PARMS Guidance

You should read this guidance in conjunction with BSCP533 and its Appendices. This does not replace your responsibility to follow the BSCP or any associated obligations. It is not intended to cover every aspect of the Serials, but to help you understand the process.

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What is PARMS?

PARMS stands for the Performance Assurance Reporting and Monitoring System. It's a database containing information about how Suppliers and their Supplier Hubs are performing.

What does ELEXON use PARMS data for?

As part of the Performance Assurance Framework (PAF), we use a set of Performance Assurance Techniques (PATs) to help mitigate the Settlement Risks. We use PARMS data primarily to support the Performance Monitoring, Peer Comparison and Supplier Charge techniques[1], and to report to the Performance Assurance Board (PAB). Data from PARMS supports the BSC Audit and we periodically provide information to the BSC panel and other Panel Committees or Modification groups.

In particular, PARMS helps ELEXON monitor potential breakdown in communication within the Supplier hub, which could adversely affect the accuracy of Settlement if left unattended.

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[1] These processes are in BSCP533: PARMS Data Provision, Reporting and Publication of Peer Comparison Data and BSCP536: Supplier Charges

Who provides the data?

PARMS data comes from a variety of sources including:

- Suppliers

- Supplier Agents

- Supplier Meter Registration Agents (SMRAs)

- Supplier Volume Allocation Agent (SVAA)

Each data provider sends data to ELEXON from an authorised email address and contact. Data can only be accepted from that email address, which will be processed in the PARMS database.

How often is data provided?

PARMS data is provided monthly. Each calendar month is referred to as a reporting period.

- The SVAA provides data within seven Working Data (WDs) of the end of a reporting period.

- SMRAs provide data within 10 WDs of the end of a reporting period.

- Suppliers or Supplier Agents (on behalf of the Supplier) provide data within 20 WDs of the end of a Reporting Period.

These deadlines are in the PARMS reporting calendar, which we send to all identified data providers in November each year for the following calendar year. The calendar is also available on the BSC Website.

When should data be provided?

PARMS data should be provided by Suppliers once two criteria are met:

- They must be live in Market Domain Data (MDD)

- They must be trading (and therefore included in the P01270012 file submitted by the SVAA)

Until both of these criteria being met, PARMS data is not required regarding the Supplier. It is expected that the Supplier will know when these criteria have been met without ELEXON's intervention.

What data should be provided and what data will I receive?

Suppliers must submit their Data Provider Information (DPI) file and the SP04[3] Serial.

The DPI file is for a single reporting period, and contains information on which Supplier Agents a Supplier has appointed in each GSP Group, so that PARMS knows what data to expect from those agents.

As a Supplier, you receive a copy of any PARMS data regarding how you are performing from the SVAA and your Supplier Agents (known as a Third Party Report). You have five WDs after receiving this data to validate the information. You may chose not to apply data provided by your Supplier Agent if you believe the data is incorrect; however, you must ensure the Supplier Agent corrects and

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[2] P0127001: Suppliers Trading / Ceased Trading in GSP Groups
[3] SP04 / P0142001: SP04 – Installation of HH Metering

re-submits all data and that the Performance Assurance Administrator (PAA) is aware of any data issues you may have identified during this period.

Agents must submit all relevant PARMS Serials. See below for more detail concerning PARMS Serials.

What are PARMS Serials?

PARMS data is provided in reports referred to as Serials. A Serial is a defined area for measuring a Supplier or Supplier Agents' performance against key industry processes. The majority of PARMS Serials are submitted by Supplier Agents. The notable exceptions to this are the DPI and SP04 PARMS Serials which are submitted by the Supplier.

The Serials are defined from obligations in the BSC or Code subsidiary documents. For example SP04 – 'Installation of Half Hourly (HH) Metering' – relates to the obligation to install HH metering at a site, which has qualified for HH Metering.

Each Serial has one or more Standards associated with it. A Standard is a performance measure contained within a Serial. Using the SP04 as an example again, the Standards are:

1. The number of Days for which a HH Meter should have been installed

2. The number of Days for which a HH Meter was not installed, when it should have been

3. The percentage of Days for which a HH Meter was not installed, when it should have been

Further information on PARMS reports and PARMS reporting can be found in BSCP533: PARMS Data Provision, Reporting and Publication of Peer Comparison Data and its two appendices BSCP533 Appendix A; Data provider File Formats and Appendix B: PARMS Calculation Guidelines.

There are four different types of PARMS Serials:

Serials measuring missing data:

- SP15, HM12, NM12 and NC11

Serials measuring the timeliness of data being sent:

- SP11, SP12, SP13, SP14, HM11, HM14, NM11

Serials measuring the quality of the data sent:

- HM13

Serials measuring compliance against the obligations to install HH Metering:

- SP04

Inclusions and Exclusions: Data Collector Reporting

Read this table in conjunction with the **Key** below.

Serial	Trigger	Inclusions	Exclusions
SP11 – Timely appointment of agents	Receipt of D0155	- Change of Supplier (CoS)/Change of Agent (CoA) Events* - Erroneous - Both Energised and De-Energised - New Connections – include against all standards	++ Duplicate D0155s _U - UUUU - UMS
SP12 – Timely notification of changes to the Data Aggregator (DA) via D0148	Receipt of D0148 with change of DA information	- CoS/CoA Events* - If more than one D0148 is received with the same DA in the same Reporting Period but with a different Effective From Date (EFD) the latest EFD should be used. _U - Both Energised and De-Energised - New Connections – include against all standards - Erroneous	- Any D0148s that do not contain changes to DA details ++ Duplicate D0148s - UUUU - UMS
SP13 - Timely notification of changes to the Meter Operator Agent (MOA) via D0148	Receipt of D0148 with change of MOA information	- CoS/CoA Events* - If more than one D0148 is received with the same MOA in the same Reporting Period but with a different EFD the latest EFD should be used. _U - Both Energised and De-Energised - New Connections – include against all standards - Erroneous	- UUUU ++ Duplicate D0148s - UMS - Any D0148s that do not contain changes to Meter Operator Agent details

Serial	Trigger	Inclusions	Exclusions
SP15 – Missing Appointments of Agents	Unique Appointments and Missing D0148s for MOAs and DAs. Missing is when a D0148(s) informing the Data Collector (DC) of the identity of the MOA and DA has not been received. This should continue to be reported as a single missing instance until both the MOA and DA identity is known.	• Both Energised and De-Energised • New Connections – include against all standards • Erroneous • _U	• ++ Duplicate D0155s • UUUU • UMS
HM11 - Timely Sending of Half-Hourly (HH) Meter Technical Details (MTDs)	Receipt of D0268s	• Standard 1 should be a count of all unique D0268s received • Meter Change • Both Energised and De-Energised • Erroneous • _U	• New Connections – exclude from all standards • CoA/CoS Events • Duplicate D0268s • UUUU • UMS • Supplier sourced HH smart Meters as identified by D0155s with a Retrieval Method (J0098) of 'S'
HM12 – Missing HH MTDs	Unique Appointments and Missing D0268s Missing is when a D0155/ D0148 has been received, but no associated D0268 has been received.	• CoS/CoA Events* • Erroneous • UUUU • _U • Both Energised and De-Energised sites must be included for Standard 1 • New Connections must be included against Standard 1 only	• ++ Duplicate D0155s / D0148s • UMS • De-Energised sites must be excluded from Standards 2-7 • New Connections must be excluded from Standards 2-7 • Supplier sourced HH smart Meters as identified by D0155s with a Retrieval Method (J0098) of 'S'

Serial	Trigger	Inclusions	Exclusions
HM13 – Quality of HH MTDs	Receipt of D0268s The Serial will measure how many times the HH MTDs were re-sent with the same Metering System Meter Technical Details EFD where there has been a change in a key field of the D0268. See BSCP533 Appendix B for details on key fields.	• New Connections – include against all standards • Both Energised and De-Energised • Erroneous	• If the J1254 (MSMTD EFD) is different these instances should be excluded to allow for legitimate updates to MTDs. • _U • UUUU • UMS • Duplicate D0268s • Supplier sourced HH smart Meters as identified by D0155s with a Retrieval Method (J0098) of 'S'
HM14 - Timely HH Meter Investigation Requests	Receipt of D0002s	• New Connections – include against all standards • Both Energised and De-Energised • Erroneous	• _U • UUUU • UMS • Duplicate D0002s
NM11 - Timely Sending of Non-Half-Hourly (NHH) MTDs to Non-Half- Hourly Data Collectors (NHHDCs)	Receipt of D0150s	• Meter Change • Both Energised and De-Energised • Erroneous • _U	• New Connections – exclude from all standards • UUUU • UMS • Duplicate D0150s
NM12 – Missing NHH MTDs	Unique Appointments and Missing D0150s Missing is when a D0155/ D0148 has been received, but no associated D0150 has been received.	• CoS/CoA Events* • Both Energised and De-Energised • New Connections must be included against Standard 1 only • Erroneous • _U • UUUU	• ++ Duplicate D0155s / D0148s • UMS • New Connections must be excluded from Standards 2-7

Serial	Trigger	Inclusions	Exclusions
NC11 – Missing NHH Meter Reads & History from Old NHHDC to New NHHDC	Unique Appointments and Missing D0010 & D0150 Missing is when a D0155 has been received but no associated D0010 and D0152 has been received from the old NHHDC. This should continue to be reported as a single missing instance until both the D0010 and D0152 have been received for that appointment.	• Both Energised and De-Energised • The latest data for receipt of the D0010 and D0152 will be used. If either the D0010 or D0152 is not received this will still be classed as missing until both flows are received • UUUU • Erroneous • _U • New Connections must be included against Standard 1 only	• UMS • ++ Duplicate D0155s • New Connections must be excluded from Standards 2-7

Key	
++	Duplicate D0155s or D0148s. Where a newly received D0155 has the same registration details as the previously held D0155, it should not be counted. Those instances where the DC EFD (J0219) and the effective from Settlement Day (J0049) and the Supplier ID are the same should be excluded e.g. D0155s sent for a change of Read Cycle or change of contract. Where the Agent ID, and the Agent EFD and the Supplier's effective from Settlement Date (J0049) are the same as the previous D0148, these instances should be excluded (the Agent ID and Agent EFD are Serial specific, please see BSCP533 and Appendices for details).
_U	Unknown Grid Supply Point (GSP) Group – All serials allow for unknown GSP Group. However, it should only occur in some of the serials. Where this appears in the exclusion column it is because the serial in question is triggered by a data flow in which the GSP Group is mandatory and therefore should not be loaded without it. If an unknown GSP Group is reported in such a serial this is allowed, and will highlight a potential issue.
UUUU	Unknown Agent (either DC or MOA only). The serials noted as excluding UUUU are those in which an unknown agent should not occur.
UMS	Unmetered Supply instances. These can be identified by the: Half-Hourly – D0289 J0082 Non-Half-Hourly - D0152 or D0052 J0082
De-Energised	De-Energised Metering System Identifiers (MSIDs) – can be identified from a D0139
New Connections	New Connections – can be identified from: Half-Hourly – A D0268 J1689 Event Indicator set to 'A' Non-Half-Hourly and Half-Hourly – A D0148 J0459 Agent Status flag where an 'old' Non-Half-Hourly Meter Operator Agent (NHHMOA)/Half-Hourly Meter Operator Agent (HHMOA) is not specified See below for more information on reporting New Connections.
Erroneous	Erroneous flows are considered to be those which have been received and are subsequently identified as being sent in error. You should continue to report against erroneous flows up until the point where you have identified them as erroneous and received subsequent flows or have an audit trail to inform you that this is the case. At this point, you should then exclude them from reporting.
Unique Appointment	Unique Appointments can be identified from the D0155 and D0148 flows. See * below for further information
*	There is a possibility that the same Metering System will be included twice in the same month after undergoing Change of Supplier, followed by a Change of Agent. However, as both may have impacted Settlement they should both be included.
Meter Change/ Material Change to MTDs	Should only include those MTDs relating to a change to or of the Metering System. It should not include instances where there is an associated Change of Agent (the submission following a change of agent is captured in HM12 and NM12) Half-Hourly – To identify if a material change to or of the Metering System has occurred, you should use the list in BSCP14. Please also refer to the relevant section of BSCP533 Appendix B. Non-Half-Hourly – If a change to or of the Metering System has occurred, one or more of the fields in the D0150 will have changed. If this change indicates a material change to the Metering System, it must be reported against. Further information is included in the section titled "NM11" below.

Inclusions and Exclusions: Meter Operator Agent Reporting

Read this table in conjunction with the Key below.

Serial	Trigger	Inclusions	Exclusions
SP11 – Timely appointment of agents	Receipt of D0155	• CoS/CoA Events* • Both Energised and De-Energised • New Connections – include against all standards • Erroneous	• ++ Duplicate D0155s • _U • UUUU • UMS
SP14 – Timely Notification of Changes of the Data Collector (DC) via D0148	D0148 with change of DC information	• New Connections – include against all standards • CoS/CoA Events* • If more than one D0148 is received with the same DC in the same Reporting Period but with a different EFD the latest date will be used. • _U • Both Energised and De-Energised • Erroneous	• Any D0148s that do not contain changes to Data Collector details • ++ Duplicate D0148s • UUUU • UMS
SP15 – Missing Appointments of Agents	Unique Appointments and Missing D0148s for MOAs and DCs Missing is when a D0148(s) informing the MOA of the identity of the DC has not been received.	• Both Energised and De-Energised New Connections – include against all standards • Erroneous • _U	• ++ Duplicate D0155s • UUUU • UMS
HM12 – Missing HH MTDs	Unique Appointments and Missing MTDs Missing is when a D0155 has been received, but there have been no associated MTDs received	• CoS/CoA Events* • Erroneous • New Connections must be included against Standard 1 only • Both Energised and De-Energised sites must be included for Standard 1 only • UUUU • _U	• ++ Duplicate D0155s • UMS • New Connections must be excluded from Standards 2-7 • De-Energised sites must be excluded from Standards 2-7 • Supplier sourced HH smart Meters as identified by D0155s with a Retrieval Method (J0098) of 'S'
NM12 – Missing NHH MTDs	Unique Appointments and Missing MTDs Missing is to be considered as when a D0155 has been received, but there have been no associated MTDs received	• CoS/CoA Events* • Erroneous • New Connections must be included against Standard 1 only • Both Energised and De-Energised • UUUU • _U	• ++ Duplicate D0155s • UMS • New Connections must be excluded from Standards 2-7

Key	
++ Duplicate D0155/D0148	Duplicate D0155s or D0148s.
	Where a newly received D0155 has the same registration details as the previously held D0155, it should not be counted. Those instances where the MOA EFD (J0210) and the Effective From Settlement Day (J0049) and the Supplier ID are the same should be excluded e.g. D0155s sent for a change of Read Cycle or change of contract.
	Where the Data Collector ID (J0205), and the Data Collector EFD (J0219) and the Supplier's effective from Settlement Date (J0049) are the same as the previous D0148, these instances should be excluded.
_U	Unknown GSP Group – All serials allow for unknown GSP Group. However, it should only occur in some of the serials. Where this appears in the exclusion column it is because the serial in question is triggered by a data flow in which the GSP Group is mandatory and therefore should not be loaded without it. If an unknown GSP Group is reported in such a serial this is allowed, and will highlight a potential issue.
UUUU	Unknown Agent (either DC or MOA only). The serials noted as excluding UUUU are those in which an unknown agent should not occur.
UMS	Unmetered Supply - MOA should not be appointed to UMS. It would be expected that UMS appointments would be rejected by MOA.
De-Energised	De-Energised MSIDs – can be identified from a D0139
New Connections	New Connections – can be identified from: Half Hourly – A D0268 J1689 Event Indicator set to 'A' Non Half Hourly – A D0148 J0459 Agent Status flag where an 'old' NHHMOA is not specified
Erroneous	Erroneous flows are considered to be those which have been received and are subsequently identified as being sent in error. You should continue to report against erroneous flows up until the point where you have identified them as erroneous and received subsequent flows or have an audit trail to inform you that this is the case. At this point, you should then exclude them from reporting.
Unique Appointment	Unique Appointments can be identified from the D0155 and D0148 flows. See * below for further information
*	There is a possibility that the same Metering System will be included twice in the same month after undergoing a Change of Supplier, followed by a Change of Agent. However, as both may have impacted Settlement they should both be included.
MTDs	With regards to NM12 and HM12, MTDs refer to D0268s or D0150s only.

Working Day and use of time stamping the flow

There are two points to be aware of when calculating WDs:

1. The Effective From Date (EFD) within the flow

2. The time stamp of the flow

For the purposes of serials a Working Day is Monday to Friday, from 09:00 to 17:00 (Excluding Bank Holidays in England and Wales). Therefore, knowing both the time and date at which a flow was received is very important for accurate PARMS reporting.

For example, where a data flow is received at 16:59, +290WDs after the Effective From Date (EFD) it must be reported against the standard that reports before RF, even though it's unlikely to have been processed on the same day (in time for the RF run). Similarly, if a flow is received on the same date as the EFD, this should be reported as received 1WD late.

To calculate the number of WDs, you need to sum the EFD to the receipt of the flow.

In the scenario that the EFD is 27 October 2015 and the flow was received on 27 October 2015 at 15:00, this would be 1WD late.

In the scenario that the EFD is 27 October 2015 and the flow was received on 27 October 2015 at 21:00, the flow would be counted as received on 28 October 2015 as it was received after 17:00 on 27 October 2015, and is therefore reported as 2WDs late.

For reference, MDD contains a list of all WDs.

Capturing Snapshot Instances

Serials reporting against 'missing' data compare the number of unique registrations within a snapshot period, against how many are missing relevant data.

It is important that when counting the number of days 'missing', the count should take place from the EFD of the appointment, up until the date the snapshot was taken. Due to this, it is important for the snap shot to be taken at approximately the same time each month.

An illustration of which unique appointments should be counted:
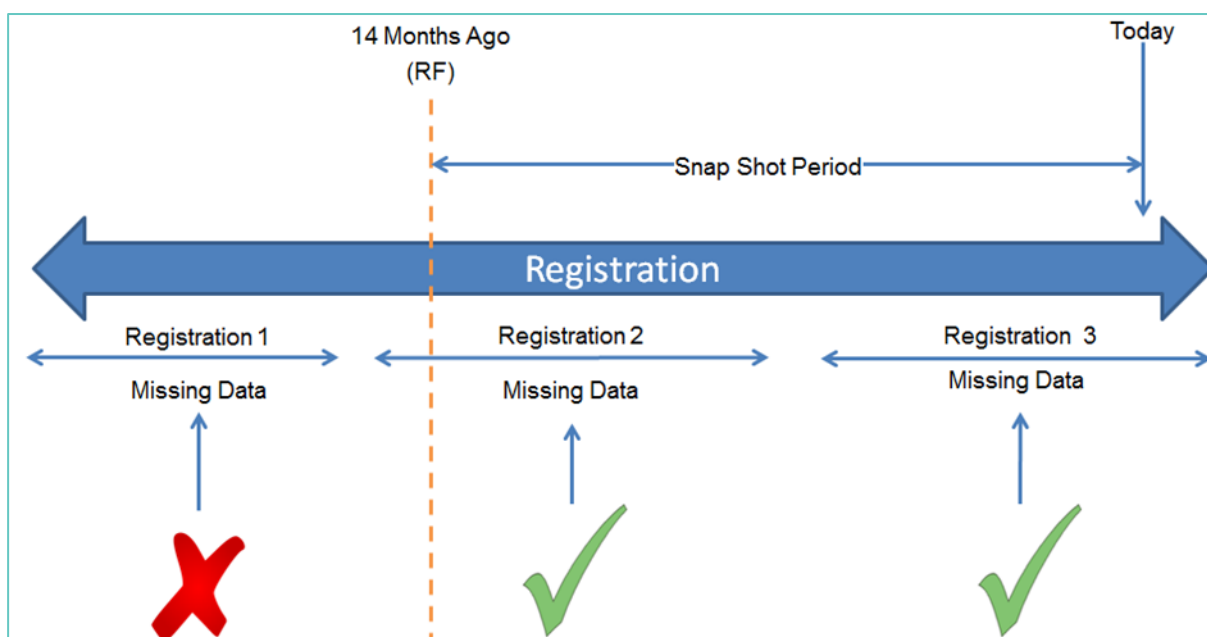
Only the unique appointments which have been open for at least 1 WD within the snapshot period should be counted. Whilst the reporting agent may have been appointed for longer than 14 months with no breaks in its appointment, it should only include Registrations 2 and 3 in its PARMS reporting. It should then ascertain which of Registrations 2 and 3 have received their relevant data flows and which has not.

In order to create an accurate report detailing missing data, the following steps should be adhered to:

1. Start of snapshot period (RF) should be ascertained

2. End of the snapshot period / day snapshot taken should be scheduled monthly, roughly the same point each month

3. All unique appointments which have been open for at least one WD within the snapshot period should be captured. For these appointments you should identify if the relevant data is missing or not.

NB. Where a unique appointment is only open for a single WD ascertain if this is an erroneous appointment or not with the relevant Supplier and Agent. If it is then these should be excluded. Proof pertaining to this type of exclusion must be auditable.

Snapshot Serials look back 14 months inclusive. For example, if a snapshot is taken at 15:00 on 14 August 2015 then any activity after this time will not be picked up in this reporting period, it will be picked up in the following reporting period. Snapshot Serials should then calculate the

number of WDs between an EFD of the registration (from the D0155) and the date of the snapshot day.

PARMS Serials which use the snapshot day concept:

SP15 - Missing Appointments of Agents

HM12 – Missing HH Meter Technical Details (MTDs)

NM12 – Missing Non HH (NHH) MTDs

NC11 – Missing Non HH (NHH) Meter Reads & History from Old NHH Data Collector (NHHDC) to New NHHDC

Capturing Timely Instances

Serials which measure timeliness compare the data received within a reporting period (a calendar month) against the EFD of the data received; these are then reported by reconciliation run.

It is important when counting the number of days late; the count should take place from the date the data was received to the EFD of the data, not to the end of the reporting period.

An illustration of what should be counted:
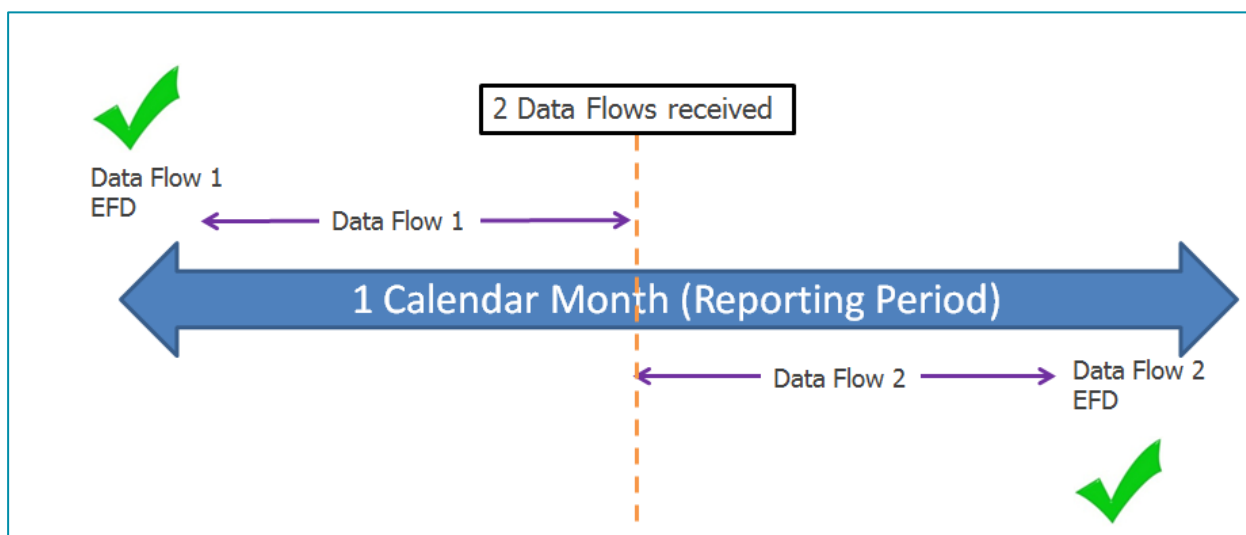
In the above illustration two data flows are received on the same day. Both should be counted within the reporting period.

If the EFD of the data flow is in the past or the same as the date received, it should be counted as late. Counting the number of WDs late a flow is received will determine which reconciliation run it fits in and therefore which standard(s).

If the data is received on a non-WD, the data should be counted as received, but the count should start on the first working day after the receipt of the data.

NB. If the first WD after receipt of the data falls within the next Reporting Period, this instance should be picked up in the next Reporting Period. In reality the impact on Settlement and Performance in this instance is the same and therefore if it is reported in the previous or next Reporting Period has minimal impact.

'SP' Serials – Important information for submitting HH and NHH PARMS data

Where a serial is exclusively HH or NHH you should only include the relevant data i.e. HH data in a HH serial and NHH data in a NHH serial.

Where a serial can have HH and NHH data, you should take the following approach:

Data Collectors

Serial	Sector	Submission
SP11	HH and NHH	Separate Files
SP12	HH and NHH	Separate Files
SP13	HH and NHH	Separate Files
SP15	HH and NHH	Separate Files

Separate Files: Two submissions should be made, for serials where you are a HH and NHH Data Collector. For example, if you were submitting SP11 as a NHH and HH DC you would submit SP11 once with the Role Code C (found in the file header - ZHD) and once with the Role Code D (found in the file header - ZHD) e.g.

ZHD|P0224001|**C**|HHDC|Z|POOL|20110530080543	ZHD|P0224001|**D**|NHDC|Z|POOL|20110530080543
SUB|**H**|X|SUPP|20110430|M	SUB|**N**|X|SUPP|20110430|M
X11|_A|3|3|0|0|3|0|0|0	X11|_A|3|3|0|0|3|0|0|0
SUB|H|X|SUPB|20110430|M	SUB|N|X|SUPB|20110430|M
X11|_B|3|3|0|0|3|0|0|0	X11|_B|3|3|0|0|3|0|0|0
ZPT|6|253654872	ZPT|6|253654872
Note: Check sum is not correct	*Note: Check sum is not correct*

You may wish to name your files slightly differently from the File Naming Format as specified in BSCP533 Appendix A, to add a character to distinguish between your HHDC and your NHHDC submissions, for example:

ELEX2241_**C**.JUL

ELEX2241_**D**.JUL

Meter Operator Agents

Serial	Sector	Submission
SP11	HH and NHH	Single File
SP14	HH and NHH	Single File
SP15	HH and NHH	Single File

Single File: There is only a single role code for Meter Operator Agents (M); no distinction is made between a HHMOA and a NHHMOA. Therefore, one submission should be made for those serials where you are a HH and NHH Meter Operator Agent, including information for both market sectors in this single submission. For example, if you are submitting SP15 as a HH and NHH MOA you would submit one file with the Role Code M (found in the file header - ZHD) and include both HH and NHH data in the file (denoted by the sub headers – SUB). For example;

ZHD|P0228001|**M**|XXXX|Z|POOL|20110530080543

SUB|**N**|X|SUPP|20110430|M

X15|_A|3|3|0|0|3|0|0

SUB|**H**|X|SUPB|20110430|M

X15|_B|3|3|0|0|3|0|0

ZPT|6|253654872

Note: Check sum is not correct

If you submit this data as two separate files, PARMS will overwrite the first submission with the second, potentially leaving you with no data against one market sector and may cause your associated Supplier to incur Supplier Charges.

Further PARMS Serial Clarification - SP12

This Serial measures Suppliers notifying HHDCs and NHHDCs on changes to the HHDA and NHHDA via the D0148 flow. This section provides additional clarity on what should be counted.

The Serial should measure whether there has been a change to the Data Aggregator (the D0148 has been sent updating the DA information). You will need to use the J0459 Agent Status Flag in the D0148 to determine that it is a change to the Data Aggregator.

- Standard 1: count the number of D0148s received within the reporting period where the DA information is updated.

- Standard 2: count the number of D0148s not received before the EFD of the new DA.

- Standards 3 – 7: count the number of WDs between receipt of the D0148s and the EFD of the new DA as per the WD parameters set out in BSCP533 Appendix B, where the D0148 arrived after the DA EFD.

Where DA information appears on a D0148, DCs will need to check the Agent Status Flag (J0459) for DA. Where this is 'N' for New, these instances should be reported against for all standards (as applicable).

SP15 will capture missing D0148s where the existing or new agent is being notified of the new or old agent respectively.

Further PARMS Serial Clarification - SP13 and SP14

The principles applied to SP12 should be applied to SP13 and SP14, in that these Serials should only capture changes to the agent that is being reported on.

- SP13: DCs should only report on D0148s where the MOA Status is New (J0459)

- SP14: MOAs should only report on D0148s where the DC Status is New (J0459)

- SP15: DCs and MOAs capture missing D0148s where the existing or new agent is being notified of the new or old agent respectively

Further PARMS Serial Clarification - HM12 & NM12

HM12 measures whether a HH agent is missing MTDs. This section clarifies what should be included in each standard of the PARMS submission.

NM12 measures whether a NHH agent is missing MTDs. This section clarifies what should be included in each standard of the PARMS submission.

- **New Connections**: Whilst this Serial is triggered by a Change of Agent, and as a result, a newly connected site would not have a historic agent, for the purposes of Standard 1 (Count of Unique Registrations Held within 14 Month Period), new connections should be included. However, for Standards 2-7, new connections should be excluded. This can be identified through the D0268 J1689[4] or D0148 J0459[5] for HM12 and the D0148 J0459 for NM12. See the Inclusions and Exclusions Tables at the beginning of this document.

- **Energisation**: Energised and de-energised sites should be included in Standard 1. All appointments for de-energised MSIDs, (NHH and HH) whether for new connections or otherwise should be excluded from Standards 2-7. De-energised MSIDs can be identified using the D0139 data flow.

- **Change of Measurement Class**:

  a. MOA Reporting NM12 or HM12: Upon a Change of Measurement Class (CoMC) a HH MOA should receive NHH MTDs and a NHH MOA should expect HH MTDs in order to carry out the CoMC. Where these are not received, they should be reported as missing against all standards.

  b. DC Reporting NM12 and HM12: Upon a Change of Measurement Class (CoMC) a HH DC should receive HH MTDs and a NHH MOA should receive NHH MTDs only. Where these are not received, they should be reported as missing.

In the HH market it is assumed that all new Metering Systems are energised. HHDCs will therefore begin submitting default data into Settlement until they receive a D0139 explicitly stating that the Metering System is de-energised. As such, instances should be included until they are known to be de-energised. See the Inclusions and Exclusions Tables at the beginning of this document.

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[4] Event Indicator
[5] Agent Status - Existing, New or Old

NM11 and items to include as a "Material Change"

NM11 measures NHHMOAs sending NHH MTDs to NHHDCs following a change to or of the Metering System. To identify this, any D0150s with a material change to the Metering System should be reported against.

BSCP514 contains a list of the key data fields which identify a change to a HH meter. There is no equivalent list in the NHH sector; therefore it was not possible to include a list in BSCP533. For the avoidance of doubt, you may consider a change to any of the following fields to be a material change to the Metering System:

J Item	Description
J0454	CT Ratio
J0300	Effective From Settlement Date {SCON}
J0501	Meter Current Reading
J0004	Meter Id (Serial Number)
J0010	Meter Registration Id
J0475	Meter Register Multiplier
J0474	Meter Register Type
J0483	Meter Type
J0478	Number of Register Digits
J0076	Standard Settlement Configuration Id
J0455	VT Ratio
J1254	Effective From Settlement Date {MSMTD}

HM13 and items to include as a "Material Change"

HM13 measures the quality of the HH MTDs that have been sent by the HHMOA. It is based on the assumption that if any MTDs have had to be re-sent with updated information, the original data submitted was incorrect.

The Serial measures how many times the HH MTDs were re-sent with the same EFD were a key data field has changed. The BSCP514 and BSCP533 Appendix B contain a list of the key data fields which identify a change to a HH MTDs.

J Item	Description
J0428	Outstation ID
J0004	Meter ID (Serial Number)
J0469	Measurement Quantity ID
J0475	Meter Multiplier
J0432	Pulse Multiplier
J0454 & J0455	CT and / or VT ratios
J0470	Access to Metering Equipment at Password Level 3 Outstation Password (Level 1)
J0476	Associated Meter ID (where there is a main and check Meter)
J0418	Meter CoP on a change of Code of Practice

There is no NHH equivalent to the HM13. This is primarily due to the level of data inquiry required, the large volume of MTDs in the NHH sector, and the fact that NHH MTDs are spread over up to three different flows (D0150, D0149 and D0313). Secondly, the level of impact on Settlement should a single HH MTD flow be incorrect is significantly higher than that of incorrect MTDs for a NHH site.

There are only three standards for HM13

- Standard 1: Total number of D0268s received within a reporting period.

- Standard 2: Total number of D0268s which are resubmissions with the same EFD and with a key data field change.

- Standard 3: Number of Meter Systems affected by resubmitted MTDs.

Note: this Serial will not record where invalid MTDs are sent multiple times with no key data fields changed as these would likely not load in a DC system. If this does occur, it should eventually lead to a D0001 being raised and will therefore be reported under HM14.

Frequently Asked Questions

1.   Which standard ones (1) should be the same?

Presuming the snapshot is taken at the same time, for Standard 1 (for each market sector):

DCs: SP15, HM12, NM12 and NC11

MOAs: SP15, HM12 and NM12

2.   How does SP15 tie in with the other serials?

SP15 ties in with HM12, NM12 and NC11. SP15 reports on those appointments where the D0148 has not been sent. Where the appointment relates to a CoS/CoA event an unknown agent should be reported in HM12, NM12 and NC11 as appropriate. For example a NHHDC reports in SP15 that Supplier AAAA has failed to notify it of the NHHMOA for 10 appointments. Presuming that all of the NHHMOAs have failed to send the D0150, the same NHHDC should report in NM12 that it has failed to receive (is missing) 10 D0150s from Supplier AAAA.

3.   Should I report all D0002s received from HHMOAs in the HM14 serial, even if the D0002 does not relate to a D0001?

Yes – the Serial is measuring whether the HHMOA can send the D0002 in a timely manner, the sending of this flow may not be directly triggered by the D0001. In the scenarios where the D0002 has been sent for a Proving Test it is still important the HHDC is informed in a timely manner (the timescales for the Proving Test process are aligned to the Fault Investigation).

In addition, the D0002 does not have any special flags or identifiers to highlight whether it is being used in the Proving Test process or the Fault Investigation process.

4.   What is a data flow?

BSCP514 covers the format of data flows the PARMS serials use to report performance within the Supplier hub.

Data flows can be received in a variety of different formats, via the Data Transfer Network (DTN), any other Electronic or other method, as agreed as long as the data transfer and receipt is auditable and the required data items are included as defined the SVA Data Catalogue and/or the Data Transfer Catalogue (DTC).

For the purposes of PARMS reporting, the method of data transfer does not matter (within the confines of the BSC), as long as it is transferred as required and in a timely manner.

5.   How should lost supplies be counted in HM12 / NM12?

This should be reported by the DC. They have an obligation to report all unique appointments up to RF. With regards to registrations they could discount those for which they were only appointed for one day and those for which the appointment was backed out (these are the common scenarios pointing to an erroneous appointment).

6.   How should disconnected supplies be counted?

Where a site is disconnected and therefore de-energised they should be excluded from standards 2-7 but they should still be reported as a unique registration in standard 1.

7. **Where MTDs have been received for the current unique registration, should they still be counted as missing for the previous unique registration?**

If the MTDs have been received from the latest MOA then both instances should only be counted in standard 1. If MTDs have not been received in either instance then both instances should be counted against standards 1-7 (as applicable).

Need more information?

For more information please contact the **BSC Service Desk** at bscservicedesk@cgi.com or call **0370 010 6950**.