

Phase

Initial Written Assessment

Definition Procedure

Assessment Procedure

Report Phase

Implementation

P326 'Introduction of a non-Working Day adjustment to the Credit Cover Percentage calculation'

P326 proposes to introduce a method to account for reductions in Supplier demand on non-Working Days within the Credit Cover calculations. This would allow the calculation to better reflect actual demand and increase the accuracy of the level of Credit Cover that Parties are required to lodge.

This Assessment Procedure Consultation for P326 closes:

5pm on Friday 22 January 2016

The Workgroup may not be able to consider late responses.



The P326 Workgroup initially recommends **approval** of P326

This Modification is expected to impact:

- Suppliers
- The Central Registration Agent (CRA)
- The Energy Contract Volume Allocation Agent (ECVAA)
- ELEXON

Contents

1	Summary	3
2	Why Change?	4
3	Solution	6
4	Impacts & Costs	9
5	Implementation	12
6	Workgroup's Discussions	13
7	Workgroup's Initial Conclusions	23
	Appendix 1: Workgroup Details	24
	Appendix 2: Glossary & References	26



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About This Document

The purpose of this P326 Assessment Procedure Consultation is to invite BSC Parties and other interested parties to provide their views on the merits of P326. The P326 Workgroup will then discuss the consultation responses, before making a recommendation to the BSC Panel at its meeting on 10 March 2016 on whether or not to approve P326.

There are five parts to this document:

- This is the main document. It provides details of the solution, impacts, costs, benefits/drawbacks and proposed implementation approach. It also summarises the Workgroup's key views on the areas set by the Panel in its Terms of Reference, and contains details of the Workgroup's membership and full Terms of Reference.
- Attachment A contains the detailed analysis carried out by ELEXON on behalf of the P326 Workgroup.
- Attachment B contains the Demand Capacity Factors and the Working Day and non-Working Day Credit Assessment Load Factor values produced by the detailed analysis.
- Attachment C contains the draft redlined changes to the BSC for P326.
- Attachment D contains the specific questions on which the Workgroup seeks your views. Please use this form to provide your response to these questions, and to record any further views or comments you wish the Workgroup to consider.

P326
Assessment Procedure
Consultation

18 December 2015

Version 1.0

Page 2 of 27

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Why Change?

Some Suppliers have a significant reduction in their demand across non-Working Days, for example due to a portfolio of large industrial sites that shut down across the weekend. The Credit Assessment Energy Indebtedness (CEI) part of the Credit Cover calculation does not take this into account, and continues to assume the Supplier consumes the same amount of energy at the weekend as it does during the week. This overestimation of demand can result in the level of Credit Cover required being greater than should be needed based on the Supplier's actual demand.

Solution

P326 proposes to introduce a Demand Capacity Factor (DCF) into the calculation of the BM Unit Credit Assessment Import Capability (BMCAIC) for Supplier BM Units. This factor will be based on the ratio of the Supplier BM Unit's average non-Working Day demand as a ratio of its average Working Day demand. A factor will be calculated for each Supplier BM Unit for each BSC Season, and will be based on its performance during the corresponding Reference Season.

Impacts & Costs

P326 is not expected to require any implementation effort for any participants. However, Suppliers are likely to see a change in their Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volumes, which may affect the level of Credit Cover they are required to lodge.

P326 will impact the Central Registration Agent (CRA) and the Energy Contract Volume Allocation Agent (ECVAA), with central costs of approximately £157,000.

Implementation

P326 is proposed for implementation on 23 February 2017 as part of the February 2017 BSC Systems Release.

Recommendation

The Workgroup initially unanimously believes that P326 would better facilitate Applicable BSC Objective (c) and so should be approved.



What is Credit Cover?

Under the BSC each Trading Party is required to pay Trading Charges to ELEXON (as BSCCo) for each Settlement Day. Trading Charges are determined in accordance with [Section T 'Settlement and Trading Charges'](#). Payments for Trading Charges incurred on a Settlement Day are typically made by Trading Parties 29 calendar days later. Therefore, at any given time a BSC Party may have debts for Trading Charges incurred over the previous 29 Days.

Each Party is required to lodge Credit Cover based on their accumulated debt. The purpose of this cover is to ensure that, should a Party be unable to pay any Trading Charges incurred, ELEXON holds sufficient collateral to cover the debt. If a Party does not have sufficient Credit Cover they will enter into Credit Default in accordance with [Section M 'Credit Cover and Credit Default'](#).

The BSC does not specify the amount of Credit Cover that Parties must provide. It is instead left to Parties to determine the appropriate level of Credit Cover. However, a Party must ensure that their Credit Cover Percentage (CCP), measured as a Party's total indebtedness as a ratio of the total Credit Cover it has lodged, remains below 80%.

What is Energy Indebtedness?

ELEXON performs a credit check process every half hour to ensure that each Party's accumulated debt, known as its Energy Indebtedness (EI), over the 29 day period has not exceeded the 80% CCP threshold. The EI for each Settlement Period is calculated as the sum of the following over the previous 29 days:

- Credit Assessment Energy Indebtedness (CEI);
- Metered Energy Indebtedness (MEI); and
- Actual Energy Indebtedness (AEI).

The Metered Volumes (or estimated Metered Volumes where actual values are unavailable) for every Balancing Mechanism (BM) Unit are aggregated to a Party level, accounting for any Metered Volume Reallocation Notifications (MVRNs), and used to produce a Party's overall EI figure.

How is Credit Assessment Energy Indebtedness calculated?

Metered Volumes are typically received five Working Days after the Settlement Day. Until this time a Party's EI must be calculated using estimations of their Metered Volume. This particular calculation forms the CEI portion of the Party's total EI.

Under the current arrangements, an estimate of a Party's Metered Volume (with MVRNs applied), known as its **Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume (CAQCE)**. For BM Units that are not Interconnector BM Units or Credit Qualifying BM Units, this is calculated from the following parameters:

- **Generation and Demand Capacities (GC/DC):** The Lead Party of each BM Unit is required to notify the CRA prior to each BSC Season of the maximum anticipated net export and net import of the BM Unit over the forthcoming Season.

Further information

Further information on **Credit Cover** can be found in our Credit Cover Guidance Note, available on the [Credit](#) page of our website.

Further information on **GC/DC** and **CALF** can be found on the [GC/DC](#) and [CALF](#) pages of our website.



Credit Qualifying BM Units

Credit Qualifying BM Units are BM Units that:

- Submit Final Physical Notifications (FPNs);
- Are not an Interconnector BM Unit; and
- Are at least one of:
 - A Production BM Unit;
 - An Exempt Export BM Unit; or
 - Approved as Credit Qualifying by the Panel.

In these cases, the BM Unit's FPNs are used in the determination of its CEI, and not the CAQCE value.

P326

Assessment Procedure Consultation

18 December 2015

Version 1.0

Page 4 of 27

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- **Credit Assessment Load Factor (CALF):** Prior to each BSC Season, ELEXON calculates a CALF for each BM Unit based on its performance in the same BSC Season in the previous calendar year (the Reference Season) (e.g. the values for Autumn 2015 were based on performance in Autumn 2014). A BM Unit's CALF is calculated as its average Metered Volume in the Reference Season as a ratio of its maximum Metered Volume. The full calculation method is detailed in the [CALF Guidance Document](#).

Using these parameters, the CRA calculates two further parameters for each BM Unit:

- the **BM Unit Credit Assessment Import Capability (BMCAIC)**; and
- the **BM Unit Credit Assessment Export Capability (BMCAEC)**.

These two parameters are calculated as:

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

These equations produce a flat line estimate of the Metered Volume across each Settlement Day and Settlement Period in MW. Depending on whether the BM Unit is classed as a Production or a Consumption BM Unit, the appropriate value is then multiplied by the **Settlement Period Duration (SPD)** to produce the CAQCE value in MWh for that BM Unit. MVRNs are then applied so that any reallocations of Metered Volume are captured in the credit calculation.

The sum of the CAQCE values across all the relevant BM Units is then compared to the sum of the **Account Bilateral Contract Volume (QABC)** across both Energy Accounts of the relevant Party. The sum of the QABC values shows a Party's position in any given half hour based on the Energy Contract Volume Notifications (ECVNs) it submitted. The Party's CEI is the difference between the CAQCE value and the sum of the QABC values.

What is the issue?

The Proposer notes recent industry recognition that Parties lodge significantly more Credit Cover than is actually necessary. They believe that one of the reasons for this is a limitation in the calculation of CEI.

Some Suppliers have a significant reduction in their demand across non-Working Days. This can occur when, for example, a Supplier has a portfolio of large industrial sites that shut down across the weekend. The flat CEI estimate does not take this into account, and continues to assume the Supplier consumes the same amount of energy at the weekend as it does during the week. This results in the CEI calculation determining that the Supplier is short (i.e. it has consumed more energy than it purchased), increasing the Party's overall EI. This feeds into the CCP calculation, resulting in the Party's CCP increasing. This increase can become more significant around bank holidays (in particular the Christmas and Easter periods) when there are more non-Working Days to account for.

Currently the CEI calculation for Supplier BM Units does not allow for any non-Working Day variations in the BM Unit's BMCAIC. The Proposer considers that many BSC Parties have a significantly lower maximum demand over a non-Working Day compared to a Working Day. The current arrangements can result in an unnecessary increase in the level of Credit Cover required. The Proposer seeks to address this inefficiency by improving the accuracy of the CEI for Supplier BM Units across non-Working Days.



SECALF qualifying BM Units

Any Supplier BM Unit with a DC of zero and a GC greater than zero will also have a Supplier Export CALF (SECALF) value calculated. These BM Units are referred to as 'SECALF qualifying' BM Units.

The BMCAEC value for SECALF qualifying BM Units is calculated as:

$$BMCAEC = SECALF * GC$$

For as long as a Supplier BM Unit is SECALF qualifying, it will use this BMCAEC value in the determination of its CEI, and will not use the BMCAIC value.



Solution requirements

The full solution requirements can be found in Attachment A.

Attachment A also contains a worked example of the different arrangements discussed in this document.

Proposed solution

P326 'Introduction of a non-Working Day adjustment to the Credit Cover Percentage calculation' was raised by Haven Power. It proposes to amend the calculation of a Supplier BM Unit's BMCAIC to include a **Demand Capacity Factor (DCF)** as follows:

- $BMCAIC = DC * CALF * DCF$

The DCF for a given Supplier BM Unit would be based on the following calculation:

- $DCF = \frac{\text{Average non-Working Day Metered Volume}}{\text{Average Working Day Metered Volume}}$

This DCF value would be capped to fall between 0.0000 and 1.0000 at all times.

A DCF value would be calculated for each Supplier BM Unit for each BSC Season based on the Metered Volumes for that BM Unit in the Reference Season (e.g. DCF values for Spring 2017 would be based on Metered Volumes from Spring 2016). If no Reference Season data is available for a BM Unit, it will be given the appropriate default DCF value. There will be one default DCF value per Grid Supply Point (GSP) Group per BSC Season, which will be calculated as the average of all calculated DCF values within that GSP Group for that BSC Season.

The DCF value would only be applied on non-Working Days; on Working Days this value would be set to 1.0000 (i.e. no scaling). This would result in the DCF scaling the BM Unit's BMCAIC value on non-Working Days by the appropriate factor compared to Working Days. There will be a separate calendar of non-Working Days for BM Units in Scotland (GSP Groups _N and _P) to cater for the different [public holiday dates](#) compared to in England and Wales.

The existing Holiday CALF provisions would remain unchanged by P326. However, any BM Unit that has a Holiday CALF value applied to it will be given a DCF value of 1.0000 for the duration of the holiday period. As the Holiday CALF value already accounts for the reduced demand experienced by the BM Unit across the holiday period, there is no need to further apply the DCF value during this time.

The calculation of CALF values and the submission of GC/DC values would remain unchanged by this solution.

This solution would only be applied to Supplier BM Units (those BM Units whose BM Unit IDs begin '2_'). All other types of BM Unit will continue to have their BMCAIC calculated as currently. In addition, any Supplier BM Unit that is deemed a SECALF qualifying BM Unit will continue to use the BMCAEC value as outlined in Section 2.

Legal text

The proposed changes to the BSC to deliver P326 can be found in Attachment C. We have also taken this opportunity to include some housekeeping changes to the impacted Code Sections.



Holiday CALF values

Suppliers can request reduced CALF values for the Christmas/New Year and Easter holiday periods to reflect reduced demand that they may experience during these times.

The full process for calculating Holiday CALF values is contained in the [CALF Guidance Document](#).

Assessment Consultation Question

Do you believe that the draft legal text delivers the intention of P326?

Please provide your rationale.

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

Self-Governance

At this stage, the Workgroup has not given an initial view on whether P326 should be treated as a Self-Governance Modification. We seek the views of respondents to this consultation on this area. The Workgroup will then provide a recommendation on this to the Panel as part of its Assessment Report.

Assessment Consultation Question

Do you believe that P326 would meet the Self-Governance Criteria and so should be progressed as a Self-Governance Modification?

Please provide your rationale with reference to the Self-Governance Criteria.

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

Are there any alternative solutions?

The Workgroup has considered many potential alternative options for P326, but has concluded that none would better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives compared to the Proposed Modification and so is not considering an Alternative Modification at this time.

This section summarises the options discussed by the Workgroup. Its full discussions around each area can be found in Section 6.

Variations of the proposed solution

How should the DCF value be calculated?

Alongside using the average Metered Volumes from the Reference Season to calculate the DCF values, the Workgroup looked at using the maximum or median Metered Volumes. After assessing the results of the analysis on each method, the Workgroup concluded that using the average Metered Volumes would provide the greatest accuracy, and agreed not to consider the other options further.

Should the solution be optional?

The Workgroup considered whether the P326 arrangements should be optional, allowing the Lead Parties of BM Units to opt their BM Units into or out of the P326 arrangements as they wished. However, the analysis showed that there would be an overall increase in the accuracy of the CAQCE under P326 compared to now, and did not identify any specific type of Supplier among the minority that saw a decrease in accuracy. Members were also concerned that if the solution was optional, participants could continually switch BM Units between the arrangements depending on which resulted in the lesser amount of Credit



What are the Self-Governance Criteria?

A Modification that, if implemented:

(a) is unlikely to have a material effect on:

- (i) existing or future electricity consumers; and
- (ii) competition in the generation, distribution, or supply of electricity or any commercial activities connected with the generation, distribution, or supply of electricity; and
- (iii) the operation of the national electricity transmission system; and
- (iv) matters relating to sustainable development, safety or security of supply, or the management of market or network emergencies; and
- (v) the Code's governance procedures or modification procedures; and

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

P326
Assessment Procedure
Consultation

18 December 2015

Version 1.0

Page 7 of 27

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Cover needing to be lodged at that time. It was concluded that the solution should be mandatory.

Working Day and non-Working Day CALF values

Under this solution, each Supplier BM Unit would have had two CALF values:

- a **Working Day CALF (WDCALF)** value to be applied in Settlement Periods that fall on Working Day; and
- a **non-Working Day CALF (NWDALF)** value to be applied in Settlement Periods that fall on non-Working Day.

Each CALF value would have been calculated based on the average Metered Volumes from the relevant sub-set of days in the Reference Season divided by the overall maximum Metered Volume reading (e.g. the WDCALF values for Spring 2017 would have been based on the average Metered Volumes from Working Days in Spring 2016):

- $\text{WDCALF} = \text{Average Working Day Metered Volume} / \text{Maximum Overall Metered Volume}$
- $\text{NWDALF} = \text{Average non-Working Day Metered Volume} / \text{Maximum Overall Metered Volume}$

Each Supplier BM Unit's BMCAIC value for a given Settlement Period would have been determined using the WDCALF or NWDALF value based on whether the Settlement Period fell on a Working Day or a non-Working Day.

The Workgroup impact assessed this solution and carried out analysis to assess how it would impact on the level of accuracy. It concluded that, while introducing WD/NWD CALF values would reduce the level of error, it was not as effective as the proposed solution. The Workgroup has therefore elected not to put this option forward as an Alternative Modification.

The Workgroup has, however, sought additional analysis on this solution and so could change its view following this consultation, depending on the outcome. Further details on this discussion can be found in Section 6 and the analysis carried out so far can be found in Attachment A.

Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree that there are no other potential Alternative Modifications within the scope of P326 that would better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives compared to the Proposed Modification?

Please provide your rationale and, if 'No', please provide full details of your Alternative Modification(s) and your rationale as to why it/they would better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives than the Proposed Modification.

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

Estimated central implementation costs of P326

The central implementation costs of P326 are approximately £157,000. These costs consist of:

- approximately £125,000 in BSC Agent costs to make the necessary changes to the CRA and the ECVAAs systems; and
- approximately £32,000 in ELEXON effort in implementing P326.

In addition, there will be on-going effort of approximately five man days (£1,200) per annum for ELEXON to calculate, validate and submit the DCF values for each BSC Season.

Indicative industry costs of P326

Respondents to the Industry Impact Assessment believed that impacts would be generally minor, consisting mainly of changes to internal processes or systems. The costs to make these changes were generally considered to be small, and would be one-off costs. The full responses received to the Industry Impact Assessment can be found on the [P326](#) page of our website.

Impact on the CRA-I014 data flow

One impact assessment respondent noted that the impacts and associated costs for implementing P326 would likely be higher if changes to any flows were needed. However, information on any impacts to flows was not available at the stage the Industry Impact Assessment was issued.

P326 will impact the CRA-I014 sub flow 5 'Registration Report' data flow that reports BM Unit registration data. For this variant of the flow, a new field will be added to hold the DCF value for each BM Unit. Any participant that receives and loads these flows may need to amend their systems to account for this extra field. No other variant of the CRA-I014 flow is expected to be impacted.

The ECVAAs-I014 'Notification Report' data flow is not expected to be impacted by P326. This data flow only reports the relevant Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume value for each BM Unit for Settlement Period, which is determined by the ECVAAs. It does not report any of the underlying parameters such as CALF or GC/DC values, and so will not need to report the DCF value.

The full details of these flows can be found in the [NETA Interface Definition and Design \(IDD\) Part 1 'Interfaces with BSC Parties and their Agents'](#) document.

We ask respondents to this consultation to confirm whether this information will affect their expected impacts and costs required to implement P326.

Assessment Consultation Questions

Will P326 impact your organisation?

If 'Yes', please provide a description of the impact(s) on your organisation and any activities which you will need to undertake between the approval of P326 and the P326 Implementation Date (including any necessary changes to your systems, documents and processes). Where applicable, please state which of the roles that you operate as will be impacted and any differences in the impacts between each role.

Will your organisation incur any costs in implementing P326?

If 'Yes', please provide details of these costs, how they arise and whether they are one-off or on-going costs.

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

P326 impacts

Impact on BSC Parties and Party Agents

Party/Party Agent	Impact
Suppliers	Minimal internal process or system impacts directly associated with implementation. Consequent impact on Suppliers due to the change in how BMCAIC values are calculated for their Supplier BM Units. This will affect their indebtedness position and potentially the level of Credit Cover that they are required to lodge.

Impact on Transmission Company

None anticipated.

Impact on BSCCo

Area of ELEXON	Impact
Settlement Operations	Settlement Operations will be required to calculate DCF values for all Supplier BM Units for each BSC Season. This will need to be carried out three months in advance of each BSC Season.

Impact on BSC Systems and process

BSC System/Process	Impact
CRA	The CRA will be required to receive and load DCF values from ELEXON and calculate different BMCAIC values from these.
ECVAA	The ECVAA will be required to implement the new method for calculating a Supplier BM Unit's CAQCE value as part of the CCP calculations.

Impact on Code	
Code Section	Impact
Section M	Changes will be required to implement P326. <i>The proposed changes can be found in Attachment C</i>
Section X Annex X-1	
Section X Annex X-2	

Impact on Code Subsidiary Documents	
CSD	Impact
CRA Service Description	Changes are expected to be required to implement P326.
ECVAA Service Description	
CRA User Requirements Specification	
ECVAA User Requirements Specification	
NETA Interface Definition and Design	

Impact on other Configurable Items	
Configurable Item	Impact
CALF Guidance Document	Changes are likely to be required to document any impact on the calculation processes. The DCF calculation process will either be captured in this document, or a separate DCF Guidance Document will be created with the same governance applied.

5 Implementation

Recommended Implementation Date

The P326 Workgroup proposes the following implementation approaches depending on whether P326 is progressed as a Self-Governance Modification:

- If P326 **is** progressed as a Self-Governance Modification then the Panel is currently expected to make the final decision at its meeting on 14 April 2016. If this is the case then the Workgroup recommends an Implementation Date for P326 of **23 February 2017** (February 2017 Release).
- If P326 **is not** progressed as a Self-Governance Modification then the Final Modification Report is currently expected to be issued to the Authority for decision by mid-April 2016. If this is the case then the Workgroup recommends an Implementation Date for P326 of **23 February 2017** (February 2017 Release) if the Authority's decision is received on or before 28 July 2016.

These dates are based on the lead time for the central system changes, which has been assessed at 30 weeks for the proposed solution. The February 2017 Release is the earliest viable Release that P326 can target based on the current progression timetable.

Assessment Consultation Question

Do you agree with the proposed implementation approach?

Please provide your rationale.

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



Workgroup's detailed analysis

The detailed analysis produced for the P326 Workgroup can be found in Attachment A.

The key findings are noted at the relevant points within this section.

You can also find the DCF and WD/NWD CALF values (as applicable to the scenario) for each BM Unit for each of the P326 scenarios in Attachment B.

How should the DCF value be calculated?

What Reference Season data should be used?

In their original proposal, the Proposer had put forward that the DCF should be calculated based on the maximum Working Day and non-Working Day Metered Volumes in the Reference Season. However, there was concern that this approach could expose the calculation to outlying values, for example caused by a one-off spike in consumption that is unrepresentative of the Supplier's normal patterns. This could lead to unrealistic DCF values being calculated. It was suggested that using the average Metered Volumes instead would smooth out any such spikes and should make the DCF values more representative.

One Workgroup member considered whether using the median Metered Volume values would provide a good outcome, and asked for this to be looked into. However, we were unable to produce any analysis for this approach. There is no in-built function for calculating the median of a set of values within the SQL query language, and the volume of raw data involved in the analysis meant a manual workaround was not viable. Given the size of the datasets involved (approximately 30 million records) we believed that the results for the average and median methods would likely be very similar. Noting this and the added complexity that calculating the median value would require, the Workgroup agreed not to consider this option further.

The analysis produced for the Workgroup showed that using the average Metered Volumes from the Reference Season gave a much bigger improvement in accuracy compared to using the maximum Metered Volumes. In some cases, the maximum Metered Volumes gave an overall net increase in error, making it worse overall than the current arrangements. Overall, using the average Metered Volumes gave between 5% to 8% reduction in the total error, while the maximum Metered Volumes gave between 3% increase to 4% reduction in the total error. The full results can be found in Attachment A.

Noting this, the Proposer and the Workgroup agreed that the DCF values should be calculated based on the average Metered Volumes from the Reference Season.

Should the DCF values be capped?

The Workgroup investigated whether the DCF value should be capped to fall between 0.0000 and 1.0000, or whether values outside of this range should be allowed. The principle behind P326 is that the DCF should account for any reduction in a Supplier's demand on non-Working Days compared to Working Days, which would equate to a DCF within the range 0.0000 to 1.0000.

A value of greater than 1.0000 would indicate that the Supplier BM Unit had a greater Metered Volume (be it generation or consumption) on non-Working Days compared to Working Days. One example of this would be a portfolio of mostly domestic customers who are out at work during the week, giving low levels of consumption during the day, but are at home during the weekend, increasing consumption accordingly. A negative DCF would indicate that the BM Unit changes from net consumption on Working Days to net generation on non-Working Days or vice versa. One example of this would be a portfolio containing both domestic consumption and embedded generation. During the week, the level of embedded generation exceeds the domestic consumption, but at weekends this consumption increases, exceeding the level of embedded generation. The Workgroup queried if these scenarios should be included under P326.

P326
Assessment Procedure
Consultation

18 December 2015

Version 1.0

Page 13 of 27

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The analysis carried out for the Workgroup examined each DCF calculation method with the DCF values either capped or uncapped. For both the average Metered Volumes and the maximum Metered Volumes approaches, capping the DCF values produced a greater improvement in the accuracy than if the values were not capped. In the case of using maximum Metered Volumes, P326 would actually make the total volume of error worse if left uncapped, due to a small number of DCF values being significantly outside the proposed cap range. The full results can be found in Attachment A.

After reviewing these results, the Proposer and the Workgroup agreed that the DCF value should be capped to fall between 0.0000 and 1.0000.

What should the generic DCF value be?

The Workgroup noted that some BM Units will not have any Reference Season data from which a DCF value can be calculated, either because they had not been registered or they had not recorded any activity. For these BM Units, a generic DCF value would be calculated and applied.

Under the current CALF calculation process, any Supplier BM Unit with no Reference Season data is allocated a generic CALF value. There is one generic CALF value per GSP Group. Each of these is calculated as the average of the calculated CALF values across all the Supplier BM Units in that GSP Group.

The Workgroup agreed that the same process should be used to calculate a generic DCF value for each GSP Group. Therefore, each GSP Group will have one generic DCF value, which will be defined as the average of the calculated DCF values across all the Supplier BM Units in that GSP Group. These generic values would be calculated as part of the calculation of DCF values three months before the relevant BSC Season begins.

Will DCF values accurately represent Working Days?

One Workgroup member was concerned that, while applying a DCF value would better represent non-Working Day Metered Volumes, it may leave inaccuracies with the approximation of Working Day Metered Volumes unaddressed. The current single CALF value is based on the average of all Metered Volume readings across the Reference Season, which covers both Working Days and non-Working Days. This would mean that CALF values applied to Working Days would arguably be lower than they should be as the Metered Volumes from non-Working Days in the Reference Season (which may be lower) would be included in the calculation.

The application of a DCF value to better represent non-Working Day Metered Volumes will not affect the representation of Working Day Metered Volumes in the calculations. As the DCF will be set to 1.0000 for Working Days, the calculation would remain as under the current arrangements. The member was concerned that this may result in Working Days being under-securitised, for example if the overall level of securitisation is appropriate and there is a reduction in non-Working Day securitisation (due to the increased accuracy) without a commensurate increase in Working Day securitisation. They felt that the estimate for Working Days may also need to be adjusted to ensure the Metered Volumes for these days weren't being underestimated.

To examine this, we have re-run the analysis for the Proposed Modification but replacing the CALF values with the corresponding WDCALF values that would have been calculated and produced under the WD/NWD CALF values solution. This demonstrates whether a

Working Day adjustment should be made to the CALF calculation to account for the 'raw' CALF values only applying to Working Days.

The results indicated that the overall increase in accuracy would be less than under the Proposed Modification, at around a 5% reduction in the total error, compared with 5% to 8% under the Proposed Modification (see above). However, this would be greater than the improvement in accuracy seen under the separate WD/NWD CALF values scenarios which would produce a 3% to 5% reduction in total error (see below). This suggests that no amendments to the calculation of CALF values are required. The full results can be found in Attachment A.

Should there be separate Working Day and non-Working Day CALF values?

An alternative solution was put forward where two separate CALF values would be calculated for each Supplier BM Unit for each Season, as outlined in Section 3. One value would be calculated based on the BM Unit's average Metered Volumes over Working Days during the Reference Season, and the other would be based on the average Metered Volumes over non-Working Days. In each case, this would be divided by the single maximum Metered Volume value across the Reference Season to calculate the CALF value. This would provide a Working Day ratio and a non-Working Day ratio compared to the single maximum demand value, which could then be applied against the single DC value in the live Season. Under this solution, there would be no need for a DCF value.

Workgroup members felt that this should be a more accurate solution, as the CALF values would be based only on the relevant sub-set of data (Working Day or non-Working Day). Under the DCF values solution, the CALF value is still based on Metered Volumes from both Working Days and non-Working Days. This could result in the CALF value being too low for Working Days due to the inclusion of non-Working Day data. This would have a corresponding impact on the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume.

A majority of respondents to the Industry Impact Assessment also felt that this solution would be the better solution. They agreed with the Workgroup's feeling that this solution should be more accurate, and also felt it looked simpler. However, two respondents felt that the DCF values solution would be preferable as they thought that one would be the simpler solution.

The analysis results showed that the WD/NWD CALF solution would provide an overall increase in the accuracy. However, these improvements were less than those seen for the DCF values solution using the average Metered Volumes, showing between around a 3% to 5% reduction in the total error. The full analysis can be found in Attachment A.

The Workgroup was surprised by the results of this historic analysis, but believed that if the DCF values solution would show the greater improvement in accuracy then that option should be progressed. It is therefore not considering the WD/NWD CALF values solution as an Alternative Modification at this time. However, members are keen to understand why the DCF values solution appears to provide greater accuracy than the WD/NWD CALF values solution, and we are currently assessing this, including whether over-estimation of submitted DC values could be influencing the relative benefits of the different approaches (see below). The outcome of this may potentially impact the Workgroup's decision on whether to raise the WD/NWD CALF values solution as an Alternative Modification.

Are DC values too high?

The Workgroup wondered if the reason for the WD/NWD CALF values solution appearing to be less beneficial than the DCF values solution was due to Suppliers over-estimating their DC values for their Supplier BM Units. One member queried whether Supplier BM Units' DC values being too high may be skewing the results of the P326 analysis. Another member noted that it would be to Suppliers' disadvantage to significantly over-estimate their DC values, as this would result in making their position look too short. They felt that it would be good to gain confidence that the results of the analysis were based on correctly calibrated data, and that any potential over-estimation of DC values weren't having an adverse impact on the outcomes. The Workgroup sought the analysis to be re-run with each BM Unit's DC value replaced with the actual maximum demand it recorded during the relevant BSC Season, to simulate an accurate submission of GC/DC values.

To examine this, we have re-run the analysis for both the current arrangements and the Proposed Modification but replacing the DC values submitted by Lead Parties with the maximum actual demand recorded by the relevant BM Unit across the live BSC Season. This would simulate the potential improvements in accuracy that could be realised if Lead Parties were to submit more accurate DC values each Season.

The analysis showed that a potential 12% reduction in the total error could be realised solely from the submission of more accurate DC values. Applying DCF values on top of this realises further improvements still, though the magnitude is reduced compared to applying DCF values alone. The full results can be found in Attachment A.

However, this is the theoretical maximum improvement, as it assumes the Lead Party submitted the exact value of maximum demand before the Season begins. In reality, any improvement would be somewhere below this 12% value, depending on how accurate Suppliers' forecasts are. Nevertheless, this suggests that Suppliers are submitting too-high DC values, and could realise a potentially large improvement in the accuracy of their Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volumes simply by providing more accurate DC values for their BM Units.

We intend to extend this analysis to cover the WD/NWD CALF values solution in parallel with this consultation as part of the additional assessment of this option noted above. It is hoped that this will reveal whether over-estimation of DC values is skewing the relative benefit of the DCF values and WD/NWD CALF values solutions. The results will be presented to the Workgroup at its next meeting.

However, we highlight that, to realise these improvements, participants would need to actively review and re-submit their DC values each Season. As such, while this could realise great benefits for the accuracy of the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume estimates, it cannot be assumed that this will happen when assessing the impacts of P326. Therefore, the results from the other pieces of analysis should be taken as better estimates of the scale of the benefits P326 is likely to realise.

Assessment Consultation Questions

Would you support the WD/NWD CALF values solution if it was shown to be more accurate than the DCF values solution?

Please provide your rationale.

Assessment Consultation Questions

Are there any areas that you believe would need to be considered further in order to progress the WD/NWD CALF values solution?

Please provide your rationale.

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

Should there also be Working Day and non-Working Day GC/DC values?

One Workgroup member highlighted a proposal from the Industry Impact Assessment whereby, in addition to Working Day and non-Working Day CALF values, there should also be Working Day and non-Working Day GC/DC values. This would further improve the accuracy by requiring participants to submit separate expected maximum demand levels for the two types of day. They considered that having separate CALF values would be more accurate than using a DCF value and that also having separate GC/DC values would provide greater improvements still.

Other Workgroup members disagreed with this approach. One member noted that the CALF values represent the Supplier's average demand as a ratio of the expected maximum demand. As long as the Working Day and non-Working Day CALF values are based on the single maximum demand value, as had been proposed, then there would be no issue with only separating the CALF values. With a Working Day/non-Working Day distinction (via separate WD/NWD CALF values), requiring participants to submit two sets of GC/DC values per BM Unit per BSC Season would add additional complexity into the arrangements for no additional benefit. The Workgroup therefore elected not to progress this proposal any further.

How would P326 interact with the Holiday CALF process?

The Holiday CALF provisions were introduced to allow Suppliers to request a reduced CALF value over the two main holiday periods, to reflect the extended period of reduced demand that some of their customers experience during these times. Workgroup members asked how P326 would interact with this process and whether it would remove the need for Holiday CALF values.

One member highlighted that the Holiday CALF value is applied to all days within the holiday period, both Working Days and non-Working Days. This was agreed at the time the provisions were introduced, as the impacted Suppliers tended to see reduced demand across all days during the holiday period, for example due to businesses closing for the whole Christmas and New Year Period rather than just for the non-Working Days. They therefore felt that the provisions should be kept.

The Workgroup agreed that applying both the Holiday CALF and P326 provisions would result in consumption on non-Working Days being reduced twice. It therefore agreed that for any BM Unit that has a Holiday CALF value calculated for it, the DCF should be set to 1.0000 for the duration of the holiday period. The Holiday CALF value would account for the reduced consumption experienced by the Supplier across both Working Days and non-Working Days. There is therefore no need to further apply a DCF value during this time. A DCF value would still be calculated and applied for Settlement Days outside of the holiday period.

Since the last Workgroup meeting, analysis on the Winter 2014 holiday period has been carried out, which suggests that it may be appropriate to apply the DCF value on top of a Holiday CALF value. Across all the impacted BM Units, the Metered Volumes recorded continued to show reductions during non-Working Days, which the application of the DCF value better matched. The full analysis can be found in Attachment A. The Workgroup will reconsider this element of the solution at its next meeting.

Should the solution be mandatory or optional?

The Workgroup looked into whether a particular type of Supplier was at risk of being consistently disadvantaged by P326, which could be seen as systematic bias. To counter this potential risk, it initially considered whether the P326 solution should be optional, with BM Units able to be opted in to or out of the arrangements. That way, any Suppliers whose accuracy would be decreased by the P326 arrangements could opt to stick with the current arrangements.

The Workgroup considered how an opt-in process would work for P326. Opting in or out would apply on a Settlement Day basis. The Lead Party would be able to notify the CRA that it wanted to opt one of its Supplier BM Units into or out of the P326 arrangements and the Settlement Day from which this change would take effect. This status would then remain in place until the Lead Party stated otherwise. There would be a flag within the CRA's systems to denote whether each BM Unit was opted in or out. It should be noted that the same DCF value, calculated three months prior to the Season beginning, would be given to a BM Unit throughout a BSC Season; this would not be recalculated every time the BM Unit opted in. Opting in or out would only determine whether or not this value would then be applied.

Some Workgroup members were concerned that this would place additional administrative burdens on Suppliers and the CRA. Suppliers would need to determine whether they should be opted in or out of the arrangements and notify the CRA of this, who would then update its systems accordingly.

The Workgroup asked whether, if the solution was optional, BM Units should be automatically opted in to or out of P326 upon implementation unless the Lead Party stated otherwise. Members generally felt that, if the majority of Parties would see an increase in accuracy from P326 then it would be sensible to automatically opt all BM Units in. It would then be up to Suppliers to opt their BM Units out if they believed that P326 would worsen their accuracy. However, it decided to seek views on this in the Industry Impact Assessment before making a decision.

The views of respondents were mixed, with an equal split between the two options. Those respondents that believed BM Units should be opted-in by default agreed with the Workgroup's views. However, the other respondents noted concerns that if all BM Units were automatically opted in to the P326 arrangements there was the risk that a Supplier that would see a notable decrease in accuracy could fail to opt out and dis-benefit as a result. They felt it would be better for the status quo to prevail and to require Suppliers to opt-in to the P326 arrangements if they so wished. The full responses can be found on the [P326](#) page of our website.

The analysis carried out for the Workgroup showed that, while there was an overall increase in accuracy from applying a DCF value, a small number of BM Units would see an increased level of inaccuracy. However, it did not appear that there was a particular type

of Supplier that experienced this greater inaccuracy. The full results of this analysis can be found in Attachment A.

One Workgroup member was concerned that an optional approach could result in BM Units being continually switched between the two sets of arrangements, depending on which required the relevant Party to lodge the least amount of Credit Cover at any given time. They did not believe this should be allowed. They believed that, as the analysis suggested that P326 would realise an overall increase in accuracy and there did not appear to be any bias against a particular type of Supplier then P326 should be made mandatory. Other members agreed with this. They also noted that an optional solution would increase the cost and complexity of P326. They felt that the potential dis-benefits for individual Suppliers arising from P326 did not seem large enough to warrant this, especially given the overall improvement in accuracy that this change would have.

The Proposer and the Workgroup therefore agreed that P326 should be mandatory.

Should there be a separate Working Day calendar for Scotland?

Scotland has a different set of public holiday dates to England and Wales, and there are five days each calendar year where one part of the country is on a public holiday while the other is not. These five dates are:

- Scotland has a bank holiday on 2 January, while England and Wales do not.
- Scotland does not have a bank holiday on Easter Monday, while England and Wales do.
- The Summer bank holiday is on the first Monday in August in Scotland, but is on the last Monday in August in England and Wales.
- Scotland has a bank holiday for St. Andrew's Day on 30 November, while England and Wales do not.

The Workgroup considered that the intent of P326 was to account for differences in consumption between Working Days and non-Working Days. The default position would be to use the England and Wales calendar across all BM Units. However, this may cause errors for those BM Units in Scottish GSP Groups (GSP Groups _N and _P), due to being treated as Working Day when their customers may be observing a public holiday or vice versa. Members were concerned that this may cause geographical discrimination for Suppliers operating predominantly in Scotland, and considered if a separate Scottish non-Working Day calendar should be introduced for use under P326.

One member highlighted that profiling information, which highlights the difference between consumption patterns on a Working Day and a non-Working Day, supports the argument for introducing the separate calendar. They also noted that the separate Scottish calendar is currently accounted for within the profiling processes, to cater for this distinction.

Another member considered whether it would be easier just to treat Saturdays and Sundays as non-Working Days, and ignore the public holidays, as this would be simpler. However, it was highlighted that the aim of the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume calculation is to produce a proxy for the Credited Assessment Volume, and this proxy should be made as accurate as it can be. Given that the profiling data shows a distinct difference between a Working Day and a non-Working Day, public holidays should be accounted for.

Workgroup members believed that it would be right in principle to treat Scottish public holidays separately. However, they believed they needed to assess the benefits that making this distinction would have against the additional costs required to implement it. It asked this question in the Industry Impact Assessment, and respondents generally agreed with the Workgroup's view.

We have since assessed the impact of using the separate Scottish calendar instead of using the English and Welsh calendar for BM Units in the Scottish GSP Groups. We concluded that the additional improvement in accuracy across the relevant five dates of the year would equate to around a further 5% reduction in the error across those specific dates. The analysis behind this can be found in Attachment A. We also note that removing the separate calendar from the solution would reduce the central costs by around £38,000 to approximately £119,000.

Noting all this, the Proposer and the Workgroup have elected to include the separate Scottish calendar in the P326 solution.

What is the impact on Credit Cover?

The Workgroup considered what impact P326 would have on the levels of Credit Cover that Parties would need to lodge. However, it was unable to determine this, and believed it was for individual Parties to assess how P326 may affect them.

The analysis that was undertaken for P326 focused on the accuracy of the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume against the corresponding Credited Energy Volume for each Settlement Period, with the former acting as a proxy value for the latter prior to the Interim Information (II) Settlement Run. While it can show whether the new methodology has a 'shortening' or 'lengthening' effect in principle for each BM Unit, it does not consider contract volumes or Parties' indebtedness. Therefore, we cannot determine if this effect has an actual impact on credit requirements.

For example, the current arrangements could produce a Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume that shows 100MWh more consumption than the BM Unit actually consumed, thereby making the BM Unit look 100MWh shorter than its actual position would be. The P326 solution reduces this overestimate to only 50MWh, making the BM Unit look only 50MWh shorter than reality. In this case, the Party could lodge less Credit Cover.

Conversely, the current arrangements could produce a Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume that shows 100MWh more embedded generation than the BM Unit actually generated, thereby making the BM Unit look 100MWh longer than its actual position would be. The P326 solution reduces this overestimate to only 50MWh, making the BM Unit look only 50MWh longer than reality. In this case, the accuracy of the proxy has still improved, which is what the analysis measures, but the Party may need to lodge more Credit Cover as a result (depending on whether this shortening effect is enough to register as indebtedness).

As the analysis has been performed across whole BSC Seasons at a time, it is not possible to distinguish between times where the improvement in accuracy results in an increase or a decrease in the level of Credit Cover required. However, the aim of P326 is to improve the accuracy of the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume values, and therefore better enable the correct level of Credit Cover to be assessed, even if in some cases this requires more money to be lodged.

We have provided the DCF or WD/NWD CALF values, as applicable to the scenario, for each BM Unit for each of the P326 scenarios covered by the analysis. These values are available in Attachment B. Parties can use these values to perform their own analysis on how P326 may impact their Credit Cover if they wish.

Should P326 be extended to include other BM Units?

One respondent to the Industry Impact Assessment queried why P326 was limited only to Supplier BM Units. They considered that the patterns for the larger consumers connected directly to the Transmission System could also vary between Working Days and non-Working Days. They also considered whether it could be expanded to include exporting BM Units, as the pattern of generation should align with the pattern of demand. While they note that such generation units are typically Credit Qualifying and so would not use CALF values anyway, they considered that it was not clear why P326 was limited only to the import capacity for Supplier BM Units.

The Proposer noted that they had raised the Modification to focus on Supplier BM Units from the beginning, but was open to extending the scope. One member felt that it was unlikely that large demand sites would show the variance that P326 is seeking to resolve. While the solution could be extended in principle, they wanted to understand the concerns and rationale for doing so. Other members agreed with this. The technical solution for P326 would allow the DCF value to be applied to the import capacity of all BM Units at a later date without further system changes, although changes would be required if the solution was to be expanded to apply to the export capacity as well.

The Workgroup has elected to keep P326 limited to Supplier BM Units, but would like to ask respondents to this consultation whether they believe the solution should be expanded to all BM Units and, if so, their rationale for this.

Assessment Consultation Question

Do you believe that P326 should be extended to include other types of BM Units?

Please provide your rationale.

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

Should CALF values be calculated more frequently?

The Workgroup noted a suggestion in the Industry Impact Assessment that the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume could be made more accurate if CALF values were calculated on a more frequent basis. The respondent suggested that monthly or even weekly would offer benefits, meaning CALF values would be based on the Metered Volumes from the equivalent month or week from the previous year. This would allow any variations between months to be better captured in the estimate.

One member highlighted that a greater frequency may complicate the appeals process. Values are currently published three months ahead of the BSC season to allow time for a BSC Party to appeal those calculated for its BM Units. If this timescale was shortened then the appeals process could overlap with the BSC Season itself or even result in appeal backlogs.

The Workgroup is keen to explore this idea. They agreed that this sounded like it would deliver greater accuracy than the current seasonal values. However, the Workgroup noted that this change was out of scope of P326, which had been raised to account for differences between Working Day and non-Working Day consumption. Therefore, a separate Modification would need to be raised to progress this. Nevertheless, members still believed that this warranted further investigation, and so we will perform some initial analysis on this in parallel with this consultation. This will help inform whether a subsequent Modification should be raised.



Workgroup's initial recommendations

The Workgroup initially unanimously recommends that P326 **would** better facilitate Applicable BSC Objective (c) and so should be **approved**.

Applicable BSC Objective (c)

All Workgroup members believe that P326 would better facilitate Applicable BSC Objective (c). Members consider that improving the accuracy of the Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume estimate would result in more accurate levels of Credit Cover being lodged. This would improve competition. In many cases, this is expected to result in a reduction in the amount of Credit Cover required, resulting in savings that can be passed on to consumers.

Applicable BSC Objective (d)

One member felt there was a minor detrimental impact against Applicable BSC Objective (d), due to the additional work required to calculate and submit the DCF values. However, they believed the benefits under Applicable BSC Objective (c) outweighed this dis-benefit, so were happy to approve the Modification overall.

The rest of the Workgroup believed P326 had no impact on Applicable BSC Objective (d). One member noted that there will always be some central costs incurred in making these sorts of improvements to processes. Another commented that there will always be a trade-off in making things easier for Suppliers making things more difficult for ELEXON.

What are the Applicable BSC Objectives?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment Consultation Question

Do you believe that P326 would better facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives compared to the current baseline and so should be approved?

Please provide your rationale with reference to the Applicable BSC Objectives.

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

P326

Assessment Procedure Consultation

18 December 2015

Version 1.0

Page 23 of 27

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Workgroup's Terms of Reference

Specific areas set by the BSC Panel in the P326 Terms of Reference

What impact will this Modification have on indebtedness and the overall amount of Credit Cover required?

What impacts does P326 have on different types of participant and is there a comparable benefit across all participant types?

What impact does P326 have on the current CALF processes?

- Is there a need for a Working Day CALF and non-Working Day CALF?
- Is the Holiday CALF process still required if this Modification is approved?

Should the DCF be calculated on an average value basis opposed to a maximum value basis?

Should the DCF values be capped?

Where there is insufficient historic data in which to calculate a DCF for a BM Unit, should a default of 1 be assigned, and should Parties be able to appeal this, similarly to a CALF appeal?

Should BSC Parties be able to opt in/out?

Should Scottish bank holidays be included?

Does this Modification meet the Self-Governance Criteria?

What changes are needed to BSC documents, systems and processes to support P326 and what are the related costs and lead times?

Are there any Alternative Modifications?

Does P326 facilitate the Applicable BSC Objectives better than the current baseline?

Assessment Procedure timetable

P326 Assessment Timetable

Event	Date
Panel submits P326 to Assessment Procedure	10 Sep 15
Workgroup Meeting 1	09 Oct 15
Industry Impact Assessment	26 Oct 15 – 20 Nov 15
Workgroup Meeting 2	30 Nov 15
Assessment Procedure Consultation	18 Dec 15 – 22 Jan 16
Workgroup Meeting 3	03 Feb 16
Panel considers Workgroup's Assessment Report	10 Mar 16

P326
Assessment Procedure
Consultation

18 December 2015

Version 1.0

Page 24 of 27

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Workgroup membership and attendance

P326 Workgroup Attendance			
Name	Organisation	09 Oct 15	30 Nov 15
Members			
Dean Riddell	ELEXON (<i>Chair</i>)	✓	✓
David Kemp	ELEXON (<i>Lead Analyst</i>)	✓	✓
Karl Maryon	Haven Power (<i>Proposer</i>)	✓	✓
Andy Colley	SSE	☎	✓
Gary Henderson	Scottish Power	✓	✓
Paul Bedford	Opus Energy	✓	✓
Mauricio Cepeda	Gazprom	✓	✓
Lin Gao	E.ON	✓	✓
Carl Whitehouse	First Utility	✓	✓
Attendees			
Elliott Hall	ELEXON (<i>Design Authority</i>)	✓	✓
Tina Wirth	ELEXON (<i>Lead Lawyer</i>)	✓	✓
Gemma Truran	RWE Npower	✗	✓

Appendix 2: Glossary & References

Acronyms

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

Acronyms	
Acronym	Definition
AEI	Actual Energy Indebtedness
BM	Balancing Mechanism
BMCAEC	BM Unit Credit Assessment Export Capability (<i>parameter</i>)
BMCAIC	BM Unit Credit Assessment Import Capability (<i>parameter</i>)
CALF	Credit Assessment Load Factor (<i>parameter</i>)
CAQCE	Credit Assessment Credited Energy Volume
CCP	Credit Cover Percentage
CEI	Credit Assessment Energy Indebtedness
CRA	Central Registration Agent (<i>BSC Agent</i>)
DC	Demand Capacity (<i>parameter</i>)
DCF	Demand Capacity Factor (<i>parameter</i>)
ECVAA	Energy Contract Volume Allocation Agent (<i>BSC Agent</i>)
ECVN	Energy Contract Volume Notification (<i>notification</i>)
EI	Energy Indebtedness
FPN	Final Physical Notification
GC	Generation Capacity (<i>parameter</i>)
GSP	Grid Supply Point
IDD	Interface Definition and Design (<i>Code Subsidiary Document</i>)
II	Interim Information (<i>Settlement Run</i>)
MEI	Metered Energy Indebtedness
MVRN	Metered Volume Reallocation Notification (<i>notification</i>)
NWD	non-Working Day
NWDCALF	non-Working Day Credit Assessment Load Factor (<i>parameter</i>)
QABC	Account Bilateral Contract volume
SECALF	Supplier Export Credit Assessment Load Factor (<i>parameter</i>)
SPD	Settlement Period Duration (<i>parameter; 0.5 hours</i>)
WD	Working Day
WDCALF	Working Day Credit Assessment Load Factor (<i>parameter</i>)

External links

A summary of all hyperlinks used in this document are listed in the table below.

All external documents and URL links listed are correct as of the date of this document.

External Links		
Page(s)	Description	URL
4	BSC Sections page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/balancing-settlement-code/bsc-sections/
4	Credit page on the ELEXON website	http://www.elexon.co.uk/reference/credit-pricing/credit/
4	Generation and Demand Capacity page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/reference/technical-operations/balancing-mechanism-units/generation-and-demand-capacity/
4, 5, 6	Credit Assessment Load Factor page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/reference/technical-operations/balancing-mechanism-units/credit-assessment-load-factor/
6, 9, 18	P326 page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p326/
6	UK Bank Holidays page on the GOV.UK website	https://www.gov.uk/bank-holidays
9	Interface Definition Documents page on the ELEXON website	https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/interface-definition-documents/