

## Overview of Volume Notifications

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This document covers:

- What are Energy Contract Volume Notifications and Metered Volume Reallocation Notifications
- How to set up Notification Agent Authorisations
- How to submit Volume Notifications



If you have any questions on Volume Notifications please contact the BSC Service Desk at [bscservicedesk@logica.com](mailto:bscservicedesk@logica.com), or your Operational Support Manager (OSM).

### 1. What are ECVNs and MVRNs?

Parties are required to notify the BSC systems of their contract positions to enable Energy Imbalance Volumes to be calculated. This is done by submitting notifications to the ECVAA. Notifications are submitted in relation to the relevant Party's Production and/or Consumption Energy Accounts.

There are two types of notification:

- Energy Contract Volume Notifications (ECVNs) which notify the ECVAA of the volumes of energy bought and sold between two Energy Accounts. These Energy Accounts could belong to separate Parties or could both belong to the same Party.
- Metered Volume Reallocation Notifications (MVRNs) which notify the ECVAA that the energy flowing to or from a particular BM Unit is to be allocated to one or more different Party's Energy Accounts for the purposes of Energy Imbalance calculations.

These notifications are submitted on behalf of Parties by Notification Agents, appointed by the Parties specifically for this purpose, and known as Energy Contract Volume Notification Agents (ECVNAs) and Metered Volume Reallocation Notification Agents (MVRNAs) respectively.

### 2. How do I set up a Notification Agent Authorisation?

If you wish to become a Notification Agent (either ECVNAs or MVRNAs), you must register with the Central Registration Agent (CRA) and undertake Qualification testing to demonstrate that you are capable of carrying out the role. Once you have registered with the CRA, and completed Qualification testing, you can apply to the ECVAA to create ECVNA/MVRNA Authorisations.

The Authorisation allows you to submit notifications on behalf of a pair of Parties.



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The Authorisation applications should be submitted to ECVAAs at [bscservicedesk@logica.com](mailto:bscservicedesk@logica.com) using the [BSCP71 Authorisation Request form](#) or the electronic ECVAAs-1002 interface.

**ECVNA Authorisation applications must specify:**

- the relevant ECVNA
- the Contract Trading Parties
- the Energy (To) Account
- the Energy (From) Account and
- the day the Authorisation takes effect from (no earlier than 00:01 hrs on the day after the authorisation request being processed by ECVAAs).

For the purpose of the ECVNA Authorisation, the two relevant Parties are described as Party 1 and Party 2, where:

- Party 1 is the owner of the Energy (From) Account
- Party 2 is the owner of the Energy (To) Account

Both To and From Accounts can be a Production or Consumption Account.

An ECVNA Authorisation is required even when the Energy (From) Account and Energy (To) Account belong to a single Party.

**MVRNA Authorisation applications must specify:**

- the relevant MVRNA
- the BM Unit to which it relates
- the identity of the Lead Party of the BM Unit
- the identity of the Subsidiary Party
- the Subsidiary Party Energy Account. This Energy Account must be the same type of account (Production or Consumption) as that under which the Lead Party holds the BM Unit
- the day the Authorisation takes effect from

For an Authorisation to be valid all Parties and Notification Agents involved in an Authorisation need to submit matching Authorisation applications. As specified in [BSCP71](#), the ECVAAs will undertake the necessary validation checks and notify the Notification Agent and Parties when the Authorisation has been confirmed or rejected.

Each Authorisation will create a unique code that reflects the relationship between the Notification Agent, and the relevant Parties, known as an ECVNAA/MVRNAA ID. The Notification Agent will also be provided with an ECVNAA/MVRNAA Key which allows them to submit notifications (this is similar to a pin number).

An Authorisation remains in place until the specified end date. In the absence of any specified end date an Authorisation is termed 'evergreen'.

ECVNA Authorisations can be terminated at any time, in accordance with BSCP71, by either of the relevant Parties or the Notification Agent. ECVNA Authorisations will be terminated by the ECVAAs if either of the relevant Parties ceases to be a Contract Trading Party.

MVRNA Authorisations can be terminated at any time, in accordance with BSCP71, by the Lead Party, the Subsidiary Party or the Notification Agent. MVRNA Authorisations will be terminated by the ECVAAs if any of the following occur to either of the Authorisation's participants:

- a. The BM Unit to which the Authorisation relates ceases to be registered;
- b. The Lead Party ceases to be registered;
- c. The Subsidiary Party ceases to be registered;
- d. A Production BM Unit becomes a Consumption BM Unit; or
- e. A Consumption BM Unit becomes a Production BM Unit.

The termination of an Authorisation does not automatically remove any notifications previously submitted using the Authorisation, it only prevents the submission of further notifications using this Authorisation.

The ECVAAs Systems allow for any number of Agents to be authorised in respect of a given pair of Energy Accounts. If a new Authorisation is to replace an existing Authorisation this is described as a second or "successor" Authorisation. The BSC (P 2.2.5 and P 3.2.5) requires that an Authorisation submitted by a new Agent must state if it's to replace the first Agent's Authorisation. The submission of this new Authorisation should automatically terminate the first Agent's Authorisation. However, in practice, the ECVAAs systems make it necessary to separately terminate the existing Authorisation and submit the successor Authorisation.

### **3. How do I submit Energy Contract Volume Notifications?**

This section tells you what you need to do to submit ECVAAs notifications. Once Authorised, an ECVNA can submit contract notifications to the ECVAAs on behalf of the Parties for which it is authorised. These are Energy Contract Volume Notifications (ECVNs).

ECVNs can only be made in the form specified. There is no scope for Parties to specify any additional qualification or condition in the notification. For instance, notifications cannot be conditional on any external factors, such as the System Buy Price.

Notifications submitted by Authorised Agents are deemed to contain the correct volumes. This means that Parties have no basis to challenge any volumes notified on their behalf and accepted into the ECVAAs system.

### 3.1 Submitting a New ECVN

Each ECVN must specify the following information:

- The ECVNA Authorisation under which it is given
- The ECVNA
- The first Settlement Day it will be effective from
- The relevant Settlement Periods to which it relates
- For each Settlement Period, a quantity of Active Energy (in MWh)

Additionally, the notification may specify the last Settlement Day the contract applies to.

ECVNs can be submitted to ECVAA using the ECVAA-1004 ECVN flow or via the ECVAA Web Service. For further information, see the [ECVAA Web Service information sheet](#).

The table below shows the information required within an ECVN:

Field	Values	Description
ECVNAA ID	12345	Unique Code that reflects the relationship between the ECVAA, Party 1 and Party 2
ECVNAA Key	18273645	Think of this as a Pin Number that allows the ECVNA to use the ECVNAA ID
ECVN ECVNAA ID	12345	The above two fields relate to the Parties for whom an ECVN is being submitted.
ECVN Reference Code	2007030200	These two fields relate to the actual contract being submitted.
Effective From Date	20070302	The effective from date of the contract
Effective To Date	20070314	The effective to date of the contract Optional field
Settlement Period	1   2   3   48	
Energy Contract Volume	10   10   10   10	

The ECVNAA ID is the unique code generated by the ECVAA when the ECVNA is Authorised, and identifies the Agent, the Energy (from) Account and the Energy (To) Account of the relevant Parties. This ID is only used with the relevant ECVNAA Key.

In a new notification the ECVN ECVNAA ID is a repeat of the ECVNAA ID. The ECVN Reference Code is a 10 digit identifier chosen by the Notification Agent with agreement from the relevant Parties. It can, for instance, be a date or a contract number.

The Effective From date is the first Settlement Day that the contract will be effective from. The Effective To date is an optional field. If left blank, the contract is described as 'evergreen', which means that the volumes for each Settlement Period are the same for every Settlement Date going forward. An evergreen contract remains in place until it's over-written by another contract or Nullified (see [Section 3.8 'Nullification'](#)).

The notification must state one, or more, quantity of Active Energy (in MWh) together with the applicable Settlement Period(s). This Active Energy value can be a positive or negative number, with no more than three digits after the decimal point, and must be between -99,999.999 and 99,999.999.

Where the ECVN is in force for more than one Settlement Day, the energy contract volume for a Settlement Period is the same for that period in each Settlement Day to which the notification applies.

For each Settlement Period, Gate Closure occurs one hour before the period begins. Notifications have no effect on Settlement Periods when Gate Closure has already passed.

The ECVAA systems do not record information about the price at which energy was bought and sold under a contract, as this information is not necessary to calculate Energy Imbalance Volumes. Any notification submission containing this information will not be Interface Definition and Design (IDD) compliant and the ECVAA will reject it.

### 3.2 Submitting an Overwrite Contract

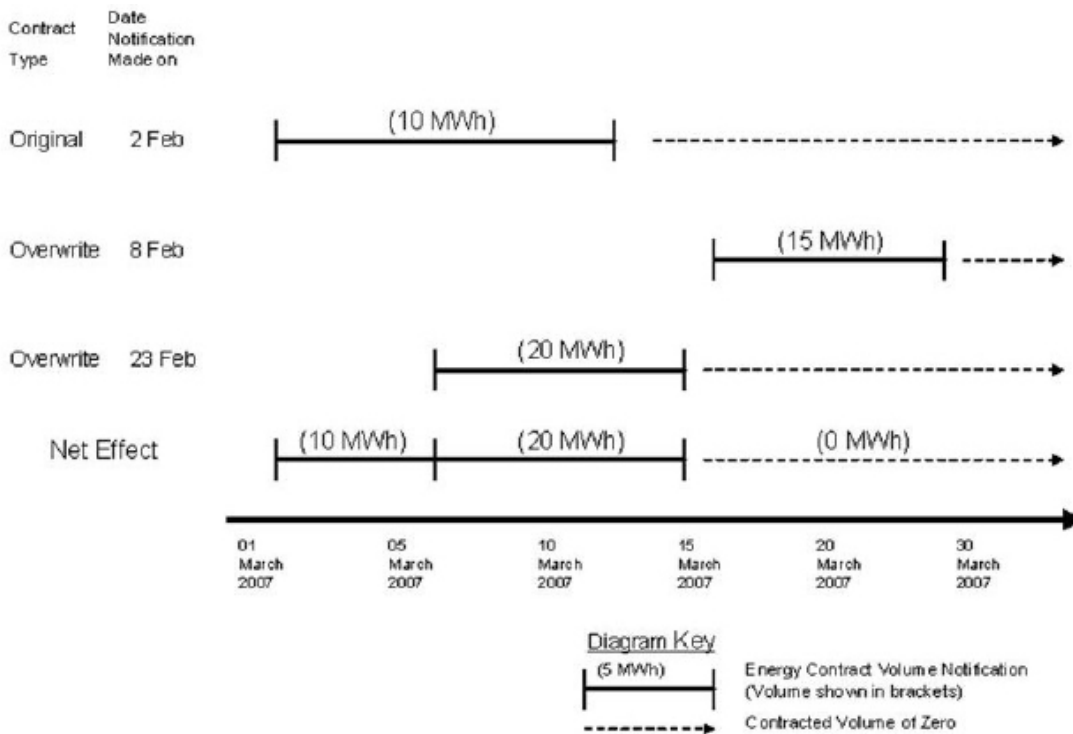
Once you have submitted a Notification to the ECVAA it cannot be withdrawn (other than via nullification request - see [Section 3.8](#)). If you have any amendments, you must submit further notifications, either replacing or adding to previously submitted notifications. These notifications are generally referred to as 'overwrite' and 'additive' modes. In the case of an overwrite contract, this effectively replaces information submitted in the initial Notification from the Effective From date in the overwrite contract onwards, subject to Gate Closure constraints.

In this case the ECVNAA ID and the ECVNAA Key are the same as those for the initial contract. This is because the Agent Authorisation has not changed.

For an ECVNA to specify that a contract replaces an ECVN previously submitted by the same Agent, the ECVN ECVNAA ID and the ECVN Reference Code (collectively known as the ECVN Identifier) must be identical to those of the initial contract. This indicates that it's an overwrite contract.

Once this Notification is submitted, the ECVAA system only keeps the information held in the overwrite contract from Settlement Period 1 of its Effective From date (subject to Gate Closure constraints). All information from the initial notification is no longer effective for that Settlement Period onwards. If the previous Notification had an Effective To date later than that of the overwrite notification, the data in this period is overwritten with a contracted energy volume of zero.

The diagram on the next page shows an example of the way the ECVAA System handles the submission of overwrite notifications.



#### Explanation of this example:

A new and original contract is submitted on 2 February, which is effective from 2 - 14 March, and has a notified volume of 10 MWh. The dashed lines represent a contracted volume of zero.

If an overwrite contract is submitted on 8 February, this notification has no effect on the original notification as it does not become effective until 16 March.

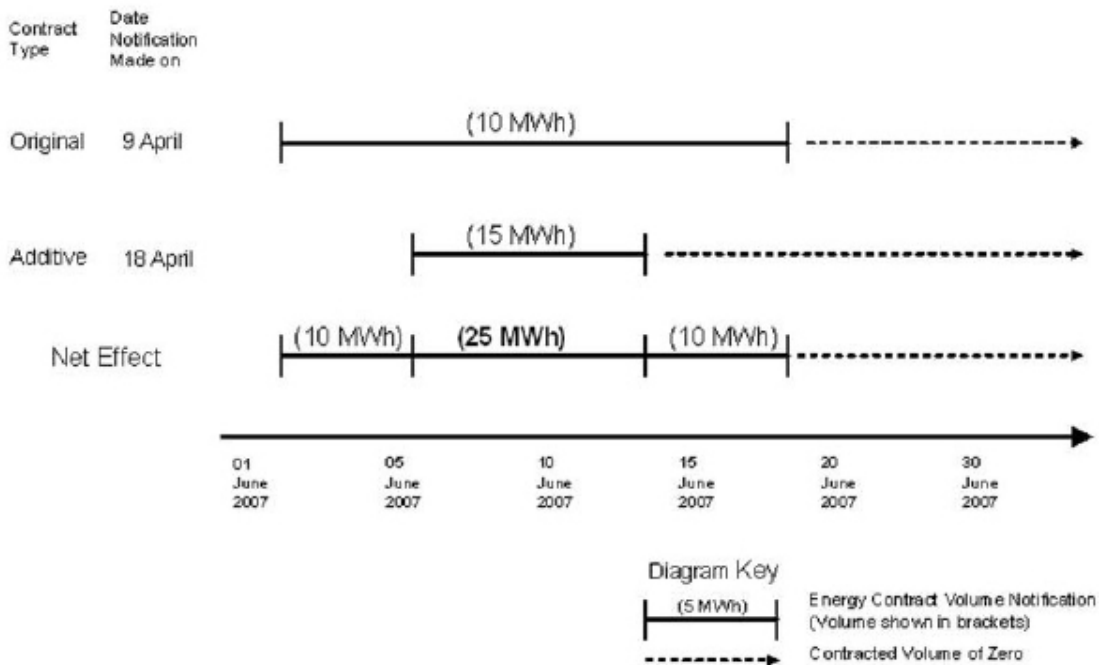
If, however, a further overwrite contract is submitted on 23 February with an Effective From date of 6 March, this effectively overwrites all previously submitted information from 6 March onwards. So, the original notification of 10 MWh will be partly overwritten, with data for 6 March onwards being overwritten with the information in the overwrite contract (20 MWh). The 8 February overwrite notification is overwritten with a contracted volume of zero.

### 3.3 Submitting an Additive Contract

An ECVNA may also submit an 'additive contract' to the ECVA where the initial notification remains and the subsequent contract is additional.

It is an additive notification as the ECVN Reference Code is different from the original notification. All other information remains the same as the original contract, provided the Notification Agent is the same.

The diagram below shows you how the ECVA system handles an additive notification.



#### Explanation of this example:

A new notification is submitted on 9 April for 10 MWh, which is effective from 2 - 18 June. On 18 April, an additive contract is submitted with a notified volume of 15 MWh. This notified volume is additional to the 10 MWh volume submitted in the original notification. Therefore, for the effective days of the additive contract (6 - 13 June) the total notified volume will be 25 MWh. The latter part of the original 10 MWh notification (14 - 18 June) isn't affected by this additive contract.

### 3.4 Submitting an Overwrite Contract by a New ECVA

The ECVA systems allow for many Agents to be authorised for a given pair of energy accounts. If one of these authorisations is subsequently terminated, any of the pre-existing (or new) Agents with a valid ECVA can, by appropriate use of the 'ECVA ID' and 'ECVN ECVA ID' fields, modify the notifications submitted under the terminated authorisation.

If a new ECVA submits an overwrite notification, the ECVA ID and the ECVA Key in this overwrite notification is different from the original contract. The ECVA ID of the original ECVA should be shown in the ECVN ECVA ID box, and the ECVN Reference code should be the same as the original contract.

If a further overwrite notification is submitted by this or any other Agent, the further overwrite notification must continue to specify the ECVA ID of the first 'original Agent' in the ECVN ECVA ID field.

An overwrite notification submitted by a new ECVA is treated in the same way as one submitted by the original ECVA. Information contained in the original contract is overwritten from the Effective From date of the overwrite contract onwards. If the initial notification had an Effective To date later than the overwrite notification, the data in this period is overwritten with a contracted energy volume of zero.

### 3.5 Submitting an Additive Contract by a New ECVNA

Any ECVNs submitted by different ECVNAs under different ECVNAA IDs and with a new ECVN Reference Code but for the same pairing of Party 1 and Party 2 Energy Accounts is additive. If a new ECVNA wants to submit a contract which is additive compared to an original ECVN, they can submit the additional volumes to the original contract as a new notification using their ECVNAA ID.

This additive notification is treated in the same way as one submitted by the original Agent.

### 3.6 Contract Submission Summary

	New Contract	Overwrite Contract	Additive Contract	Overwrite Contract by New Agent	Additive Contract by New Agent
ECVNAA ID	Provided to ECVNA by ECVAA	Same as Original Contract	Same as Original Contract	New Agent ID (determined by ECVAA)	New Agent ID (determined by ECVAA)
ECVNAA Key	Provided to ECVNA by ECVAA	Same as Original Contract	Same as Original Contract	New Agent Key	New Agent Key
ECVN ECVNAA ID	Same as ECVNAA ID	Same as Original Contract	Same as Original Contract	Original Agent's ECVNAA ID	New Agent ECVNAA ID (determined by ECVAA)
ECVN Reference Code	10 digit code chosen by Agent	Same as Original Contract	New 10 digit code	Same as Original Contract	New 10 digit code

### 3.7 Cancelling Notifications

Once a notification has been submitted it cannot be terminated. To end the notification, an overwrite notification is needed to overwrite the initial Notification with an ECVN of zero. This is a 'cancelling contract'.

The information the ECVNA provides to ECVAA in the cancelling notification is the same as the initial notification except that the Energy Contract Volumes will be blank or contain zeros. If it is submitted by a new ECVNA, the ECVNAA ID and ECVNAA Key are those of the new ECVNA.

### 3.8. Nullification

Where all ECVNA Authorisations between relevant accounts of a pair of Parties are terminated, an authorised signatory (of the appropriate level) from either Party can request ECVAA to nullify all notifications (ECVNs and MVRNs) effective between the two Parties. This can be effective from a Settlement Day or Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has not passed when the request is processed. This request is known as a Volume Notification Nullification Request (VNNR).

### What information should a VNNR contain?

- The Energy (From) Account and Energy (To) Account for the Energy Contract Volume Notifications to be nullified and
- The intended Settlement Day and Settlement Period from when the nullification applies.

### When is it effective from?

The nullification request is valid if it contains this information, and all authorisations between the relevant accounts have been terminated. On validation, the ECVAA informs both Parties of the Settlement Period when the nullification will be valid. This is called a Volume Nullification Notification Confirmation Report (VNNCR).

The requested effective from time must not be earlier than “the first Settlement Period on that Settlement Day not to have passed Gate Closure at the time the ECVAA issues the VNNCR”. This defines the *Earliest Nullification Effective Period* set out in [BSC Section X-1](#). After the VNNCR is sent out, the next Settlement Period not to have passed gate closure is the earliest effective time.

From the requested Settlement Period onwards, the ECVAA nullifies all Energy Contract Volume Notifications (ECVNs) and Metered Volume Reallocation Notifications (MVRNs) between the relevant Accounts. If a VNNR requests an earlier effective from time, it will be reset to the Earliest Nullification Effective Period. **The ECVAA system cannot carry out a retrospective VNNR.**

### When can I submit a VNNR?

You can submit a VNNR at any time but processing takes place within normal working hours. The ECVAA processes VNNR requests within one hour of receipt and confirms whether it is valid, or not. Confirmation is received by emailing a Volume Notification Nullification Confirmation Report (VNNCR). If valid, the VNNCR is sent back to the sending Party only. The ECVAA’s assessment of validity is made in accordance with BSCP71. The BSCP71 form does not need an email address for the non-requesting Party and this email address will be determined by the ECVAA’s records.

**Please note: If the one hour processing time extends beyond 5pm on a Business Day or starts after that time, the one hour period completes after 9am on the following Business Day.**

**For a VNNR to be processed on the same day, the ECVAA must receive it on or before 4pm on that Business Day. Processing the VNNR at 9am on the following Business Day results in availability of a later *Earliest Nullification Effective Period*.**

## 4. How do I submit Metered Volume Reallocation Notifications?

Contracts submitted by MVRNAs are called Metered Volume Reallocation Notifications (MVRNs). The information above focuses on the submission of ECVNs, however, the same rules and conventions apply to submitting MVRNs.

The only exceptions are:

- ECVNAA ID is replaced by the term MVRNAA ID
- ECVNAA Key is replaced by the term MVRNAA Key
- ECVN ECVNAA ID is replaced by the term MVRN MVRNAA ID and
- ECVN Reference Code is replaced by the term MVRN Reference Code

In addition, an MVRN must specify a fixed MWh quantity (between -99,999.999 and 99,999.999) and also a percentage value (between 0% and 100%), representing the proportion of the BM Unit's Metered Volume allocated to the Subsidiary Party for energy imbalance settlement purposes. Either of these values may be zero.

The quantity of energy implied by the percentage value cannot be known until the metered quantities are established (i.e. not until after real time). However, MVRNs for which the percentage value is greater than 0% will still affect Energy Indebtedness, as defined in [BSC Section M](#).

Where a Party submits an MVRN reallocating 100% of a BM Unit's Metered Volume to a Subsidiary Party, the Lead Party will be left with 0MWhs allocated to the relevant BM Unit. However where a Party submits an MVRN reallocating 100% of a BM Unit's Metered Volume to more than one Subsidiary Party e.g. 50% to two different Parties; then the Lead Party may be left with a small Metered Volume allocated to the BM Unit as a consequence of the rounding up process.

## 7. What is Dual Notification?

Relevant Parties can appoint the same Notification Agent to submit their notifications or they can nominate different Notification Agents for a pair of energy accounts. Where the same Notification Agent is appointed as an ECVNA (or MVRNA) by each of the relevant Parties, this Notification Agent submits one ECVN or MVRN on behalf of both Parties. This is described as 'single notification' and the ECVAA system automatically 'matches' the contract volumes and accepts them.

Where the nominated ECVNAs (or MVRNAs) are different between the two relevant Parties, ECVNs (or MVRNs) must be submitted by the Notification Agents of each Trading Party. This is called 'dual notification.' In this case, the ECVAA system searches for a match before accepting Notifications. Notifications relating to a pair of Trading Parties subject to dual notification will not enter further ECVAA processing until they have been matched.

Parties choosing to use dual notification can request a dual notification version of the ECVAA-1028 ECVN Acceptance Feedback and ECVAA-1029 MVRN Acceptance Feedback flows via the Flexible Reporting process under BSCP41. Provided a Party has requested the dual notification version of these flows, they will receive information on the ECVAA-1028/ ECVAA-1029 from ECVAA where no match is found. Any ECVN or MVRN data not matched prior to Gate Closure will be discarded by ECVAA and not enter Settlement.

Dual notification versions of the ECVAA -1007 ECVNAA Feedback, 1008 MVRNAA Feedback and 1013 Authorisation Report flows may also be requested using the BSCP41 Flexible Reporting process.

## 6. Can I submit a Large Batch of Volume Notifications?

Notifications can be submitted to the ECVAA system in large batches. Notification Agents are given a parameter, set in conjunction with the ECVAA, which determines the maximum size of batches. Batches that exceed this parameter can lead to problems in the ECVAA system.

To prevent these problems, this parameter can be increased for participants wanting to submit larger batches. However, Parties are discouraged from increasing this parameter where it does not materially affect the participant's business, as when it is set above normal levels it can cause problems such as ECVAA System failure issues.

## 7. What Validation is carried out by ECVAA?

For a notification to be valid, it must be made in accordance with BSCP71 and BSCP01.

An ECVN is only valid if:

- a. There is an effective ECVNA Authorisation with respect to the Energy (From) Account, Energy (To) Account, and the ECVNA submitting the ECVN
- b. The ECVN is submitted within the period of effectiveness of the ECVNA Authorisation
- c. Each Energy Contract Volume for the Settlement Period is a number in MWh, positive or negative, between -99,999.999 and 99,999.999.

An MVRN is only valid if:

- a. There is an effective MVRNA Authorisation with respect to the Lead Party of the BM Unit, the Subsidiary Party and the MVRNA submitting the notification
- b. The MVRN is submitted within the period of effectiveness of the MVRNA Authorisation
- c. Each Metered Volume Reallocation for the Settlement Period contains a number in number in MWh, positive or negative, between -99,999.999 and 99,999.999; and a percentage value, non-negative and not exceeding 100; where either of these values may be zero
- d. The Energy Account of the Subsidiary Party is the same type of account (i.e. Production or Consumption) as the account of the Lead Party of the BM Unit.

For both ECVNs and MVRNs, if any single Settlement Period fails validation, the entire Notification is rejected.

Where a notification fails validation, the ECVAA sends an ECVAA-lo09 in relation to rejected ECVNs or an ECVAA-lo10 in relation to rejected MVRNs to both Parties and the Notification Agent informing them of the rejection. Under [BSCP41](#) and [BSCP71](#), Notification Agents can opt out of receiving notification feedback. If this is the case, the ECVAA does not have to report a failed notification.

### Exclusion of Certain MVRNs

For each Energy Account and Settlement Period the ECVA system totals the number of contracts in place. In the case of BM Units, if a percentage MVRN is already in place for that BM Unit then ECVA will reject any further percentage MVRN submitted effective for the same Settlement Dates if the new MVRN will result in more than 100% of the output for that BM Unit being reallocated and issue an ECVA-1010 feedback report. A BM Unit can, however, have a 100% reallocation and a fixed reallocation in the same Settlement Period.

### Rejection due to Credit Default

If either relevant Party is in Level 2 Credit Default, in accordance with BSC Section M:

- a. All ECVNs (or MVRNs) submitted will be refused if they increase the Energy Indebtedness of the Party in Level 2 Credit Default. This continues until the Party's Credit Cover Percentage moves below 90%. This is the 'Credit Default Refusal Period.'
- b. Valid ECVNs (or MVRNs) previously accepted by ECVA are rejected for the upcoming Settlement Period and the counterparty to those notifications will be informed by the ECVA.

### Effect of Negative Credit Assessment Load Factor (CALF)

The ECVA System assesses whether a percentage MVRN increases or decreases indebtedness based on the consumption/production status of the BM Unit. If a BM Unit has a negative Credit Assessment Load Factor (CALF) - for instance, when a Production BM Unit is consuming - the system will refuse and reject MVRNs that decrease indebtedness.

### Treatment of Overwrite Volumes

In the case of overwrite contracts, the ECVA refusal/rejection system doesn't consider what the contract is overwriting. This can lead to the rejection of overwrite contracts that decrease Energy Indebtedness. For instance, if a notification to sell 100 MWh of energy is made by a Party in Level 2 Credit Default, this is likely to be rejected or refused by the ECVA systems as it increases Energy Indebtedness. However, if this 100 MWh Notification is overwriting a previous sale of 200 MWh, the Notification decreases Energy Indebtedness. The ECVA systems only consider whether each Settlement Period of a Notification is a buy or a sell and will refuse/reject on that basis.

## 8. Data Flows

ECVNs and MVRNs submit notifications to the ECVA via an electronic data flow. This data flow is called an ECVA-1004 for ECVNs and ECVA-1005 for MVRNs. Within 20 minutes of submitting an ECVA-1004 (or ECVA-1005), confirmation of receipt should be received from the ECVA via an 1019 data flow. If a notification is rejected an ECVA-1009 (or ECVA-1010) will be sent. If rejection occurs due to a formatting or sequencing error, for instance if the checksum is incorrect, then the sender will receive a negative acknowledgement (NACK).

The ECVNA (or MVRNA) will receive several other reports from the ECVAAs via these data flows including: Acceptance Feedback Reports (if requested) (ECVAA-1028/ ECVAA-1029); Notification Reports (ECVAA - 1014); and Forward Contract Reports (ECVAA - 1022).

Further information on these, and additional, data flows can be found in 'Interface Definition and Design Part 1 - Interfaces with BSC Parties and their Agents', which is available on the ELEXON website.

## 9. Sign Conventions

The sign conventions applied to notifications are defined so the volumes specified in any notification are deducted from the "Energy (from) Account" and added to the "Energy (To) Account" specified in the Authorisation. These volumes can be positive or negative.

The sign conventions related to the data flows are:

Party		1004 / 1005	1028 / 1029	1014	1022
1	Selling	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
2	Buying	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative

For instance, consider the 1004 data flow: a positive volume is taken from the Energy (From) Account of Party 1 and Party 2 receives a positive Volume to its Energy (To) Account. If the roles are reversed and Party 1 receives energy from Party 2, using the same accounts, then there would be a negative volume going to the Energy (From) Account of Party 1 and a negative value coming from the Energy (To) Account of Party 2.

The 1004, 1028 and 1014 reports all use the sign relative to Party 1. However, the 1022 data flow uses the sign relative to the Party receiving the report. So, in the table above, Party 1 has notifications selling to Party 2. The 1022 data flow shows this as a positive amount as Party 1 'produces' this energy. The corresponding value for Party 2 will be negative as it is 'consuming' this energy.

## 10. Further Information

You can find further information on this subject in:

- BSC Section P 'Energy Contract Volumes and Metered Volume Reallocations'
- BSCP71 'Submission of ECVNs and MVRNs'
- Section 7 of the 'Interface Definition and Design Part 1 'Interfaces with BSC Parties and their Agents'

All these documents are available on the [BSC and Related Documents](#) section of the ELEXON website.



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