RETAIL ENERGY CODE

Guidance on Electricity Metering Points - MHHS

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1 CHANGE HISTORY

This document is under the responsibility of the REC Metering Expert Panel (RECMEP), they will annually review the document to ensure its accuracy and relevance is maintained.

This document relates to Market-wide Half Hourly Settlement (MHHS) migrated Metering Points only – for non-migrated Metering Points please refer to Guidance on Electricity Metering Points.

If, when reading this document, you find any required amendments, or there are further examples that should be included within the document, please contact the REC Code Manager at enquiries@recmanager.co.uk.

Version Number	Implementation Date	Reason for Change
0.1	N/A	Creation of new Category 3 guidance document to support MHHS implementation - for review by Metering Expert Panel
1.0	MHHS Milestone M8 'Code changes delivered'	Approved by Metering Expert Panel

2 INTRODUCTION

In the identification of any Metering Point, the following priorities shall apply:

1. The principles set out in section 3.1 shall be applied, in accordance with the guidance set out in paragraph 3.2.
2. In the event of any conflict between the principles and the guidance, or where the guidance does not apply to a particular Metering Point, the principles shall take precedence over the guidance and the guidance is not to be taken as any limitation on the principles.
3. If an Electricity Supplier and a Distribution Network Operator (DNO) dispute the application of the principles to any Metering Point, the DNO's decision on the matter shall be final and binding.
4. Nothing in the guidance shall be taken to oblige a DNO to support or provide any particular Metering Point configuration in any particular case.

3 PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE

3.1 PRINCIPLES

A Metering Point shall only exist for each supply of electricity where it is both feasible for the supply to be provided by a separate supplier and the metering configuration can stand alone in terms of the accurate recording of consumption except in the case of Related Metering Points and Pseudo Metering Points where more than one Metering Point may exist.

For every Advanced Metering Point there may exist up to eight associated Pseudo Metering Points, or more if agreed with all affected Parties, at any one time.

3.2 GUIDANCE

The following examples provide descriptions of 11 metering configurations solely for the purpose of this guidance and states the number of Metering Points which may exist in the given circumstances.

For avoidance of doubt in this document, the term Registerable Measurement Point (RMP) is used to describe a Metering Point or MPAN.

The meaning of defined terms used within this guidance document can be found within REC Schedule 1 – Interpretations & Definitions (Link below).

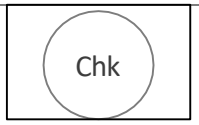
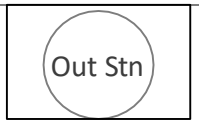
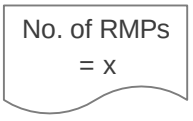
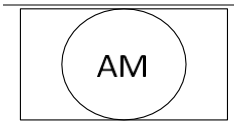
If you have any queries relating to the contents of this document or think a diagram is missing, please visit the REC Portal to raise an enquiry to the REC Service Desk.

3.3 USEFUL LINKS

Links to background information which may assist in understanding this document.

- REC Schedule 1 - Interpretations & Definitions
- Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) General Glossary
- BSC Technical Glossary
- BSC Metering Codes of Practice (CoP)

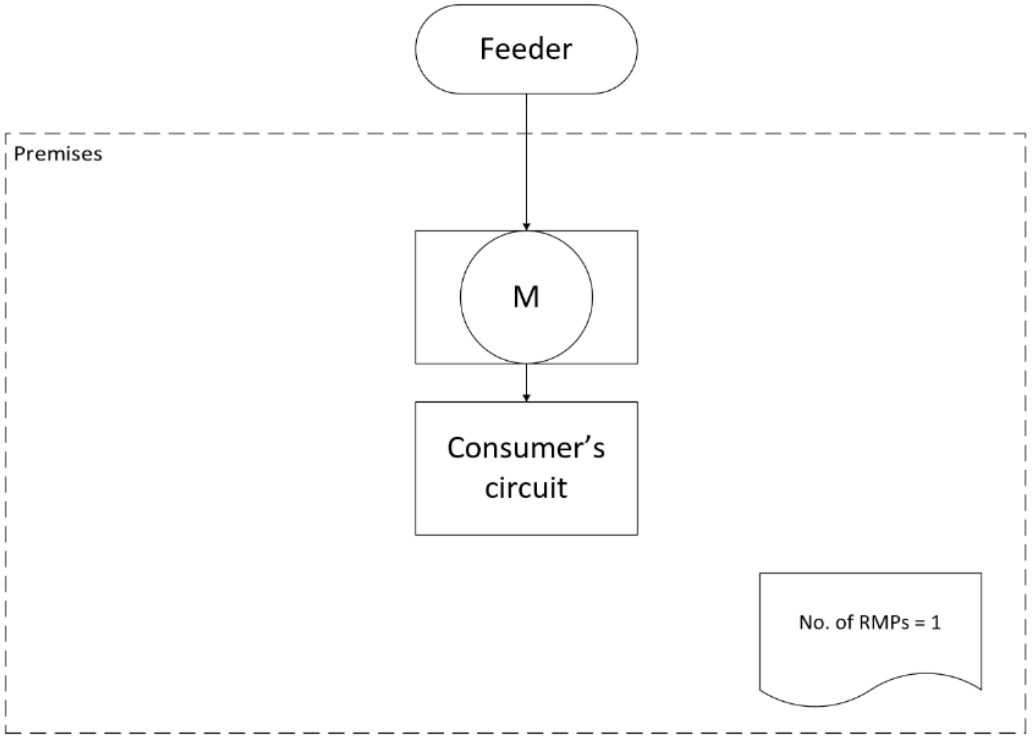
3.4 KEY

Icon	Description
	Represents a meter compliant with a BSC Code of Practice (CoP).
	Represents a check meter compliant with the related BSC CoP for the meter it is installed with.
	Represents metering equipment (i.e. a separate outstation) which receives and stores data from one or more meters.
	Represents the connection of an electricity circuit from the distribution network to a premise.
	Represents the flow of electricity.
	Represents a Consumer's circuit or asset.
	Separate box to depict the count of RMPs within the premise depicted.
	Represents a streetlamp or other street furniture.
	Represents the premises boundary for the purpose of Metering Equipment/Consumer's circuit.
	Represents an asset metering system, managed by a Virtual Lead Party.

M (IMP/ EXP)	Will show either IMP or EXP. For embedded generation installations, IMP signifies import meter/register and EXP signifies export meter/register.

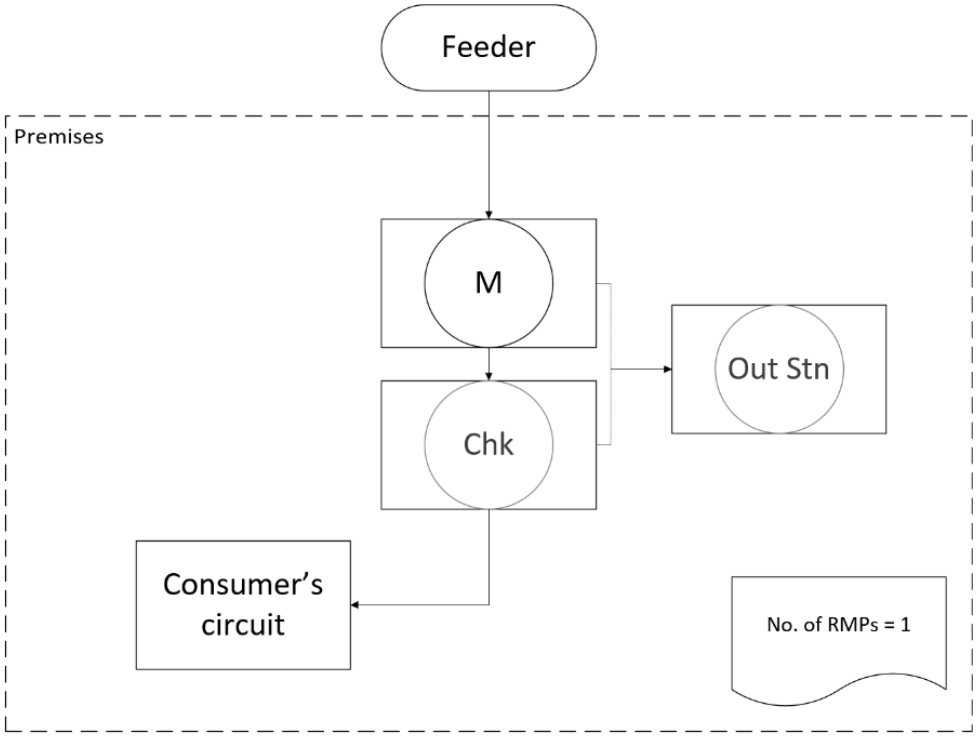
4 EXAMPLE 1

The typical BSC Metering Code of Practice (CoP) 5, or CoP10, installation where a single point of supply is measured by a single CoP5, or CoP10, device.



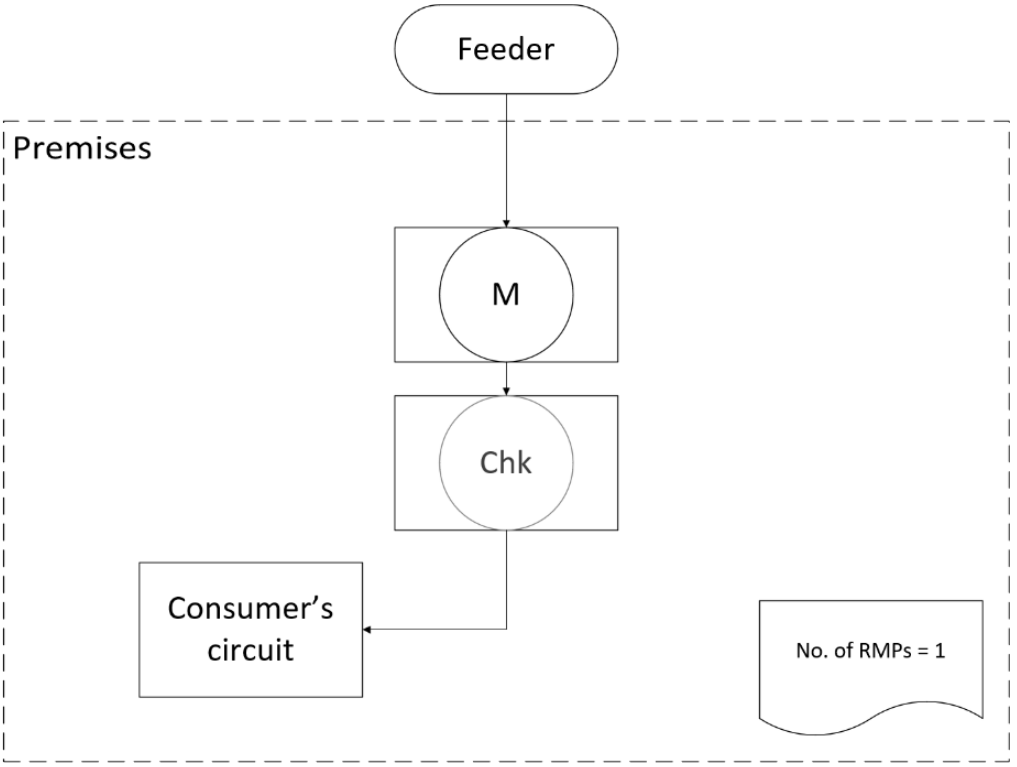
5 EXAMPLE 2

The typical BSC Metering CoP 1, CoP2 and CoP3 installation where a single point of supply is measured by two meters, main and check, feeding a single CoP1, CoP2, or CoP3 compliant data recorder (i.e. a separate outstation compliant with the relevant CoP).



6 EXAMPLE 3

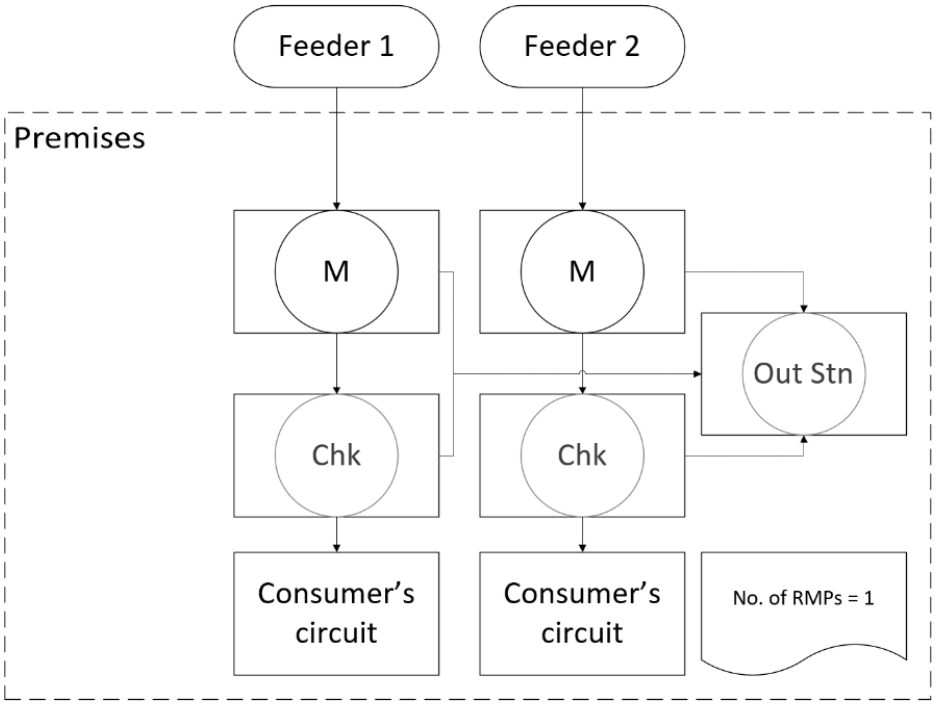
A typical BSC Metering CoP 1, CoP2 and CoP3 installation where a single feeder is measured by two meters per circuit, main and check, which have integral outstations (i.e. data recorders that are integral to the meter). All installed meters must be compliant with the relevant CoP.



7 EXAMPLE 4

The typical BSC Metering CoP 1, CoP2 and CoP3 installation where two (or more) feeders are measured by two meters per circuit, main and check, which have integral outstations (i.e. a data recorders that are integral to the meter) or feeding a single CoP1, CoP2, or CoP3 compliant data recorder (i.e. a separate outstation compliant with the relevant CoP). All installed meters and outstations must be compliant with the relevant CoP.

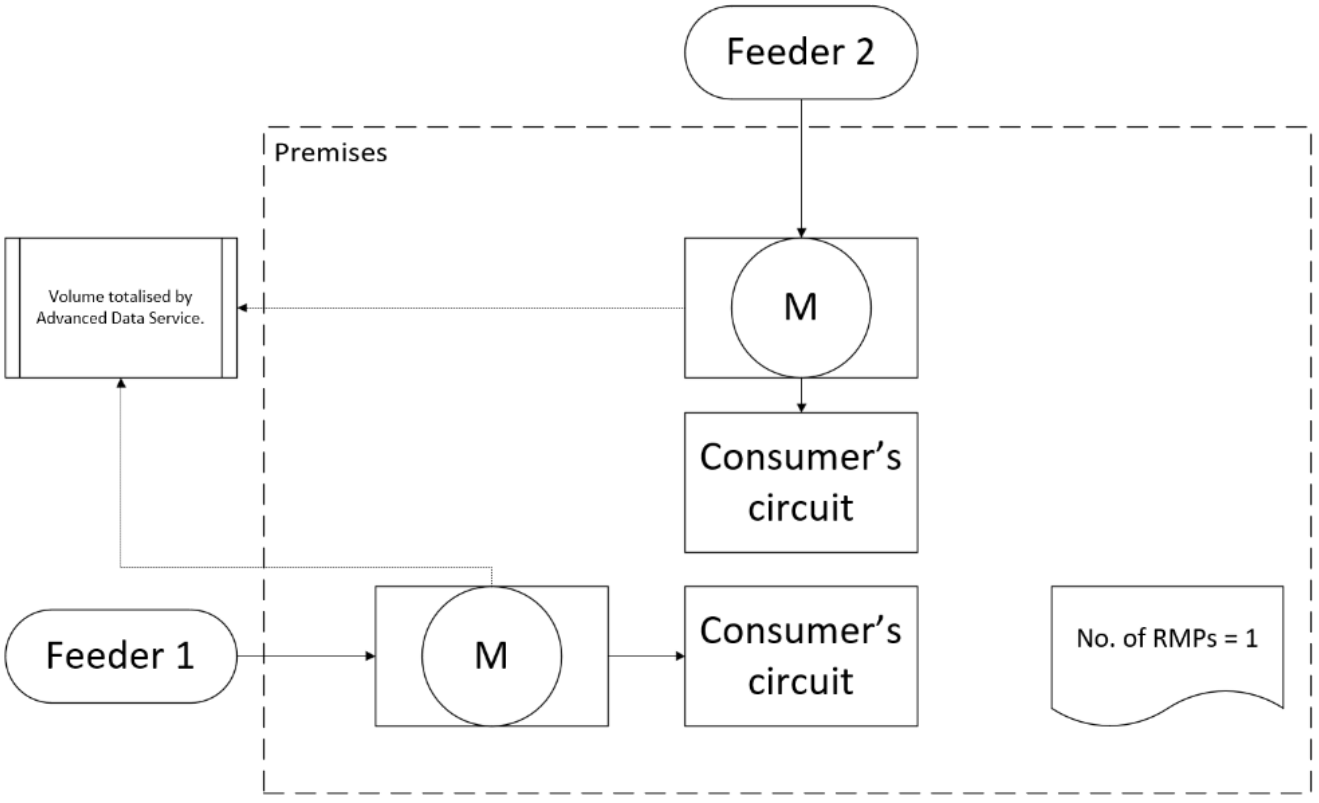
Where the Meter Technical Details include all meters under a single MPAN, this is an example of what is commonly known as “off-site totalisation” in the current settlement arrangements. Where the outstation is capable of totalising the data from all meters prior to being sent to the Advanced Data Service, this is an example of what is commonly known as “on-site totalisation” in the current settlement arrangements.



8 EXAMPLE 5

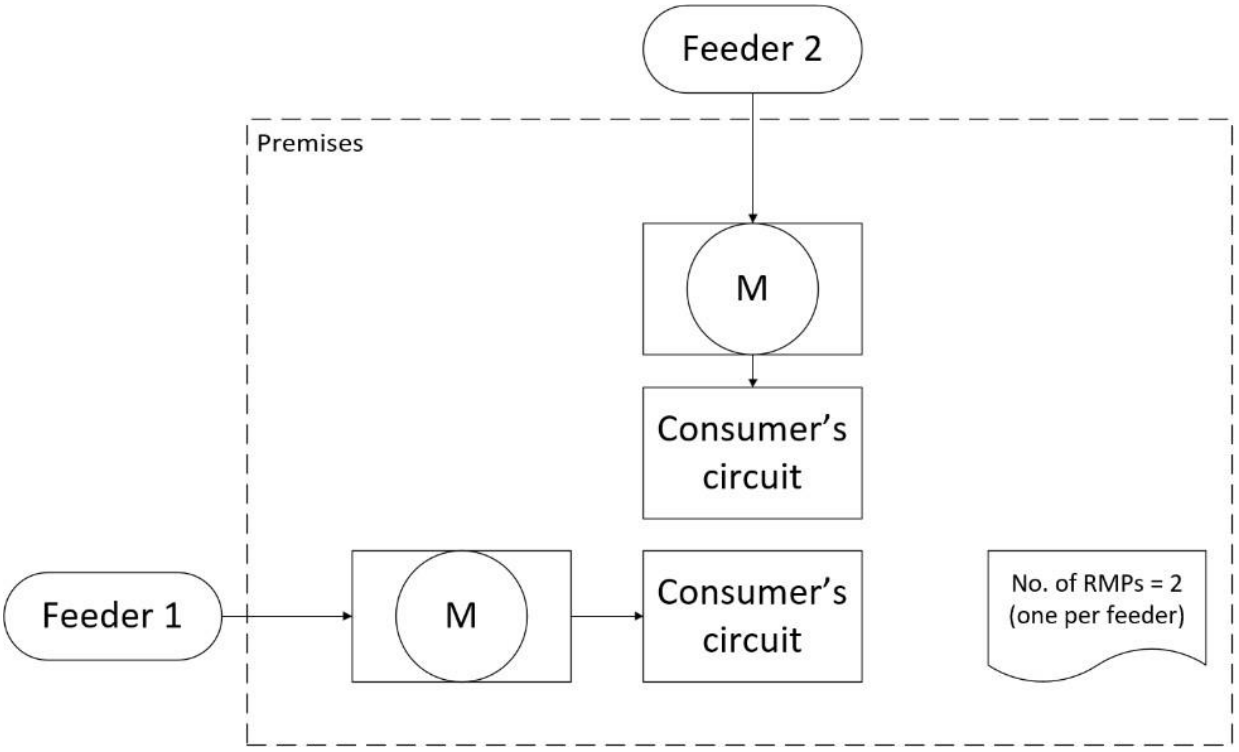
This is intended to represent premises which may have several points of supply. In some circumstances these have been treated independently meaning there will be multiple RMP's for the premise, in others they have been combined by "off-site totalisation" via the Meter Technical Details, meaning there will be only one RMP.

a) This example is intended to represent premises which has several points of supply. Which are combined by "off-site totalisation" via the Meter Technical Details meaning there will be only one RMP for the premise.



b) This example is intended to represent a premise which has several points of supply. In this circumstance "off-site totalisation" is not taking place. In this example each point of supply is treated independently and will have its own RMP.

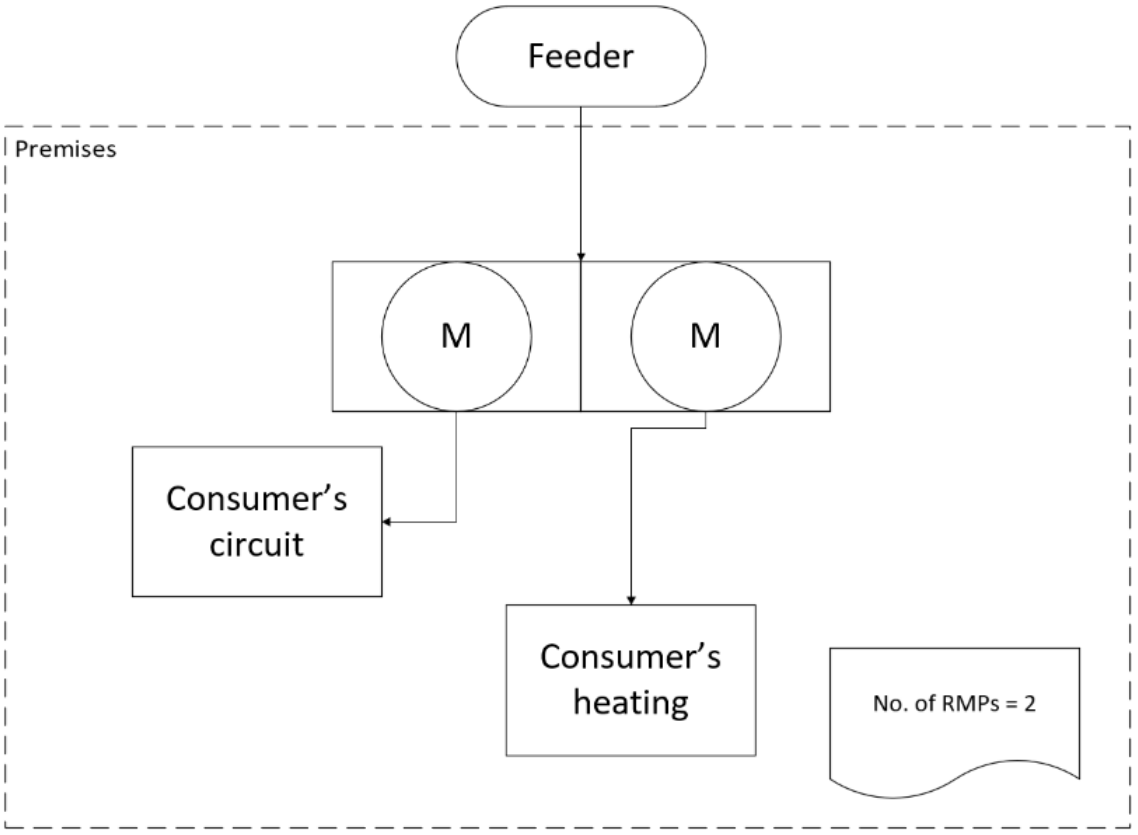
These metering arrangements may be Advanced or Smart, or any combination of these.


Feeder 2
Premises
M
Consumer's circuit
Feeder 1
M
Consumer's circuit
No. of RMPs = 2
(one per feeder)

9 EXAMPLE 6 - RELATED METERING POINTS

a) Registers recording simultaneously (Economy 9, Economy 10 tariffs etc):

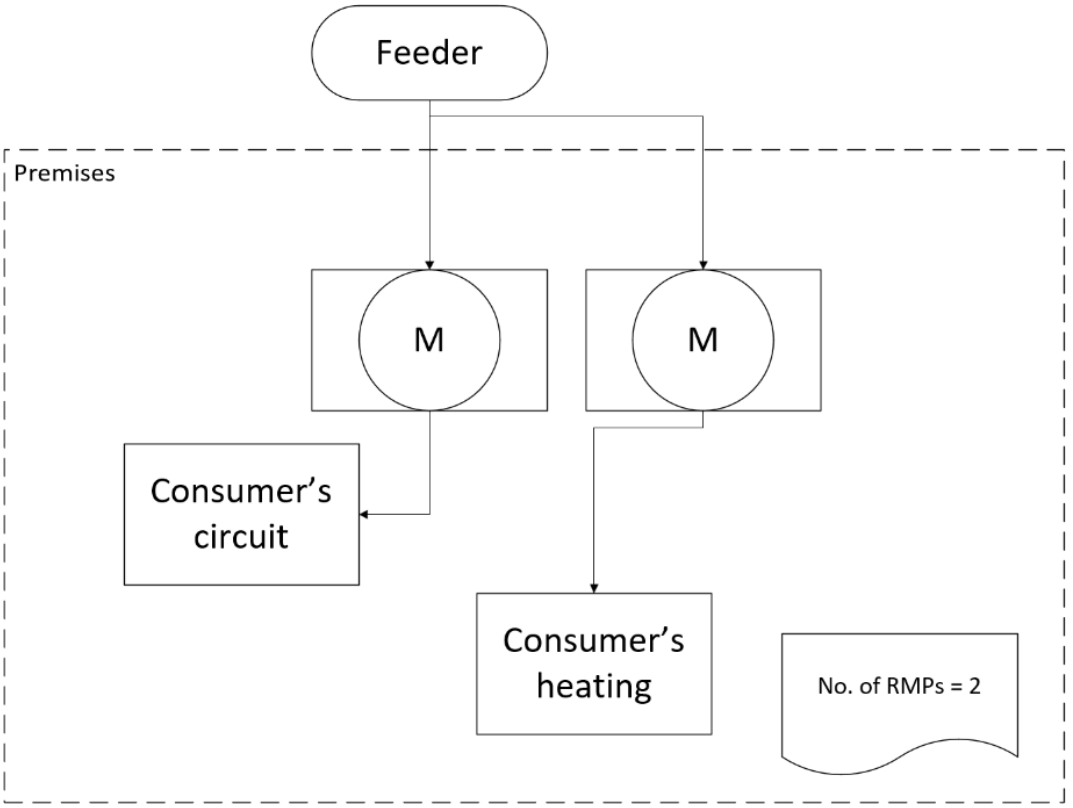
This example has one feeder, one meter but two separate electrical circuits (one for heating, one for general consumption) with non-heating consumption “switching” on to the lower register for a portion of the day. For some of this portion in the day both registers run concurrently, although they are measuring separate consumption.



b) Restricted Hours Supply

One feeder, two meters, two separate electrical circuits (one of which has a restricted hours supply). Registers on each meter can run concurrently although they are measuring separate consumption.

In this example the Consumer's asset could be referring to heating or certain low carbon technology (such as an electric vehicle charge point).

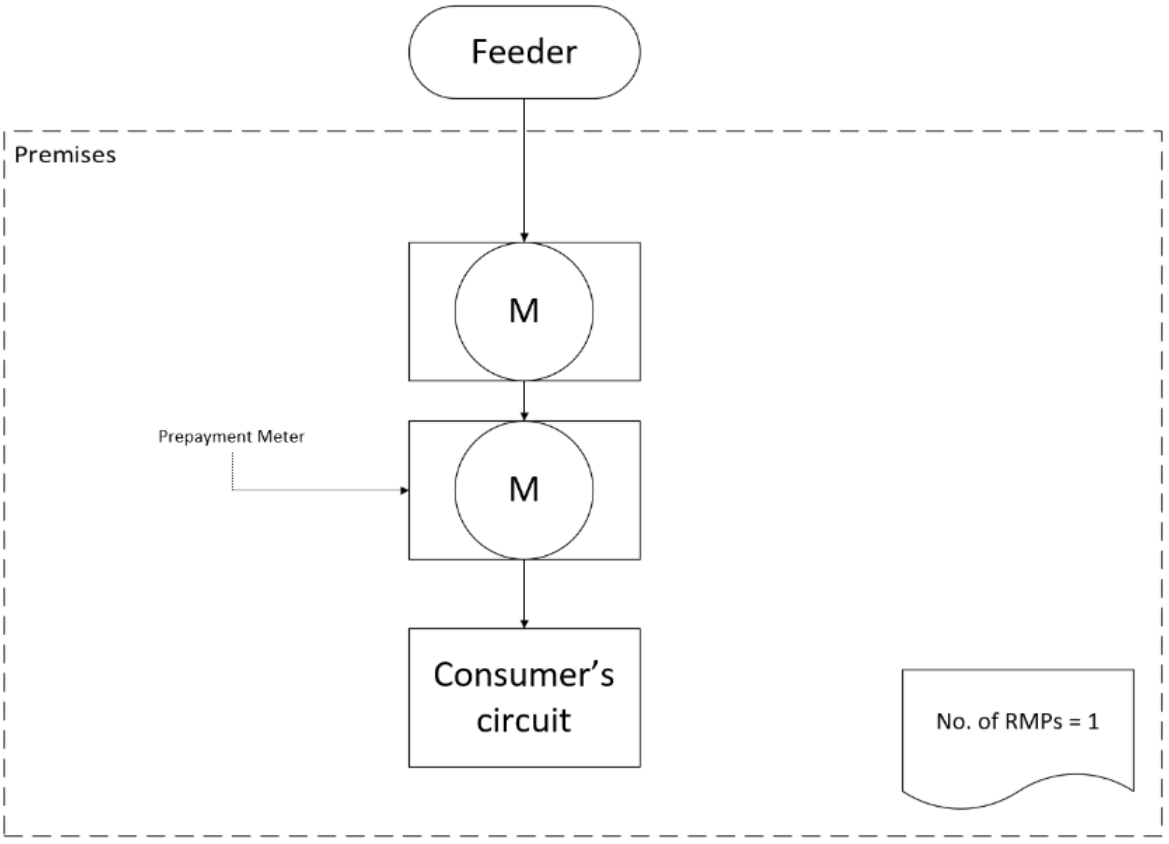


For Settlement purposes two different profiles are needed for the two circuits and therefore two Metering Points are required. However, it is not feasible for these two Metering Points to be supplied by different Suppliers therefore they are 'related' (e.g., Heatwise metering).

If on the other hand, the DUoS tariffs for the two Metering Points are not mutually conditional, the Metering Points would not be considered related and may, therefore, be traded separately (e.g., "Heat with Rent" where the responsibility for the payment for the consumption recorded by the unrestricted hour meter lies with the tenant, and the responsibility for payment for the consumption recorded by the restricted hours meter lies with the landlord).

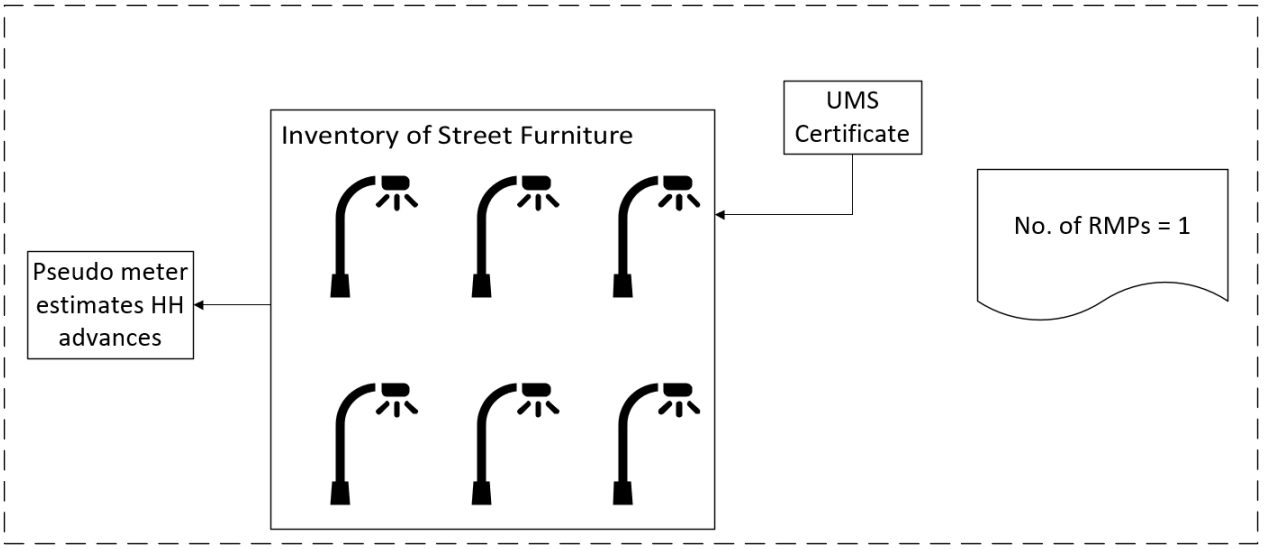
10 EXAMPLE 7 - METER WITH ASSOCIATED METER IN SERIES

There are circumstances when during a service alteration, the relocation of a meter from an intake position to another position within the Consumer's dwelling, that the existing credit meter is left in situ (e.g., asbestos in the intake position). In these circumstances a label is installed/stuck on the credit meter saying that this meter is not to be used for billing purposes.



11 EXAMPLE 8 - PSEUDO METERS (Unmetered Supplies)

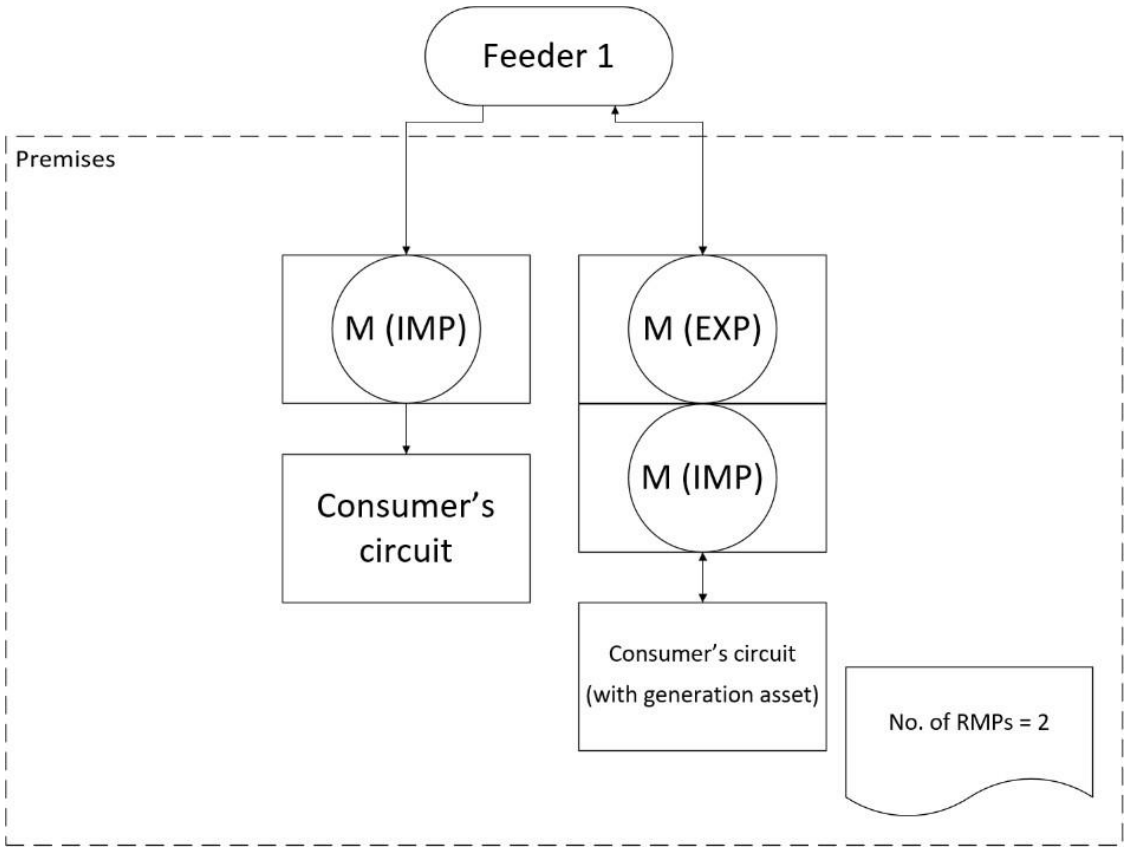
An equivalent (pseudo) meter creating one Half Hourly data stream out of equivalent meter in relation to one inventory of street furniture against which one certificate of Unmetered Supply has been allocated.



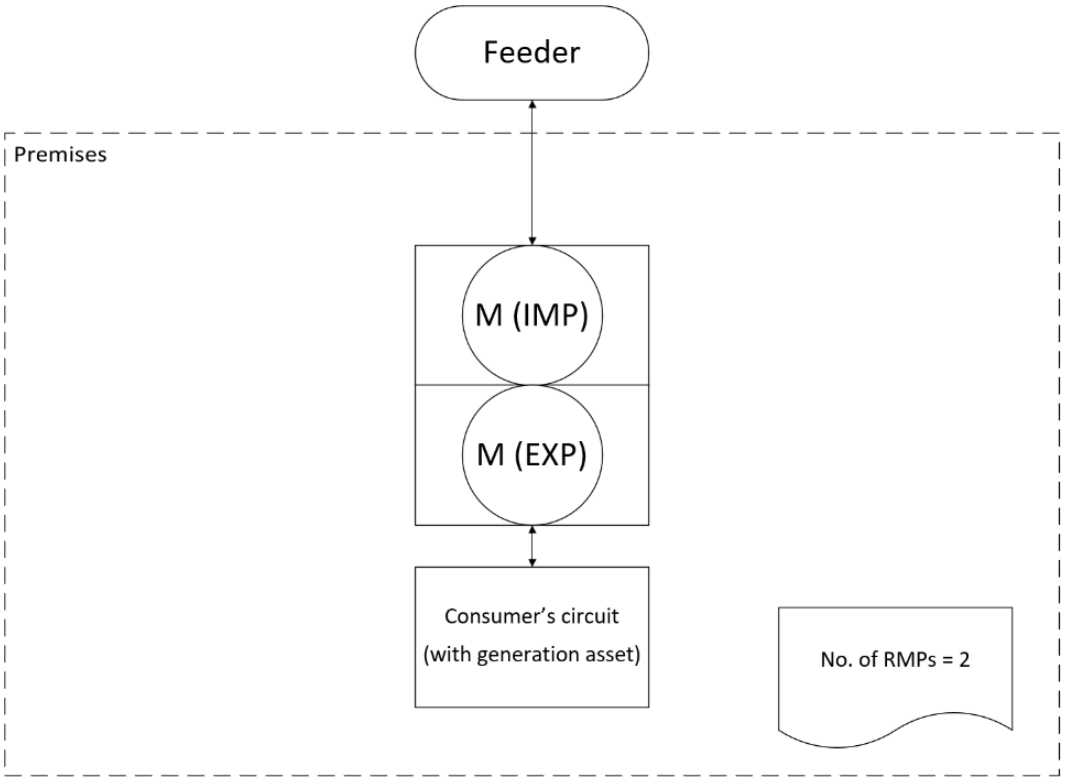
12 EXAMPLE 9 - EMBEDDED GENERATION

a) A small, embedded generator which has one CoP5 or CoP10 meter recording import and a separate CoP5 or CoP10 meter recording export.

In every case there will be two Metering Points (not including Pseudo Metering Points).

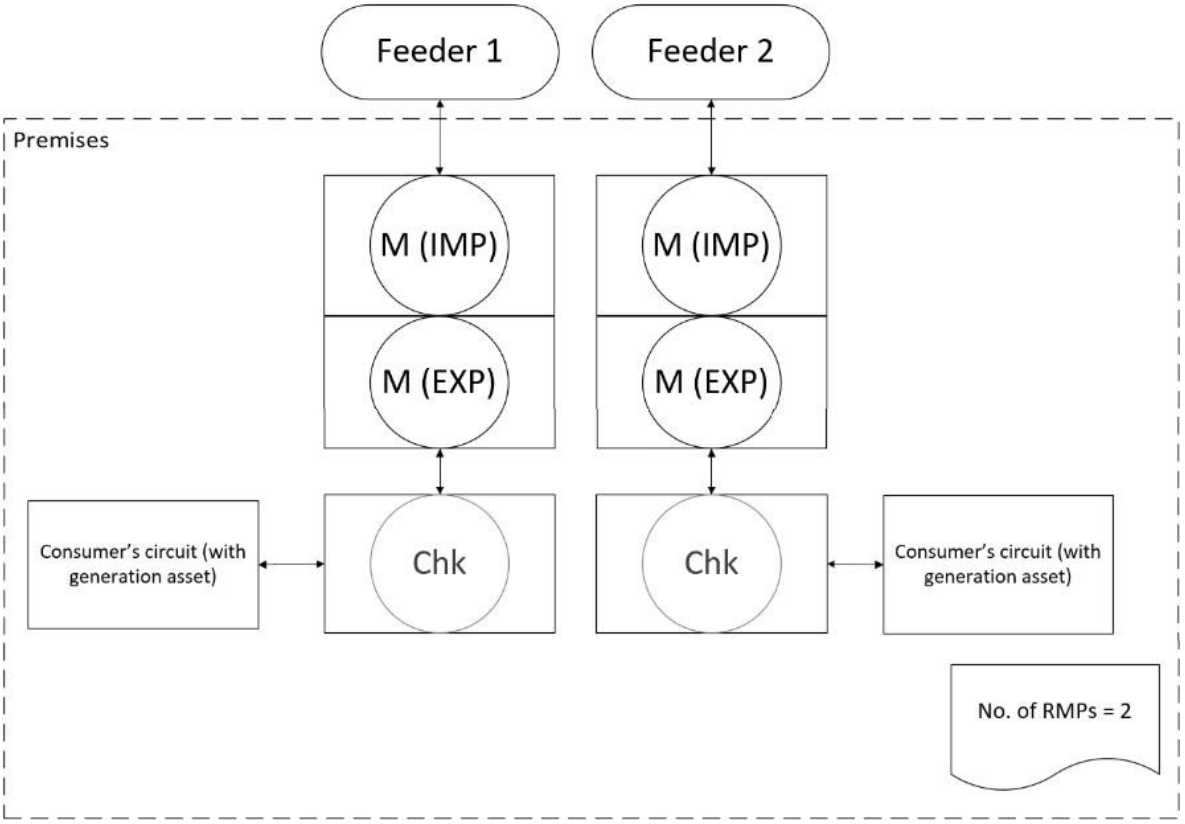


b) A small, embedded generator which has one CoP5 or CoP10 meter recording import and export on different registers.



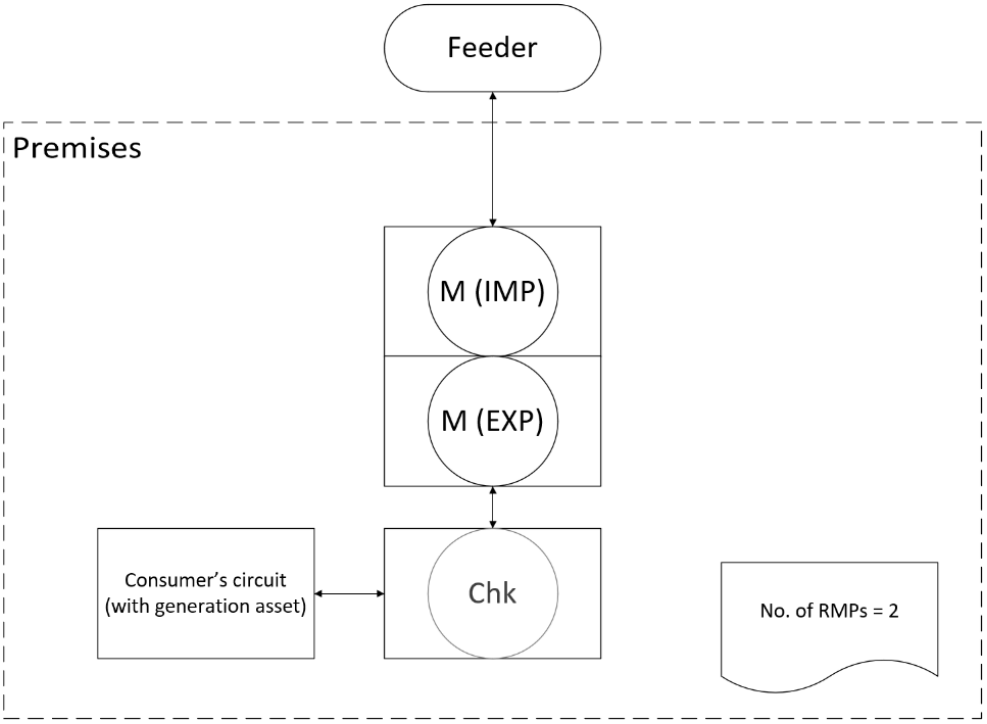
c) An embedded generator which has one CoP1, CoP2 or CoP3 meters recording import and export on different registers with an additional check meter for each of the two feeders to the site.

The associated check meter will record both import and export.



d) An embedded generator which has one CoP1, CoP2 or CoP3 meter recording import and export on different registers with an additional check meter.

The associated check meter will record both import and export.



13 EXAMPLE 10 – ASSET METERING

A site with an energy asset (generation, storage etc), for which volumes to/from the asset are measured by an asset meter to be entered into settlement separately from standard consumption by a Virtual Lead Party.

