identified in step 1 will be used. The two selected will be the middle 2 of the four (ranking them in order of the total MSID Pair Metered Volume, summed over the Settlement Day)

c) For each Settlement Period in Settlement Day D, calculate the Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value as the arithmetic mean of the MSID Pair Metered Volume in the corresponding Settlement Period of each of the historical days identified in step (b).

Treatment of Clock Change Days

Where Settlement Day D is a clock change day, step (c) must take this into account when identifying the corresponding Settlement Period in each historical Settlement Day. When Settlement Day D is a 'long day', containing fifty Settlement Periods, the mapping is as follows:

- Settlement Periods 1-2 on Settlement Day D correspond to Settlement Periods 1-2 on the historical Settlement Day;

- Settlement Periods 3-4 on Settlement Day D also correspond to Settlement Periods 1-2 on the historical Settlement Day; and

- Settlement Periods 5-50 on Settlement Day D correspond to Settlement Periods 3-48 on the historical Settlement Day.

When Settlement Day D is a 'short day', containing forty-six Settlement Periods, the mapping is as follows:

- Settlement Periods 1-2 on Settlement Day D correspond to Settlement Periods 1-2 on the historical Settlement Day; and

- Settlement Periods 3-46 on Settlement Day D correspond to Settlement Periods 5-48 on the historical Settlement Day.

Note that these are the same rules used for Energy Contract Volume Notifications (in Section P of the BSC).

3.4.3 BL01 Step 3 – Calculate In Day Adjustment

The Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Values create a profile shape for a day based on previous days' data, but will not account fully for variations in factors such as weather and temperature. For this reason, In Day Adjustments are used to provide an up or down lift, ensuring the values used in Settlement calculations are better representative of conditions on the day.

The In Day Adjustment will consider actual Metered data over the three hour period up until Gate Closure. This will be compared to the calculated values and an additive adjustment applied to ensure that the profile created by the baseline best matches real data for the run up to the Settlement Period. In other words:

$$\text{In Day Adjustment} = \sum_j (\text{MSID Pair Metered Volume} - \text{Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value}) / 6$$

where $\sum_j$ represents summation over the six Settlement Periods in the "**In Day Reference Window**". The In Day Reference Window is defined as the three hour period ending at Gate Closure for the first Settlement Period in Settlement Day D for which the BM Unit containing the MSID Pair received an Acceptance from National Grid.

Note that:

- For an Acceptance in the first three hours of the Settlement Day, the In Day Reference Window will stretch back into the previous Settlement Day (D-1). In this case the calculation of the In Day Adjustment will require MSID Pair Baseline Values and MSID Pair Metered Volumes for day (D-1) as well as day D.

- If the MSID Pair Metered Volumes and/or MSID Pair Baseline Values required to calculate the In Day Adjustment are not available, SVAA shall set the In Day Adjustment to zero. This is most likely to happen if day D is the first Settlement Day for which data was available to calculate a baseline, but the In Day Reference Window falls partly or wholly into the previous Settlement Day.

- If the BM Unit containing the MSID Pair did not receive any Acceptances from the NETSO on Settlement Day D, there is no Settlement requirement to calculate an In Day Adjustment. But for assurance purposes (to allow monitoring of how well the Baselining Methodology is functioning), SVAA will calculate a separate In Day Adjustment for each Settlement Period of the Settlement Day – see section 3.4.3.1 below.

- Where an MSID Pair is dispatched multiple times on the same day, it will not be possible to calculate a second In Day Adjustment, as the data will have been contaminated by the first dispatch. Therefore the same In Day Adjustment will also be applied to the profile shape for any subsequent dispatches.

3.4.3.1 In Day Adjustments for Settlement Days without Acceptances

As explained above, the In Day Reference Window (for a BM Unit with one or more Acceptances) ends at Gate Closure for the first Settlement Period that has an Acceptance. This definition is intended to ensure that metered volumes during the In Day Reference Window (and hence the In Day Adjustment calculated from them) reflect the behaviour of the site in the absence of any Acceptance being issued.

If the BM Unit containing the MSID Pair did not have any Acceptances, SVAA will calculate a separate In Day Adjustment for each Settlement Period of the Settlement Day. For the

purposes of this calculation, the In Day Reference Window for each Settlement Period is defined as the period of three hours ending at Gate Closure for that Settlement Period.

This calculation is intended to produce MSID Baseline Values for each Settlement Period that reflect the values that would have been used in Settlement, had the BM Unit received an Acceptance starting in that Settlement Period. This will facilitate monitoring and analysis of the accuracy of the Baselining Methodology.

For the avoidance of doubt, the In Day Adjustments calculated in accordance with this section 3.4.3.1 do not affect Settlement (because by definition they relate to BM Units which have no Acceptances for which Settlement is required).

3.4.4 BL01 Step 4 – Calculate MSID Baseline Values

For each Settlement Period within Settlement Day D, SVAA will now calculate the MSID Baseline Values for the Import and Export Metering Systems within the MSID Pair.

For the Import Metering System:

MSID Baseline Value = Max (Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value + In Day Adjustment, 0)

For the Export Metering System (if there MSID Pair contains one):

MSID Baseline Value = – Min (Unadjusted MSID Pair Baseline Value + In Day Adjustment, 0)

4. Process for Amending this Baselining Methodology Document

Section S12.2 of the BSC requires the BSC Panel to keep this document updated:

12.2 The Panel shall review the Baselining Methodology Document from time to time and in any event if there is a significant change which may lead to historic metered data not reflecting future volumes due to but not limited to;

(a) significant changes to Network Charges; and

(b) events which lead to large changes to demand such as a National epidemic

and shall make such revisions to the Baselining Methodology Document as necessary.

For the purposes of BSC Procedure BSCP40 (Change Management) this document is a Category 3 BSC Configurable Item, meaning that it is not subject to the Modification Procedures in Section F ('Modification Procedures') of the BSC, or the Change Proposal process described in BSCP40. The Panel has agreed the following process for changes:

- It is the BSC Panel's decision whether to review or change the Methodology, but BSCCo or any Supplier or VLP can request them to do so;
- The BSC Panel may request assistance from BSCCo e.g. in analysing whether a change is needed;
- Unless otherwise agreed by the Panel, changes to the document will be drafted by BSCCo; and
- the Panel will consult with Parties in a manner appropriate to the scale and complexity of the changes before agreeing them.

It should be noted that any material change to the Methodology will require changes to Settlement systems, and the BSC Panel would take this into account when agreeing the effective date for any change.

Examples of possible reasons for a Supplier or VLP to request a change to the Methodology include (but are not limited to):

- Those identified in BSC Section S12.2; and
- Identification of specific generation or demand side response technologies that are not accurately baselined by the existing approved Baselining Methodology (or Methodologies).

APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF EVENT DAYS

Section S14 of the BSC and BSC Procedure BSCP602 specify the process by which Lead Parties may notify SVAA of Event Day (for a Baselined MSID Pair). A Party may treat a Settlement Day as an Event Day if the metered volumes for that MISD Pair on that Settlement Day are affected by:

i. Delivery of a Balancing Service;

ii. A Site outage;

iii. Equipment failure; and/or

iv. Site Disconnection.

The Lead Party must retain evidence that the Event Day met these criteria, and provide that evidence upon request to BSCCo, the BSC Auditor or the Technical Assurance Agent (if required for assurance purposes).