



September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Intellectual Property rights and disclaimer

The copyright and other intellectual property rights in this document are vested in ELEXON or appear with the consent of the copyright owner. These materials are made available for you for the purposes of your participation in the electricity industry. If you have an interest in the electricity industry, you may view, download, copy, distribute, modify, transmit, publish, sell or create derivative works (in whatever format) from this document or in other cases use for personal academic or other non-commercial purposes. All copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the document must be retained on any copy you make.

All other rights of the copyright owner not expressly dealt with above are reserved.

No representation, warranty or guarantee is made that the information in this document is accurate or complete. While care has been taken in the collection and provision of this information, ELEXON Limited shall not be liable for any errors, omissions, misstatements or mistakes in any information or damages resulting from the use of this information or action taken in reliance on it.

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 1 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Contents



Any questions?

Contact:
The BSC Service Desk



BSCServiceDesk@logica.com



0870 010 6950

1 Market Overview 3

Summary 3

Headlines 3

2 Headline Statistics 4

Energy Contract Volume Notifications 4

The Credit Assessment Price (CAP) 4

System Price Tables 5

Imbalance Volumes 6

Cashflows 6

Demand 7

Number of Metering Systems 8

Generation by Fuel Type 9

Central Services Performance 11

3 CVA Market Charts 12

Credit Cover 12

System Prices 16

Energy Imbalance Volumes 25

System Residual Cashflows 27

Transmission Losses 28

System Reserve 29

4 SVA Market Charts 30

GSP Group Correction Factors 30

Annual Demand Ratio 31

Energy Settled on Metered Data 32

Erroneously Large EAC/AAs 35

Embedded Generation 36

Trading Operations Report User Guide

To find out more about each of the charts and tables shown in this document please take a look at the Trading Operations Report User Guide, which is available in following location on the ELEXON website:

<http://www.elexon.co.uk/marketdata/tradingoperationreport.aspx>

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 2 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

1 Market Overview

Summary

In September, the BSC Central Services performed in accordance with expectations with the following exception.

On 16 September 2011, the Daily Profile Production (DPP) run for Settlement Date 15 September 2011 did not complete successfully. No reports were issued to the intended recipients on the 16 September 2011. This resulted in the BSCP 508 'Supplier Volume Allocation Agent' timescales being breached. The reports were subsequently issued on 20 September 2011. The root cause of this incident is currently being investigated. ELEXON Circular EL01913 refers.

Headlines

Credit

Two Parties were involved in the Credit Process in September 2011. One of these Parties entered Credit Default, but has subsequently exited on 09 October 2011. The other Party lodged additional credit. Neither of these Parties has been involved in the Credit Process in the preceding months.

Credit Assessment Price (CAP) change

On 14 September and following Industry Consultation, the Credit Committee determined that the value of Credit Assessment Price (CAP) should increase to £59/MWh. This will take effect from Wednesday 12 October and may impact the amount of credit cover that Parties need to provide. ELEXON Circular EL01912 refers.

2 Headline Statistics

Energy Contract Volume Notifications

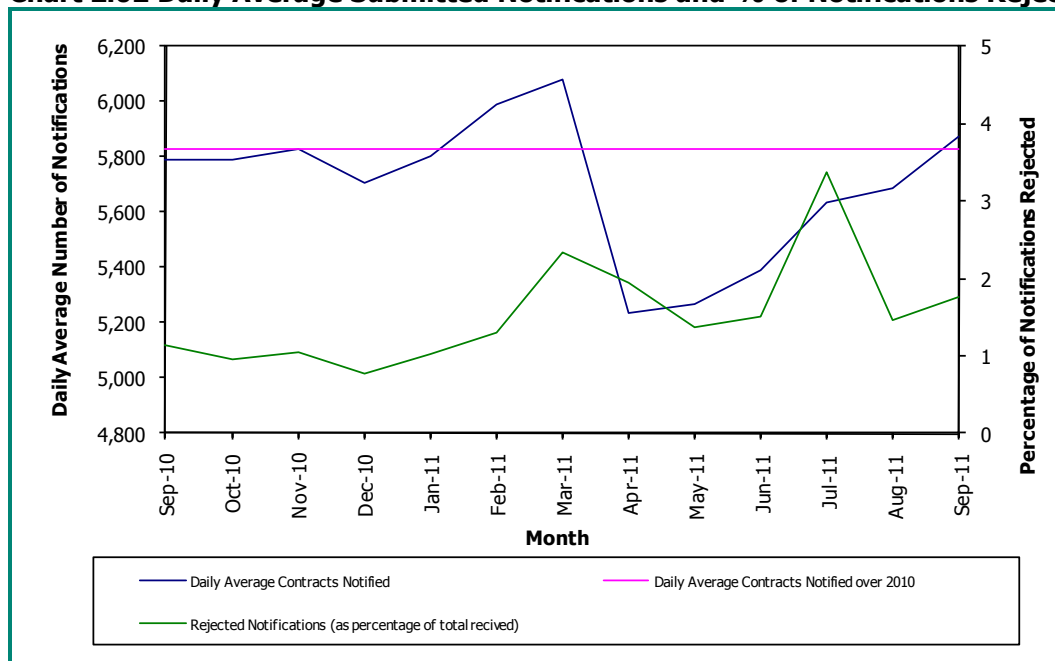
Table 2.01 Energy Contract Volume Notification Submissions

	Sep-11		Aug-11		Jul-11	
	Normal	Web based	Normal	Web based	Normal	Web based
Received	176046	156	176217	158	174,533	100
Rejected	3111	0	2598	0	5878	0
Total % Rejected	1.77%		1.47%		3.37%	

Recommended Reading

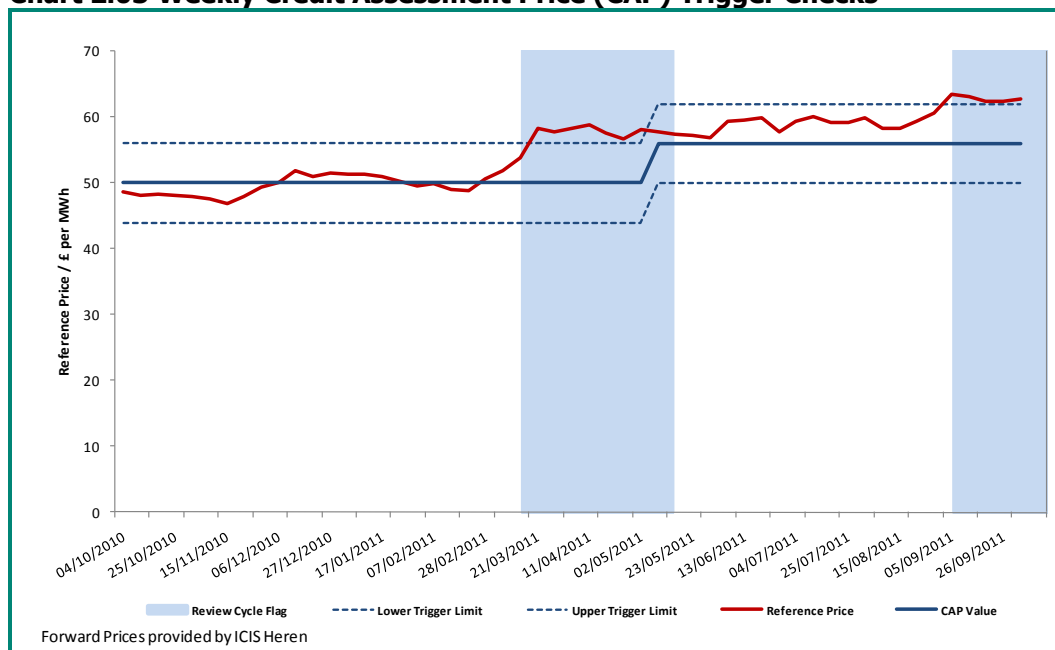
If you would like to know more about the submission of Energy Contract Volume Notifications then please click [here](#) to read our guidance note.

Chart 2.02 Daily Average Submitted Notifications and % of Notifications Rejected



The Credit Assessment Price (CAP)

Chart 2.03 Weekly Credit Assessment Price (CAP) Trigger Checks



What is CAP?

CAP is used in the Credit Calculation to convert energy (in MWh) into an equivalent financial amount (in £).

The CAP value is currently **£56/MWh**.

CAP will increase to **£59/MWh** on 12 October 2011.

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 4 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

System Price Tables

Table 2.04 System Sell Price

	Min	Max	Median	Mean	St. Dev
Sep 11	19.42	89.23	38.96	41.75	10.45
Aug 11	23.86	77.23	38.92	41.72	8.06
Jul 11	19.28	81.62	39.63	40.1877	6.47
Sep 10	13.34	76.17	32.18	33.87	7.97

Table 2.05 System Buy Price

	Min	Max	Median	Mean	St. Dev
Sep 11	21.66	193.5	52.02	55.93	19.68
Aug 11	32.59	179.72	50	54.84	18.94
Jul 11	28.5	140.09	48.46	50.36	12.8
Sep 10	21.94	170.86	41.62	43.84	12.88

Table 2.06 Price Derivation Codes

Description (Code)		% of Occurrences		
		Sep 11	Aug 11	Jul 11
Short Market	NIV is Positive: SBP is the Main Price			
	SSP = Reverse Price (A)	35.35	20.50	34.65
	SSP capped to SBP (B)	3.70	3.23	3.54
	SSP defaulted to SBP (C)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SSP & SBP defaulted to Market Price (D)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SSP & SBP defaulted to Zero (E)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long Market	NIV is Negative: SSP is the Main Price			
	SBP = Reverse Price (F)	60.28	75.54	60.90
	SBP capped to SSP (G)	0.67	0.67	0.90
	SBP defaulted to SSP (H)	0.00	0.07	0.00
	SSP & SBP defaulted to Market Price (I)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SSP & SBP defaulted to zero (J)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balanced Market	NIV is Zero			
	SSP & SBP defaulted to Market Price (K)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SSP & SBP defaulted to zero (L)	0.00	0.00	0.00

Best View Prices

The system prices displayed on this page are derived from Best View Pricing data, which is available on the ELEXON Portal.

What is NIV?

Net Imbalance Volume (NIV) is calculated as the sum of accepted Bids, accepted Offers and price volume adjusters (BSAA items).

A positive NIV value indicates a short market and a negative NIV value indicates a long market.

For each Settlement Period the direction of the NIV is used to determine whether the SBP or SSP will be the Main Price.

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

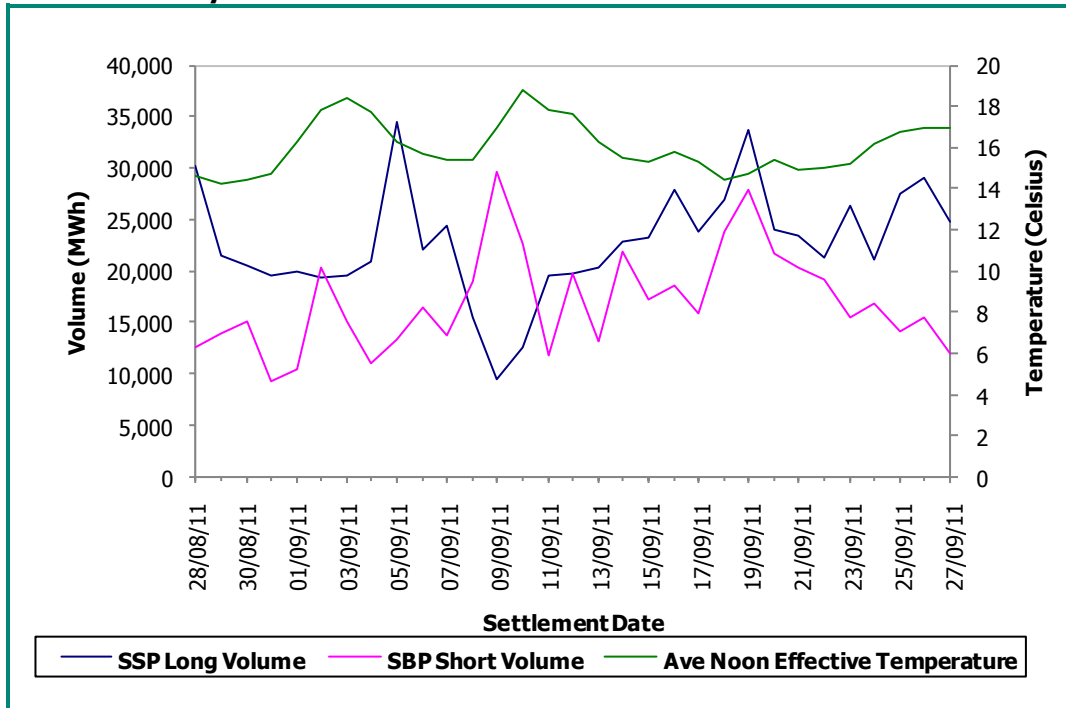
Version 1.0

Page 5 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Imbalance Volumes

Chart 2.07 Daily Imbalance Volumes



Explanation of terms used

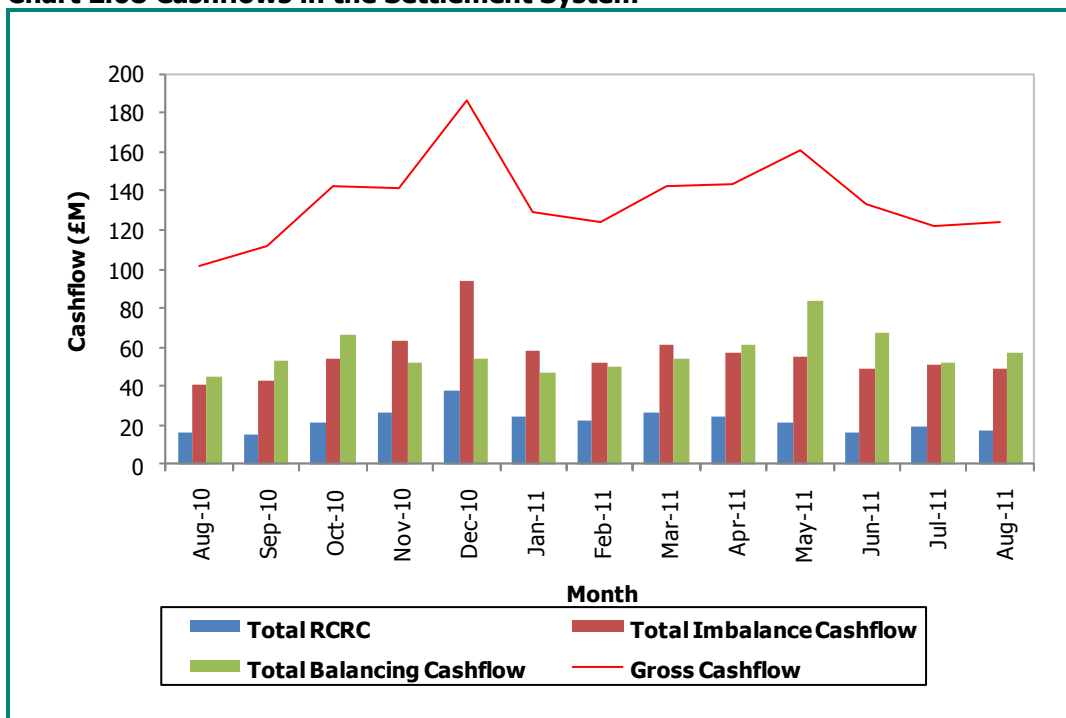
SSP Long Volume is the daily sum across the market of the energy imbalance volume charged at System Sell Price.

SBP Short Volume is the daily sum across the market of the energy imbalance volume charged at System Buy Price.

The **Ave Noon Effective Temperature** relates to Eastern GSP Group (_A) and is included to highlight any potential correlation with market conditions.

Cashflows

Chart 2.08 Cashflows in the Settlement System



Explanation of terms used

Total Imbalance Cashflow is the gross Energy Imbalance payments made to and from Parties.

Total Balancing Cashflow is the gross of payments relating to Accepted Bids and Offers.

Total Residual Cashflow Reallocation Cashflow (RCRC) is the amount recovered or paid back to Parties in order to balance total Trading Charges to zero each Settlement Period.

Gross Cashflow is the sum of the Total Imbalance, RCRC and Balancing Cashflow.

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 6 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Demand

Chart 2.09 Total Demand

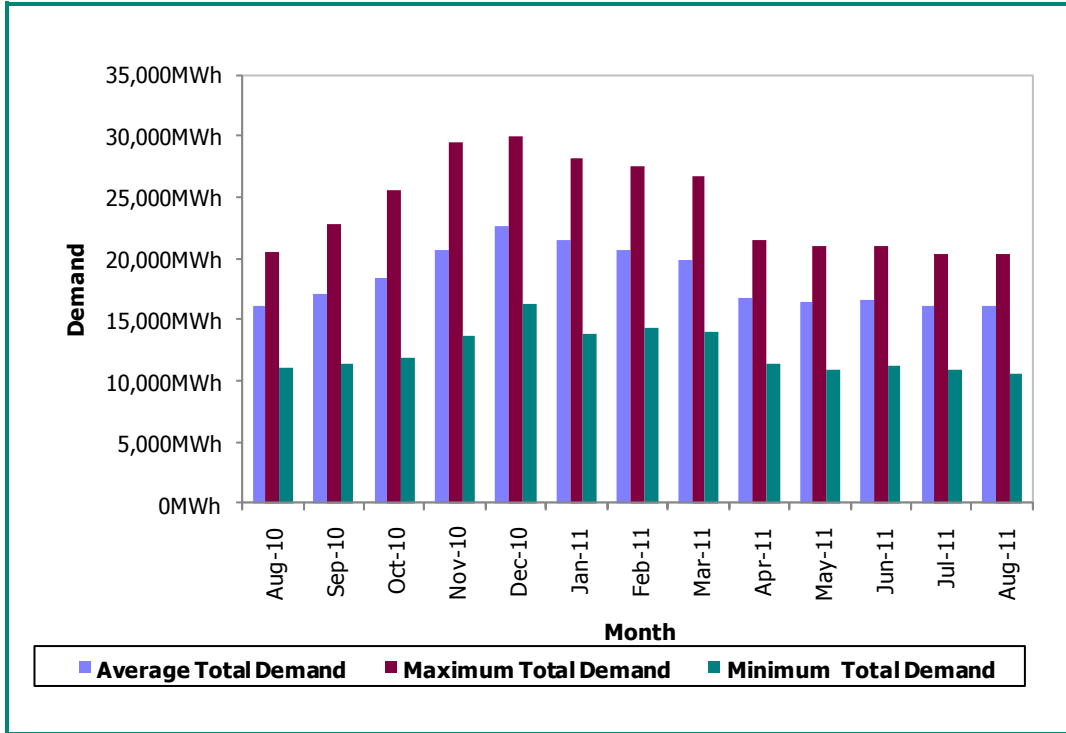


Chart 2.10 Energy Settled on the HH/NHH Market based on SF Run

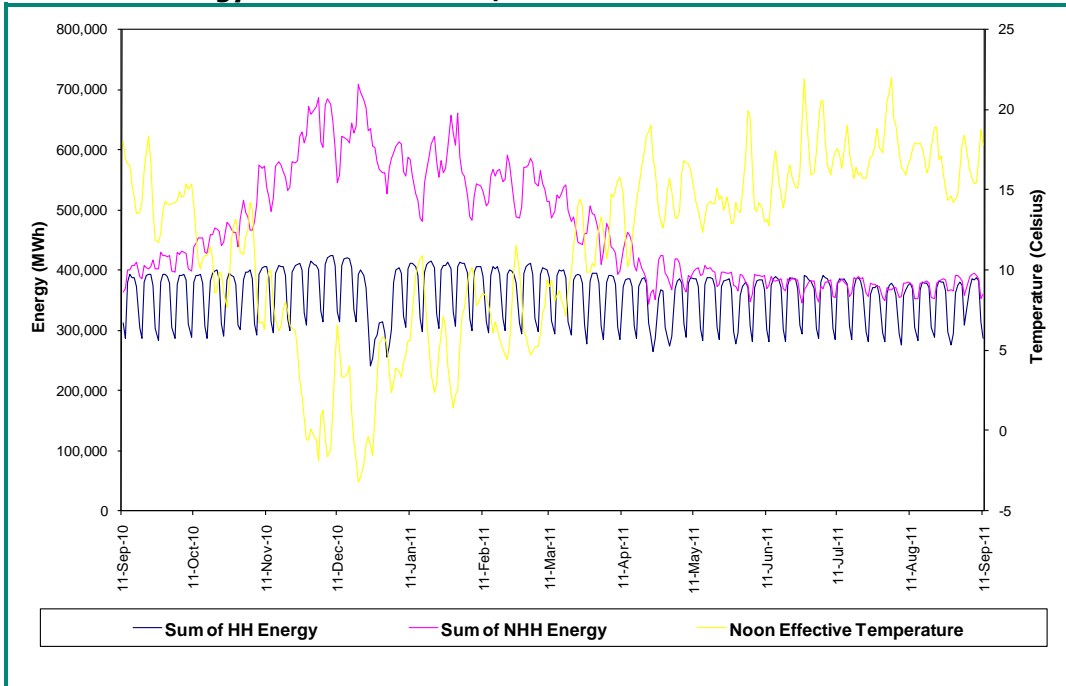


Chart Explanation

This chart shows the split of energy in the SVA part of the market between half hourly (HH) and non half hourly (NHH) (i.e. profiled) consumption.

Noon effective temperature is also shown, as temperature data is used to determine the profiled volumes of electricity consumed for NHH metering systems.

Number of Metering Systems

Chart 2.11 Number of Metering Systems in the Half Hourly and Non-Half Hourly Markets

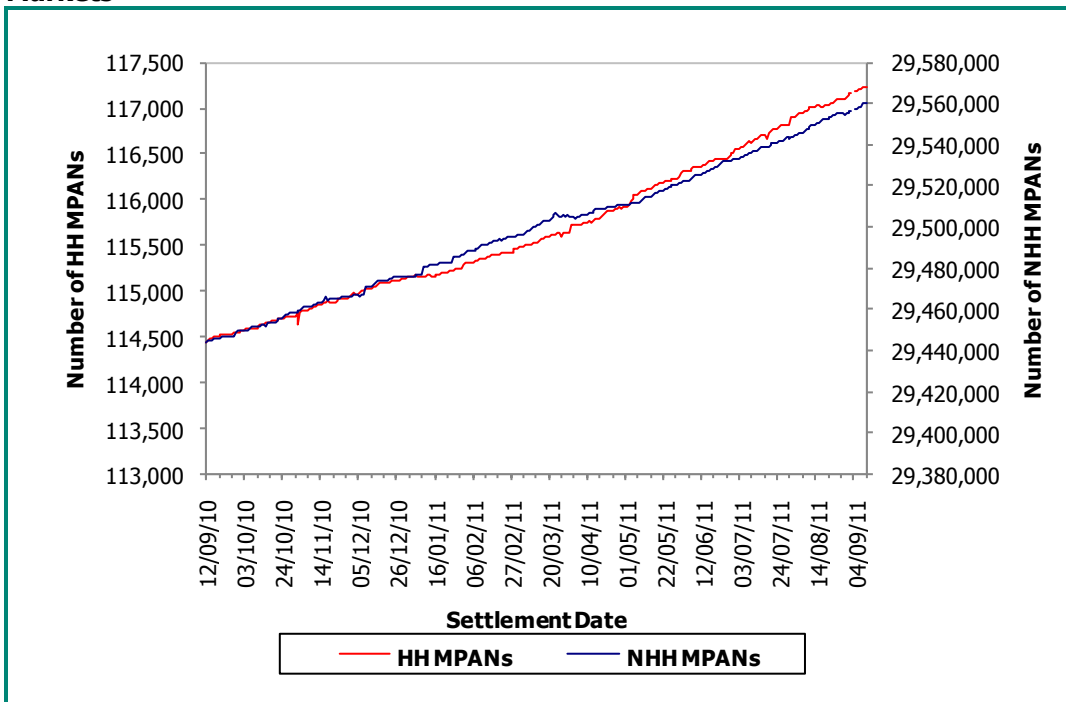


Chart 2.12 Microgeneration: Number of Metering Systems and Energy Exported

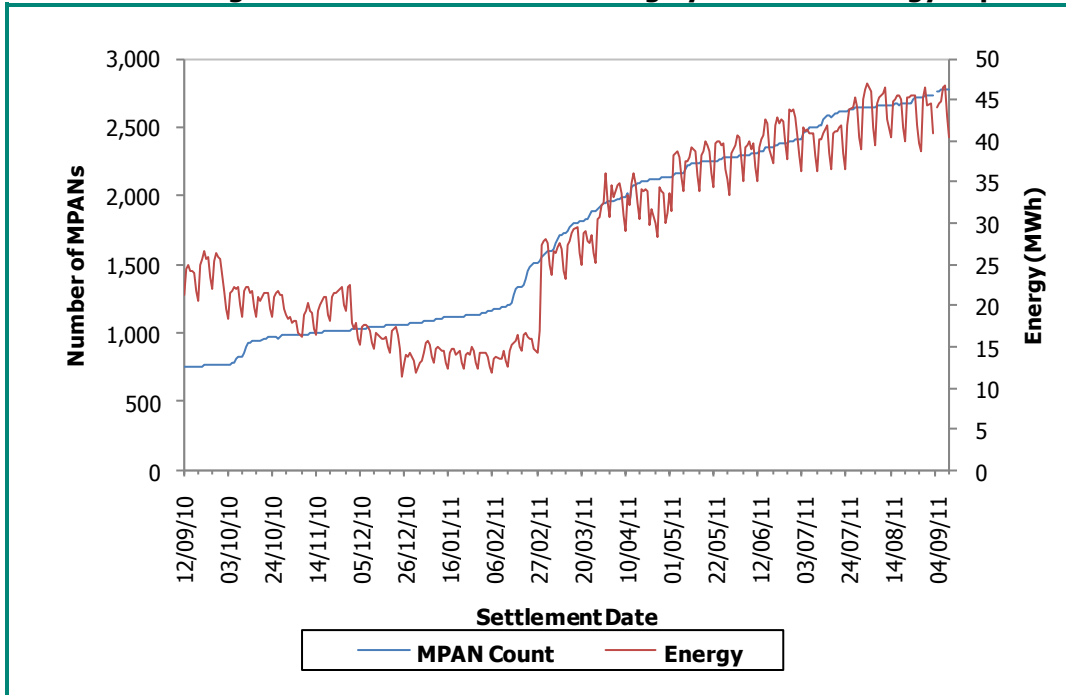


Chart Explanation

This chart shows the number of MPANs associated with microgeneration schemes registered in SVA Settlement and the energy in MWh exported.

It should be noted that not all microgeneration schemes are registered in Settlement which means that they will not be visible in Settlement data. This chart, therefore, does not include data relating to all UK microgeneration schemes.

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

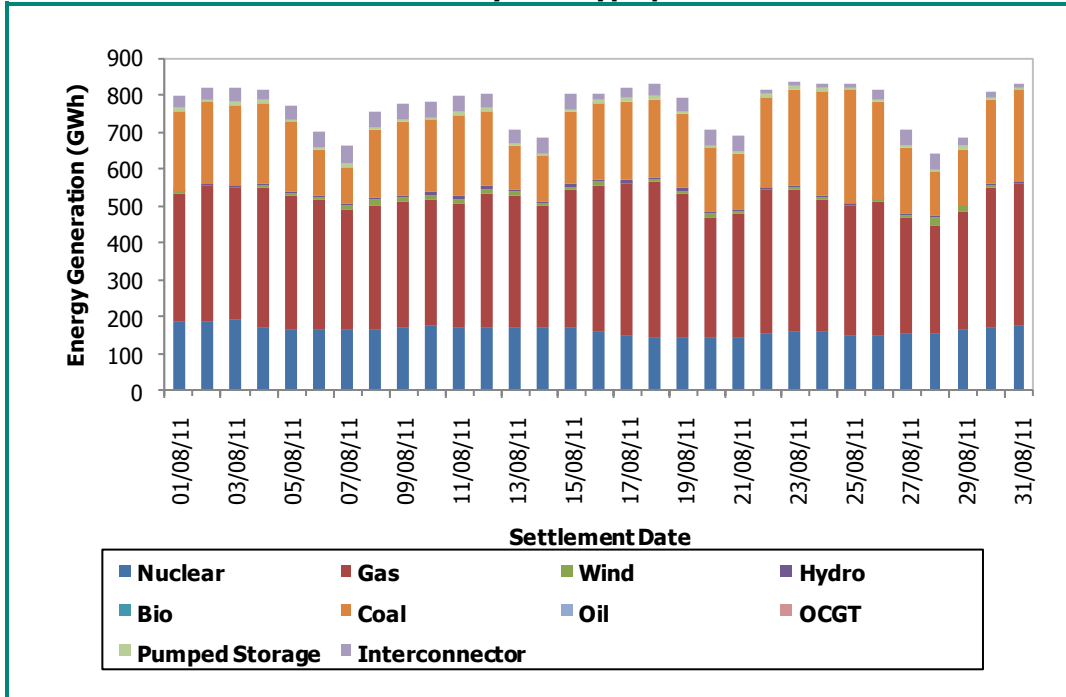
Version 1.0

Page 8 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Generation by Fuel Type

Chart 2.13 Sum of CVA Generation by Fuel Type per Settlement Date



Additional Data

Generation by fuel type data is also available on the BM Reports Summary page [here](#).

Chart 2.14 Sum of CVA Generation by Fuel Type per Settlement Period

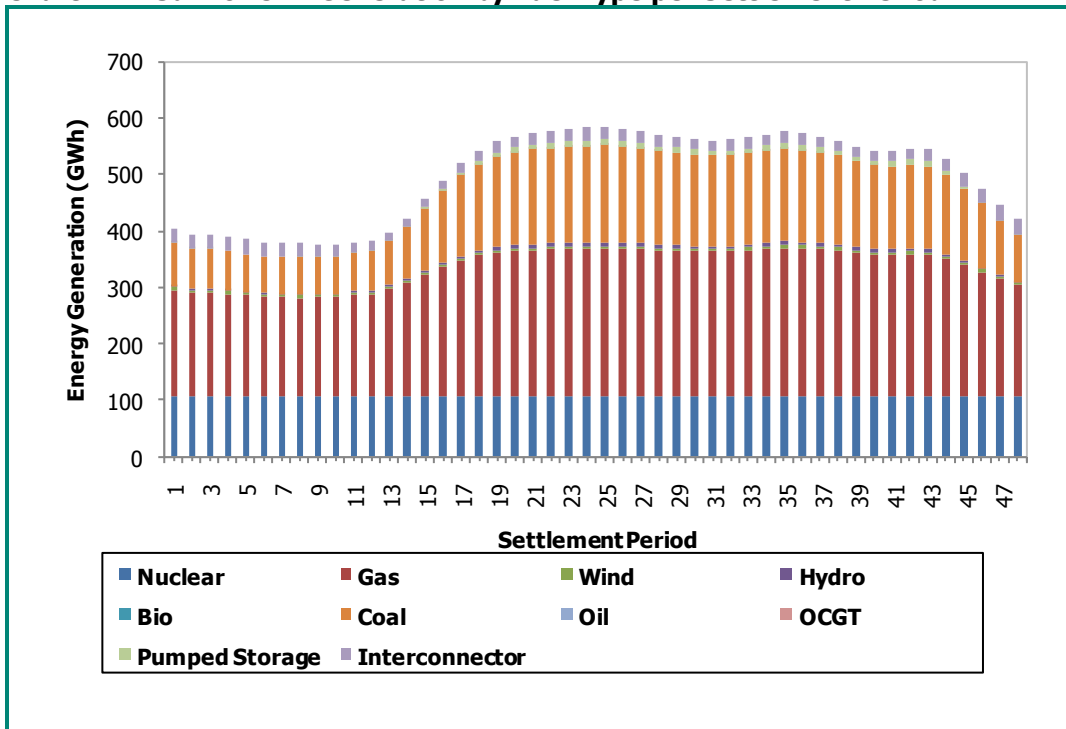
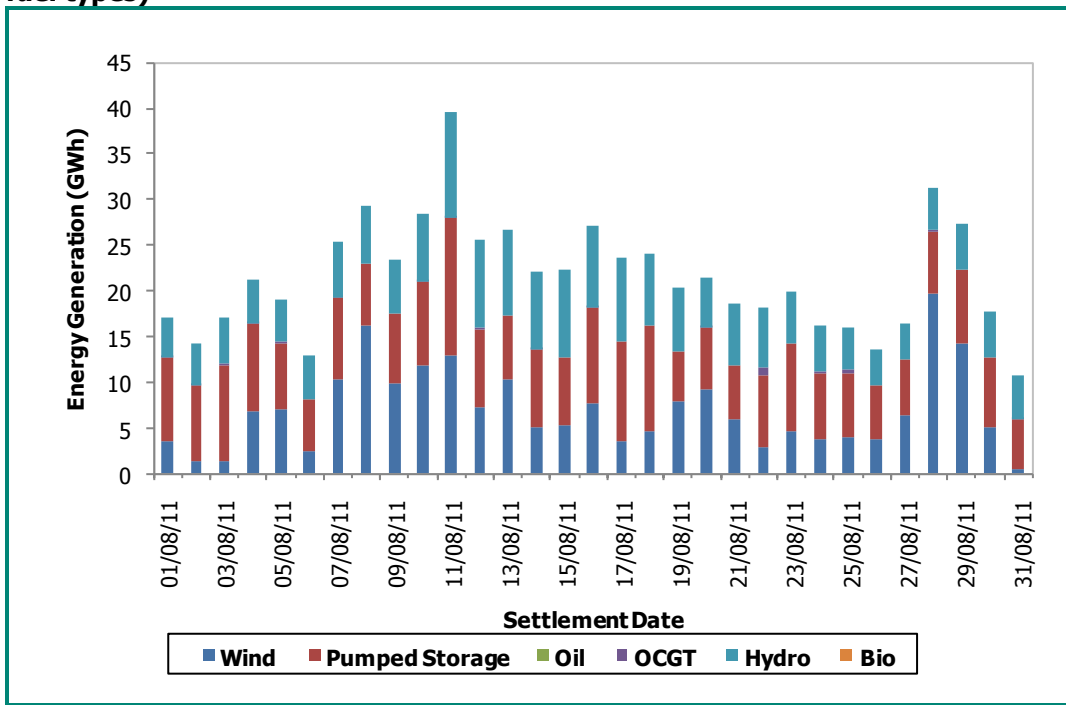


Chart 2.15 Sum of CVA Generation by Fuel Type per Settlement Date (less used fuel types)



Central Services Performance

Table 2.16 Central Systems Availability

Service	Key Performance Indicator	Service Level	Sep 11		Aug 11		Jul 11	
			Central Systems	Total	Central Systems	Total	Central Systems	Total
BMRA	% availability of BMRA over the period	99.90	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	% of estimated SSP and SBP calculated and published within 30 minutes of Settlement Period end	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.93 (1)	99.93 (1)	100.00	100.00
CDCA	% of outstations interrogated for each calendar day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
CRA	% of valid new registration data received before 14.00 processed the same working day	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
ECVAA	% of Energy Contract Volume Notifications and Metered Volume Reallocation Notifications processed within 15 minutes of receipt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.78 (2)	99.78 (2)
SAA	% of scheduled Interim Information Runs, Initial Settlement Runs, Reconciliation Runs, Final Reconciliation Run and Dispute Final Settlement Runs completed correctly	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Comments

Central Systems refers to the performance of the systems operated by the Central Services Agent excluding the impact of service losses outside its direct control.

Total refers to the performance of the systems operated by the Central Services Agent including the impact of service losses outside the Agent's direct control (e.g. NGC unplanned outages, TIBCO Flooding).

Notes:

1. The BMRA Settlement Calculations for Settlement Period 6 of 2nd August 2011, failed to execute at the original time of 03:20 (BST). These calculations were run at 03:35 (BST) on 2nd August 2011. The delay executing the calculations resulted in a breach of the BMRA 05 Service Level.
2. There was an ECVAA System Failure on 13th July 2011 between 12:50 (BST) and 14:00 (BST) which resulted in delays processing notifications (including sending ACKs and NACKs) received from a number of ECVNA/ MVRNA agents. No ECVN/ MVRN resubmissions were received from participants as a result of this ECVAA System Failure.

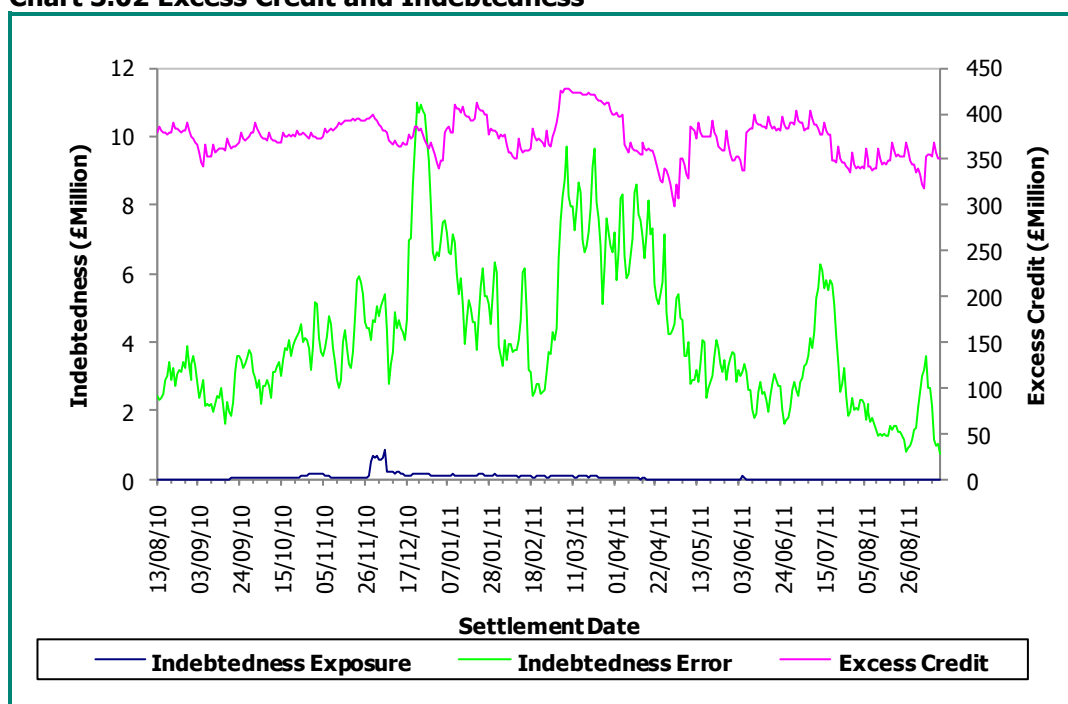
3 CVA Market Charts

Credit Cover

Table 3.01 Credit Defaults/ Credit Cover Percentages

Period	No. of Parties in Query Period	No. of Parties in Credit Default		Party Maximum Credit Cover Percentage (%)						
		Level 1	Level 2	>100	90-100	80-90	60-80	30-60	10-30	<10
Sep 11	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	7	21	199
Aug 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	23	199
Jul 11	4	0	0	3	1	0	6	7	19	197
Sep 10	3	1	0	2	1	1	1	8	12	191

Chart 3.02 Excess Credit and Indebtedness



Explanation of terms used

Excess Credit is the amount of Credit which exceeds that required to cover Calculated Indebtedness. Where Calculated Indebtedness is an estimate of total Trading Charges (over 29 calendar days) owed to or by each Party.

Indebtedness Error is the difference between the Calculated Indebtedness (as per the credit calculation) and the Actual Indebtedness using the SF based actual value of the charges accrued.

Indebtedness Exposure is the Indebtedness that is not covered by Credit Cover or by the Credit Cover calculation. This is the value of potential market exposure had there been defaults.

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 12 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Chart 3.03 Average Indebtedness and Average Credit Cover over the Reporting Month

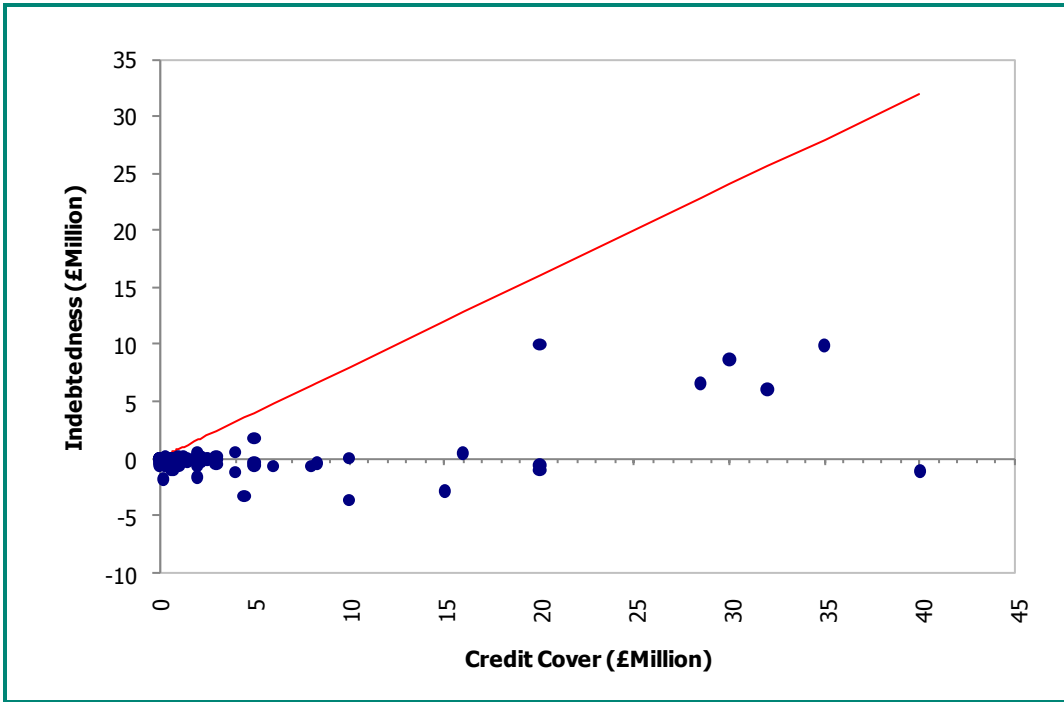


Chart Explanation

This chart shows the relationship between Credit Cover and Calculated Indebtedness (as determined by the Credit Calculation). Each point represents a single Party.

The straight line plot represents the situation where a Party's level of indebtedness would be 80% of their Credit Cover, i.e. the Party would be in Credit Default.

Chart 3.04 Comparison of Actual and Calculated Indebtedness

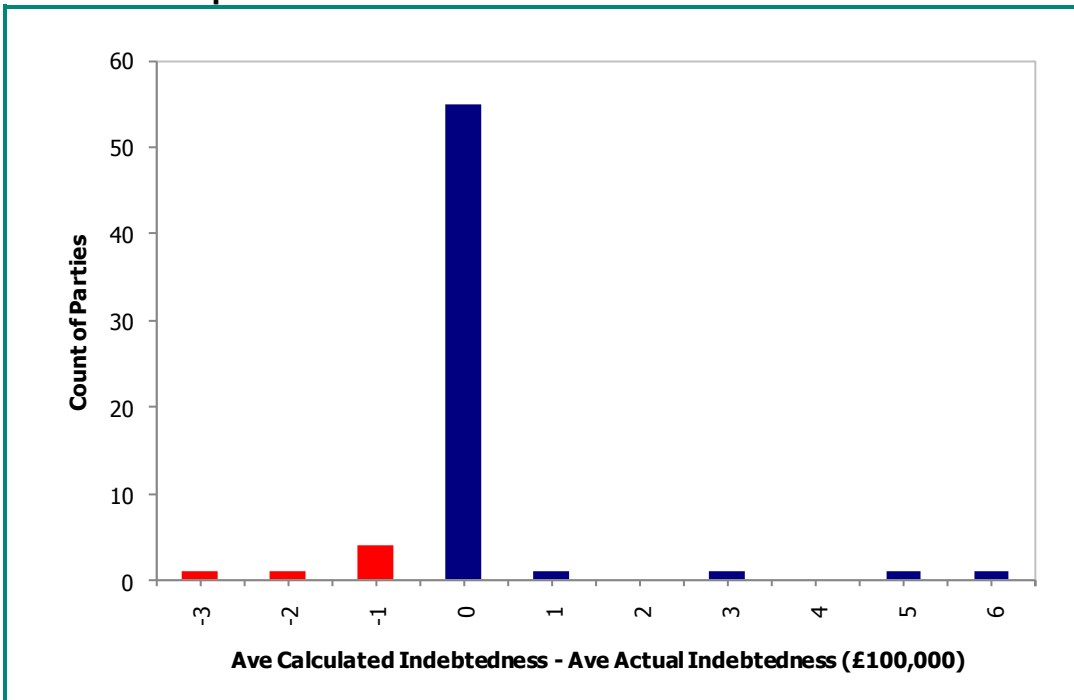


Chart Explanation

This chart shows the difference between average Credit Cover held and average Actual Indebtedness (based on SF charges). The differences are grouped in to £100,000 blocks and a count is made of the number of Parties that fall in to each block.

Negative values on the x-axis indicate exposure to unsecured Trading Charges, i.e. Parties with an average Actual Indebtedness which exceeds their average Credit Cover.

Chart 3.05 Declared DC and Monthly Maximum Demand (based on SF data)

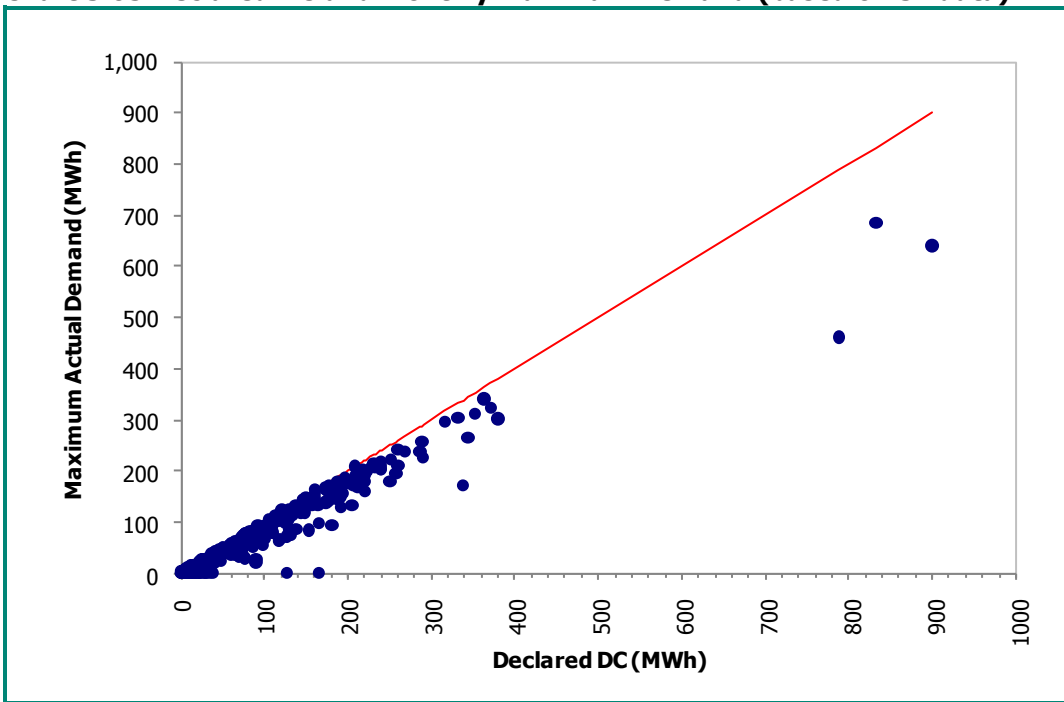


Chart 3.06 Comparison between Declared GC and Monthly Maximum Generation (based on SF data)

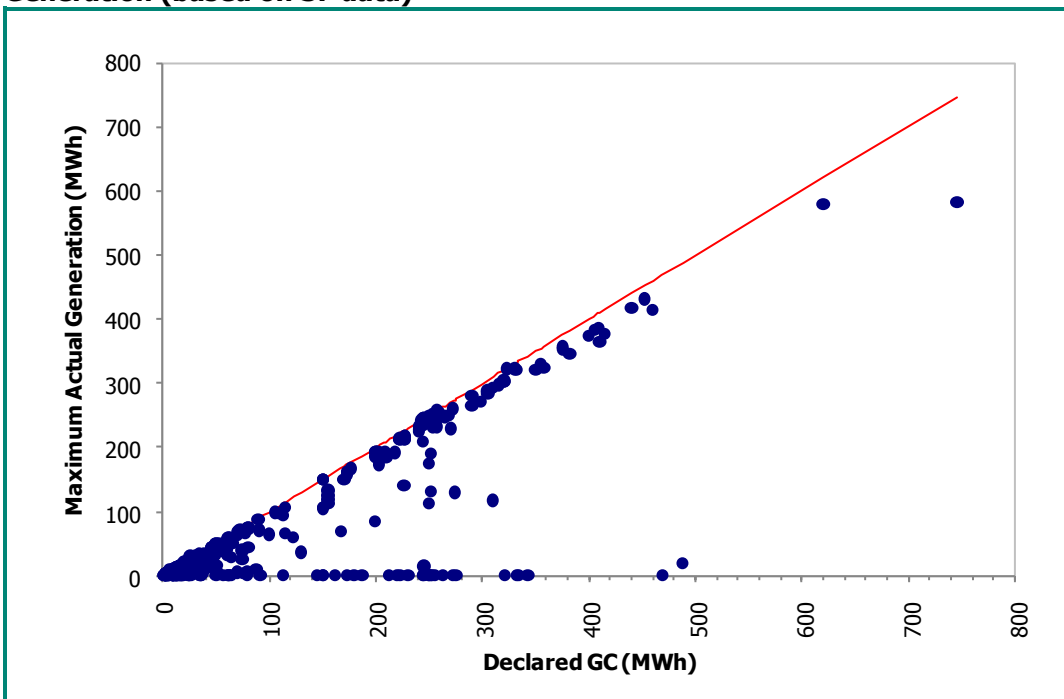
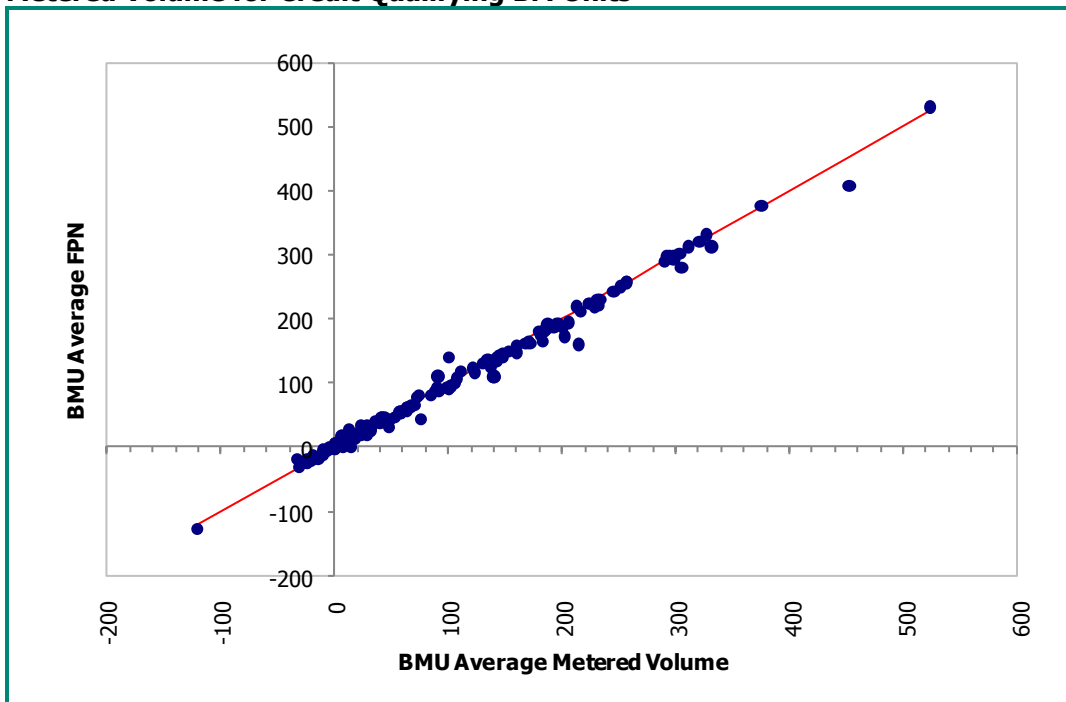


Chart 3.07 Monthly Average Final Physical Notification (FPN) and Average Metered Volume for Credit Qualifying BM Units



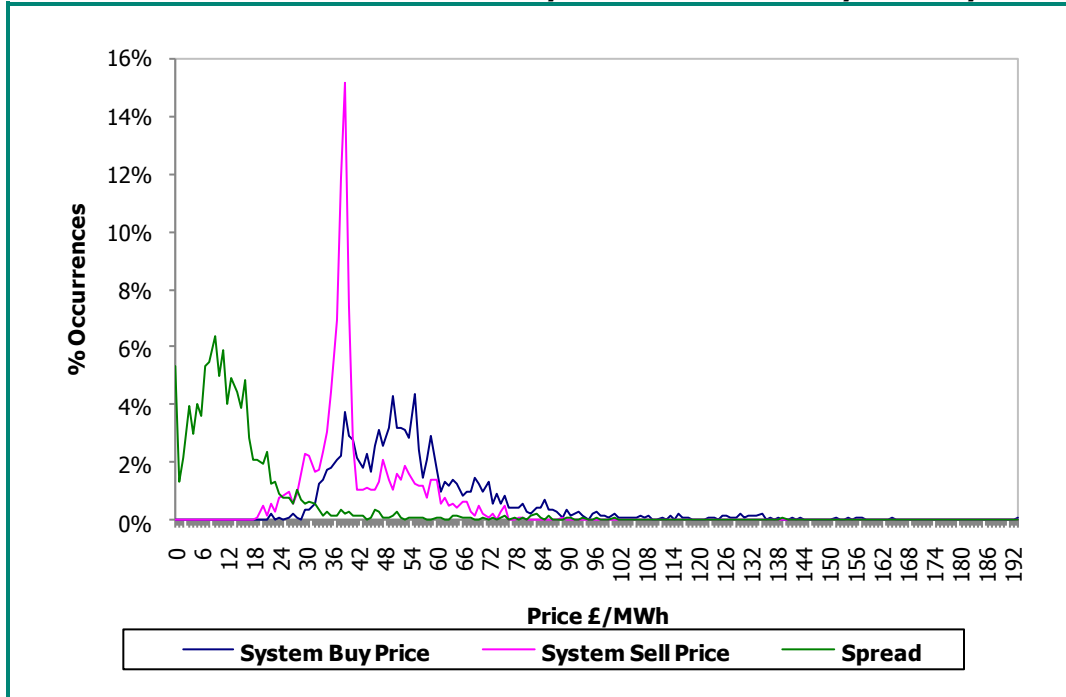
The significantly negative average FPN is from a large demand BM Unit. The BM Unit is part of Production Trading Unit and is therefore Credit Qualifying.

Recommended Reading

If you want to learn more about the Credit Cover calculation then please click [here](#) to view our guidance note.

System Prices

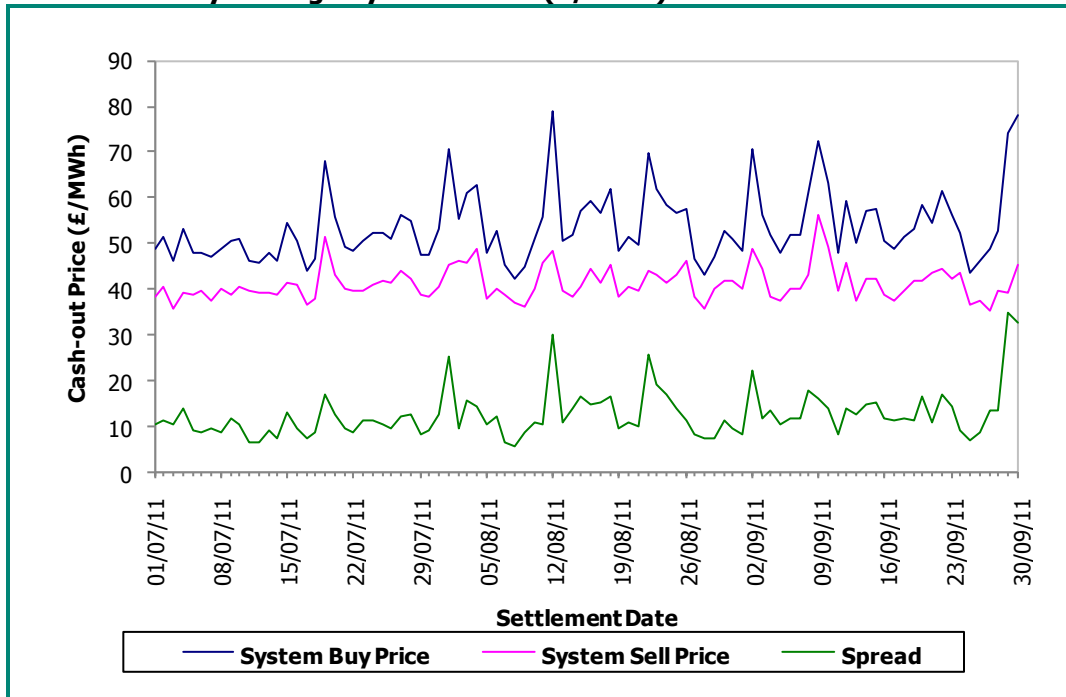
Chart 3.08 Price Distribution Curve for System Sell Price and System Buy Price



Recommended Reading

If you want to learn more about the calculation of System Prices then please click [here](#) to view our information sheet.

Chart 3.09 Daily Average System Prices (£/MWh)



September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 16 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Chart 3.10 Average SSP per Settlement Day (£/MWh)

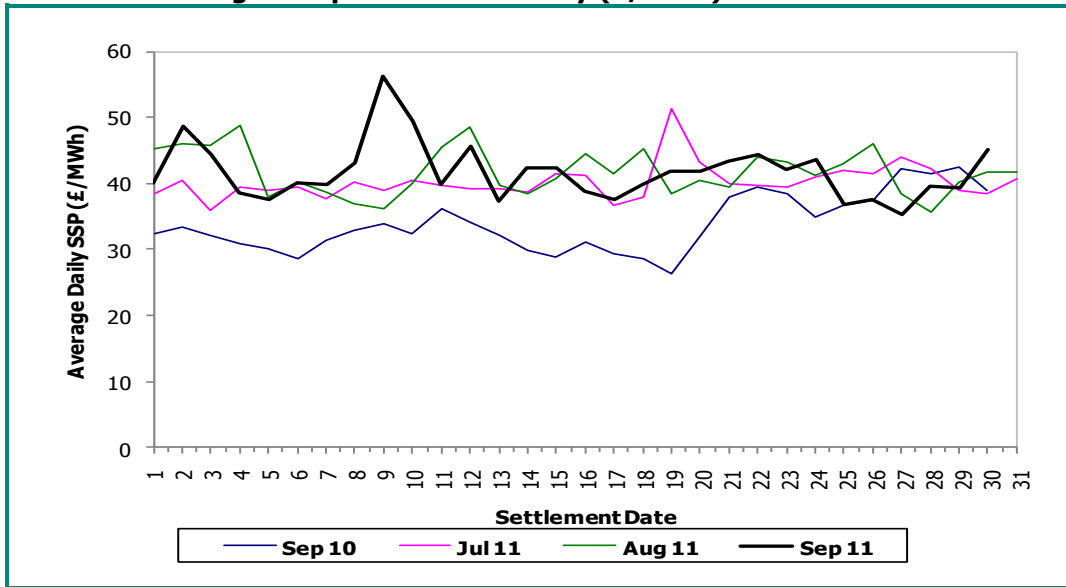


Chart 3.11 Average Daily SSP per Settlement Period (£/MWh)

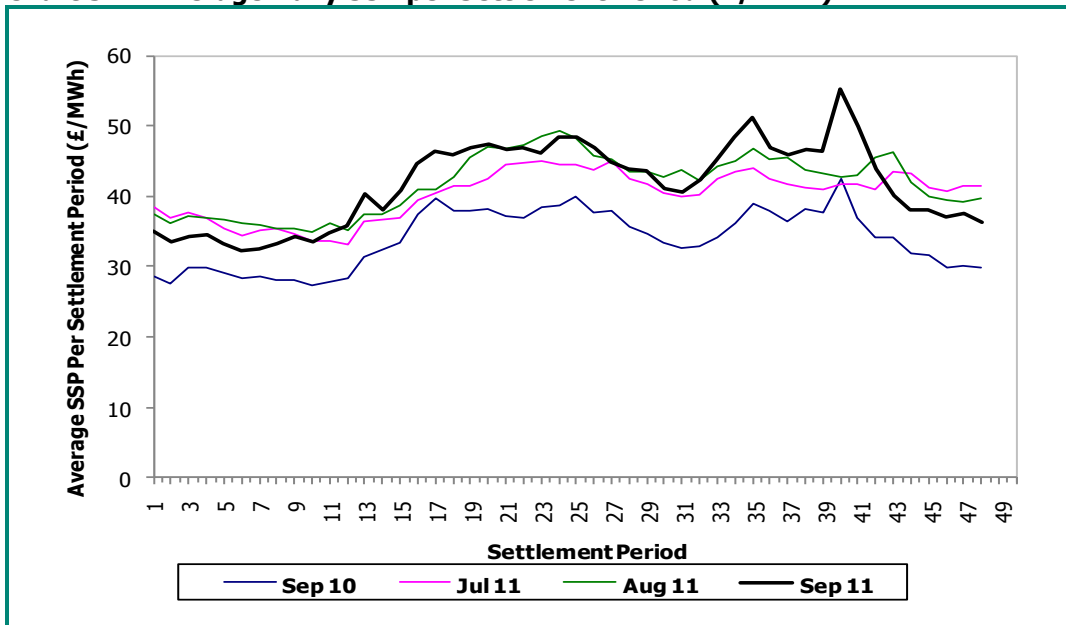


Chart 3.12 Monthly Average SSP (£/MWh) and Standard Deviation

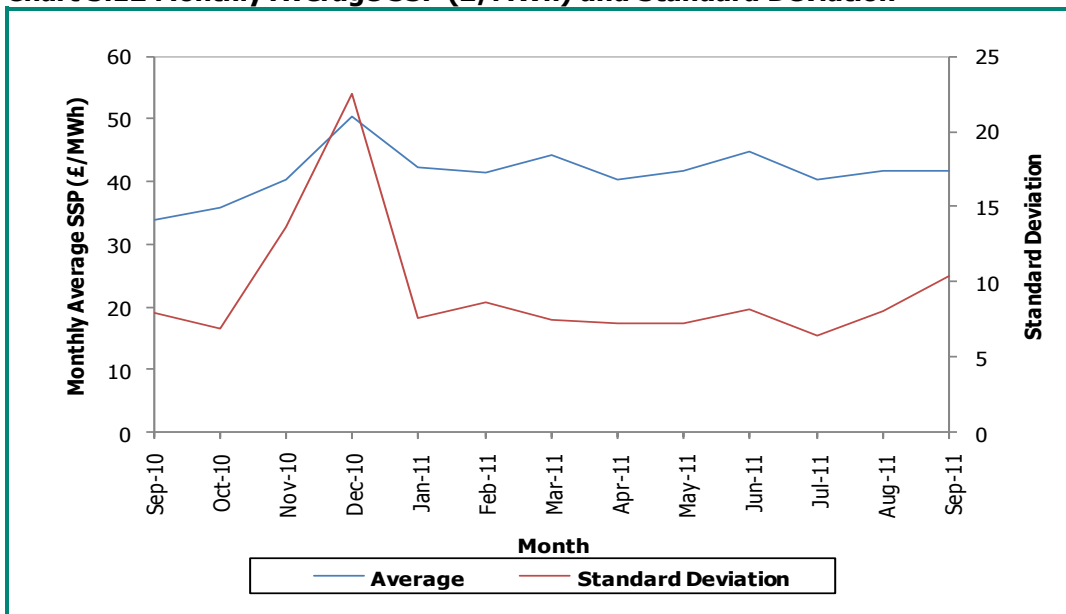


Chart 3.13 Average SBP per Settlement Day (£/MWh)

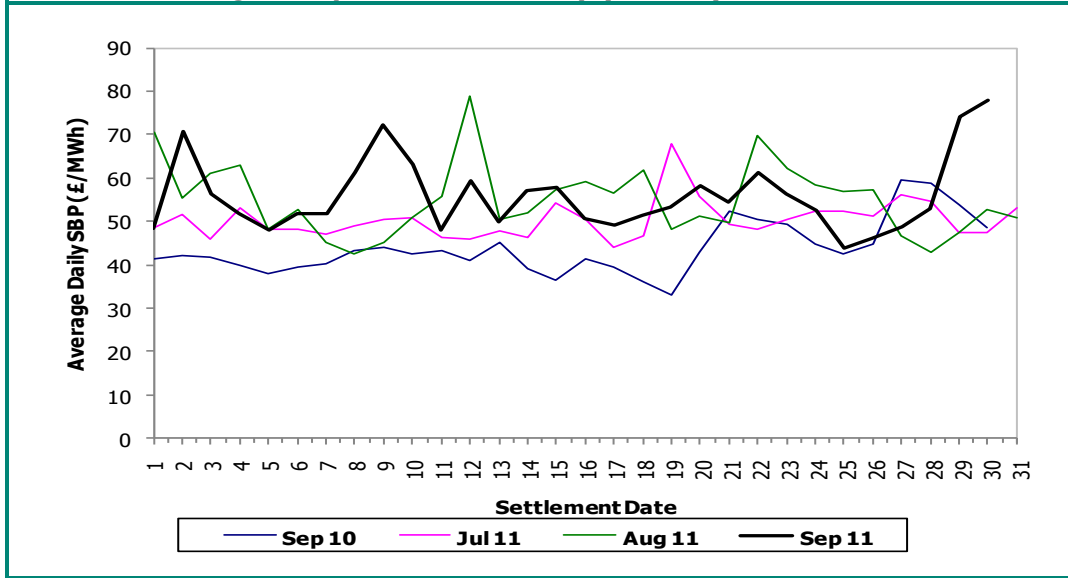


Chart 3.14 Average Daily SBP per Settlement Period (£/MWh)

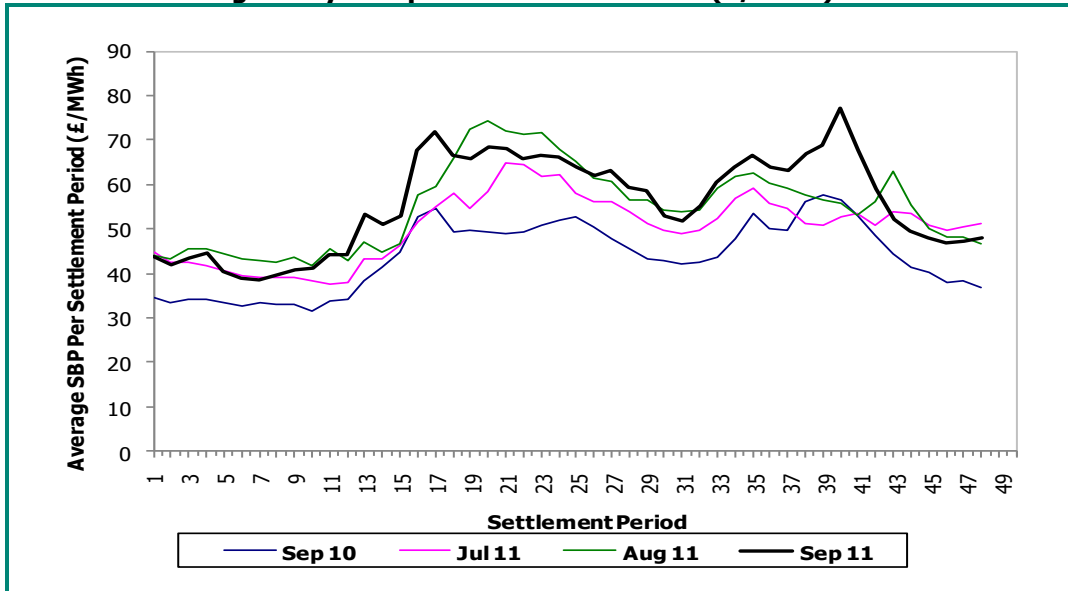


Chart 3.15 Monthly Average SBP (£/MWh) and Standard Deviation

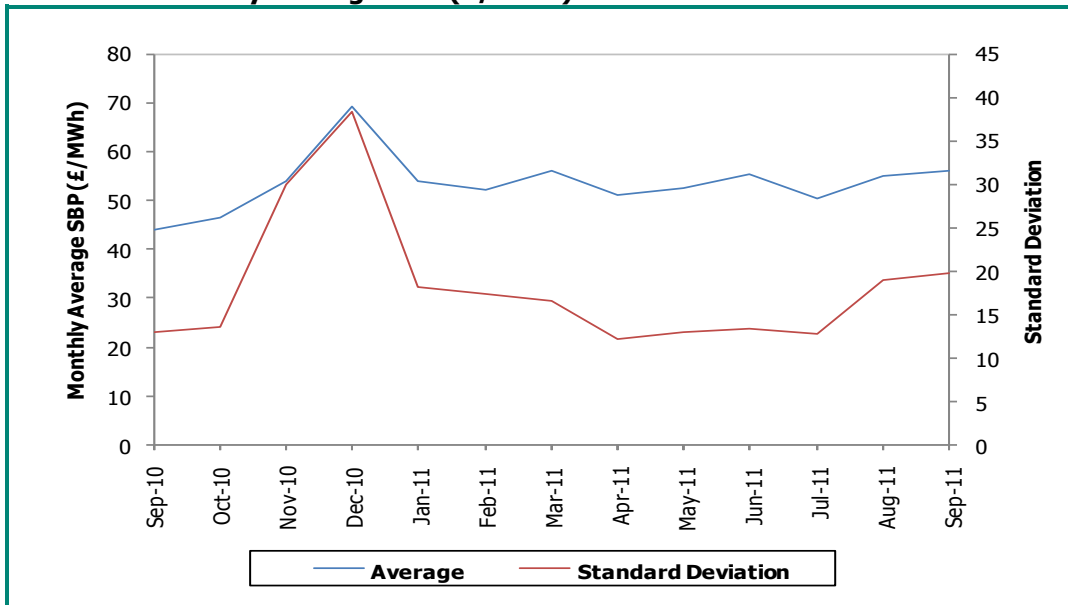


Chart 3.16 Average Price Spread per Settlement Day (£/MWh)

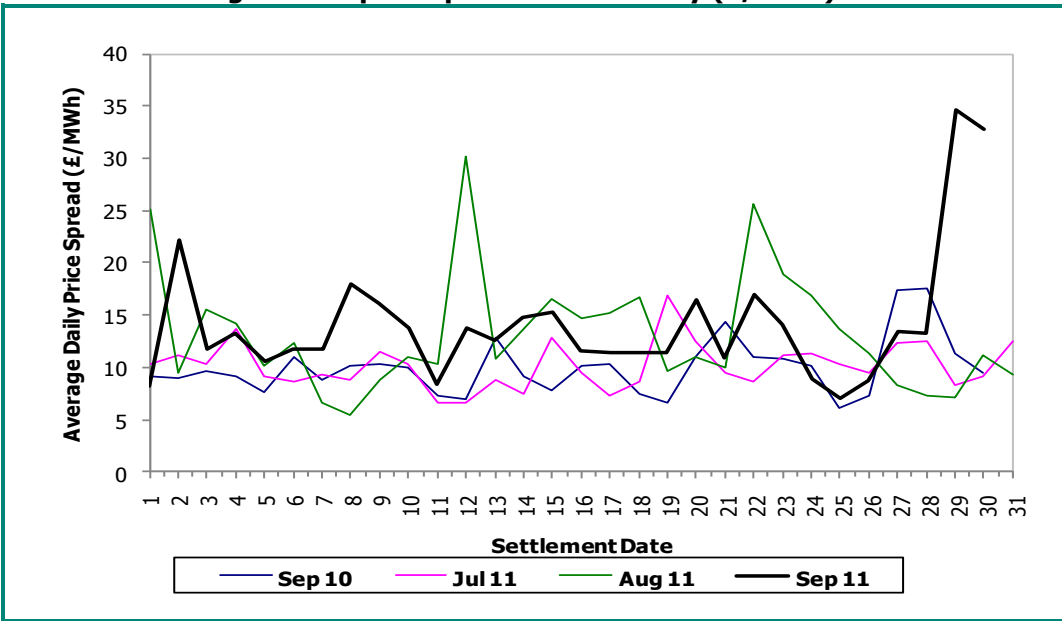


Chart 3.17 Average Price Spread per Settlement Period (£/MWh)

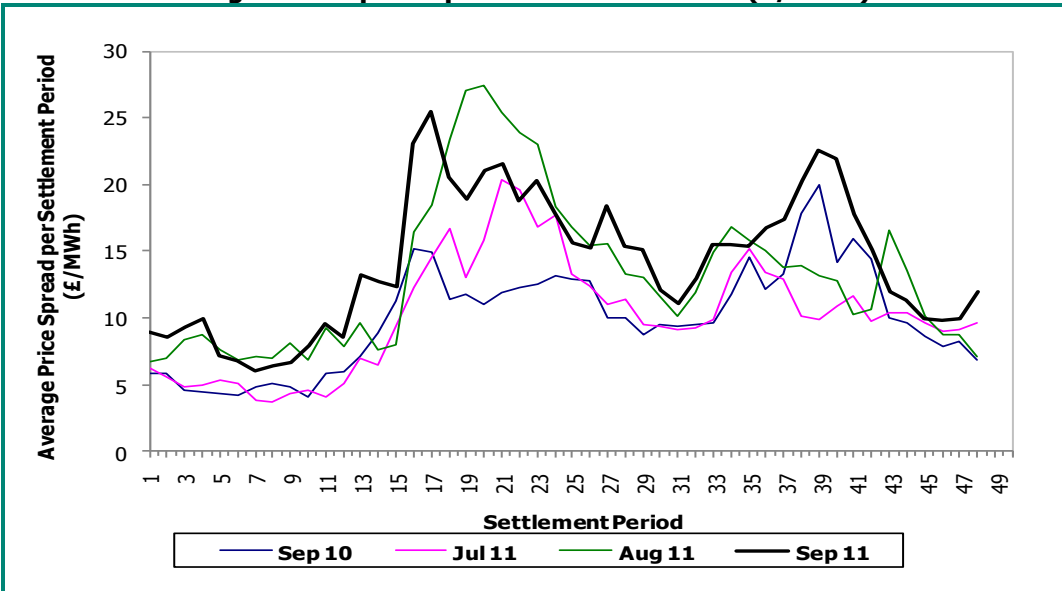


Chart 3.18 Monthly Average Price Spread (£/MWh) and Standard Deviation

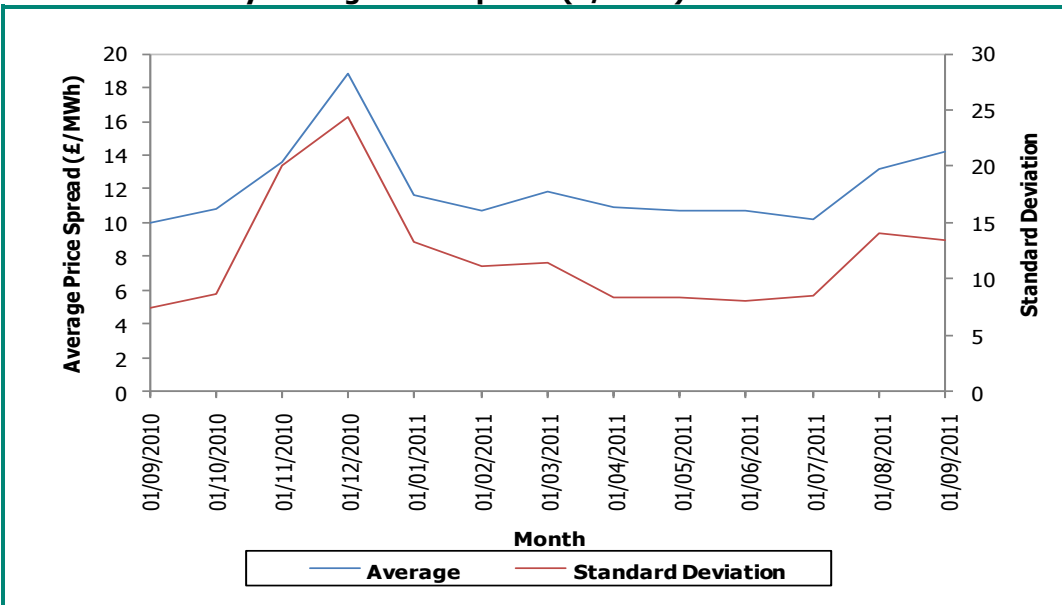


Chart 3.19 Market Price provided by Market Index Data Provider by Settlement Day

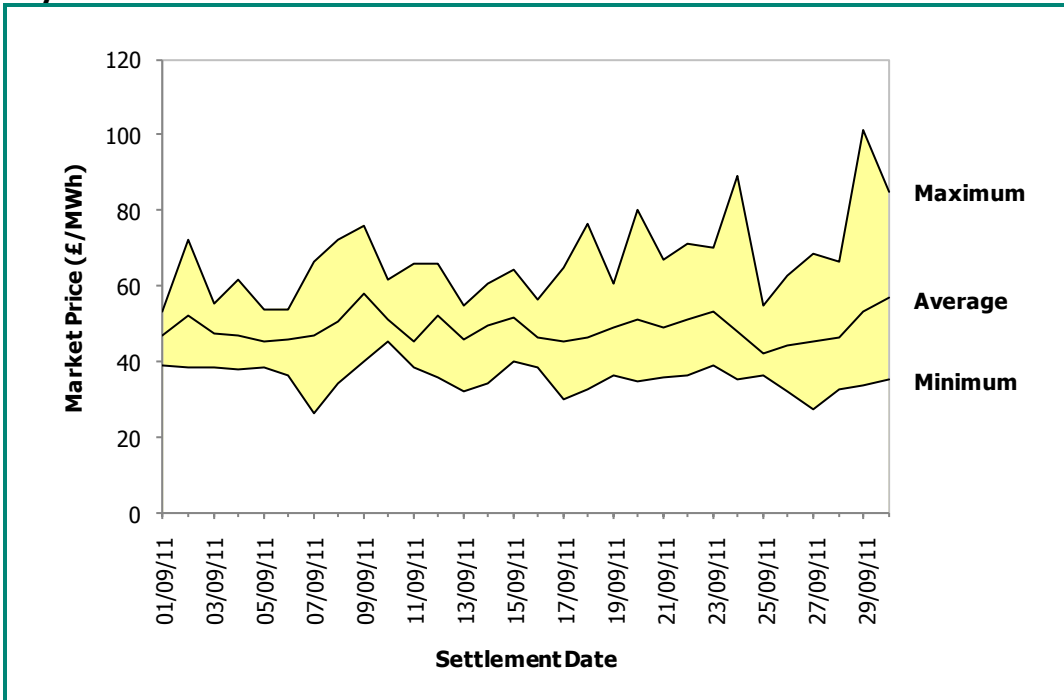


Chart 3.20 Market Price provided by Market Index Data Provider by Settlement Period

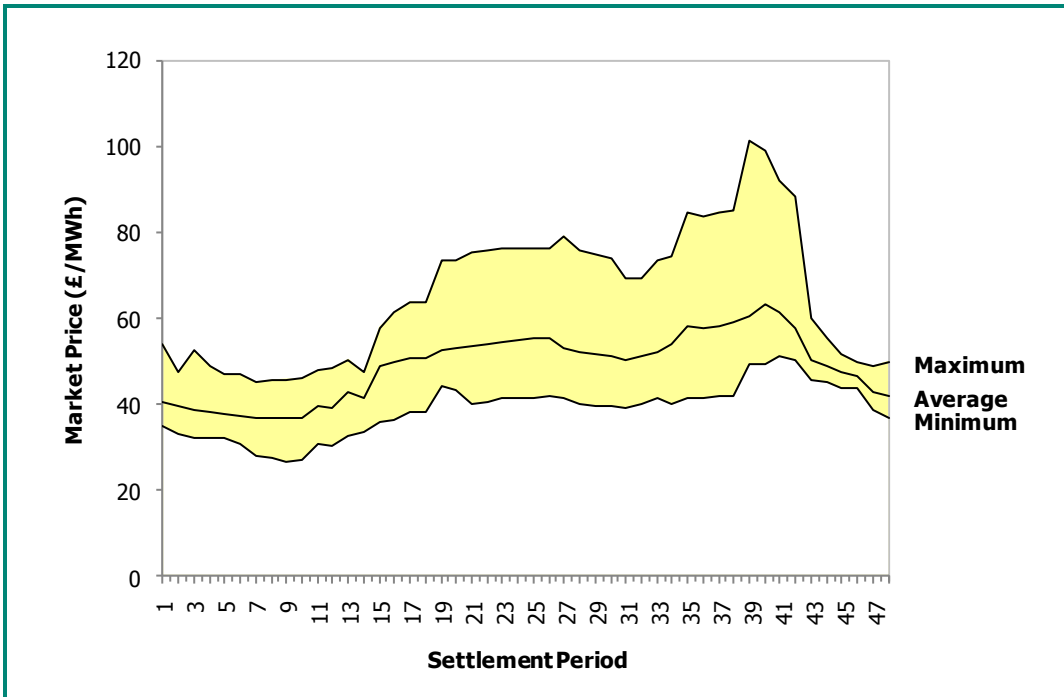


Chart 3.21 Percentage of Occasions where PAR Tagging was active by Settlement Date

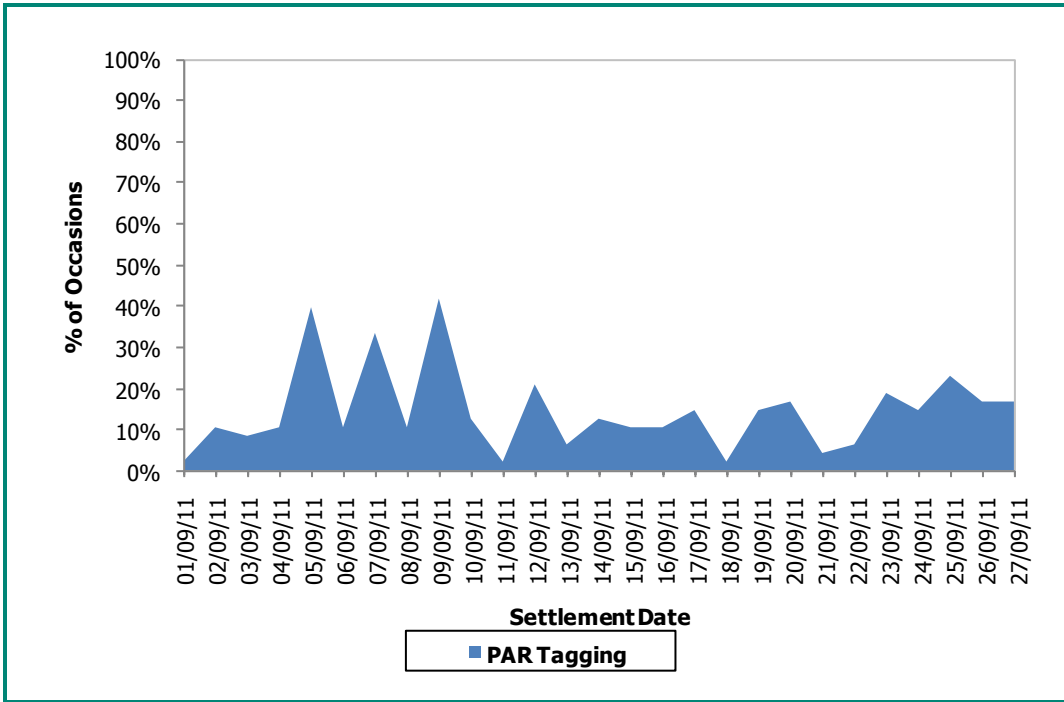


Chart Explanation

In the System Price calculation, the Main Price is set on the Price Average Reference (PAR) volume. This is the most expensive 500 MWh of energy balancing actions remaining after the tagging process is completed.

The charts on this page show the percentage of Settlement Periods in the reporting month when Price Average Reference Volume (PAR) tagging was actively excluding some Bid-Offer Acceptance volumes from the calculation of the Main Energy Imbalance Price.

Chart 3.22 Percentage of Occasions where PAR Tagging was active by Settlement Period

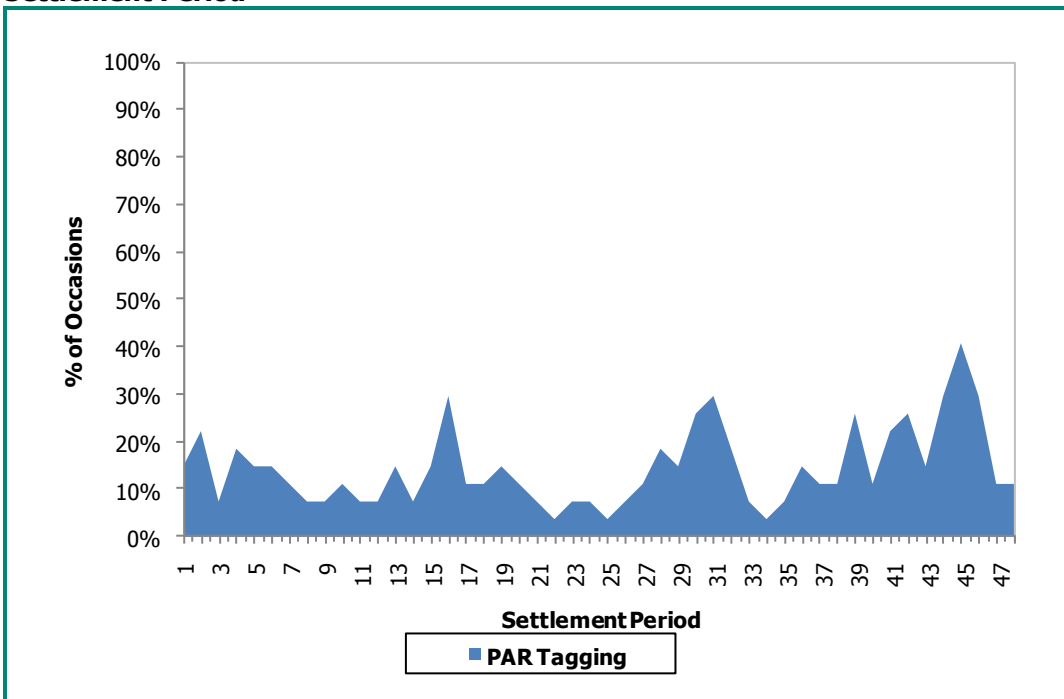


Chart 3.23 Percentage of occasions where SBP=SSP by Settlement Date

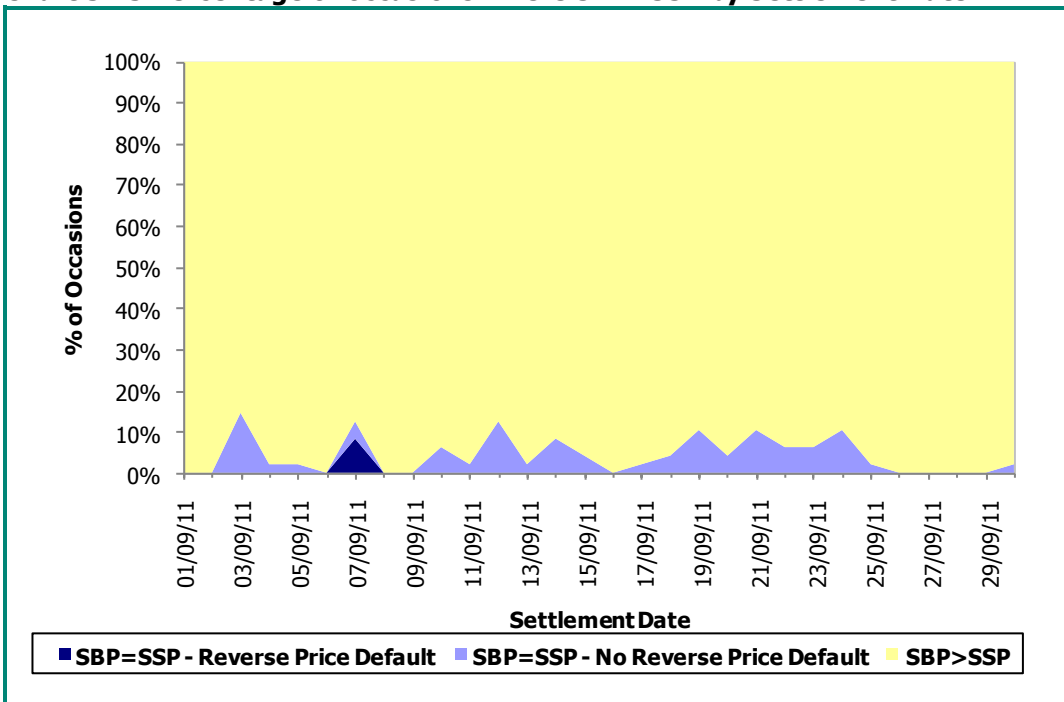


Chart Explanation

The charts on this page show the percentage of occasions where SBP equalled SSP.

The prices may be equal either because of the Reverse Price defaulting (for instance, if there are not enough trades to set the Market Price), or because of capping (for example, setting SSP equal to SBP because SSP cannot be greater than SBP).

Chart 3.24 Percentage of occasions where SBP=SSP by Settlement Period

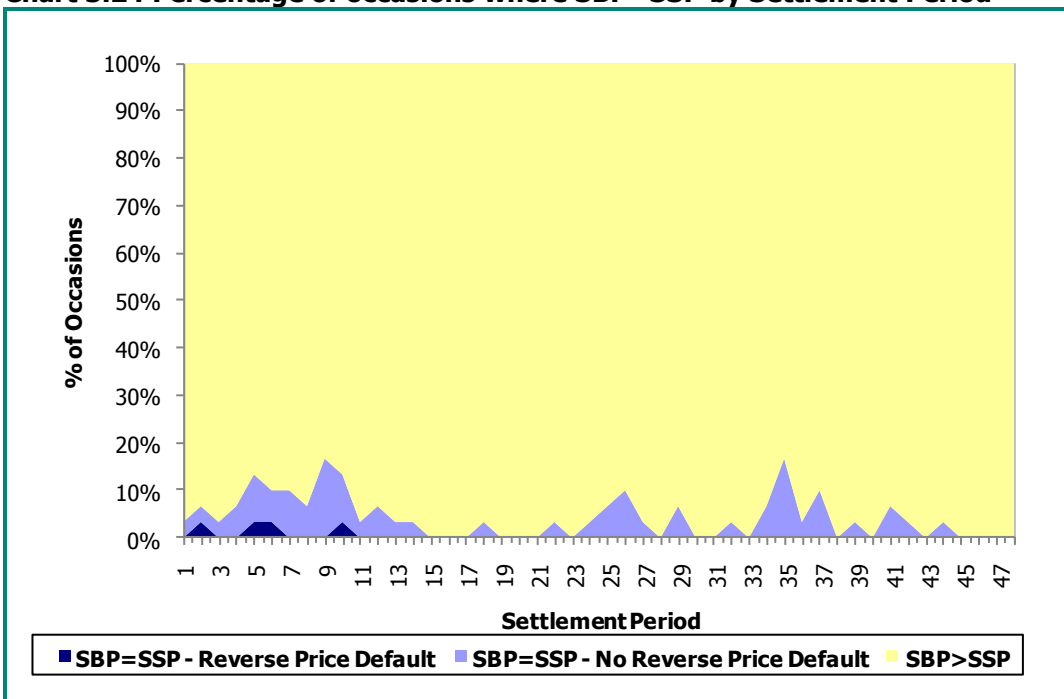
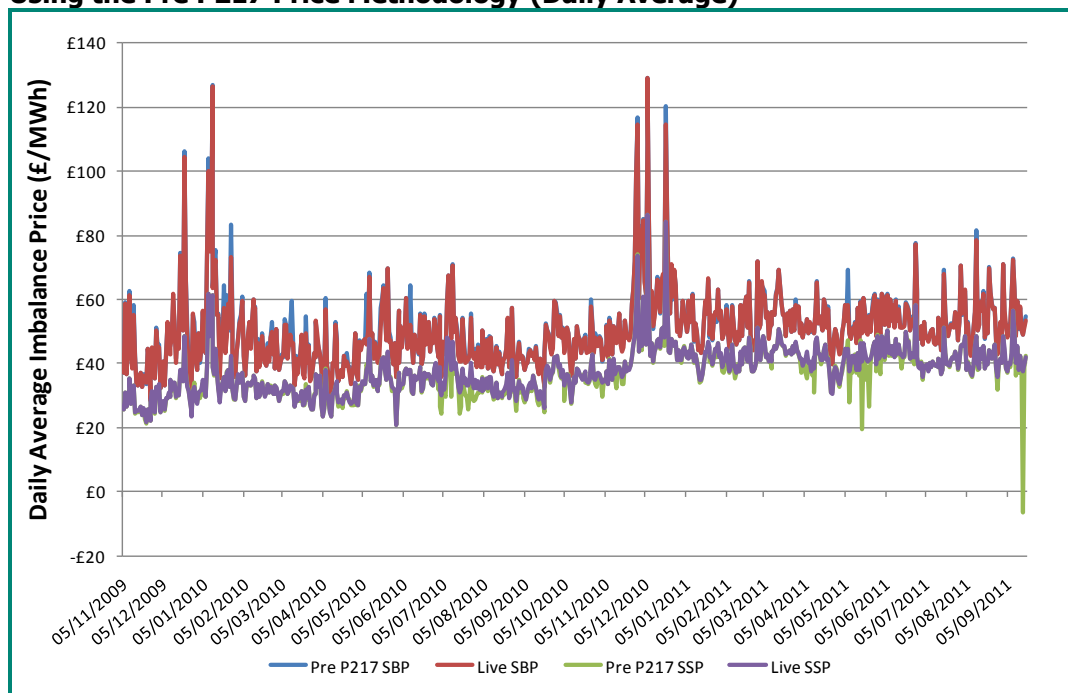


Chart 3.25 Live (P217) Imbalance Prices in comparison to Prices Calculated Using the Pre P217 Price Methodology (Daily Average)



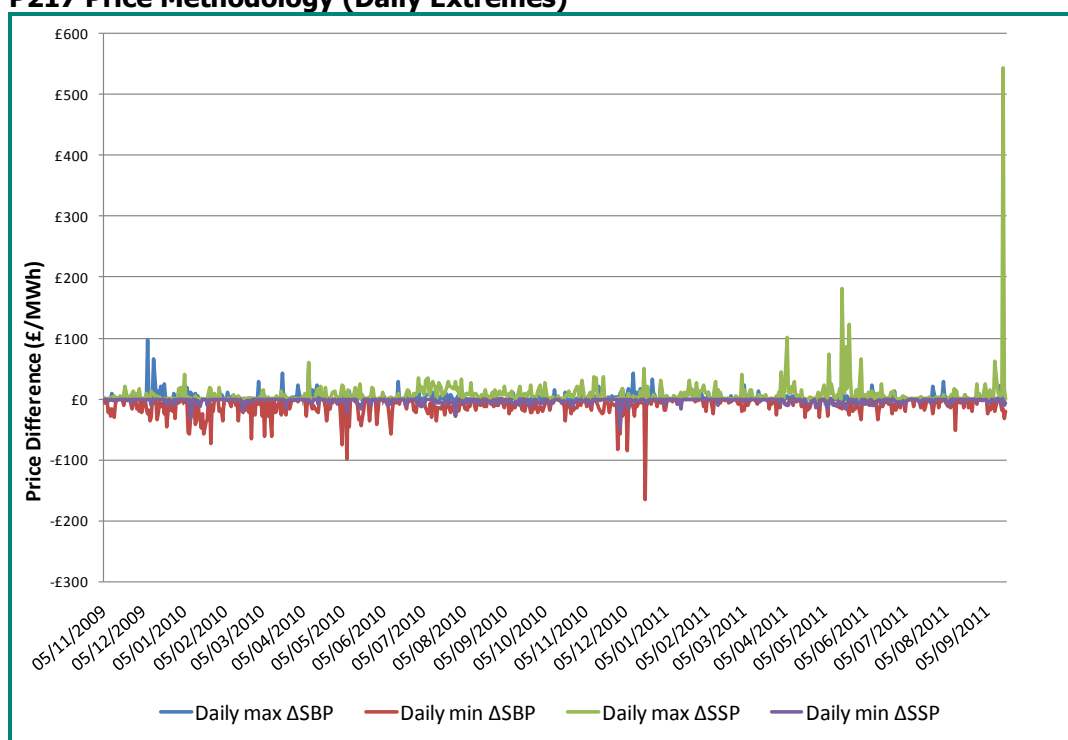
What is P217?

Approved Modification Proposal P217 'Revised Tagging Process and Calculation of Cash Out Prices' was implemented on 5 November 2009.

The modification introduced a new set of rules to replace the existing main Energy Imbalance Price tagging rules. The intention of the new rules was to remove or replace costs arising from balancing actions that resolve transmission constraints.

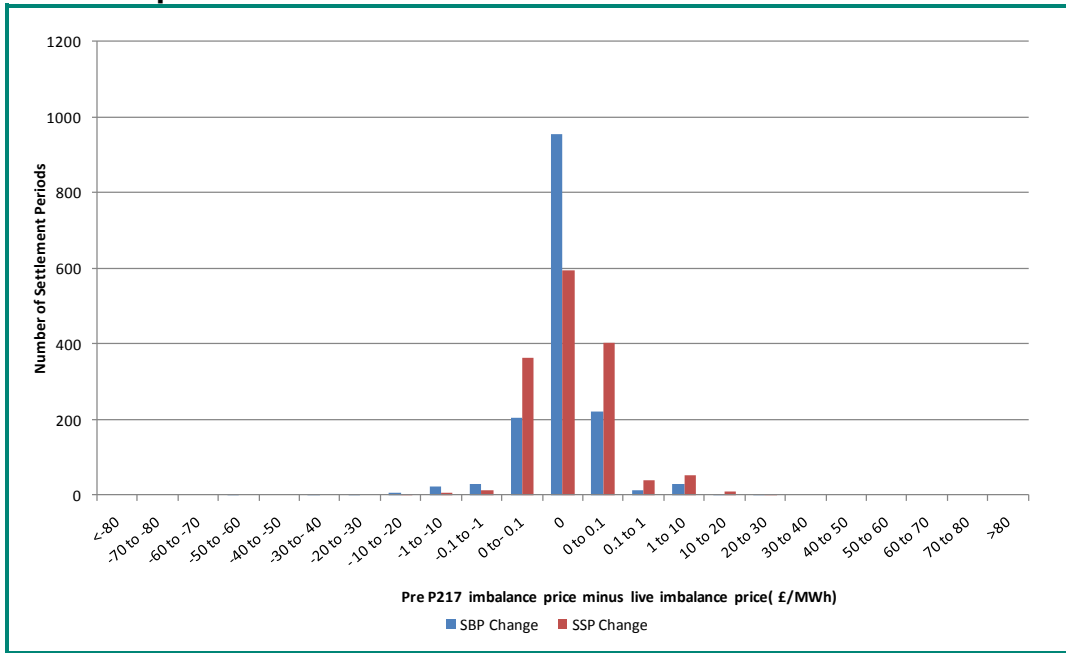
You can find out more about P217 [here](#).

Chart 3.26 Live (P217) Imbalance Prices Minus Prices Calculated Using the Pre P217 Price Methodology (Daily Extremes)



The large differences between the pre-P217 and post-P217 prices in September 2011 are due to the acceptance of several high priced Bids on 17 September 2011, including two Bids associated with wind farms priced at -£800 each. Under the pre-P217 calculation, these Bids would have entered the price calculation and resulted in the System Sell Price (SSP) reaching a minimum of -£522.05. Under the Post P217 calculation, the high prices associated with these Bids did not feed into the price calculation. As a result the minimum SSP used in Settlement was £22, rather than the pre-P217 calculation of -£522.05.

Chart 3.27 Live (P217) Change in Pre P217 and Live Imbalance Prices for the Latest Complete Month for which SF Date is Available



- Energy Imbalance Volumes

Chart 3.28 Net Imbalance Volume by Settlement Day at Latest Run Type

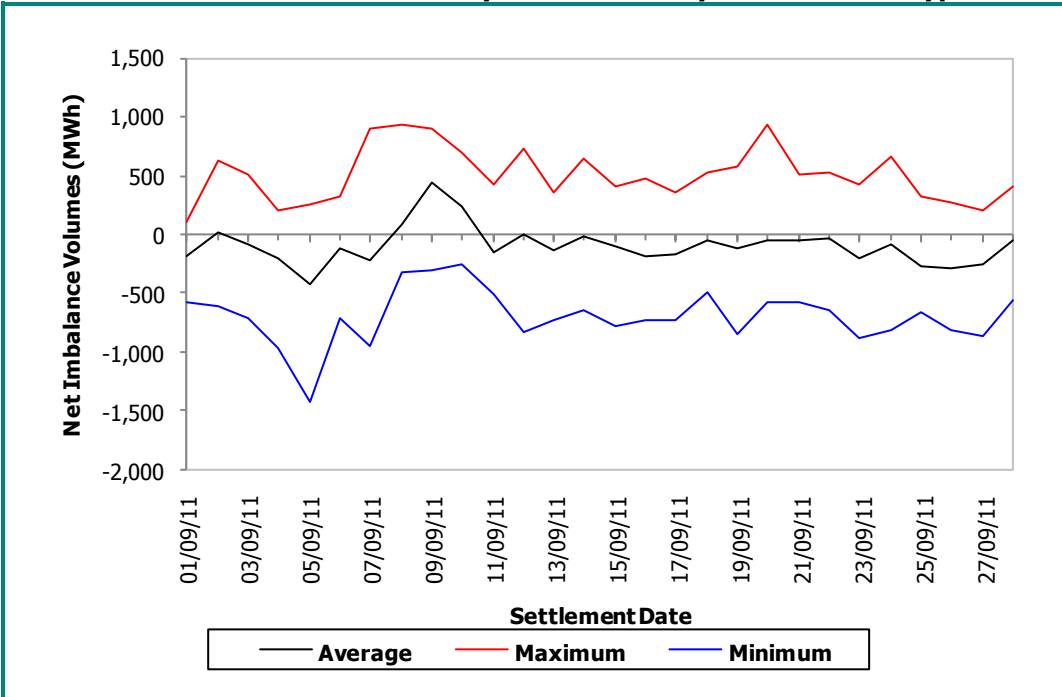


Chart 3.29 Net Imbalance Volume by Settlement Period at Latest Run Type

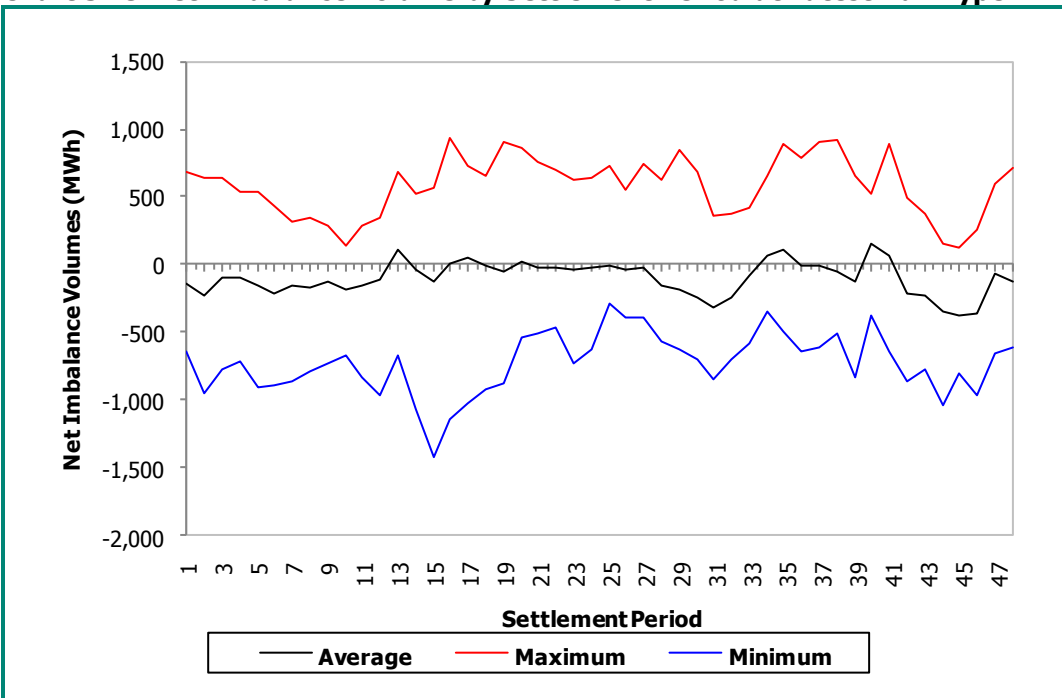


Chart 3.30 Gross Monthly Imbalance Volume and Percentage of Total Demand

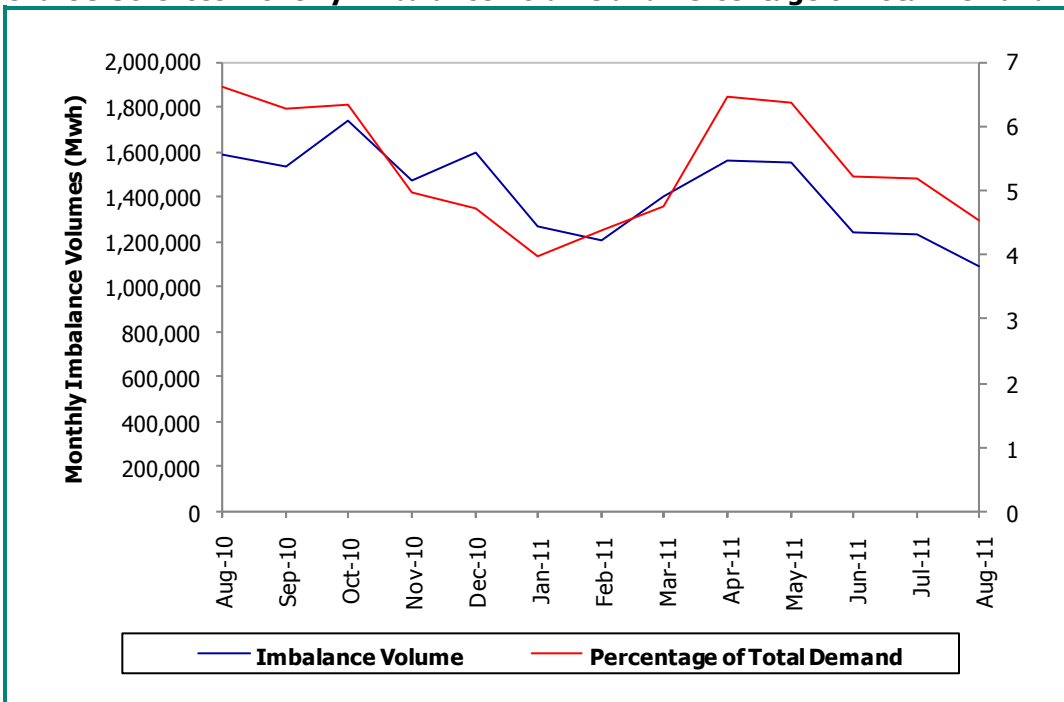


Chart 3.31 Daily Gross Imbalance Volume by Account Type

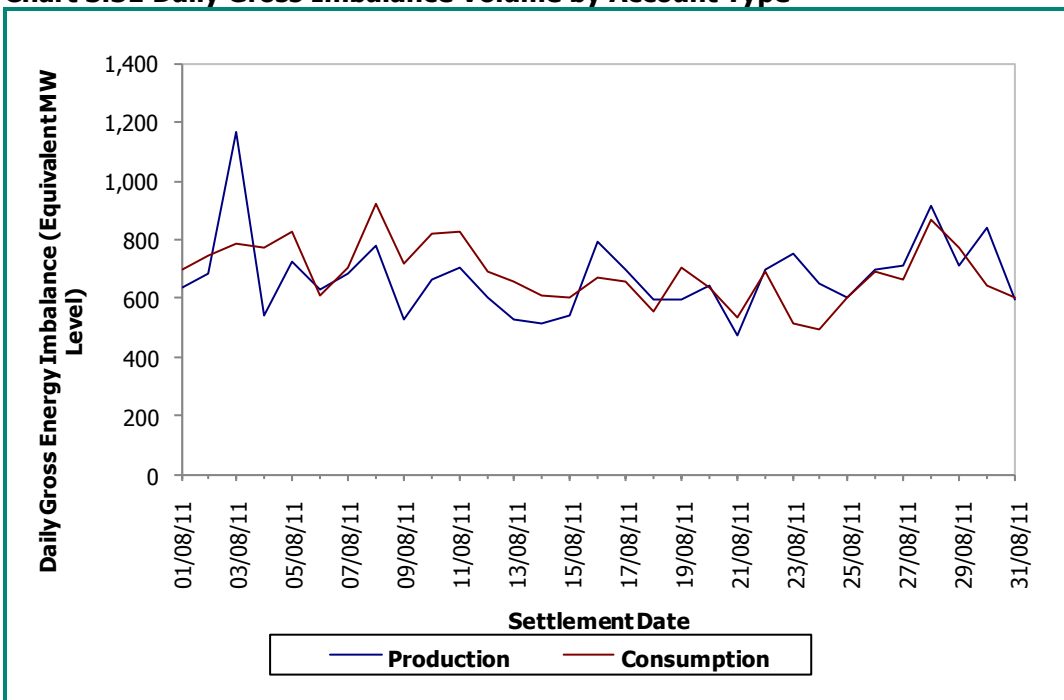


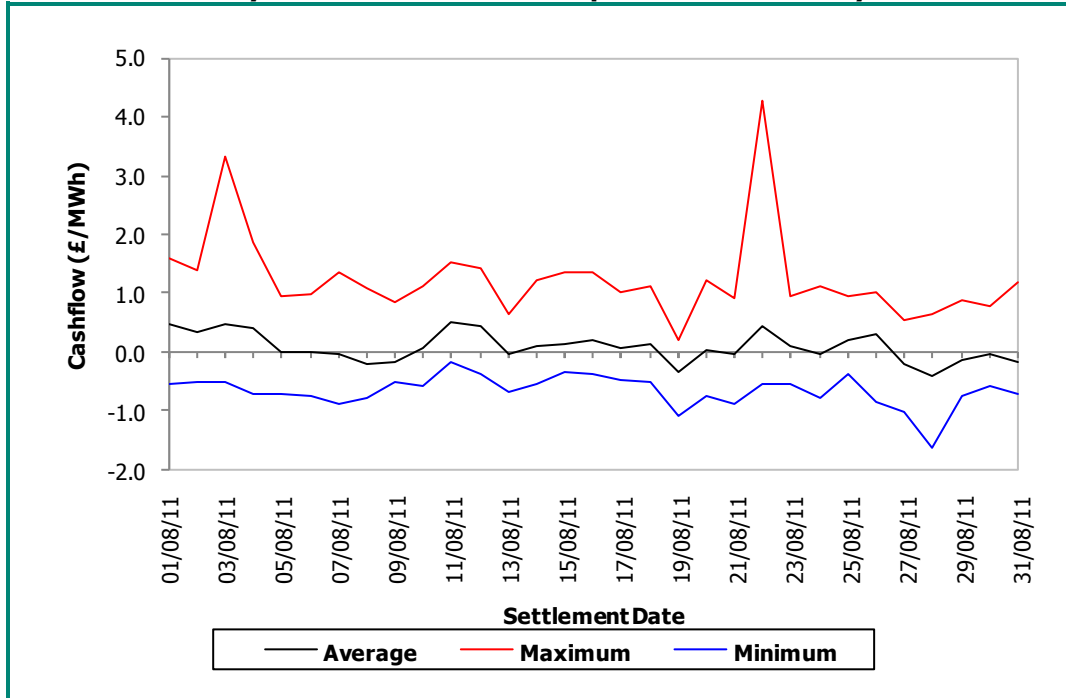
Chart Explanation

This chart provides an overview of how energy imbalances are varying over time by account type.

It is based on the daily gross MWh Energy Imbalances across all Trading Parties, at the latest run type, over all similar account types. The values shown are MW.

System Residual Cashflows

Chart 3.32 Total System Residual Cashflow per Metered MWh by Settlement Day



What is Residual Cashflow?

Total System Residual Cashflow is the surplus or deficit of funds remaining after Energy Imbalance Charges and Balancing Mechanism Charges (including non-delivery charges) have been paid. The sum total of Trading Charges in any single Settlement Period must always balance to zero. To ensure this, the surplus or deficit of funds (the residual cash) is distributed across Parties in proportion to their Credited Energy Volumes.

Chart 3.33 Total System Residual Cashflow per Metered MWh by Settlement Period

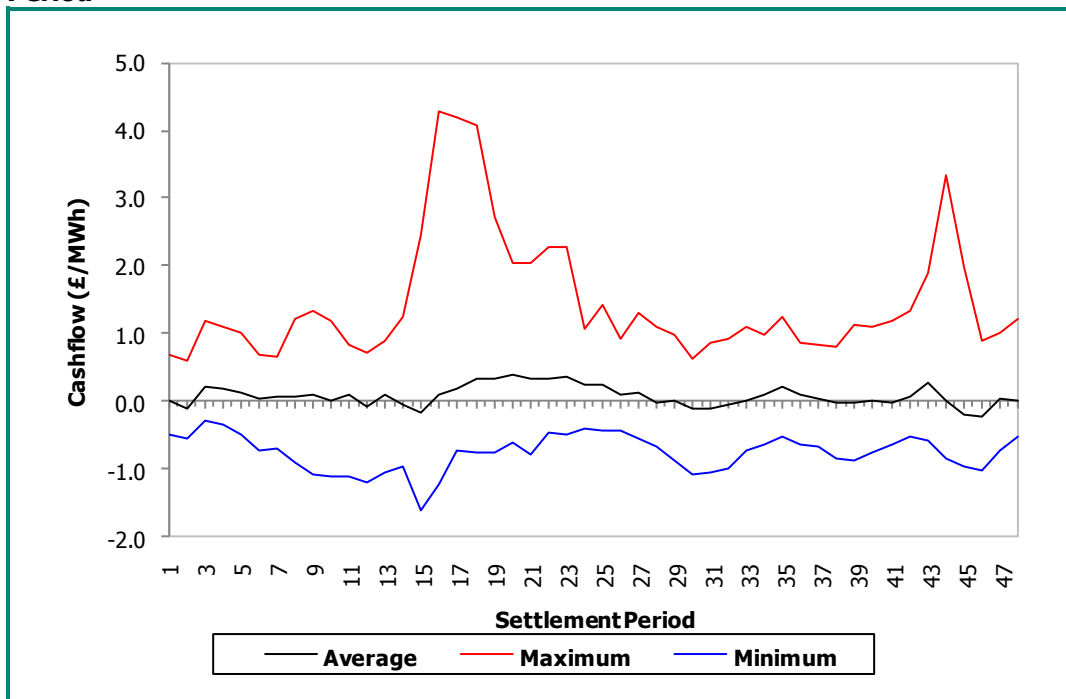


Table 3.34 Total System Residual Cashflow (£/MWh)

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Aug 11	0.08	2.90	-1.64
Jul 11	-0.15	2.90	-1.64
Jun 11	0.04	3.37	-1.07
Aug 10	-0.18	4.28	-1.62

September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

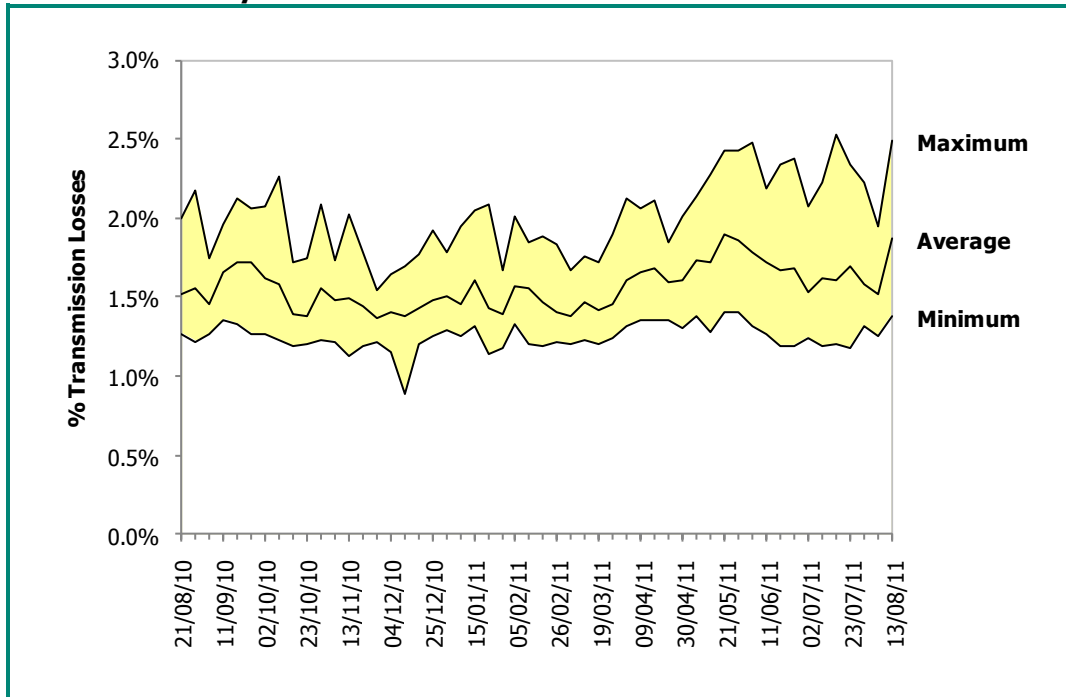
Version 1.0

Page 27 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Transmission Losses

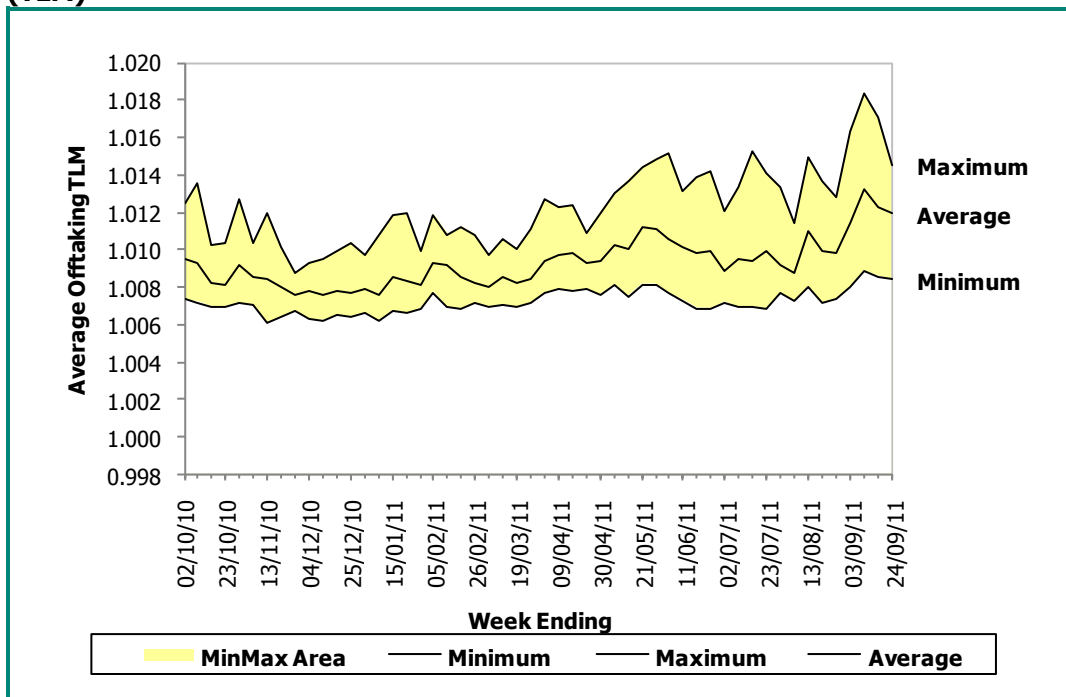
Chart 3.35 Weekly Transmission Losses



Recommended Reading

If you would like to know more about Transmission Losses and how they are treated under the BSC please read our guidance note which is available [here](#).

Chart 3.36 Weekly Max, Min and Average Offtaking Transmission Loss Multiplier (TLM)



September 2011

Trading Operations Report

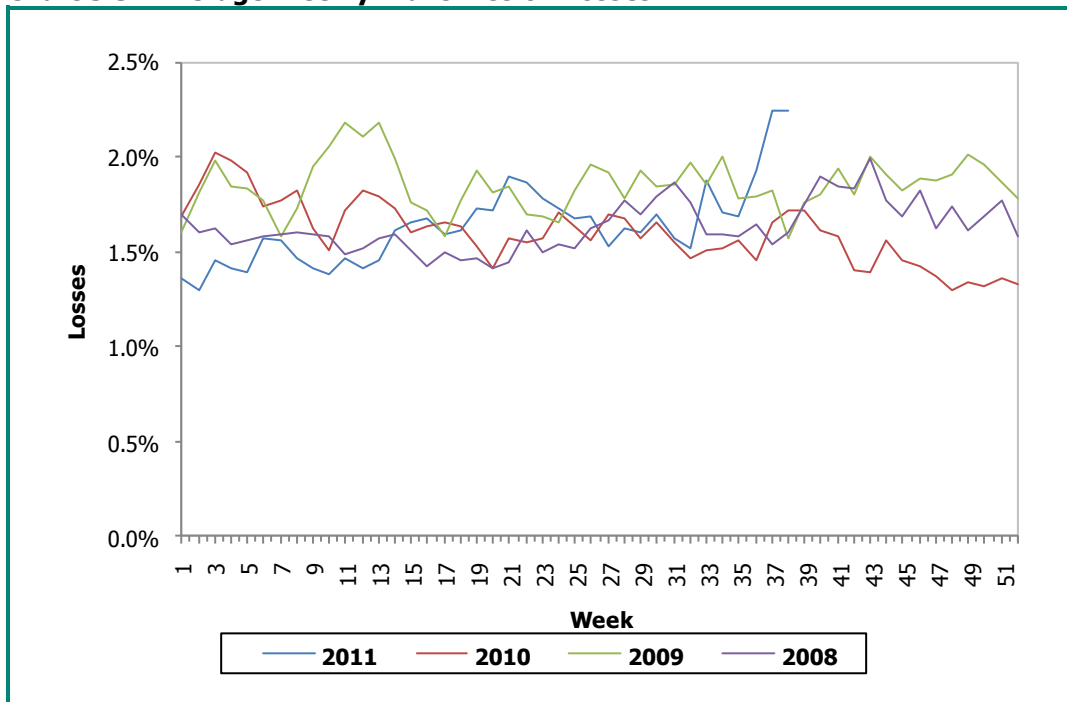
Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 28 of 37

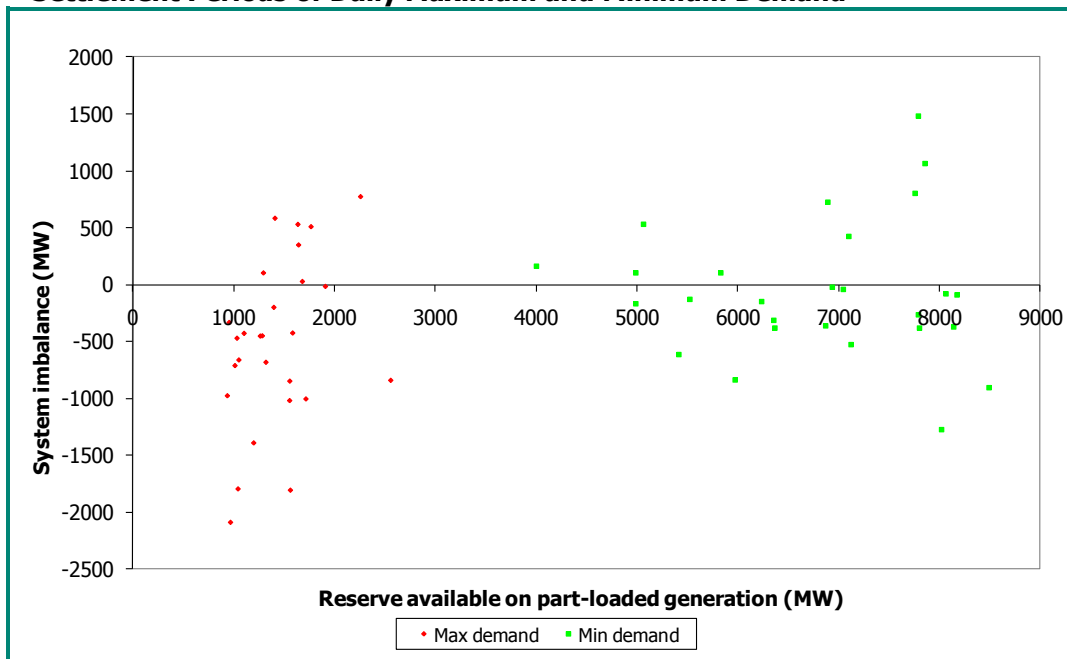
© ELEXON Limited 2011

Chart 3.37 Average Weekly Transmission Losses



System Reserve

Chart 3.38 System Imbalance and Reserve Available on Part Loaded Generation – Settlement Periods of Daily Maximum and Minimum Demand



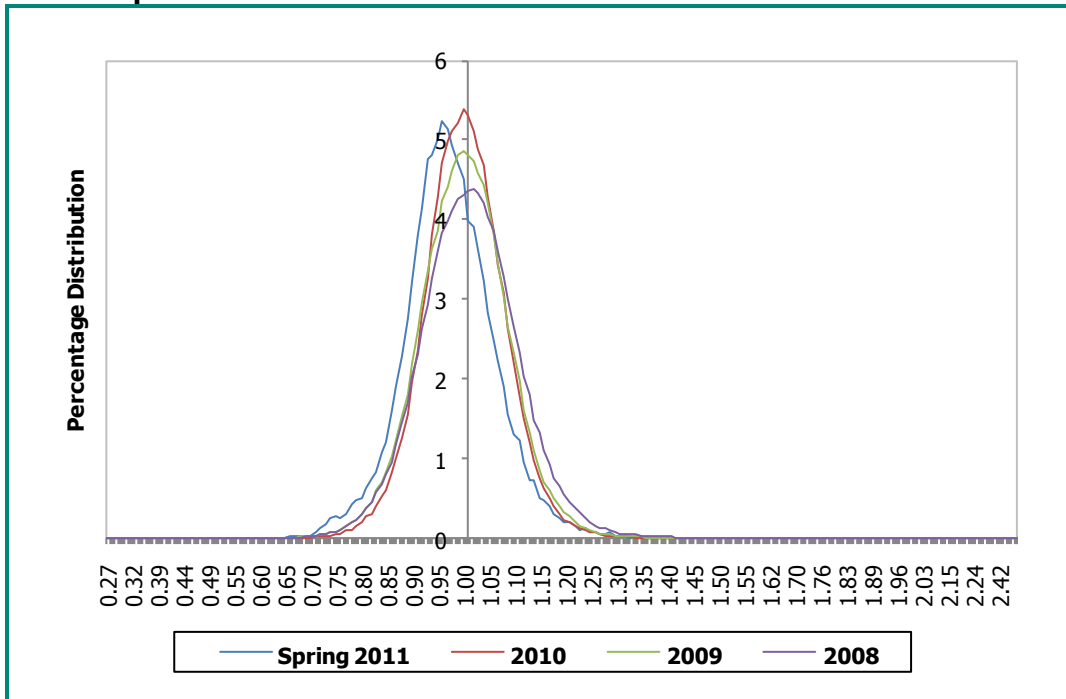
Explanation of terms used

The **System Imbalance** reported in this chart corresponds to the sum of accepted Bids and Offers for the Settlement Period that each point on the chart relates to.

Reserve Available on part-loaded generation corresponds to the sum, across the market, of available Offers (calculated as Maximum Export Limit (MEL) minus Final Physical Notification (FPN) volumes, for each BM Unit).

GSP Group Correction Factors

Chart 4.01 Distribution of Half-Hour GSP Group Correction Factors across all GSP Groups



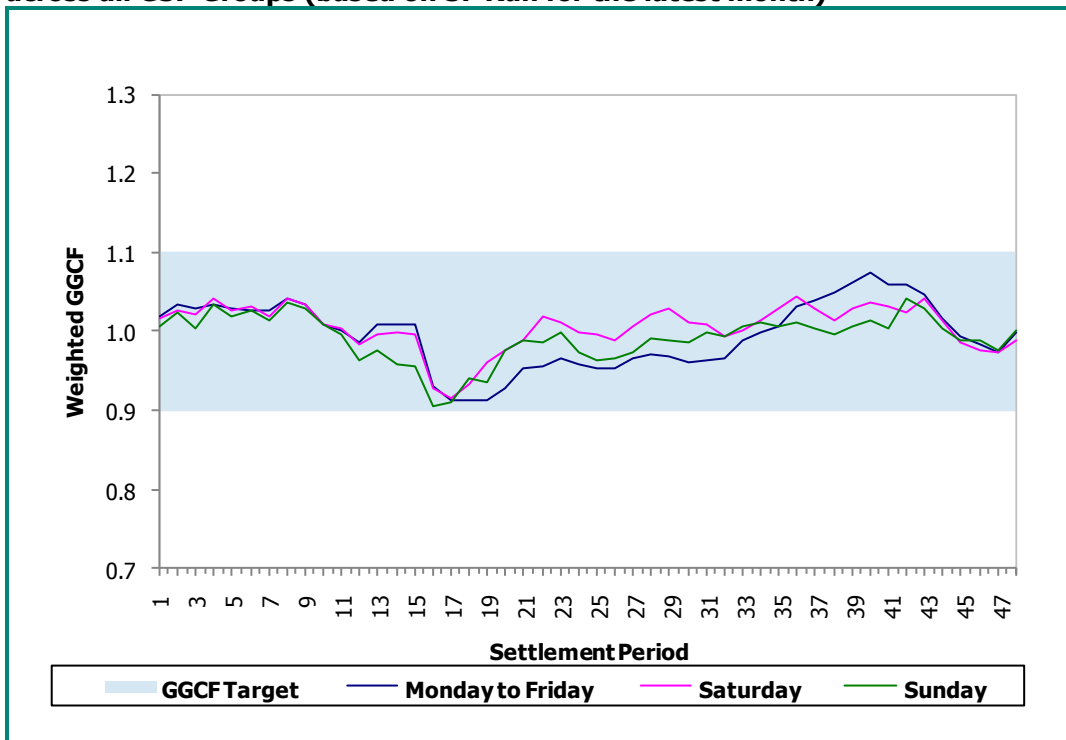
What is GSP Group Correction Factor (GGCF)?

In principle, in any half hour total demand in a GSP Group, adjusted for losses, should equal the GSP Group Take. In practice, the total demand measured and estimated for customers does not equal measured GSP Group Take. This variation is down to errors and inaccuracies in metering, profiling, EACs and Line Loss factors.

The difference is dealt with by applying a correction factor (GGCF) to scale the demand for all non-half hourly metering systems such that total GSP group demand equals GSP Group take.

In a perfect world demand would match GSP Group Take and GGCF would equal 1. In practice, a GGCF between 0.9 and 1.1 is considered acceptable.

Chart 4.02 Half-hour Correction factors by Settlement Period volume weighted across all GSP Groups (based on SF Run for the latest month)



September 2011

Trading Operations Report

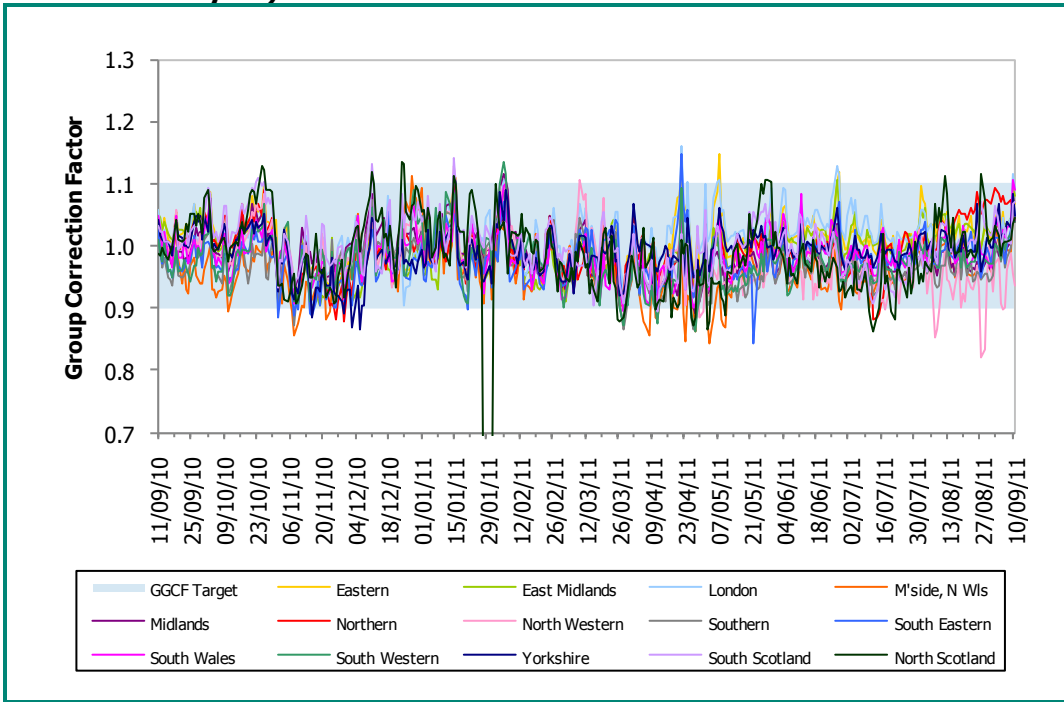
Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 30 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

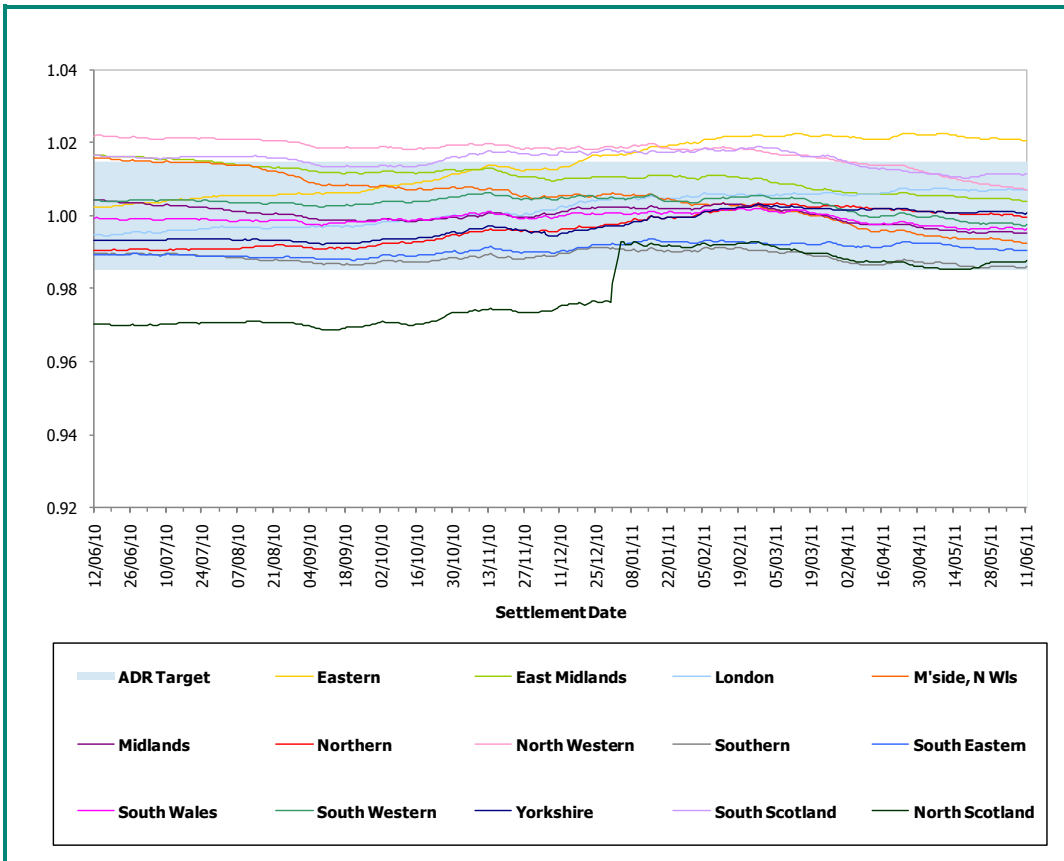
Chart 4.03 Daily Average GSP Group Correction Factor by GSP Group (based on SF Run for one year)



The large downward spike in GSP GCF in the North Scotland GSP Group (28 January 2011) is due to the submission of an Erroneously Large EAC. This has subsequently been corrected in the next Reconciliation Run (R1).

Annual Demand Ratio

Chart 4.04 Annual Demand Ratio Values based on Settlement Run Type R2 or later



The decrease in ADR in the North Scotland GSP Group is due to the submission of an Erroneously Large EAC.

Energy Settled on Metered Data

Chart 4.05 Percentage Non Half Hourly Energy Settled on Metered Data by GSP Group

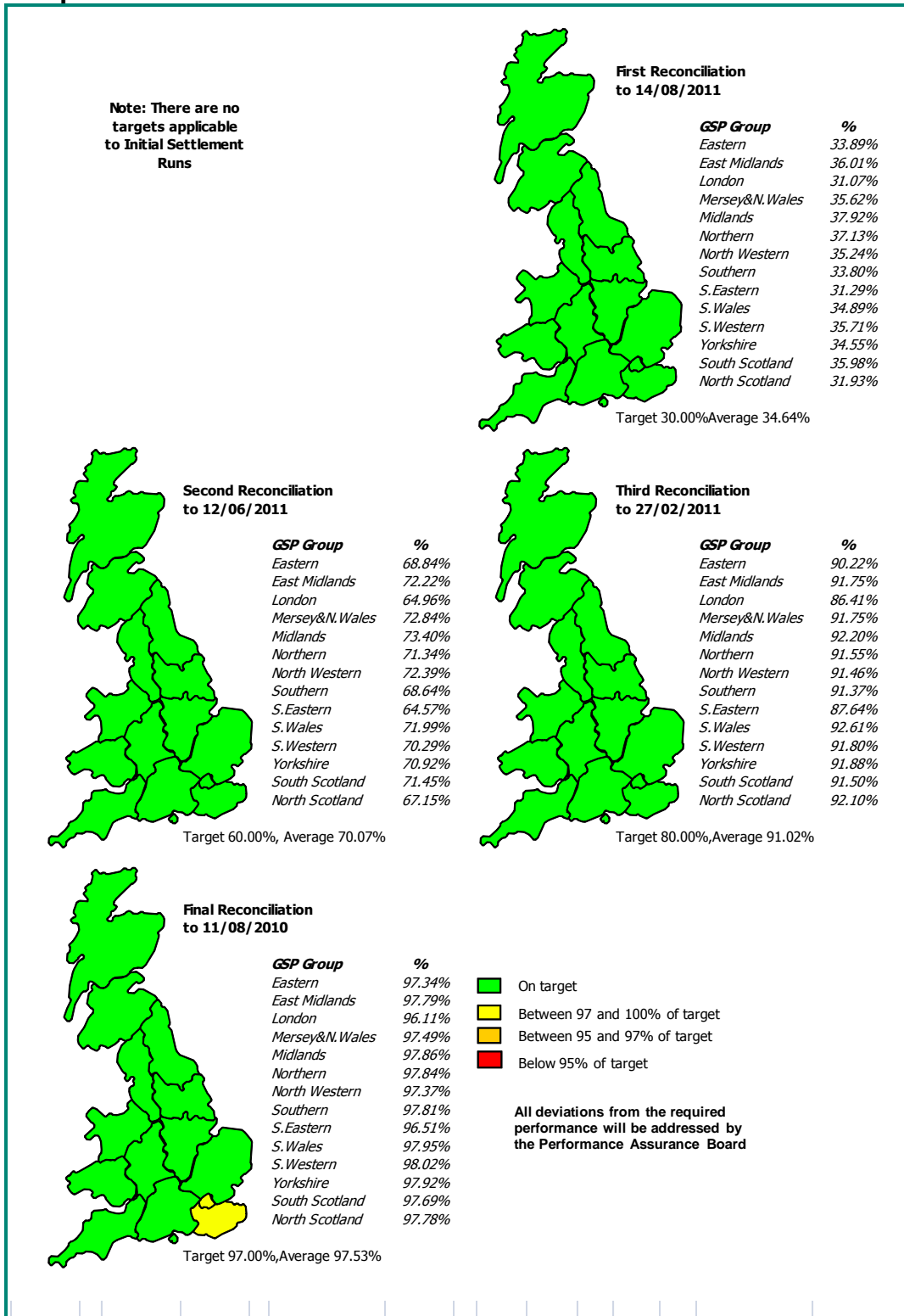


Chart Explanation

The BSC requires Suppliers to settle certain proportions of their NHH energy on actual data (as opposed to estimated data) at each Settlement Run.

The maps on this page show how each GSP Group has performed at the various run types. The run type target is given below each map.

Chart 4.06 Percentage Half Hourly Energy Settled on Metered Data by GSP Group

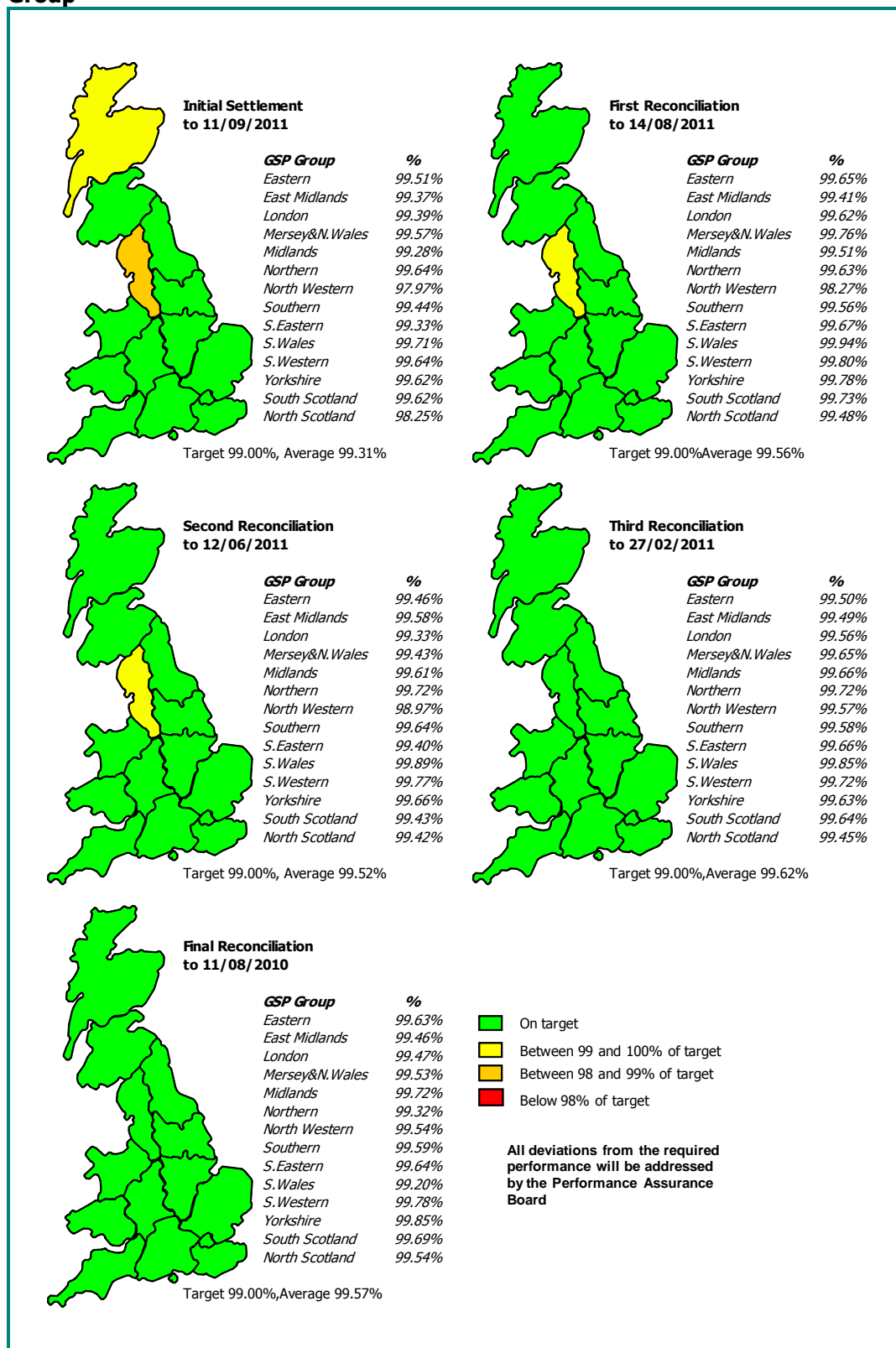


Chart 4.07 Percentage of HH Energy Settled on Actuals by GSP Group based on RF Run

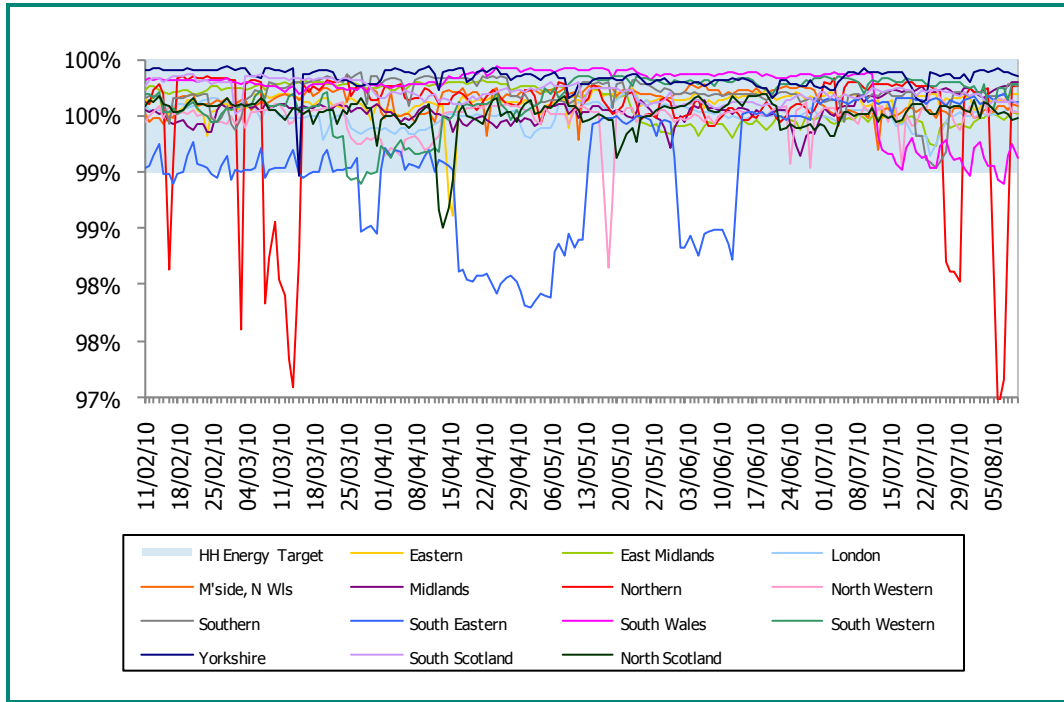


Chart Explanation

The chart shows the percentage of HH energy that was settled using actual metered data (instead of estimates) by GSP Group.

The area shaded in blue indicates the target percentage (i.e. the minimum percentage of energy that should be settled on actual data at RF).

Chart 4.08 Percentage of NHH Energy Settled on Actuals by GSP Group based on RF Run

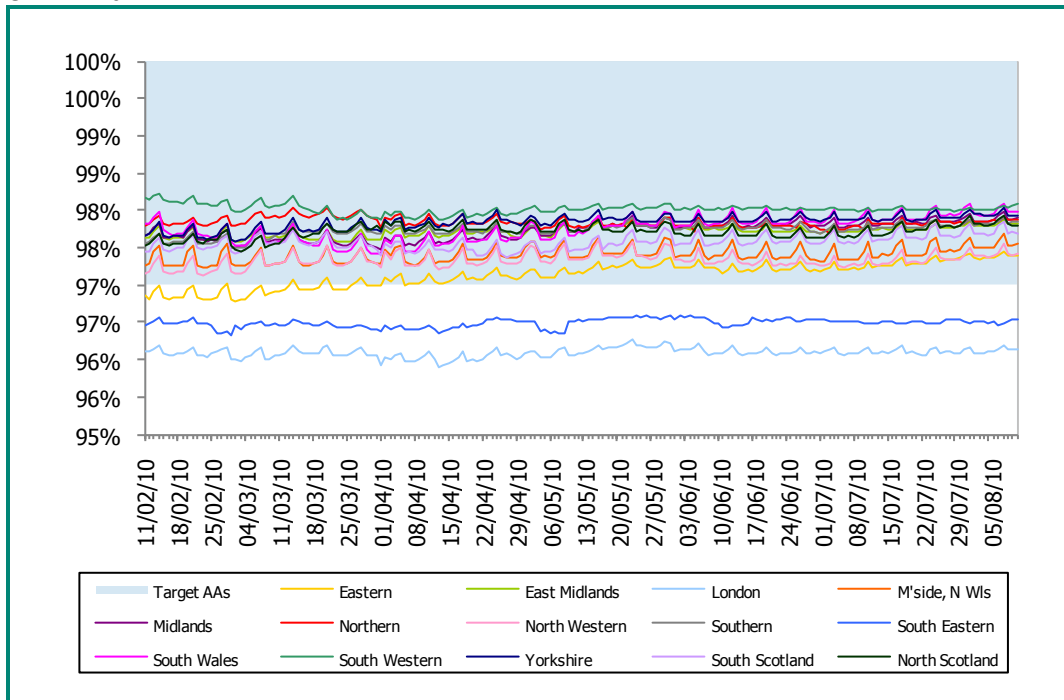


Chart 4.09 Percentage of NHH Meters Settled on Default EACs by GSP Group based on RF Run

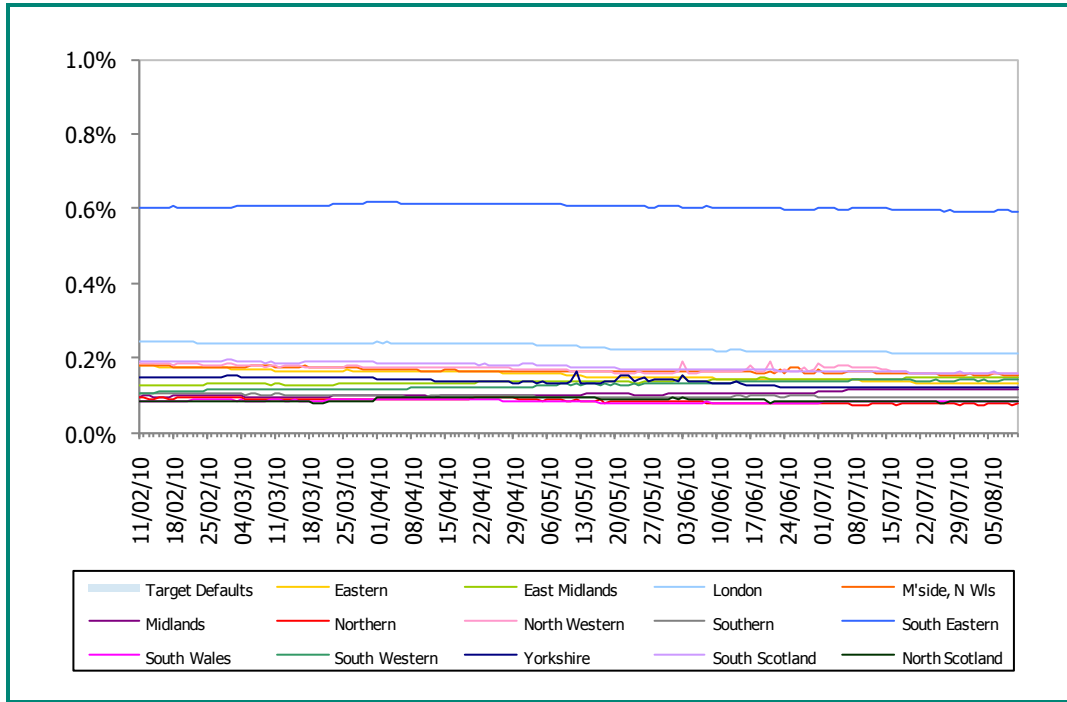


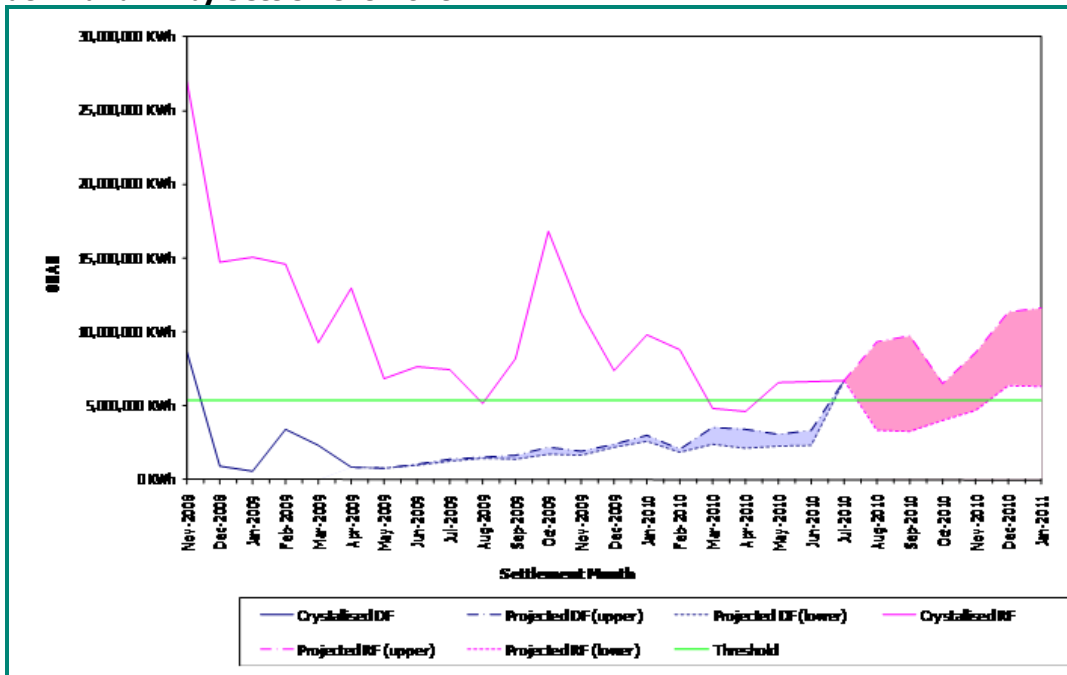
Chart Explanation

The chart shows the percentage of Non Half-Hourly meters that were settled on Default Estimated Annual Consumption (EACs) by GSP Group.

The target percentage (i.e. the maximum percentage of meters that should be settled on Default EACs at RF) is 0.0%.

Erroneously Large EAC/AAs

Chart 4.10 Erroneous large EACs/AAs: Market Supplier Energy Allocation Error at RF and DF by Settlement Month



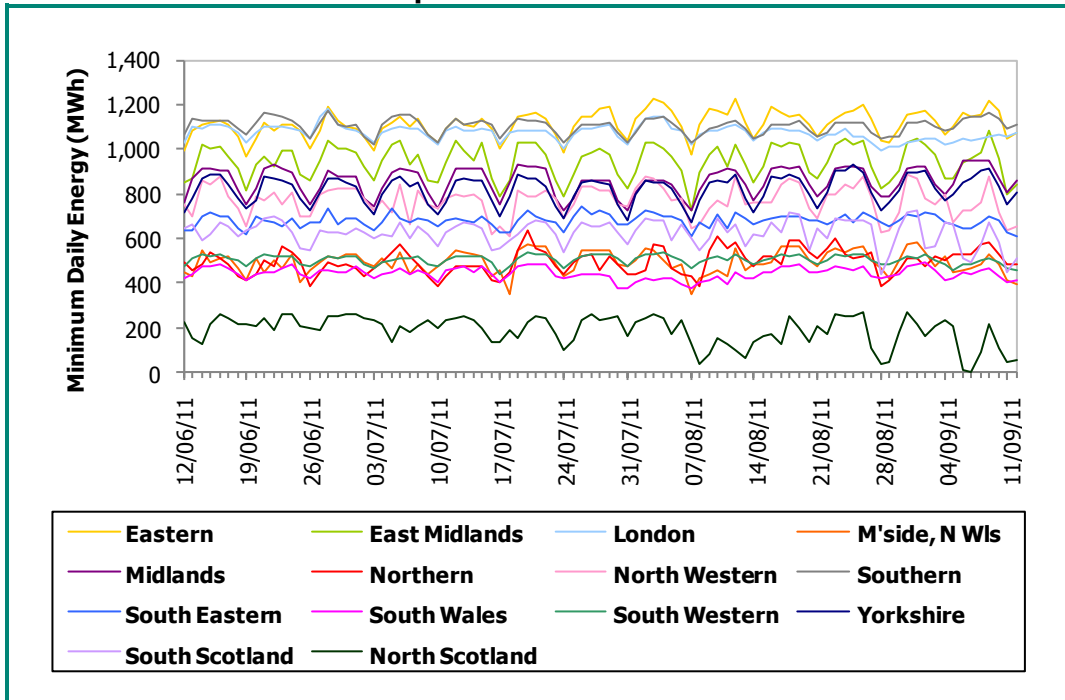
Recommended Reading

This chart shows the level of error in Settlement associated with Erroneously Large EAC/AAs at the RF and DF runs.

If you would like to know more about Erroneously Large EAC/AAs click [here](#) to read our guidance note.

Embedded Generation

Chart 4.11 Minimum GSP Group Take based on SF Run

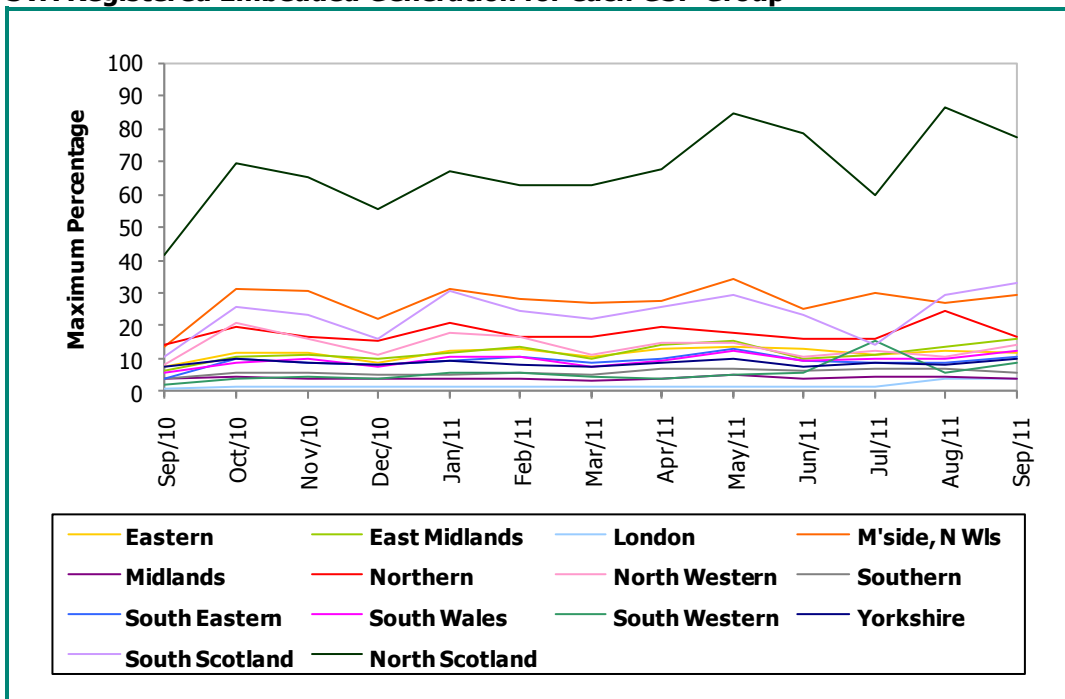


Explanation

The purpose of this chart is to provide timely notification of any GSP Group that could become a net exporting GSP Group.

The concern is that the underlying rules in the BSC implicitly assume that GSP Groups will import energy. Any deviation from this assumption may result in the rules becoming unstable.

Chart 4.12 Percentage of Maximum GSP Group Metered Volume Supplied by SVA Registered Embedded Generation for each GSP Group



September 2011

Trading Operations Report

Panel Paper 188/02

Version 1.0

Page 36 of 37

© ELEXON Limited 2011

Chart 4.13 Sum of the Relevant Capacities of the BM Units in each Base Trading Unit

