

CP Assessment Report

CP1479 'Updates to the Defined Metering Points in Codes of Practice 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10'

ELEXON



Committee

BSC Panel

Recommendation

Approve

Implementation Date

2 November 2017
(November 2017 Release)



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About This Document

This document is the Change Proposal (CP) Assessment Report for CP1479 which ELEXON presented to the Imbalance Settlement Group (ISG) and Supplier Volume Allocation Group (SVG) on 21 February 2017 and 28 February 2017 respectively. The SVG approved the CP but the ISG was unable to make a unanimous decision. As this CP therefore reverts to the Panel for decision this document has been updated to capture the final views of the committees.

There are seven parts to this document:

- This is BSC Panel paper 263/11A. It provides details of the solution, impacts, costs, and proposed implementation approach. It also summarises the ISG and the SVG's initial and final views on the proposed changes and the views of respondents to the CP Consultation.
- BSC Panel 264/11B contains the proposal form.
- BSC Panel 264/11C-G contain the proposed redlined changes to deliver the CP1479 solution.
- BSC Panel 264/11H contains the full responses received to the CP Consultation.
- BSC Panel 246/11I contains the detailed rationale provided by the ISG member who did not support CP1479.

1 Why Change?

What are the BSC Requirements?

Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) [Section K 'Classification and Registration of Metering Systems and BM Units'](#) requires Parties responsible for flows of electricity at Systems Connection Points (SCPs), and flows of electricity to or from Plant or Apparatus connected to the Total System at Boundary Points (BPs), to measure and record these flows using compliant Metering Equipment.

[Section L 'Metering'](#) requires Metering Equipment to comply with the requirements set out in the relevant Code of Practice (CoP), i.e. the version which is current at the time the Metering Equipment is first registered as a Metering System under the BSC.

If the Metering Equipment does not comply with the requirements of the relevant CoP, the Metering Equipment must comply with a Metering Dispensation. The Metering Dispensation application process is set out in [BSC Procedure \(BSCP\) 32 'Metering Dispensations'](#). The Panel delegated responsibility to the SVG and the ISG to consider Metering Dispensation applications.

The Defined Metering Points in Codes of Practice 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10

The CoPs define the points at which responsible Parties are required to measure flows of electricity for Settlement purposes. These points of measurement are the Defined Metering Points (DMPs) and relate to SCPs and BPs. In CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 these are set out in Appendix A of each document and cover a range of different connection scenarios¹. CoPs 6, 7, 8 and 9 define the DMP in the main body of each document and this CP does not impact these DMPs.

The CoPs also state the limits of accuracy of measurement required at the DMPs, whether or not the measurement transformers for the Metering System are located at the DMP.

There are three scenarios where the person responsible for registering the Metering Equipment as a Metering System(s) (i.e. the Registrant) would need to apply for a Metering Dispensation in relation to the DMP:

1. Where the Registrant cannot install the measurement transformers at the DMP due to practical or financial reasons. In other words, the Actual Metering Point (AMP)² does not coincide with the DMP. Thus, the Metering System may not be able to maintain measurement accuracy within the limits set out in the relevant CoP at the DMP. The Registrant must consider applying electrical loss adjustments to correct the accuracy of the Metering System as part of the Metering Dispensation application. The electrical loss adjustments can either be implemented in the Meter itself or in the Data Collector's system to ensure measurement accuracy is maintained at the DMP.
2. Where the Registrant installs the measurement transformers at the DMP, but this doesn't coincide with the point of connection/commercial interface. In this case, the Registrant can seek to maintain CoP measurement accuracy limits at the point of connection/commercial interface. If so, the Registrant needs to apply for a

¹ E.g. a generator connecting to a Distribution System or a generator connecting to the Transmission System.

² The AMP is where the measurement for the Metering System takes place (e.g. the location of the measurement transformers) and this may or not coincide with the DMP. Where it does not, the Registrant requires a Metering Dispensation.

Metering Dispensation to correct the accuracy of the Metering System for electrical losses from the DMP to the point of connection/commercial interface. This will maintain CoP measurement accuracy limits at the point of connection/commercial interface.

3. Where a Registrant chooses to install Metering Equipment at a location that is not the DMP, for example they wish to install Metering Equipment at the point of connection/commercial interface. They may want to do this because they do not wish to correct for losses to the point of connection/commercial interface. In this case, the Registrant can apply for a Metering Dispensation to meet the accuracy limits set out in the CoP at the AMP rather than at the DMP.

What is the issue?

In 2013, ELEXON identified discrepancies between the points of measurement defined in the BSC and Half Hourly (HH) CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 (i.e. the DMPs), and the actual physical points of connection at certain types of sites. These discrepancies could potentially cause avoidable Metering Dispensation applications which could result in additional associated time and resource to process. ELEXON proposed potential solutions to the ISG at its meeting in November 2013 ([ISG151/01](#)).

As a result of this paper, on 6 February 2014 ELEXON raised [Issue 54 'Discrepancies between the points of measurement required in the BSC and the CoPs and the physical points of connection'](#). ELEXON presented the Issue 54 Final Report to the BSC Panel on 12 June 2014 ([BSC Panel 225/13](#)).

Issue 54 found that all of the DMPs listed in Appendix A of CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 are defined as being at the point(s) of connection between Systems (i.e. at SCPs) or between Systems and Customers/Generating Plant (i.e. at BPs), except in three cases:

Case 1: The DMP between the Distribution System of an LDSO (with no other parties connected) and the Transmission System is defined as: 'at the lower voltage side of the supergrid (connected) transformer (SGT)';

Case 2: The DMP between a Generating Plant and the Transmission System is defined as: 'at the high voltage side of the generator transformers and station transformer(s)'; and

Case 3: The DMPs between an External System and the Transmission System are specifically defined as certain points on circuits at the Sellindge (for the Anglo French Interconnector) and Auchencrosh (for the Moyle Interconnector) substations. There are no such descriptions of the DMPs for the newer BritNed or East-West External Interconnectors which connect to the Transmission System.

The consequences of the DMPs as currently defined in the above cases are detailed below.

Case 1

Where an LDSO's Distribution System connects to the Transmission System at a Grid Supply Point (GSP) (with no other parties connected), the Transmission System owner installs the measurement transformers at the lower voltage side of its SGT (i.e. at the DMP). In almost all cases this does not coincide with the point of connection/commercial interface to the Distribution System of the LDSO/commercial interface with the LDSO. The distance between the lower voltage side of the SGT to the LDSO's circuit or busbar(s) can

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range from tens of metres to hundreds of metres. Where the distance between the DMP and the point of connection/commercial interface is fairly large, e.g. hundreds of metres, this can result in Registrants applying for Metering Dispensations to apply loss adjustments to the Metering System for electrical losses in the cable or lines to the point of connection/commercial interface.

In the past five years LDSOs raised eight Metering Dispensations related to this issue. Therefore, this issue could result in Registrants applying for more Metering Dispensations in the future.

Case 2

In 1993 the 'numeric' CoPs were developed for England and Wales, with the commercial boundaries for existing generators subsequently established as the high voltage side of the generator and station transformers (referred to as the commercial interfaces). The DMP for Generating Plant connecting to the Transmission System has remained the same since then and through British Electricity Trading and Transmission Arrangements (BETTA) go-live.

In Scotland, prior to BETTA, some existing Generating Plant, for example hydro and gas turbine Generating Units, had measurement transformers installed on the lower voltage side of the power transformers that connected them to the Transmission System.

As part of BETTA, the Authority approved 18 Metering Dispensations for existing Generating Plant to leave the measurement transformers on the low voltage side of Transmission System connected power transformers. ELEXON notes that these Metering Systems are compensated to the high voltage side of these power transformers to comply with the DMP in the relevant CoP. Therefore, the power transformers are treated as generator or station transformers.

Since 2005, the majority of new Generating Plant connections to the Transmission System in Scotland measure flows at the registered BPs (points of connection/commercial interfaces). The power transformers that connect these Generating Plants to the Transmission System are owned by the Transmission System owner and we have therefore considered them part of the Transmission System. Arguably, based on the most relevant DMP definition for such a connection, they should instead be metered on the high voltage side of these power transformers and have a Metering Dispensation to compensate for losses to the point of connection/commercial interface.

ELEXON has elected not to require Registrants to apply for Metering Dispensations on the basis that the DMP, which is defined with respect to transformers, is not really applicable to these connections. Instead, ELEXON has deferred to the BSC requirement that refers to determining flows at the BP, which is typically where the Imports and Exports are measured.

This creates uncertainty about whether a Metering Dispensation is required.

Case 3

The DMP description for External Interconnectors is very specific about the location of the DMPs for two External Interconnectors which are already in operation but does not include any reference to any other existing External Interconnectors or potential new ones.

ELEXON has confirmed that the existing Transmission System-connected External Interconnectors either have:

- measurement transformers located at the point of connection/commercial interface to the Transmission System for the two External Interconnectors and at the BP for the new ones (because they are not included in the list so there is no definition of DMP for them); or
- a Metering Dispensation in place for the AMP not being at the point of connection/commercial interface.

Because the DMP for the two existing External Interconnectors is too specific, it is not clear to developers, Meter Operator Agents (MOAs) and Registrants where the DMP should be for new External Interconnectors. In addition, by defining these two existing DMPs specifically, CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 are not future-proofed in case new External Interconnectors connect to the Transmission System.

Issue 54 Group recommendations

The Issue 54 Group agreed that the following changes are required to the DMPs in CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 to address the three cases identified:

- change the DMP for a single LDSO connecting to the Transmission System to be 'at the point of connection' and create a generic Metering Dispensation for where Metering Equipment cannot be located at the point of connection for practical reasons for the above, but within an agreed distance;
- change the DMP for Generating Plant connecting to the Transmission System to be 'at the point of connection' to remove any ambiguity about where Metering Equipment needs to be installed; and
- create a generic definition for the External Interconnector DMP as 'at the point(s) of connection to the TS' to prevent the need for further changes to the HH CoPs.

The Issue 54 Group therefore agreed that CPs should be raised to progress the changes identified.

Proposed solution

ELEXON raised [CP1479 'Updates to the Defined Metering Points in Codes of Practice 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10'](#) on 23 November 2016. The CP amends CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 in order to resolve the three issues highlighted and implement the recommendations in the Issue 54 Report.

Solution to case 1

This CP proposes to change the DMP between a Distribution System of an LDSO (with no other parties connected) and the Transmission System within 50 metres from the point of connection/commercial interface (please note this distance was subject to a consultation question). This is because in some cases it is not possible to install measurement transformers at the point of connection/commercial interface for practical reasons.

This approach will allow measurement transformers to be installed at the most practical location, within a certain distance from the point(s) of connection/commercial interface (e.g. within 50 metres). Where any power transformer sits between the AMP and the new DMP, a site specific Metering Dispensation will still be required.

This will clarify where flows of electricity at GSPs should be made for Settlement purposes. It will also reduce the number of Metering Dispensation applications that ELEXON receives by allowing measurement transformers to be installed at the point of connection/commercial interface (or within an agreed distance (e.g. 50 metres)).

Solution to case 2

This CP proposes to change the DMP for Generating Plant connecting to the Transmission System to be 'at the point of connection/commercial interface'.

Solution to case 3

CP1479 proposes to make the DMP between any (future) External Interconnectors and the Transmission System the point of connection/commercial interface, rather than specify all the existing External Interconnectors. ELEXON also proposes to extend the definition of the DMP to include External Interconnectors which could connect to a Distribution System of a LDSO to further future-proof CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10.

Proposer's rationale

Case 1

In the past three years ELEXON received eight Metering Dispensation applications related to GSP Metering Equipment being located at the DMP for new SGTs, but where the DMP does not coincide with the point of connection/commercial interface. The Registrant (i.e. the LDSO) has in each of these cases requested a Metering Dispensation to correct for the electrical line (or cable) losses to the point of connection/commercial interface.

ELEXON has regular discussions with National Grid about the energisation of new circuits at GSPs. We are therefore aware of 5 new circuits at GSPs to be registered by the beginning of April 2017. Work at GSPs is ongoing and over the course of 2017 and 2018 there will be more new circuits added to GSPs. We do not have numbers of circuits for this future work at the moment. If the definitions for DMPs highlighted in the cases described above remain unclarified, any new GSPs and new circuits at existing GSPs could potentially

result in many avoidable applications for Metering Dispensations for the Registrant to correct for electrical losses between the DMP and the point of connection/commercial interface.

Applications for Metering Dispensations take time and resource from the Registrant, ELEXON, the Metering Dispensation Review Group (MDRG) and the BSC Panel Committees to progress. The proposed solution, with its generic Metering Dispensation, will allow a more efficient registration process for any non-compliant Metering Systems (i.e. where the measurement transformers cannot be installed at the new DMP but can be installed within an agreed distance from the new DMP).

The Issue 54 Group noted that if the distance between the AMP and the point of connection/commercial interface is less than 50 metres compensation for electrical losses is not required. One Issue Group Member made some high level calculations which suggested that around 1,500m of 132kV cable between the AMP and point of connection/commercial interface does not have a material effect on losses and was not at a level within the accuracy of the metering itself (i.e. 0.5%). The Issue Group noted that this suggests that 50 metres may be shorter than what might intuitively have been expected. However, it was agreed overall for the 50 metres figure to be included in a CP as a starting figure and see what industry's views are (please see the proposed consultation questions).

Case 2

Changing the DMP between Generating Plant and the Transmission System to the point of connection/commercial interface will remove any ambiguity about where Registrants need to install Metering Equipment.

Prospectively, this will remove the requirement to install Metering Equipment on the high voltage side of the Transmission System owner's power transformer. This will also avoid the need for the Registrant to apply for a site specific Metering Dispensation to account for power transformer losses from the high voltage side of the Transmission System owner's power transformer to the point of connection/commercial interface on the low voltage side.

Case 3

ELEXON anticipates that many new External Interconnectors will connect to the Transmission System (and possibly to a Distribution System of a LDSO) in the future as Europe integrates electricity networks. Therefore it would be prudent to update the CoPs to clearly state that the DMP for all External Interconnectors is 'at the point(s) of connection' to future-proof CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10. Defining the DMP as the point of connection/commercial interface will also clarify to developers/MOAs/Registrants where the DMP should be for new External Interconnectors.

Proposed redlining

Attachments C-G contain the changes to the Code Subsidiary Documents (CSDs) to deliver CP1479. These include minor changes agreed by the ISG and SVG after the industry consultation, as explained in Sections 6 and 7.

Housekeeping Change

The redlining includes an additional Housekeeping Change to remove the word 'operator' when referring to 'Transmission System operator'. This applies to Appendix A in CoPs 1, 2,

3, 5 and 10. These Housekeeping Changes have been included in response to the ISG discussions on [CP1422 'Add a Defined Metering Point for an Offshore Transmission Connection Point to the HH Codes of Practice'](#) at [ISG163](#). The ISG believed references to the transfer of electricity should be in relation to a Transmission System, not the Transmission System operator.

ELEXON also recommends that the redlining includes Housekeeping Changes to change the wording in any DMPs which reference connections to a 'Licensed Distribution System Operator' to a 'Distribution System operated by a Licensed Distribution System Operator' for consistency with the ISG's suggestion.

ELEXON also recommends minor Housekeeping Changes to ensure consistency of the wording used for the DMPs across each Appendix A of CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10.

3 Impacts and Costs

Central impacts and costs

CP1479 will require changes to CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10. No system changes are required and there will be no impact on BSC Agents.

Under the [BSC Baseline Statement](#) the ISG is responsible for CoPs 1 and 2, the ISG and the SVG jointly own CoP3 while the SVG owns CoPs 5 and 10. Although we are changing documents that are jointly owned or solely owned by the SVG, there is no impact on Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA). In fact, the scope of the CP is changing the DMPs registered in Central Volume Allocation (CVA). The changes are in Appendix A 'Defined Metering Point', which is a generic Appendix that appears in all these CoPs.

Central Impacts	
Document Impacts	System Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CoP1• CoP2• CoP3• CoP5• CoP10	<i>None</i>

Central costs

The central implementation costs for CP will be approximately £240 (one ELEXON working day) to implement the relevant document changes.

BSC Party & Party Agent impacts and costs

CP1479 is expected to impact ELEXON, generators, Registrants (CVA), the Transmission Company, LDSOs, Interconnected System Operators and CVA MOAs.

The Transmission Company will be impacted (as National Grid, owner of the Transmission System in England and Wales) because it often installs Metering Equipment at the DMP for GSPs, in England and Wales, which the LDSO registers in Settlement. Similarly the Transmission System owners in Scotland may be impacted if they provide Metering Equipment for GSPs and generators in Scotland.

Registrants (CVA) will need to register the Metering Equipment which has been installed at the point of connection/commercial interface to the Transmission System (or seek a Metering Dispensation where they cannot install Metering Equipment at the DMP).

LDSOs and Interconnected System Operators are impacted as Registrants of GSP Metering Systems and Interconnector Metering Systems respectively.

CVA MOAs will be impacted because they need to ensure Metering Equipment is compliant with the relevant CoP (on behalf of the Registrant) and notify the Registrant if not.

No other BSC Parties or Party Agents are expected to be impacted.

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BSC Party & Party Agent Impacts

BSC Party/Party Agent	Impact
Generators	Changes will be required to implement the solution
Registrants (CVA)	
Transmission Company	
LDSOs	
Interconnected System Operator	
CVA MOAs	

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4 Implementation Approach

Recommended Implementation Date

CP1479 is proposed for implementation on **2 November 2017** as part of the November 2017 Release.

Within the next quarter, we are expecting to raise another CP related with Issue 54 with an implementation date of 2 November 2017. This CP will also impact CoPs 1, 2, 3 and 5. Therefore, we believe the Implementation Date of CP1479 should be aligned with the Implementation Date of the related potential CP.

ISG's initial views

The ISG considered CP1479 at its meeting on 13 December 2016 ([ISG188/08](#)).

An ISG Member noted that if 50 metres is the maximum distance where Metering Dispensations for losses are not required, this figure should be specified in the redlined texts. In addition the ISG noted that if any power transformers lie between the point of connection and the AMP a site specific Metering Dispensation would be required, therefore the redlined texts should probably refer to the AMP as being within this distance and at the same voltage. ELEXON clarified that the redlined text states that there must only be cable/line between the point of connection and the AMP. The ISG was satisfied that this would address its concerns. An ISG Member suggested that the redlined texts need not refer to 'at or within 50 metres of the point of connection' but simply say 'within 50 metres of the point of connection'.

An ISG Member noted that it is not clear what the BP for some wind farms is. There is also confusion about the distinction between DMP, AMP, BP, commercial boundary and point of connection. ELEXON noted that the requirement is for flows at BPs to be measured by Metering Equipment compliant with the relevant CoP, and then the CoPs specify the location where overall accuracy should be maintained. The BP and DMP can coincide but we highlighted two cases when this does not happen (Cases 1 and 2). ELEXON also added that in Scotland this is even more complicated because the power transformers are often owned by the Transmission System owner and they are considered part of the Transmission System. As such these wind farms do not have generator transformers therefore the DMP is confusing. For example, it states the DMP is at the high voltage side of the generator transformer and station transformer(s) when there are no generators (or station transformer) at many of these wind farms.

An ISG Member noted that in Scotland the BP is the low voltage side of the power transformer. In England and Wales, the generator's transformers for larger stations are owned by the generators so the BP is on the high voltage side of the generator's transformers. The ISG Member asked ELEXON if the Issue 54 discussed the consistency of the BPs. ELEXON replied that this issue was discussed.

An ISG Member noted that, while the rationale for Case 1 is clear, it is not the same for Case 2 and 3. The BSC is not explicit about how commercial boundaries should be determined. The commercial boundaries are determined by commercial agreements between the Transmission Company and the connected Party and this may not necessarily be in the interests of BSC Parties as a whole.

The Chairman also added that ELEXON had recently published a consultation as part of its Review of Metering Dispensations and non-standard BM Unit Applications. The consultation provides ISG Members and BSC Parties with the opportunity to elaborate on the concerns regarding the definition of DMPs as raised during the meeting.

SVG's initial views

The SVG considered CP1479 at its meeting on 3 January 2017 ([SVG191/08](#)).

An SVG Member suggested that 100 metres might be a better maximum distance value between the AMP and the new DMP compared to the 50 metres suggested by the Issue 54 Group. This additional distance would have insignificant impact on loss apportionment, but

would be more accommodating of almost all situations regarding the substation boundary (fence) and the point of connection to the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) assets.

ELEXON noted that the ISG had already agreed to ask a question on whether 50 metres was appropriate, and that it would therefore include this suggestion as part of this question.

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6 Industry Views

This section summarises the responses received to the CP Consultation. You can find the full responses in Attachment H.

Summary of CP1479 CP Consultation Responses				
Question	Yes	No	Neutral/ No Comment	Other
Do you agree with the CP1479 proposed solution?	3			
Do you agree that the draft redlining delivers the intent of CP1479?	2	1		
Will CP1479 impact your organisation?	1	1	1	
Will your organisation incur any costs in implementing CP1479?	1	1	1	
Do you agree with the proposed implementation approach for CP1479?	3			
Do you agree with the suggested maximum distance value of 50 metres in relation to the proposed solution for Case 1? An SVG Member has suggested that 100 metres might be more appropriate for the reasons outlined in Section 5.	2	1		
Do you have any further comments on CP1479?	1	2		

We received three responses to the CP Consultation. All the respondents agree with the proposed solution which improves the clarity of the requirements. Only one respondent will be impacted by the implementation of CP1479. Another respondent agreed with the SVG Member's suggestion that 100 metres seems to be more appropriate than 50 metres while other two respondents agreed that 50 metres is the most appropriate maximum distance value.

Comments on the proposed redlining

Comments on the CP1479 Proposed Redlining		
Document & Location	Comment	ELEXON's Response
CoPs 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 Appendix A paragraph 1	"A party may install..." There is only one following bullet point, so the text should read "shall" instead of "may" and the bullet point is not required as there is only one option	ELEXON agreed with the respondent's suggestion and changed the redlined texts accordingly.

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ISG's final views

The ISG considered CP1479 at its meeting on 21 February 2017 ([ISG191/05](#)).

An ISG Member noted that in the past the BSC wanted the flow at the commercial boundary between assets of the Transmission System/Distribution System and the user, the BP being defined this way, whereas the CoP stated that the metering was to be at the DMP, which can be located somewhere else. For example, for generators where National Grid owns the transformer, the DMP is still on the High Voltage (HV) side but the BP is on the Low Voltage (LV side).

ELEXON noted that the aim of CP1479 was attempting to reflect what should be the case with regards to where the DMP and BP should be, but there is some ambiguity with several cases, causing confusion for some Parties not knowing where to put the metering in certain situations.

The ISG Member noted that this issue is inconsistent between England, Scotland and Offshore sites. Two ISG members added that when the transmission company or the distribution company owns the transformer, then the losses are shared, whereas if the user owns it the losses are not shared. If a Party does not own the transformer itself it is exposed to extra risk and would still have local connection charges.

ELEXON noted that something similar could be going on with Distribution System connections as the DMP has always been the point of connection for a generator or a Customer for a Distribution System.

Another ISG Member noted that they supported the SVG Member who considered that 100 metres was preferable to 50 metres of cable or line, noting that you could potentially have 1500 metres of cable without a significant impact on losses. ELEXON considered that either 50 or 100 metres could be an appropriate distance. The ISG unanimously agreed that 100 metres would be more appropriate, and that this change should be made to the redlining.

An ISG Member noted that a declaration of capacity of the circuit and resistance on it would be preferable. ELEXON noted that this CP was intended to make the process of setting up meters as smooth as possible and not require additional communication/Metering Dispensations to be submitted. An ISG Member noted that while the losses would be negligible, increasing the distance allowed could also increase the risk that any future changes to the network would affect the loss.

ELEXON proposed that this check of distance and voltage of cable/line could be integrated into the review of site diagrams that occurs when a brand new connection is made, as part of the routine questions that are asked.

An ISG Member expressed concerns about a future situation in which a Modification was raised about who should be responsible for losses, and noted that this CP would then have to be undone. ELEXON responded that this CP and its recommendations should be judged based on the information available now, and that an assessment would be done on a potential future modification based on the situation at that point. There is no reasonable way to determine what the content of a future Modification would be and therefore it should not impact a decision now.

An ISG Member noted that they disagreed with the CP, not on the issue of circuit distance, but on a more fundamental level, that the current DMP support potentially more equitable allocation of losses.

Final decision

The ISG has:

- **AGREED** the amendments to the proposed redlining for CoPs 1, 2, and 3 for CP1479 made following the CP Consultation, plus an additional change in the circuit distance from 50 metres to 100 metres;
- **APPROVED** the proposed changes to CoPs 1, 2 and 3 for CP1479; and
- **RECOMMENDED** by majority (all but one ISG member) that the Panel approves CP1479 for implementation on 2 November 2017 as part of the November 2017 BSC Systems Release.

SVG's final views

The SVG considered CP1479 at its meeting on 28 February 2017 ([SVG193/04](#)).

The Chairman noted the low number of consultation responses for this CP and asked if SVG members were able to offer any insight on why this was. SVG members indicated that this was because their organisations did not have strong opinions on the CP and therefore would not have been able to add to the arguments already in the consultation document. Given the wider industry workload, they had therefore not responded.

The SVG unanimously agreed with the ISG's decision to change the maximum distance to 100 metres. An SVG member commented that mathematically the change made no difference but would provide more flexibility. We have therefore amended the redlined attachments to include this change as agreed by the ISG and SVG.

ELEXON verbally updated the SVG on the ISG's discussion, including the views of the ISG member who disagreed with the CP, since the ISG meeting had occurred since the SVG paper was submitted. The SVG noted that the ISG and SVG are required to assess whether the CP would better facilitate the achievement of the Applicable BSC Objectives when compared with the current BSC baseline. It noted that the ISG member appeared to agree that the CP was better than the baseline, and that their concerns related to possible future Modifications to the BSC and/or other Codes regarding the definition of transmission and generation assets. The SVG believed that this was not an appropriate argument against approving the CP, noting that any future BSC Modification Proposal or CP could amend the CoP provisions implemented by CP1479.

The SVG unanimously agreed that CP1479 would be better than the current baseline and so should be approved. Members commented that the proposed solution will give more flexibility for complex sites.

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Final decision

The SVG has:

- **AGREED** the amendments to the proposed redlining for CoPs 3, 5 and 10 for CP1479 made following the CP Consultation, plus an additional change in the circuit distance from 50 metres to 100 metres;
- **APPROVED** the proposed changes to CoPs 3, 5 and 10 for CP1479; and
- **APPROVED** CP1479 for implementation on 2 November 2017 as part of the November 2017 Release.

Appendix 1: Glossary & References

Acronyms

Acronyms used in this document are listed in the table below.

Acronyms	
Acronym	Definition
AMP	Actual Metering Point
BETTA	British Electricity Trading and Transmission Arrangements
BP	Boundary Point
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code (<i>Industry Code</i>)
BSCP	Balancing and Settlement Code Procedure
CMRS	Central Meter Registration Service
CoP	Code of Practice
CP	Change Proposal
CPC	Change Proposal Circular
CSD	Code Subsidiary Document
CVA	Central Volume Allocation
DMP	Defined Metering Point
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
GSP	Grid Supply Point
HH	Half Hourly
ISG	Imbalance Settlement Group (<i>Panel Committee</i>)
LDSO	Licensed Distribution System Operator
MDRG	Metering Dispensation Review Group
MOA	Meter Operator Agent
SCP	Systems Connection Point
SGT	Supergrid transformer
SVA	Supplier Volume Allocation
SVG	Supplier Volume Allocation Group (<i>Panel Committee</i>)
TC	Transmission Company

External links

A summary of all hyperlinks used in this document are listed in the table below.

All external documents and URL links listed are correct as of the date of this document.

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External Links		
Page(s)	Description	URL
2 and 9	BSC Sections page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/balancing-settlement-code/bsc-sections/
2	BSCP page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/bscps/
4	ISG 151 page on the ELEXON website	http://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg151/
4	BSC Panel 225 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/bsc-panel-225/
4	Issue 54 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/smg-issue/issue-54/
7	CP1479 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/change-proposal/cp1479/
8	CP1422 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/change-proposal/cp1422/
8	ISG163 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg-163/
12	ISG188 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg-188
15	ISG191 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg191/
16	SVG193 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/svg-193/