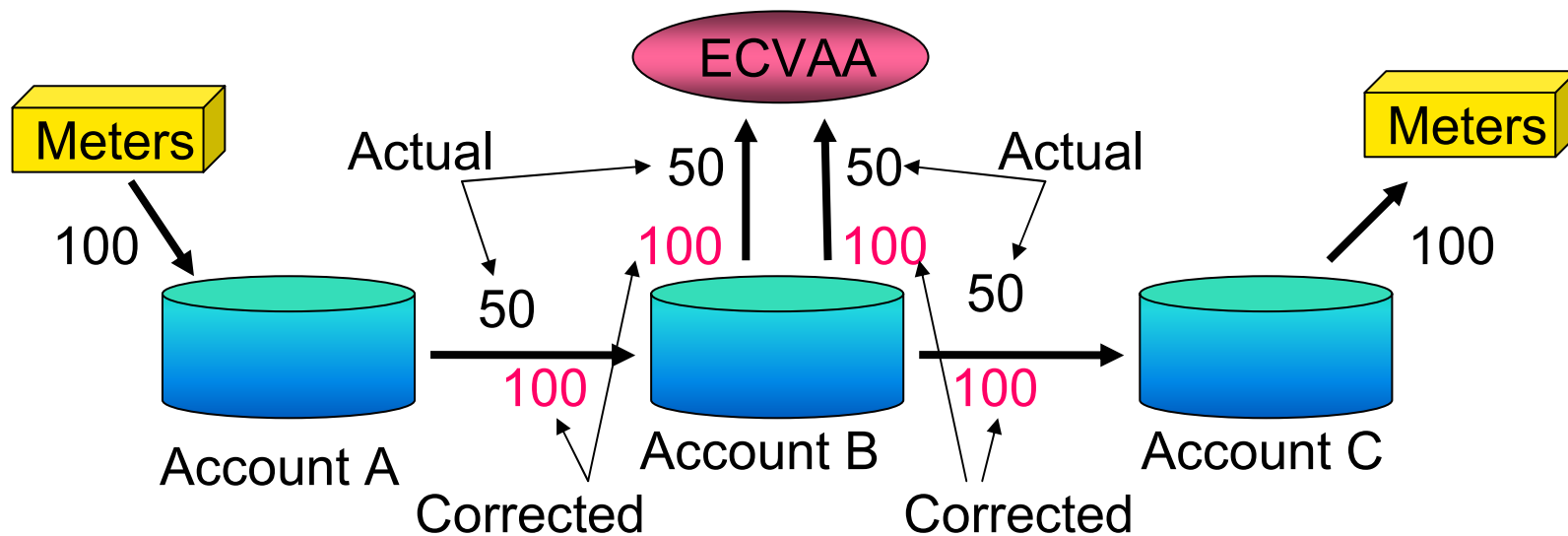


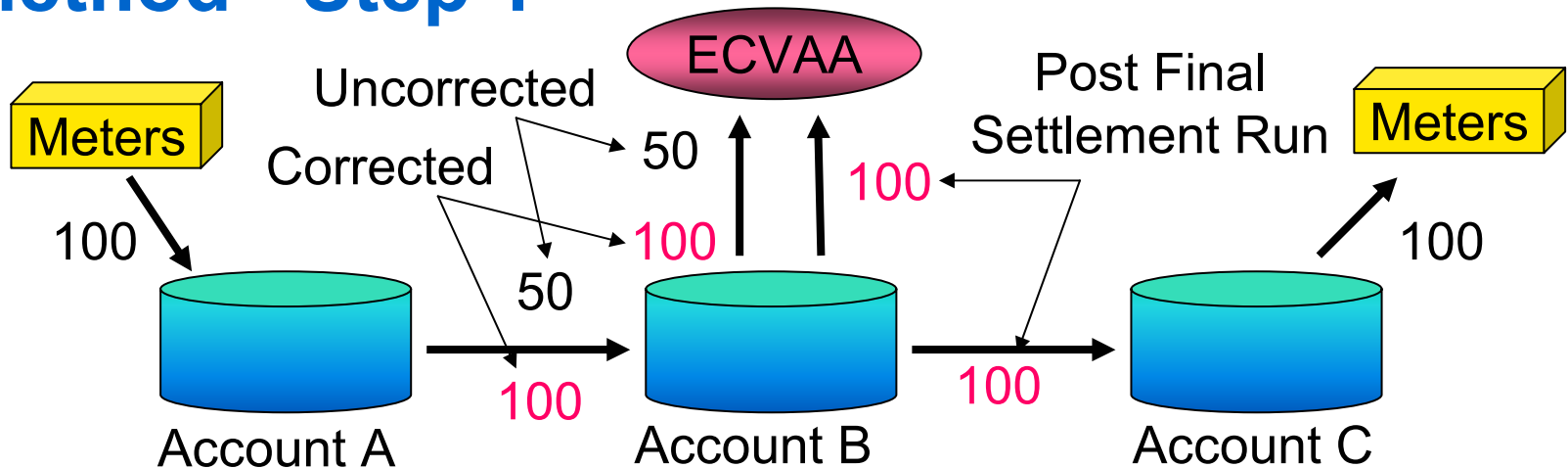
Application of P6.5.1 : An Example

- A transfers contract volume to C via B
- B facilitates trade and notifies contract quantities to ECVAA



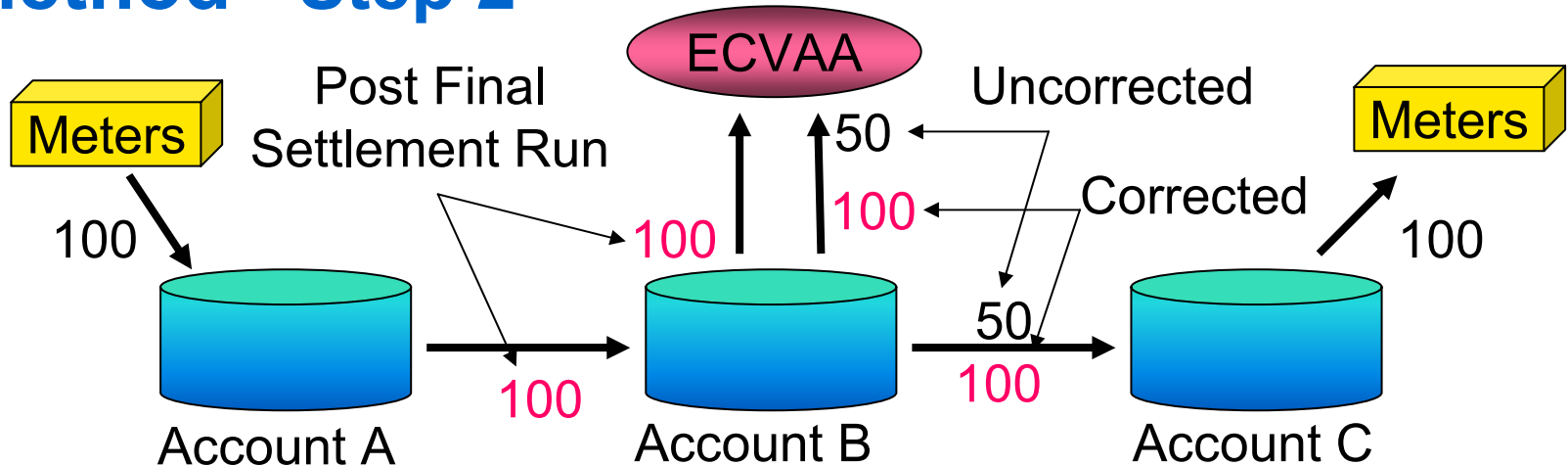
- PNEC determination corrects erroneous notifications of 50 to intended notifications of 100
- Account B is in balance before and after the correction

Application of P6.5.2 : Multiple Correction Method - Step 1



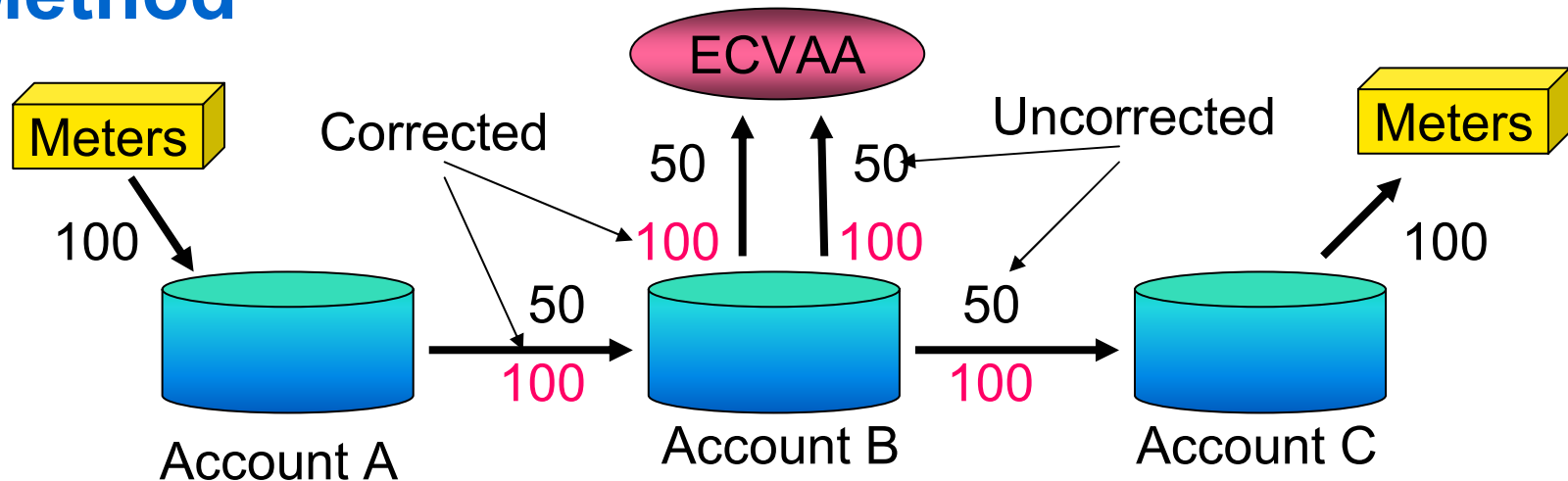
- Notification corrections must be applied sequentially, and the Test applied after each correction, however the start of the sequence is always the PFSR
- A/B notification uncorrected, but B/C reflects PFSR
 - Account B with A/B uncorrected has notional imbalance of 50 short
 - Rectifying the A/B error reduces the imbalance cashflow by $50 \times \text{SBP}$
 - Account benefits and is subject to ECP of 20% of $50 \times \text{SBP}$

Application of P6.5.2 : Multiple Correction Method - Step 2



- A/B notification reflects PFSR, but B/C is uncorrected
 - Account B before B/C correction has notional imbalance of 50 long
 - Rectifying the B/C error reduces the imbalance cashflow by $-50 \cdot SSP$
 - Since rectifying the error reduces a credit the Account would otherwise receive there is no ECP

Application of P6.5.2 : Unitary Correction Method



- Both notification adjustments should be made simultaneously
- Account B is balanced both before and after the correction
- Thus there is no change in the Energy Imbalance Cash Flow, and thus no benefit accruing from the rectification
- No ECP is calculated.