## **Proposal for a Capacity Market Rules Change**



**Reference number** (to be completed by *Ofgem*): **CP303** 

Name of Organisation(s) / individual(s): Electricity Settlements Company (ESC)	Date Submitted: 17.10.17
Type of Change:	If applicable, whether you are aware of an alternative proposal already submitted which this proposal relates to:
☐ Amendment	tins proposar relates to.
☑ Addition	Click here to enter text.
☐ Revoke	
☐ Substitution	
Proposal summary (short summary, suitable for published description on our website)	
To allow the use of Metering Equipment that does not meet the minimum accuracy classes specified in Schedule 7 (Bespoke Technical Requirements) where it can be demonstrated that the Overall Accuracy of the Metering Systems is within the allowed limits.	
What the proposal relates to and if applicable, what current provision of Rules the proposal relates to (please state provision number):	
The proposal relates to Schedule 7 Bespoke Technical Requirements	
Description of the issue that the change proposal seeks to address:	
Following two years of completing Metaring Tests there are hove been instances where the Overell	

Following two years of completing Metering Tests there are have been instances where the Overall Accuracy of the Metering System is within the allowed limits specified in Section D of the Bespoke Technical Requirements (Schedule 7) but the Metering Equipment installed does not meet the minimum accuracy classes specified in Schedule 7 (Bespoke Technical Requirements) resulting in a failed Metering Test and the Capacity Provider having to install new Metering Equipment. For example, a Metering System would be compliant with Schedule 7 for a Meter Type 3 installation when the Overall Accuracy (demonstrated through calibration test certificates) was within the allowed ±1.5% limits but a Class 0.5 VT (with a calibration Test Certificate showing an error at working burden of 0.4%) was installed, a noncompliant Class 1.0 CT (with a calibration Test Certificate showing an error at working burden of 0.4%) and a Class 1 Meter (with a calibration Test Certificate showing an error no worse than  $\pm 0.2\%$ ) was installed; in this scenario the Capacity Provider would have to install Class 0.5 CTs to be compliant with the Rules and pass the Metering Test even though the Overall Accuracy at worst would be +1.0% and well within the allowed limit of  $\pm 1.5\%$ . This would require a site outage and complex and expensive works to be undertaken when there is no risk to the settlement of the Capacity Market as Overall Accuracy is being maintained. Where it can be demonstrated that the Overall Accuracy of the Metering System is within the allowed limits the Capacity Provider should not have to undertake Metering Equipment replacement.

If applicable, please state the proposed revised drafting (please highlight the change): Section J. Measurement Transformers

29A. Where Measurement Transformers installed do not meet, or exceed, the minimum accuracy class specified in Tables 6 and 7 they may be used where the Metering System can be demonstrated to be within

the relevant overall accuracy allowed limits specified in Section D. Accuracy Requirements in these Bespoke Technical Requirements.

Analysis and evidence on the impact on industry and/or consumers including any risks to note when making the revision - including, any potential implications for industry codes:

This will prevent Metering Tests being failed and rectification plans requiring expensive site outages and equipment installations being implemented where Overall Accuracy is maintained and there is no risk to Settlement in the Capacity Market.

**Details of Proposer** (please include name, telephone number, email and organisation):

Click here to enter text.

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