

April 2002

**DRAFT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR  
MODIFICATION PROPOSAL P68**

Modification to the BSC relating to the setting of  
Caps for use in the Supplier Charges (Liquidated  
Damages) Calculation

**Prepared by the Volume Allocation Modification  
Group on behalf of the Balancing and Settlement  
Code Panel**

<b>Document Reference</b>	P068AC
<b>Version no.</b>	0.2
<b>Issue</b>	Draft
<b>Date of Issue</b>	25 Apr 2002
<b>Reason for Issue</b>	Consultation
<b>Author</b>	ELEXON

## I DOCUMENT CONTROL

### a Authorities

Version	Date	Author	Signature	Change Reference
0.1	04/04/02	Performance Management		For Review

Version	Date	Reviewer	Signature	Responsibility
0.1	04/04/02	ELEXON		For Review
0.1	04/04/02	VAMG		For Review
0.2	25/04/02	VAMG		For Review
0.2	25/04/02	Parties		Consultation

### b Distribution

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## 1 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1.1 Recommendations

On the basis of the analysis and assessment undertaken in respect of this Modification Proposal during the Assessment Phase and the resultant findings of this report, the Modification Group recommends to the BSC Panel that:

- **Modification Proposal P68 should proceed to the Report Phase;**
- **that the Modification Report should contain a recommendation to the Authority that the proposed modification be made so as to replace Supplier Deemed Take with Supplier Cap Take in the calculation of Supplier Monthly Cap; and**
- **that the Modification be implemented on the first day of the month that is two months after the end of the month in which the Authority approves the Modification Proposal.**

The proposed implementation date would mean that if, for example the Authority agreed to approve the Modification Proposal on any date between 1 June and 30 June inclusive, the Modification Proposal would be implemented on the following 1 September. The proposed implementation date would only apply for Supplier Charges calculated on and from the implementation date and would not apply retrospectively.

### 1.2 Background

Modification Proposal P68 was raised by the BSC Panel on 14 February 2002 on the recommendation of BSCCo and seeks to amend the formula used in the calculation of the Supplier Monthly Cap, so as to prevent a negative Supplier Monthly Cap being calculated and so avoid an under-performing Supplier being rewarded for its under-performance.

An Initial Written Assessment (IWA) was prepared by ELEXON and presented to the Panel meeting on 14 March 2002. The Panel agreed that the Modification Proposal should be submitted to the Assessment Procedure and that an Assessment Report should be presented to the Panel meeting to be held on 16 May 2002. The Modification Proposal was assessed by the Volume Allocation Modification Group (VAMG) that held two meetings on 26 March 2002 and 16 April 2002.

The VAMG identified a possible change to the BSC that would replace the use of Deemed Supplier Take in the calculation of the Supplier Monthly Cap by a new term called Supplier Cap Take. Supplier Take Cap is defined as the take at GSP Group level for a SVA Supplier during a Settlement Period.

The VAMG carried out a consultation and impact assessment on the Modification Proposal. Copies of the detailed responses are included within Annex 7. [N.B. To be completed following the consultation.]

### 1.3 Rationale for Recommendations

Implementation of Modification Proposal P68 in the way proposed by the VAMG would ensure that it would not be possible to calculate a negative Supplier Monthly Cap. This removes the situation whereby a negative Supplier Monthly Cap results in a distortion of the Supplier Charges calculation and resultant re-distribution of funds in that an under-performing Supplier is rewarded for its under-performance.

The VAMG agreed that, by removing the possibility of negative Supplier Monthly Caps being calculated, the replacement of Supplier Deemed Take by Supplier Cap Take would prevent any negative Supplier Monthly Caps being encountered in the future. This would ensure that the Performance Levels and Supplier Charges described in Annex S-1 are correctly applied as they were originally intended to be.

Supplier Cap Take uses only those Consumption Component Classes that refer to a Supplier's Active Import (AI) energy values, capped at '0'. This solution ensures that only a Supplier's Import values (those energy units that they have 'supplied') are used to calculate that Supplier's share of the GSP Group Take for any particular month. In the unlikely event that a Supplier Cap Take is negative the negative value would be set to '0' to avoid a negative Supplier Monthly Cap occurring.

Implementation of the Proposed Modification on the first day of the month that is two months after the month in which the Authority approves the Modification Proposal, would allow the SVAA to implement the changes and produce the data within reasonable timescales. The proposed implementation timescale would also allow ELEXON time to make the amendment to the PARMS system to accept the new data item and allow the Supplier Charges calculation to be processed using Supplier Cap Take. In addition, implementation on the first day of a month is required to ensure that all data used to calculate a Supplier take for that month has been calculated using the same consumption values and is exclusive of any Active Export (AE) that may offset the value.

The proposed implementation date would only apply for Supplier Charges calculated on and from the implementation date and would not apply retrospectively.

The VAMG agreed that Modification Proposal P68 would better achieve the Applicable BSC Objectives set out in paragraph 3 of Condition C3 of the Transmission Licence as follows:

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

## 2 INTRODUCTION

This Report has been prepared by ELEXON Ltd., on behalf of the Balancing and Settlement Code Panel ('the Panel'), in accordance with the terms of the Balancing and Settlement Code ('BSC'). The BSC is the legal document containing the rules of the balancing mechanism and imbalance settlement process and related governance provisions. ELEXON is the company that performs the role and functions of the BSCCo, as defined in the BSC.

An electronic copy of this document can be found on the BSC website ([www.elexon.co.uk](http://www.elexon.co.uk))

### 3 MODIFICATION GROUP DETAILS

This Assessment Report has been prepared by the Volume Allocation Modification Group (VAMG). The following members attended the Modification Group:

Justin Andrews	ELEXON (Chairman)
David Jones	ELEXON (Lead Analyst)
Rob Cullender	British Gas Trading (Member)
Andrew Latham	British Gas Trading (Member)
Paul Jones	Powergen (Member)
Neil Magill	Scottish Power (Member)
Bob Walker	Npower (Member)
Jan Devito	St Clements/ BSC Panel (Member)
Phil Russell	TXU Energi (Member)
Chris Pooley	St Clements (Member)
Patrick Smart	Ofgem

### 4 DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE APPLICABLE BSC OBJECTIVES

#### 4.1 The Proposed Modification

A copy of the Modification Proposal can be found at Annex 4 to this Report.

Modification Proposal P68 proposes to amend the way that Supplier Monthly Caps are calculated, so as to prevent the calculation of a negative supplier Monthly Cap, to replace the current set of rules with one that does not reward under-performance and penalise good performance.

#### 4.2 Background

Where a Supplier fails to meet the agreed Performance Levels then Supplier Charges are levied on that Supplier. These charges are set to reflect the loss likely to be suffered by other Parties as a result of the failure.

The rules governing the calculation of the Supplier Charges are set out in Section S-1 of the BSC. The calculations are conducted on a monthly basis and are performed by Grid Supply Point (GSP) Group, using the Performance Assurance Reporting & Monitoring System (PARMS).

The calculations include the computation of a financial cap for each Supplier's liabilities within a GSP Group (the Supplier's Monthly Cap). Where the calculated net liabilities for the Supplier in that GSP Group exceed this cap, then they are scaled according to a defined

formula to ensure that they do not exceed this cap. This formula expresses the Supplier Charges as a multiple of the Supplier's Monthly Cap (see BSC, S1, 4.1.3).

The Supplier Monthly Cap is calculated on the basis of a Supplier's Supplier Deemed Take in the relevant GSP Group for the relevant month. However, Supplier Deemed Take can legitimately be a negative value, for example when a Supplier's Active Export (AE) is greater than the sum of its Active Import (AI) and Unmetered Supplies (UMS). This can occur when a Supplier has a large volume of energy sourced from exemptable generation.

Should a negative Supplier's Monthly Cap be determined then the calculated Supplier Charges arising from any non-performance will be negative, i.e. a payment to the Supplier, rather than a payment from the Supplier. This will in turn impact the overall funds available for redistribution to other Suppliers. Modification Proposal P68 seeks to address this anomaly.

The various caps for Supplier charges referred to in the BSC are shown in Annex 3.

### **4.3 Assessment of P68 Against the Applicable BSC Objectives**

The VAMG considered Modification Proposal P68 at its first meeting on 26 March 2002 and at a second meeting on 16 April 2002.

The Modification Group initially considered three options for replacing Supplier Deemed Take in the calculation of Supplier Monthly Caps for Supplier Charges. These were: -

- the use of Active Import (AI) and Unmetered Supplies (UMS);
- the Use of absolute values of AI, UMS and Active export (AE); or
- Amendment of the definition of Supplier Deemed Take.

The VAMG acknowledged that Supplier Deemed Take is a Code defined term and is used by ELEXON for monitoring purposes and any change could impact other areas of the Code. It agreed, therefore, only to consider the first two options.

At their second meeting, the VAMG decided that the use of AI & UMS, capped at '0' would be the best representation of a Suppliers energy supplied within any GSP Group. The value should be capped at '0' so as to ensure that in the unlikely event of a negative consumption giving a negative take, the value would be set to '0'. A negative meter advance may arise either through an error on the part of the NHHDC, or as a deliberate action to compensate for a previous error. For example, if an extremely large EAC/AA has gone past Final Reconciliation, the NHHDC may generate a compensating negative EAC/AA. This is a technique known as 'gross volume correction'. If the negative AI arising from the negative EAC/AA is larger than all the positive AI for the Supplier, it will make the Supplier's overall AI value negative. This is more likely to happen if the Supplier has few metering systems in the GSP Group.

Further comparison between the effects of setting the Supplier Caps based on the aforementioned values and including AE was considered by the second meeting of the VAMG. An analysis is attached as Annex 2.

### **4.4 Alternative Modification**

No Alternative Modification was identified by the Modification Group.



## **4.5 Materiality**

The Panel asked the VAMG to consider the Materiality of the issue of negative Supplier Monthly Caps. The VAMG felt that, whilst the monetary adjustment could be argued to be of low value, it was nevertheless material. However, correcting the anomaly will result in monies being re-distributed in a manner which is in line with the principle of Supplier Charges reflecting the losses suffered by other Parties. Annex 2 includes an assessment of the Materiality of the issue.

## **5 IMPACT ON BSC AND BSCCO DOCUMENTATION**

### **5.1 BSC**

Modification Proposal P68 will require changes to Annex S-1 paragraph 3.8.2, Annex S-2 and Annex X-2 Table X-5 and Table X-6. Draft Legal text is attached as Annex 1 to this document.

### **5.2 Code Subsidiary Documents**

There will be changes to BSCP 536 to replace the term 'Supplier Deemed Take' from 4.3.1 and 4.11.3 with the new term Supplier Cap Take (SCT).

## **6 IMPACT ON BSC SYSTEMS**

### **6.1 Registration**

No impact identified.

### **6.2 Contract Notification**

No impact identified.

### **6.3 Credit Checking Systems**

No impact identified.

### **6.4 Balancing Mechanism Activities**

No impact identified.

### **6.5 Collection and Aggregation of Metered Data**

No impact identified.

### **6.6 Supplier Volume Allocation**

A new data item, the Supplier Take Cap will be required from the SVAA that will be used to calculate the Supplier GSP Caps. This will require an update to the SVA Data Catalogue. SVAA have estimated the development and operational costs to be £19,535. The time taken for these changes is to be confirmed by SVAA.

The PARMS data capture routine provided by the SVAA will also need to be changed for the new data item.

**6.7 Settlement**

No impact identified.

**6.8 Clearing, Invoicing and Payment**

No impact identified.

**6.9 Reporting**

No impact identified.

**7 IMPACT ON CORE INDUSTRY DOCUMENTS AND SUPPORTING ARRANGEMENTS**

**7.1 Grid Code**

No impact identified

**7.2 Master Connection and Use of System Agreement (MCUSA)**

No impact identified

**7.3 Supplemental Agreements**

No impact identified

**7.4 Ancillary Services Agreements (ASAs)**

No impact identified

**7.5 Master Registration Agreement (MRA)**

No impact identified

**7.6 Data Transfer Services Agreement (DTSA)**

No impact identified

**7.7 British Grid Systems Agreement (BGSA)**

No impact identified

**7.8 Use of Interconnector Agreement**

No impact identified

**7.9 Pooling and Settlement Agreement (PSA)**

No impact identified

## **7.10 Settlement Agreement for Scotland (SAS)**

No impact identified

## **7.11 Distribution Codes**

No impact identified

## **7.12 Distribution Use of System Agreements (DUoSAs)**

No impact identified

## **7.13 Distribution Connection Agreements**

No impact identified

## **8 IMPACT ON ELEXON**

ELEXON will have to manage and develop the changes to the PARMS system to accept and process the new data item for Supplier Charges.

ELEXON has a support budget for the PARMS system, costs will be incorporated into that budget. The times to make the changes should amount to approximately 10wds.

ELEXON will also manage and co-ordinate the changes required to the SVAA systems (see 6.6 above).

## **9 IMPACT ON PARTIES AND PARTY AGENTS**

### **9.1 Parties**

Parties will need to be aware of how the change will affect the size of their Caps. A small number of Suppliers have designed databases/spreadsheets to calculate their Supplier Charges, they should be able to simply amend the way their Cap is calculated in accordance with the new rules.

### **9.2 Party Agents**

There is no impact on Party Agents as Supplier Charges apply to Suppliers only.

## **10 LEGAL ISSUES**

There are no legal issues associated with this Modification Proposal.

## **11 SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATIONS**

This section summarises the responses to the consultation and impact assessment. Copies of the detailed responses are included in Annex 7 and can be found on the BSC website ([www.elexon.co.uk](http://www.elexon.co.uk)).

## **12 SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSION COMPANY ANALYSIS**

## **13 PROJECT BRIEF**

## ANNEX 1 – PROPOSED TEXT TO MODIFY THE BSC

### Annex S-1 'Performance Levels and Supplier Charges'

Change the formula for the calculation of Supplier Monthly Cap to read:

$$S-1 \ 3.8.2 \quad S_c = GSP_{mc} \times (SCT/GSP_{DT})$$

Where: -

**SCT** means the total quantity of energy attributable to that Supplier determined as the sum of **Supplier Cap Take** for that Supplier in the relevant GSP Group across all Settlement Periods in the relevant month;

### Annex X-2 'Technical Glossary'

Add a new definition of Supplier Take Cap in Table 6

Table X-6

Expression	Acronym	Units	Definition
Supplier Cap Take	SCT	MWh	The take at GSP Group level for a SVA Supplier during a Settlement Period pursuant to paragraph 9.7 of Annex S-2

Table X-5

(y)  $\sum_N (AI)$  = summed over all Consumption Component Classes that are associated with Active Import,

### Annex S-2 'Supplier Volume Allocation rules'

#### 9.7 Determination of Supplier Cap Take

9.7.1 The Supplier Cap Take (SCT) shall be determined by the SVAA according to the following formula:

$$SCT_{HZ_j} = \max(\sum_i H_{Z_i} (\sum_N (AI) CORC_i N(AI)_i), 0)$$

## **ANNEX 2 – MATERIALITY & COMPARISON OF CAPS BETWEEN CAP PROPOSALS**

### **BACKGROUND**

Where a Supplier fails to meet the agreed Performance Levels then Supplier Charges are levied on that Supplier. These charges are set to reflect the loss likely to be suffered by other Parties as a result of the failure.

The rules governing the calculation of the Supplier Charges are set out in Section S-1 of the Balancing and Settlement Code. The calculations are conducted on a monthly basis and are performed by Grid Supply Point (GSP) Group, using the Performance Assurance Reporting & Monitoring System (PARMS).

The calculations include the computation of a financial cap for each Supplier's liabilities within a GSP Group (the Supplier's Monthly Cap). Where the calculated net liabilities for the Supplier in that GSP Group exceed this cap, then they are scaled according to a defined formula to ensure that they do not exceed this cap. This formula expresses the Supplier Charges as a multiple of the Supplier's Monthly Cap (see BSC, S1, 4.1.3). Should a negative Supplier's Monthly Cap be determined then the calculated Supplier Charges arising from any non-performance will be negative, i.e. a payment to the Supplier, rather than a payment from the Supplier. This will in turn impact the overall funds available for redistribution to other Suppliers. Modification Proposal P68 seeks to address this anomaly.

In deciding that Modification Proposal P68 should be submitted to the Assessment Procedure, the Panel directed that The Modification Group should investigate the materiality of the issue. This paper summarises the results of this analysis.

### **FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE**

Negative Supplier's Monthly Caps, whilst rare, do occur. They happen when a Supplier Deemed Take in a GSP Group is negative, which in turn arises through processing a negative meter advance. Such advances only occur where previously processed data was too high and a correcting (negative) value is being applied. Negative values are more frequently encountered with smaller suppliers within a GSP Group given the greater propensity for corrected values to impact their net position.

Available data from NETA Go Live has been analysed. This encompasses the 10 month period April 2001 – January 2002, all 12 GSP Groups, and all active Suppliers. Of the 3,600 calculations of Supplier's Monthly Caps, 9 were negative. Incidents thus typically affect around one Supplier per GSP Group per month.

The largest Supplier for whom a negative cap has been calculated had less than 400 metering systems in the relevant GSP Group, and 3 of the 9 incidents impacted Suppliers with less than 10 metering systems in the relevant GSP Groups.

### **IMPACT ON LEVEL OF CHARGES**

Of the 9 negative Supplier's Monthly Caps that have been calculated, these range from £1.35 to £ 878.98.

To ascertain the impact on the charges resulting from correcting the anomaly, it is necessary to undertake the PARMS calculation with the revised rules. The Modification Group is considering two options for the replacement of the Supplier Deemed Take. These are:

- Active Import (AI) + Unmetered Supplies (UMS)

- Active Import (AI) + Unmetered Supplies (UMS) + Active Export (AE)

Using these two options, the revised Supplier's Monthly Caps for one GSP Group (containing 36 Suppliers) for one month have been calculated. The particular month that was chosen was that that contains the largest negative value.

Attachment 1 shows the impact on all Suppliers and is complemented by a graph showing this data in graphical form. Dependent on the option adopted the current negative Supplier Monthly Cap of (-) £ 878.98 is revised to £2,259.40 (using AI + UMS) or £ 4,795.78 (using AI + UMS + AE).

The caps on most remaining Suppliers show a complementary reduction to match this increase. There are however a further 8 of the 36 Suppliers that experience differences arising from the revised calculation.

The caps reflect the maximum charges that a Supplier may (and frequently do) incur. On the basis of the historic data, the maximum adjustment to an individual Supplier in an individual GSP Group would be of the order of £3,000 to £5,500 dependent on the adopted option.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

From the analysis outlined above it is concluded that the adoption of P68 is likely to result in:

- (1) One Supplier per month (currently negatively capped) receiving Supplier Charges that are up to £5,500 higher.
- (2) Several Suppliers experiencing lower magnitude adjustments (both positive and negative) in their Supplier Charges.
- (3) As a result of (1) and (2) most Suppliers receiving a compensatory decrease in their Supplier Charges.

Whilst the monetary adjustment could be argued to be of low value, it is nevertheless material. However, Correcting the anomaly will result in monies being re-distributed in a manner which is in line with the principle of Supplier Charges reflecting the losses suffered by other Parties.

**Variation in Calculated Caps for a GSP Group**

Current Cap £	Methodology				Supplier
	(AI+UMS) Cap		(AI+AE+UMS) Cap		
	£	% Diff	£	% Diff	
-878.98	2,259.40	357.05%	4,795.78	645.61%	1
0.06	0.05	-16.67%	0.05	-16.67%	2
0.37	0.34	-8.11%	0.30	-18.92%	3
0.64	0.57	-10.94%	0.52	-18.75%	4
7.17	6.41	-10.60%	5.79	-19.25%	5
11.75	10.50	-10.64%	9.50	-19.15%	6
21.19	18.94	-10.62%	17.13	-19.16%	7
24.60	21.99	-10.61%	19.88	-19.19%	8
40.78	67.71	66.04%	89.48	119.42%	9
90.14	80.58	-10.61%	72.85	-19.18%	10
142.27	127.18	-10.61%	114.98	-19.18%	11
145.83	130.36	-10.61%	117.86	-19.18%	12
164.04	146.64	-10.61%	132.57	-19.18%	13
174.17	155.70	-10.60%	140.76	-19.18%	14
191.86	171.51	-10.61%	155.06	-19.18%	15
211.99	189.50	-10.61%	171.33	-19.18%	16
361.59	323.23	-10.61%	292.23	-19.18%	17
373.76	334.11	-10.61%	302.07	-19.18%	18
426.92	381.63	-10.61%	345.03	-19.18%	19
543.80	487.70	-10.32%	442.35	-18.66%	20
594.58	1,538.49	158.75%	2,301.33	287.05%	21
630.88	563.96	-10.61%	509.87	-19.18%	22
1,105.80	988.49	-10.61%	893.68	-19.18%	23
1,218.68	1,089.40	-10.61%	984.92	-19.18%	24
1,377.76	1,231.60	-10.61%	1,113.48	-19.18%	25
1,761.55	1,574.68	-10.61%	1,423.66	-19.18%	26
2,037.07	3,709.28	82.09%	5,060.73	148.43%	27
2,150.12	2,270.72	5.61%	2,368.19	10.14%	28
2,252.94	2,232.71	-0.90%	2,216.36	-1.62%	29
2,462.80	2,201.55	-10.61%	1,990.40	-19.18%	30
2,464.29	2,202.87	-10.61%	1,991.59	-19.18%	31
5,442.78	4,865.40	-10.61%	4,398.76	-19.18%	32
5,653.11	5,235.86	-7.38%	4,898.65	-13.35%	33
6,978.85	7,203.38	3.22%	7,384.84	5.82%	34
8,652.30	7,739.98	-10.54%	7,002.66	-19.07%	35
29,251.53	26,526.59	-9.32%	24,324.34	-16.84%	36
76,088.99	76,089.01	0.00%	76,088.98	0.00%	Total

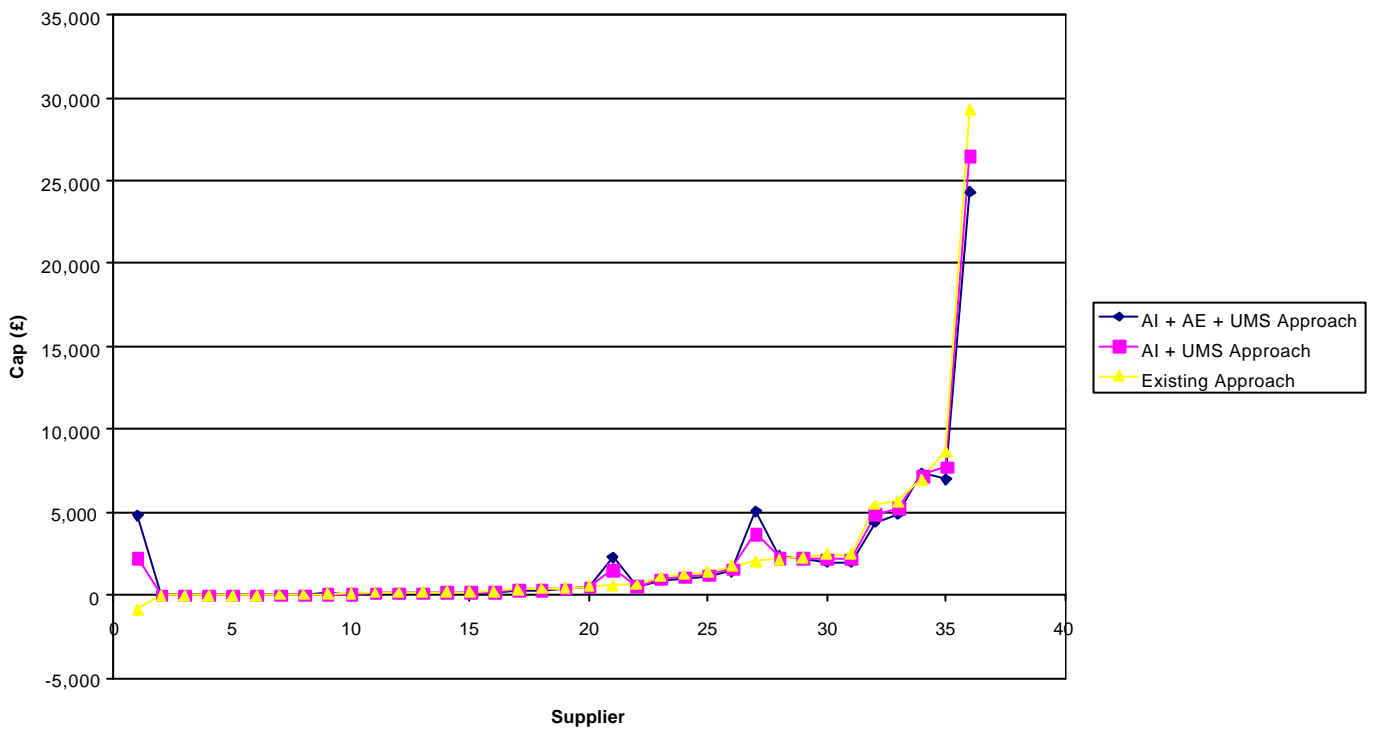


The above table presents the Supplier Charge Caps calculated using:

- the existing methodology,
- the AI + UMS option and
- the AI + AE + UMS option.

Percentage differences are shown relative to the existing methodology.

**Comparison of Supplier Monthly Caps by Approach**



### **ANNEX 3 - CAPPING OF SUPPLIER CHARGES**

- Annual National Cap
  - Dictated by BSC (currently c.£15million)
- Monthly National Cap
  - Split uniformly over 12 months
- Monthly GSP Group Cap
  - Determined by a GSP Group's share of the total national energy traded the previous year
- Monthly Supplier Cap
  - Determined by a Supplier's share of GSP Group take for that month

## ANNEX 4– MODIFICATION PROPOSAL P68

<b>Modification Proposal</b>	<b>MP No: 68</b> <i>(mandatory by BSCCo)</i>
<b>Title of Modification Proposal</b> <i>(mandatory by proposer):</i> Modification to the BSC relating to the setting of Supplier Caps for use in the Supplier Charges (Liquidated Damages) calculation	
<b>Submission Date</b> <i>(mandatory by proposer):</i> 14 February 2002	
<p><b>Description of Proposed Modification</b> <i>(mandatory by proposer):</i></p> <p>The manner in which the Supplier Volume Allocation Agent (SVAA) calculates 'Deemed Take' under the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) can lead to a Supplier having a negative 'Deemed Take'. 'Deemed Take' is used for the purpose of setting Supplier Grid Supply Point (GSP) Group caps for calculating Supplier Charges (Liquidated Damages). A negative 'Deemed Take' leads to a negative GSP Group Cap that would, mathematically, reward a Supplier for under-performance. This is the direct opposite of the principle behind LDs. An appropriate measure of each Suppliers' energy take within each GSP Group needs to be determined to allow the Liquidated Damages calculations to run according to their purpose.</p> <p>The objective of the proposed Modification is to formulate an appropriate means of apportioning the GSP Group Cap across Suppliers in accordance with their size (i.e. apportion their total financial liability within each GSP group). Energy volumes for consideration fall into the three categories of Active Import (AI), Active Export (AE) and Unmetered Supplies (UMS).</p> <p>Three options have been raised for determining each Supplier's relative size and hence its portion of the GSP Group Cap liability. These are outlined below: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Use of Active Import and Unmetered Supplies only.</li> <li>b) Use of absolute values of Active Import, Active Export and Unmetered Supplies.</li> <li>c) Calculate a Supplier's deemed take to reflect the results as achieved under the Pooling &amp; Settlement Agreement (P&amp;SA).</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of Issue or Defect that Modification Proposal Seeks to Address</b> <i>(mandatory by proposer):</i> manifest error in the way that Supplier GSP Group Caps are calculated.	
<b>Impact on Code</b> <i>(optional by proposer):</i> Removal and replacement of BSC defined term 'Supplier Deemed Take' from Annex S-1, 3.8.2 of the Code. Removal and replacement of the BSC defined term 'Supplier Deemed Take' from BSCP 536, 4.3.1 and 4.11.3	
<b>Impact on Core Industry Documents</b> <i>(optional by proposer):</i> N/a	
<b>Impact on BSC Systems and Other Relevant Systems and Processes Used by Parties</b> <i>(optional by proposer):</i> Amendment will be required to PARMS system to incorporate changes. A new data item will be required from SVAA that can be used for setting Caps.	

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<b>Impact on other Configurable Items</b> <i>(optional by proposer):</i> N/a	
<b>Justification for Proposed Modification with Reference to Applicable BSC Objectives</b> <i>(mandatory by proposer):</i> To correct a manifest error in the BSC Annex S-1, 3.8.2	
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<b>Attachments: NO</b> <b>If Yes, Title and No. of Pages of Each Attachment:</b>	