

## P310 'Revised Credit Cover for Exporting Supplier BM Units'

Under the current BSC arrangements the credit requirements for SVA BM Units are calculated on the basis of energy import (Balancing Mechanism Credit Assessment Import Capability).

This Modification contends that this approach distorts the credit requirements of SVA BM Units with embedded generation and no consumption, and proposes to address this by changing the BSC arrangements so the credit requirements for such BM Units are calculated on the basis of energy export (Balancing Mechanism Credit Assessment Export Capability).

This Assessment Procedure Consultation for P310 closes:

**5pm on Monday 17 November 2014**

The Workgroup may not be able to consider late responses.



The P310 Workgroup initially recommends **approval** of P310

This Modification is expected to impact:

- BSC Parties with Supplier registered embedded generation
- ELEXON

**ELEXON**

What stage is this document in the process?

01 Initial Written Assessment

02 Definition Procedure

▶ 03 Assessment Procedure

04 Report Phase

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**Any questions?**

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## About This Document

The purpose of this P310 Assessment Procedure Consultation is to invite BSC Parties and other interested parties to provide their views on the merits of P310. The P310 Workgroup will then discuss the consultation responses, before making a recommendation to the BSC Panel at its meeting on 11 December 2014 on whether or not to approve P310.

There are four parts to this document:

- This is the main document. It provides details of the solution, impacts, costs, benefits/drawbacks and proposed implementation approach. It also summarises the Workgroup's key views on the areas set by the Panel in its Terms of Reference, and contains details of the Workgroup's membership and full Terms of Reference.
- Attachment A contains the draft redlined changes to the BSC for P310.
- Attachment B contains the Workgroup's detailed analysis of P310.
- Attachment C contains the specific questions on which the Workgroup seeks your views. Please use this form to provide your response to these questions, and to record any further views or comments you wish the Workgroup to consider.

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## Why Change?

BSC Section M 'Credit Cover and Credit Default' sets out the rules governing Credit Cover and Credit Default. This includes the current arrangements for the Balancing Mechanism Credit Assessment Import Capability (BMCAIC) to be used in the calculation of Credit Assessment Energy Indebtedness (CEI) calculations when a Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA) BM Unit contains embedded generation and no consumption. In these cases the BMCAIC value is calculated to be zero due to the BM Unit having a zero Demand Capacity (DC).

Consequently, the assignment of zero DC means the generation sites are not affecting the CEI calculations, which results in the Party having to lodge Credit Cover or claim Material Doubt to prevent Credit Default. It is suggested that this implication for Credit Cover is not justified and that the use of DC and BMCAIC is inappropriate in such cases. The relevant capability therefore needs amending to ensure a more realistic reflection of the generator's ability to produce energy.

## Solution

This Modification proposes to use the Balancing Mechanism Credit Assessment Export Capability (BMCAEC) value instead of the BMCAIC value in the calculation of CEI calculations where Supplier Base and Additional BM Units contain embedded generation and no consumption i.e. where there is a zero DC and a non-zero Generation Capacity (GC).

## Impacts & Costs

P310 will impact **BSC Parties** with Supplier registered embedded generation and low or zero demand.

The central implementation cost of P310 is approximately £90k.

## Implementation

The Workgroup recommends an Implementation Date for P310 of:

- **25 June 2015** as part of the June 2015 BSC Systems Release (if progressed under Self-Governance); or
- **5 November 2015** as part of the November 2015 BSC Systems Release if an Authority decision is received on or before 4 June 2015.

## Recommendation

The Workgroup initially unanimously believes that P310 would better facilitate Applicable BSC Objective (c) and therefore, initially recommends that P310 should be **approved**.

### What are the credit arrangements?

Under the BSC arrangements, payments by Trading Parties for Trading Charges arising on any particular Settlement Day are typically made 29 calendar days later. Thus, at any given time, Parties may have debts (or be due payments) for Trading Charges incurred over the previous 29 days. Each Party is required to lodge Credit Cover to cover this period, to ensure that, should it default, it has sufficient collateral available to pay off its debts. Otherwise the debts are shared across all other BSC Parties.

The BSC does not stipulate the amount of Credit Cover that Parties must provide. Instead it is left to Parties to decide on the level of cover that they wish to provide, though Parties will enter Credit Default if they are assessed to have insufficient Credit Cover.

### What is Energy Indebtedness?

A credit check process is performed every half hour to ensure that each Party's accumulated debt, known as their Energy Indebtedness (EI) over the 29 day period does not exceed the amount of Credit Cover they have provided. If a Party has insufficient funds lodged to cover this debt, it will receive a default notice.

CEI is an estimate of EI used until the Interim Information (II) Run is carried out, after five Working Days (WDs).

The methodology for determining CEI is based on the type of BM Unit:

- For Credit Qualifying BM Units and Interconnectors it is based on the BM Unit's contractual position at Gate Closure compared to the latest Physical Notification submitted to National Grid before Gate Closure (Final Physical Notification (FPN)).
- For non-Credit Qualifying BM Units it is based on each BM Unit's contractual position at Gate Closure compared to an estimated metered volume based on the Credit Assessment Load Factor (CALF) and the expected maximum generation and demand over the BSC Season (GC/DC).

This Modification relates only to non-Credit Qualifying BM Units.

### Non-Credit Qualifying BM Units

For the first five Working Days of the Credit Cover calculation, until real metered data becomes available, CALF is used in the determination of EI for non-Credit Qualifying BM Units. CALF values are a measure of a BM Unit's average generation or demand as a ratio of its maximum for the equivalent BSC Season of the previous year. For all Supplier BM Units, ELEXON must calculate a CALF value four times a year (once per BSC Season in MW).

Under BSC Section M1.6, CALF is used in the calculation of the BMCAEC or BMCAIC to provide an estimate of the export or import capability, respectively, of a BM Unit. These values are derived from the CALF and the GC or DC (in MW) of the BM Unit as follows:

- $CALF * GC = BMCAEC$
- $CALF * DC = BMCAIC$



**Where can I find more information on Credit Cover?**

More detail on **Credit Cover** can be found in the Guidance Note document on our [Credit webpage](#).



**How are the CALF values calculated?**

ELEXON calculates the CALF values in accordance with the ISG's published [CALF Guidance Document](#).

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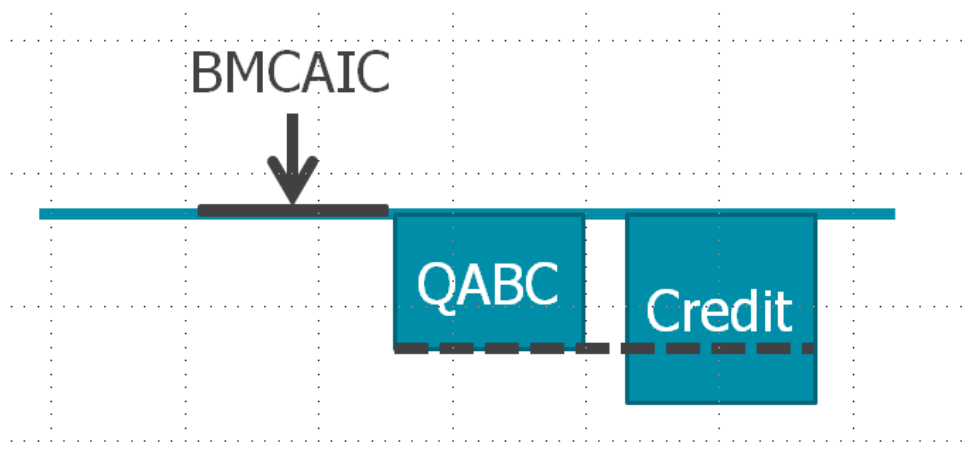
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This value is then multiplied by the Settlement Period Duration (SPD) in hours (i.e. currently 0.5) to provide the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume in MWh (CAQCE).

The diagram below demonstrates the current CEI calculation for an embedded generator that is registered in a Supplier Base BM Unit. In this case the embedded generator has no consumption. The BMCAIC is zero due to the BM Unit having a zero DC. This is compared to the Parties' contractual position or Account Bilateral Contract Volume (QABC) to provide their CEI as follows:

- $CEI = (CAQCE - QABC)$



A positive CEI equates to an EI that would require Credit Cover to be lodged.

### Previous discussion of issue

In August 2012, ELEXON presented a paper to the Imbalance Settlement Group (ISG) on considering a way of replacing GC/DC and CALF in the Credit Cover calculation with recent II Run data ([ISG137/09](#)). Taking into account the results of ELEXON's initial assessment of the potential costs and benefits for this change, the ISG agreed that the solution and analysis could be refined further as part of a Modification Proposal if a Party wished to raise a change.

Subsequently at its August 2013 meeting, ELEXON presented a similar issue to the ISG ([ISG148/01](#)), where the current credit calculation fails to reflect the EI of an embedded generator that has a zero DC and is registered in a Base or Additional BM Unit. ELEXON considered this type of registration to be more frequent if Electricity Market Reform (EMR) requires qualifying sites to be registered as Additional BM Units. The ISG asked ELEXON to consider more options before taking any further actions.

### What is the issue?

When the CEI is calculated for embedded generation, those BM Units that are registered in SVA and only have generation sites and no consumption sites will have a DC estimated as zero in determining CEI. The production volumes are not considered relevant and are not taken into account, i.e. such BM Units would have a non-zero GC, but GC is not used in determining their CEI. The Proposer of P310 notes that the assignment of zero DC means the generation sites are not affecting the CEI calculations, which results in the Party having to lodge Credit Cover or claim Material Doubt to prevent Credit Default.

The Proposer highlights that in the case where the embedded generator has no consumption within the Supplier BM Unit, the BMCAIC is calculated to be zero due to the BM Unit having a



#### What is Material Doubt?

Material Doubt can be claimed where substantial evidence shows that the Credit Cover Percentage (CCP) for a Trading Party as calculated by the ECVA does not give a true reflection of that Party's EI.

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zero DC. This zero BMCAIC is then compared against the QABC. As a result, any energy that the generator contracts to sell creates an EI, which has to be covered by lodging Credit Cover. The Proposer of P310 contends that this implication for Credit Cover is not justified and that the use of DC and BMCAIC is inappropriate in such cases, i.e. if GC and BMCAEC were used the calculated CEI would be a more realistic reflection of the generator's ability to produce energy and would not result in automatic creation of an EI.

### Proposed solution

P310 seeks to amend the current provisions in BSC Section M so that the BMCAEC value is used instead of the BMCAIC value in the calculation of CEI calculations where Supplier Base and Additional BM Units contain embedded generation and no consumption i.e. where there is a zero DC and a non-zero GC.

As part of the P310 solution, ELEXON will calculate an additional CALF value known as the Supplier Export CALF ('SECALF') for sites that meet the above criteria. It is intended that using the Export rather than the Import Capacity will reduce CEI by increasing the accuracy in the calculation and therefore Parties' level of Credit Cover. For the avoidance of doubt, the CALF calculation will not change as part of the P310 solution.

### BSC Legal text

The proposed redlined changes to the BSC to deliver P310 can be found in Attachment A.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup that the draft legal text in Attachment A delivers the intention of P310?

*Please provide your rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

### Progression of a Self-Governance Modification

The Workgroup considered whether P310 could be progressed as a Self-Governance Modification. A Modification Proposal can be progressed as Self-Governance if:

- The Panel believes that it satisfies the Self-Governance Criteria, and the Authority does not issue a contrary direction; and/or
- The Authority believes that it satisfies the Self-Governance Criteria and issues a notice to that effect.

The Workgroup noted that although P310 would have an impact on BSC Parties with Supplier registered embedded generation, they believed that this impact would not be material. They agreed that P310 would remove unjustifiably onerous Credit Cover requirements and aid rather than act as a barrier for competition. The Workgroup therefore agreed that P310 meets the Self-Governance Criteria.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup's initial unanimous view that P310 should be progressed as a Self-Governance Modification?

*Please provide your rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.



#### Self-Governance Criteria

A Modification Proposal that, if implemented:

a) is unlikely to have a material effect on:

i) existing or future electricity consumers; and

ii) competition in the generation, distribution or supply of electricity or any commercial activities connected with the generation, distribution, or supply of electricity; and

iii) the operation of the national electricity transmission system; and

iv) matters relating to sustainable development, safety or security of supply, or the management of market or network emergencies; and

v) the Code's governance procedures or modification procedures, and

b) is unlikely to discriminate between different classes of Parties.

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## Potential alternative solution

As part of its discussions, the P310 Workgroup considered a potential alternative solution. This was identical to the proposed solution in respect of using the BMCAEC value instead of the BMCAIC value in the calculation of CEI calculations, but would instead apply for all Supplier Base and Additional BM Units where the Relevant Capacity (sum of GC and DC) is greater than zero.

The Workgroup carried out some detailed analysis but identified that the proposed solution was better in terms of accuracy as it focused on generation rather than net values. The Workgroup did not consider that there were any other alternative solutions which would better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives and therefore agreed to progress the Proposer's proposed solution only.

The Workgroup's detailed discussions on the potential alternative solution can be found in section 6.

### Assessment Consultation Question

Are there any alternative solutions which would better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives?

*Please provide your rationale and, if 'Yes', please provide full details of your Alternative Modification(s) and your rationale as to why it/they better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.



## 4 Impacts & Costs

### Estimated central implementation costs of P310

The total central implementation costs to implement P310 will be approximately **£90k**. This comprises of:

- Approximately £75k in system change costs to the Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent (BMRA), Central Registration Agent (CRA), Energy Contract Volume Allocation Agent (ECVAA) and Settlement Administration Agent (SAA); and
- Approximately £15k in ELEXON effort for managing the implementation.

There will be no on-going costs as part of implementing P310.

### P310 impacts

#### Impact on BSC Parties and Party Agents

Party/Party Agent	Impact
BSC Parties	There will be a direct impact on BSC Parties with Supplier registered embedded generation and low or zero demand to implement this Modification.

#### Impact on Transmission Company

None identified

#### Impact on BSCCo

Area of ELEXON	Impact
Credit Arrangements	The current credit arrangements would be amended by P310.

#### Impact on BSC Systems and process

BSC System/Process	Impact
BMRA	Changes will be required to implement the solution.
CRA	
ECVAA	
SAA	

#### Impact on Code

Code Section	Impact
Section M	Changes will be required to implement the solution, which can be found in Attachment A.

#### Impact on Code Subsidiary Documents

CSD	Impact
BSCP15	Changes are required to implement the solution.
ECVAA URS	
CRA URS	
SAA URS	

#### Other Impacts

Item impacted	Impact
Credit Cover Guidance Note	Changes will be required as a result of this Modification.
CALF Guidance Document	

#### Assessment Consultation Questions

Will P310 impact your organisation?

*Please provide your rationale.*

Will your organisation incur any costs in implementing P310?

*Please provide your rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C

## 5 Implementation

### Recommended Implementation Date

The Workgroup considered that the proposed changes should be implemented as soon as possible and noted that the central lead time to implement P310 would be approximately 18 weeks.

### Self-Governance approach

As detailed in section 3, the Workgroup agreed that P310 meets the Self-Governance criteria and therefore recommends that the Panel treats P310 as a Self-Governance Modification.

If the Panel agrees with the Workgroup's view that P310 should be treated as a Self-Governance Modification, the Workgroup recommends an Implementation Date for P310 of:

- **25 June 2015** as part of the June 2015 BSC Systems Release.

### Non Self-Governance approach

If the Panel considers that P310 does not meet the Self-Governance criteria, the Workgroup instead recommends an Implementation Date for P310 of:

- **5 November 2015** as part of the November 2015 BSC Systems Release if an Authority decision is received on or before 4 June 2015.

Further details of the Workgroup's discussions on the Self-Governance criteria are outlined in section 3.

### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup's recommended Implementation Date?

*Please provide your rationale.*

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.

### Potential alternative solution

During its discussions, the P310 Workgroup considered a potential alternative solution. This was identical to the proposed solution in respect of using the BMCAEC value instead of the BMCAIC value in the calculation of CEI calculations but would instead apply for all Supplier Base and Additional BM Units where the Relevant Capacity (sum of GC and DC) is greater than zero.

The Workgroup carried out some additional detailed analysis which looked at the various impacts of the P310 proposed solution and the potential alternative solution. This can be found in Attachment B.

### Proposed versus potential alternative

The Workgroup's analysis identified that the potential alternative solution has a much larger impact on Parties owing to there being more BM Units that would qualify. In comparison, it noted that the Proposed Modification could be utilised by all BSC Parties with Supplier registered embedded generation, as they have the option of registering an Additional BM Unit to contain all of their export sites. However, under the BSC this option would involve an additional administration cost being incurred of £100 per month per Additional BM Unit. Although this would be an additional cost for BSC Parties, members of the Workgroup agreed that this option would identify further benefits which would be advantageous for BSC Parties in the longer term.

The Workgroup noted that for the P310 proposed solution, BM Units with a mixed generation and demand portfolio are treated as demand sites. In order for BSC Parties with a mixed portfolio to take full advantage of generation CAQCE they would need to register the generation and demand into separate BM Units. The detailed analysis identified that this can make the CALF values for each more accurate.

Under the potential alternative solution, generation only BM Units would be included in the CEI calculations which would make CEI more representative of a Parties' portfolio. However, the units for mixed generation and demand BM Units would be treated as pure generation or pure demand, which may make the corresponding CALF inaccurate where the portfolio has change from a year ago. The CAQCE value may also not be very reflective of metered volume for mixed generation and demand BM Units, particularly if the average volume is close to zero. The Workgroup agreed that there is more accuracy under the P310 proposed solution.

Overall, the Workgroup agreed that the Proposer's proposed solution addresses the defect identified and is better in terms of accuracy as it focuses on generation rather than net values. It therefore agreed not to progress the potential alternative solution any further.

### Declaration of GC value

The Workgroup discussed the importance of accurate GC values, which represent the maximum generation that the registrant expects will occur on the BM Unit during the BSC Season. It noted that an overstated GC will act similarly to an understated DC in that it will reduce a Parties' required level of Credit Cover. The Workgroup were concerned that there is currently no requirement for ELEXON to monitor over declared GC. However, it

recognised that these values are declared in 'good faith'. They also highlighted that the existing BSC Section K 'Classification and Registration of Metering Systems and BM Units' requirements would only allow for post BSC Season checks on excessive GC as the value is declared in 'good faith' for the whole BSC Season. It could therefore be assumed that the GC could be met on the final Settlement Period of the final Settlement Day of the BSC Season.

The Workgroup agreed that there needs to be a process in place for trying to track serial offenders who consistently over-declare their GC. They therefore considered whether in practice, there is a fair way to monitor or audit over-declaring to ensure that the submitted values are realistic. A member of the Workgroup suggested that over-declaring could be judged similarly to FPNs. However, it was noted that FPNs are slightly different as there is an obligation on Parties to declare these to the Transmission Company in 'good faith'. A Workgroup member also highlighted that GC is only used in a small number of circumstances in the BSC whereas there is additional governance for FPNs as they are used more frequently.

The Workgroup agreed that a post-event check for GC should be set up to help identify persistent breaches, which should include a certain threshold for monitoring purposes. Members of the Workgroup noted the tolerances detailed in BSC Section K with a minimum threshold of 2MW and a maximum threshold of 10MW. A member of the Workgroup therefore suggested that the threshold could be approximately 10% so if a Party is above the GC they declared by 10%, then an explanation as to why should be requested from the affected Party and reported back to the ISG for consideration.

## CALF default values

The Workgroup discussed whether default CALF values should be calculated. Scenarios were presented in the detailed analysis (found in Attachment B), where the BSC Party did not have data for the previous year, or the portfolio had changed to export, which resulted in a zero SECALF. In accordance with the BSC, a CALF value can be appealed two months after publication. A BSC Party can therefore provide evidence to suggest a revised value.

The Workgroup noted that the calculation of CALF values is specified in the CALF Guidance Document for which the ISG is responsible. It suggested that the CALF Guidance Document could allow for default values, or use recent metered data with a seasonal adjustment. It also highlighted that the proposed solution is not dependent on either appeal or default values, however any proposed changes would be recommended to the ISG.

The Workgroup also noted that where the SECALF value is used for a particular BM Unit and the DC becomes non-zero mid-season, the BM Unit would then switch back to the original demand CALF value mid-season to prevent having to make additional seasonal adjustments to CALF.

## EMR impact

The Workgroup discussed the impact of EMR as they were concerned that there would be a more widespread impact on market participants now that Contracts for Difference (CfD) has gone live. The Workgroup noted that where sites are not Central Volume Allocation (CVA) registered, they will need to be registered in Additional BM Units. ELEXON advised that the new EMR Supplier BM Units will be of the same type as existing Additional BM

Units but will use a different BM Unit ID and BM Unit name convention. Rather than starting with 2\_ as per existing Supplier BM Units, they will start with C\_ to facilitate the registration of sets of Additional BM Units for each CfD, and to exclude the £100 monthly BSC charge for Additional BM Units. It should also be noted that Additional BM Units are currently of type 'S' and C\_ Additional BM Units will also be of type 'S' as they are Additional BM Units and not Base BM Units (type 'G').

The Workgroup also queried whether some sites would have a small station load under the EMR arrangements. ELEXON advised that the sites will predominantly be generation and may have a small station load, however it is not aware of what the sites are as of yet. The Workgroup noted that overall P310 will help to address the adverse impact on a Supplier's credit position from having Additional BM Units with BM Unit Metered Volumes being export volume.

The Workgroup agreed that a specific reference to 'Supplier Base and Additional BM Units' will need to be included in the draft legal text for P310 to ensure all Party IDs are covered. These additions can be found in the draft legal text in Attachment A.

## 7 Workgroup's Initial Conclusions

### Workgroup's views against the Applicable BSC Objectives

The following table contains the Proposer's and the Workgroup's views against each of the Applicable BSC Objectives:

Does P310 better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives?		
Obj	Proposer's Views	Other Workgroup Members' Views <sup>1</sup>
(a)	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact
(b)	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Current set-up constitutes a distortion in how BSC Parties with embedded generation and no consumption should lodge Credit Cover as a result of their calculated Indebtedness. Removing such a distortion should remove unjustifiably onerous Credit Cover requirements from BSC Parties.</li> <li>– Better playing field for small Suppliers which will aid competition.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b> (unanimous) – Agree with Proposer</li> <li>• <b>Yes</b> – Improves the current situation as it reduces the cost of credit for small Suppliers and aids competition.</li> <li>• <b>Yes</b> – Improves a specific circumstance that currently skews the credit process and creates an unnecessary burden.</li> <li>• <b>Yes</b> – the option of registering additional BM Units which will incur a cost would be outweighed by the perceived benefits of P310.</li> </ul>
(d)	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact
(e)	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact
(f)	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact	• <b>Neutral</b> – no impact

Overall the Workgroup initially unanimously believes that P310 would better facilitate Applicable BSC Objective (c) and therefore initially unanimously recommends that P310 should be **approved**.

#### Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the Workgroup's initial unanimous view that P310 does better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives than the current baseline?

The Workgroup invites you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C.



#### What are the Applicable BSC Objectives?

(a) The efficient discharge by the Transmission Company of the obligations imposed upon it by the Transmission Licence

(b) The efficient, economic and co-ordinated operation of the National Electricity Transmission System

(c) Promoting effective competition in the generation and supply of electricity and (so far as consistent therewith) promoting such competition in the sale and purchase of electricity

(d) Promoting efficiency in the implementation of the balancing and settlement arrangements

(e) Compliance with the Electricity Regulation and any relevant legally binding decision of the European Commission and/or the Agency [for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators]

(f) Implementing and administering the arrangements for the operation of contracts for difference and arrangements that facilitate the operation of a capacity market pursuant to EMR legislation

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<sup>1</sup> Shows the different views expressed by the other Workgroup members – not all members necessarily agree with all of these views.

## Appendix 1: Workgroup Details

### Workgroup's Terms of Reference

Specific areas set by the BSC Panel in the P310 Terms of Reference

What changes are needed to BSC documents, systems and processes to support P310 and what are the related costs and lead times?

What is the magnitude of the issue now and what is the magnitude likely to be in the future now that EMR CFD has gone live?

Development of the Proposed Modification, including whether a change should be made to the current data model or an additional flag added to the BM Unit data model.

Consider the appropriate implementation approach for the proposed changes

Are there any Alternative Modifications?

Does P310 better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives compared with the current baseline?

### Assessment Procedure timetable

#### P310 Assessment Timetable

Event	Date
Panel submits P310 to Assessment Procedure	14 Aug 14
Workgroup Meeting 1	05 Sep 14
Central systems impact assessment	19 Sep 14 – 10 Oct 14
Workgroup Meeting 2	14 Oct 14
Assessment Procedure Consultation	24 Oct 14 – 14 Nov 14
Workgroup Meeting 3	W/B 17 Nov 14
Panel considers Workgroup's Assessment Report	11 Dec 14



## Workgroup membership and attendance

P310 Workgroup Attendance			
Name	Organisation	5 Sep 14	14 Oct 14
Members			
David Kemp	ELEXON ( <i>Chair</i> )	✓	✓
Claire Anthony	ELEXON ( <i>Lead Analyst</i> )	✓	✓
Kenneth Skou	P310 ( <i>Proposer</i> )	✓	✓
Andy Colley	SSE	✓	✓
Gary Henderson	IBM on behalf of ScottishPower	✗	✓
Leonida Bandura	E.ON	✓	☎
Dimuthu Wijetunga	Npower	✓	✓
James Anderson	ScottishPower	✓	✗
Edward Coleman	Statkraft	✗	✗
Attendees			
Roger Harris	ELEXON ( <i>Market Design and Analysis</i> )	✓	✓
Nicholas Brown	ELEXON ( <i>Lead Lawyer</i> )	✗	✗
Alexander Burford	ELEXON ( <i>ELEXON Lawyer</i> )	✓	✓
Vijay Selveraj	Cognizant	✓	✓
John Guest	CGI	✓	✓

## Appendix 2: Glossary & References

### Acronyms

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

Glossary of Defined Terms	
Acronym	Definition
BMCAEC	Balancing Mechanism Credit Assessment Export Capability
BMCAIC	Balancing Mechanism Credit Assessment Import Capability
BMRA	Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent ( <i>BSC Agent</i> )
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code ( <i>document</i> )
BSCP	Balancing and Settlement Code Procedure ( <i>document</i> )
CALF	Credit Assessment Load Factor
CAQCE	Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume
CCP	Credit Cover Percentage
CEI	Credit Assessment Energy Indebtedness
CfD	Contract for Difference
CRA	Central Registration Agent ( <i>BSC Agent</i> )
CVA	Central Volume Allocation
DC	Demand Capacity
ECVAA	Energy Contract Volume Allocation Agent ( <i>BSC Agent</i> )
EI	Energy Indebtedness
FPN	Final Physical Notification
GC	Generation Capacity
II	Interim Information ( <i>Settlement run</i> )
ISG	Imbalance Settlement Group ( <i>Panel Committee</i> )
IWA	Initial Written Assessment ( <i>document</i> )
MW	megawatt
ORD	Other Regulatory Decision
QABC	Account Bilateral Contract Volume
SAA	Settlement Administration Agent ( <i>BSC Agent</i> )
SECALF	Supplier Export Credit Assessment Load Factor
SPD	Settlement Period Duration
SVA	Supplier Volume Allocation
URS	User Requirements Specification ( <i>document</i> )
WD	Working Day

## 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.

External Links		
Page(s)	Description	URL
3	BSC Sections (BSC Section K and M) page on the ELEXON website	<a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/balancing-settlement-code/bsc-sections/">http://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/balancing-settlement-code/bsc-sections/</a>
4	Credit page on the ELEXON website	<a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk/reference/credit-pricing/credit/">http://www.elexon.co.uk/reference/credit-pricing/credit/</a>
4	CALF page on the ELEXON website	<a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk/knowledgebase/credit-assessment-load-factor-calf/">http://www.elexon.co.uk/knowledgebase/credit-assessment-load-factor-calf/</a>
5	ISG 137 page on the ELEXON website	<a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg-138-aug2012/">http://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg-138-aug2012/</a>
5	ISG 148 page on the ELEXON website	<a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg148/">http://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/isg148/</a>
13	ORD005 page on the ELEXON website	<a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk/ord/ord005-electricity-market-reform/">http://www.elexon.co.uk/ord/ord005-electricity-market-reform/</a>