Beginner's Guide to Settlement Performance for Suppliers Webinar – follow up questions

1. **Do the weekly reports come by email?**
    a. Yes, your OSM should be sending your weekly reports each Monday. If you are not receiving reports and would like to please speak with your OSM. If you don't know who your OSM is please check the BSC Signatories Webpage or email OSMmanagement@elexon.co.uk.

2. **What are the available weekly reports?**
    a. There are 7 standard reports available:
        i. SO-009: Volume of Energy Settled on Actuals – These graphs give an in-depth look at HH and NHH performance at each Settlement Run.
        ii. SO-010: NHH MSIDs Settling on Default EACs – This data is a snapshot of the number of NHH MSIDs settled on Default EACs and the data is sourced from the PARMS Serial HC01 (Half Hourly Estimates at RF).
        iii. SO-011: Supplier Performance Ranking Report (% NHH Energy) – This chart shows each NHH Supplier their performance against all other NHH Suppliers (MPIDs are anonymised). Performance is ranked at RF, R3 and R2 for NHH performance against the 97% standard.
        iv. SO-012: MSID Count Chart – This chart breaks down the NHH MSIDs per Grid Supply Point (GSP) Group that are settling on Actual compared with estimated data. It shows the Number of MSIDs under Actual and Estimated and the Energy associated with these MSIDs. The chart shows the percentage of MSIDs settling on Actuals per GSP Group.
        v. SO-014: Volume Analysis Report – This report provides detailed analysis of performance for each Supplier ID per GSP Group, highlighting specific geographical areas to target for performance improvements
        vi. Supplier Reporting Pack – The Supplier Reporting Pack is a Word file that collates the SO-009, SO-010, SO-011 and SO-012 graphs and charts in an easy to read package.
        vii. Profile Class Analysis - The Profile Class Analysis report illustrates the total count of MSIDs and sum of energy for the whole market by GSP group and Profile Class. Energy is represented in MWh and NHH Energy is annualised, HH energy is daily consumption. This report is a snapshot at SF for a particular Settlement Date. This report is produced at the start of the month.

3. **Does the SO-011 report show all suppliers, small, medium and large?**
    a. Yes, the report can be split by size of Supplier (small, medium and large) and NHH/HH.

4. **What does 'GSP' mean?**
    a. GSP stands for Grid Supply Point. This is point at which energy is taken from the Transmission System into the Distribution System.

b. The country is divided into 14 geographic areas at these Grid Supply Points, known as GSP groups.

c. As a Supplier, you can look at your performance in each of the GSP groups using the weekly reports to help identify where there may be performance issues.

5. Can you provide more detail on monitoring HH performance?

a. We monitor HH performance through Settlement Risk 81: the risk that HHDCs do not enter valid Meter readings resulting in old/default data entering Settlement. It applies only to Settlement of import MC C Metered sites. To measure performance against this risk we apply the standard in the Code that states that for all Settlement Runs (from SF onwards) Suppliers should settle 99% of energy on Actuals.

b. When we measure Settlement Risk 81 we are looking only at Measurement Class C import meters. Measurement Class E performance is measured using Settlement Risk 81b. We do not currently report on performance for Measurement Classes F and G.

c. For HH Suppliers, the D0235 data flow will be of particular interest. The D0235 flow is the Half Hourly Aggregation Exception Report. This is sent from the HHDA to the Supplier and the HHDC, to identify registration anomalies between Supplier Meter Registration Service (SMRS) data and HHDC data. Anomalies include:

   i. Data that has been received, but was not expected;

   ii. Data that has been received, but was expected from a different Data Collector;

   iii. Data that has not been received, was expected and the meter was Energised;

   iv. Data that has been received, but was not expected because the meter was considered De-energised;

   v. Data that has been received from the incorrect Supplier.

d. Suppliers need to ensure these exceptions are resolved efficiently. Failure to resolve exceptions reported by the D0235 exception report will result in no data or, erroneous data for a Metering System being provided by the HHDA for use in Settlement.

e. For more information on this flow and how to manage it you may want to read our guidance note on 'Exception Reporting in the HH Market'.

6. What level of performance checks are applied for other parties such as MOA/DA/DC?

a. Meter Operator Agents (MOAs) receive monthly dashboards for their performance against the following PARMS Serials: NM12, HM12, and HM13. These look at missing Meter Technical Details (MTDs) for both NHH and HH, and the quality of HH MTDs.

b. Agent performance (MOA/DA/DC) is also reviewed through the BSC Audit and TAPAP checks.

c. Performance issues identified through these Performance Assurance Techniques, and others, may result in the Agent being placed into EFR.

7. What happens if an error isn't picked up in the 14 month window? What happens if you miss the DF window?

a. Once a Settlement Day has been subject to the Final Reconciliation Run (RF Run), you shouldn't change any data for that day unless the Metering System in question is subject to an upheld Trading Dispute.

b. There are two options for correcting partially crystallised or fully crystallised data:

   i. Gross Volume Correction (GVC) – GVC is a technique used to correct errors relating to partially crystallised data. Where an erroneous Meter Advance Period spans the date of the latest RF Run, you cannot withdraw the AA, EAC and reading(s) for that period. We usually refer to this as a 'part crystallised' error. You can, however, use GVC to correct the total volume of energy during the Meter Advance Period, without changing the volume of energy that has already been subject to RF Runs.

   ii. Trading Dispute – The Disputes process is a way for BSC Parties to correct errors in Settlement that have affected Trading Charges. It allows for energy that was incorrectly calculated to be re-calculated, and the corrected Trading Charges distributed accordingly.