

## CP1460 'Timely inclusion of SBR Actions into imbalance cashout'



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### About This Document

The purpose of this Change Proposal (CP) Consultation for CP1460 is to invite BSC Parties, Party Agents and other interested parties to provide their views on the impacts and the merits of CP1460. The Panel will then consider the consultation responses before making a decision on whether or not to approve CP1460.

There are three parts to this document:

- This is the main document. It provides details of the solution, impacts, costs, and proposed implementation approach. It also summarises the Panel's initial views on the proposed changes.
- Attachment A contains the CP1460 proposal form.
- Attachment B contains the proposed redlined changes to deliver the CP1460 solution.
- Attachment C contains the specific questions on which we seek your views. Please use this form to provide your response to these questions, and to record any further views or comments you wish to be considered.

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# 1 Why Change?

## What are Balancing Services?

Balancing services are used by the Transmission Company in its role as System Operator (SO) to balance supply and demand in real time. These are also used in the calculation of imbalance prices (also known as cash-out prices).

In December 2013, Ofgem published its decision to accept an application by the Transmission Company to introduce two new balancing services:

- Supplemental Balancing Reserve (SBR); and
- Demand Side Balancing Reserve (DSBR).

## What is the current process?

The Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC), as amended by [P323 'Enabling inclusion and treatment of SBR in the Imbalance Price'](#), enables the Transmission Company to identify and re-price System Actions related to the provision of SBR.

Prior to P323, any SBR related System Action would have been priced according to the SBR provider's contracted Offer Price with the Transmission Company and then SO-flagged. However, P323 replaced the Offer Price with the Value of Lost Load (VoLL) for output instructed for SBR purposes. This is because the VoLL better reflects the prevailing market value of the SBR output than the Offer Price, which is agreed between the Transmission Company and SBR provider ahead of any SBR delivery.

P323 enabled the calculation of imbalance prices to include the value of SBR whilst not affecting the calculation of Balancing Mechanism (BM) cashflows. P323 achieved this by enabling the Transmission Company to identify specific Bid-Offer Acceptances (BOAs) taken for SBR purposes<sup>1</sup> and for resulting System Actions to be priced at VoLL for use in the imbalance price calculations only.

The Transmission Company raised P323 with the intention of ensuring imbalance prices reflected the value of SBR using a manual process, rather than an automated one that relies on changes to central systems. A manual process was proposed as an interim measure to allow the calculation of imbalance prices to reflect SBR if it was dispatched in Winter 2015/16.

## Manual solution

ELEXON implemented a manual solution for P323 such that no changes to central systems were necessary. This was to ensure that a solution could be put in place as close to the start of the Winter 2015/16 period as possible. As part of this change, an enduring solution that will rely on changes to central systems was clearly defined in the BSC. However, in the absence of these system changes, an obligation was put on ELEXON to ensure that the imbalance prices calculated for any relevant Settlement Periods reflect the value of SBR

<sup>1</sup> 'Taken for SBR purposes' in the context of the BSC means to accept an action offered by an SBR provider where the provider's generation output would exceed its Stable Export Limit (SEL) for a period of time. For the avoidance of doubt, any accepted action offered by an SBR provider where its output is below, at, or is 'ramped up' or 'ramped down' from SEL are not considered to have been taken for SBR purposes. It also excludes actions taken for purposes other than SBR, such as actions taken for constraints.



### What is the SBR service?

The SBR makes available generation that would otherwise be unavailable in the market. This generation is held in reserve and only be used in the unlikely event that there is insufficient generation capacity available in the market to meet demand.



### What is the DBSR service?

The DSBR service is a simple, low cost solution to stimulate rapid growth in the provision of demand-side services to the SO. The service is aimed at non-domestic consumers with the ability to reduce demand/load shift or run small embedded/on-site generation for at least an hour during the winter evening peak. This enables the SO to ask large energy users to reduce their demand in exceptional circumstances and remunerates them for doing so.



### What is the Value of Lost Load?

The VoLL price is an assessment of the average value that electricity consumers attribute to the security of supply.

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Actions where they are taken. The full details of this solution can be found in the [P323 Final Modification Report](#).

## What were the considerations for an enduring solution?

In practice the Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent (BMRA) and Settlement Administration Agent (SAA) deliver the BSC requirements for calculating and publishing imbalance prices by using automated processes. Ideally, any change to the calculation of imbalance prices should be incorporated with the existing systems and processes. This ensures integrity and simplicity.

Under P323, it was proposed that any enduring solution should be similar to the approach taken to re-pricing System Actions from Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) Providers under [P305 'Electricity Balancing Significant Code Review Developments'](#). Under P305, System Actions determined to be STOR Actions are priced at the greater of the Reserve Scarcity Price (RSP) or the original Offer Price when calculating the imbalance price. However, the original Offer Price(s) are retained in either case for BM cashflow calculations.

The P323 Workgroup noted that:

- The expected frequency of use of the SBR balancing service is very low, if ever used. However, whilst the probability may be very low, the impact is very high if there is no process in place for dealing with this when the Transmission Company takes an SBR Action.
- A solution may only be required until the Capacity Mechanism becomes effective in 2019, so is therefore likely to be an interim one.
- Making the changes to BSC System for P323 as part of the November 2015 Release would likely have exposed that release to a very high level of risk due to an already busy programme of work, the very short timescales to develop system changes and the limited availability of resources.
- Considering these factors, to ensure that a solution was implemented in time for Winter 2015/16, a manual solution was considered a pragmatic way forward. However, it was noted that even if a manual solution was implemented initially, any change should be implemented in such a way to enable an enduring, automated solution that would produce timely imbalance prices to be activated at some point in the future.
- Any enduring solution involving BSC System changes would need to be progressed through a separate CP if P323 is approved. This would be targeted at a later BSC Release, preferably in time for the Winter 2016/17, if the Panel deemed it necessary.

The BSC was amended such that should the Panel deem it necessary to automate the process for including SBR Actions within the imbalance price, then it would consider any CP to enact this.

## What is the issue?

SBR Actions currently feed into the imbalance price using a manual process. The delay caused by this manual process means that the imbalance prices do not incorporate the

pricing of SBR Actions at the prevailing VoLL until the Interim Information (II) Settlement Run. This is five Working Days (WDs) later.

Ofgem has now granted an [extension of the cost recovery arrangements for SBR and DSBR](#) for these next two winters, and the Transmission Company has entered into contracts for 3.5GW of SBR for Winter 2016/17. The Proposer contends that the certainty that these services will be in place for two more winters, the increased procurement and the anticipated increase in their use now warrants an automated solution. They therefore believe that this needs to be in place for November 2016.

### Proposed solution

[CP1460 'Timely inclusion of SBR Actions into imbalance cashout'](#) was raised by Engie on 28 March 2016.

It seeks to include SBR Actions in the imbalance price priced at VoLL when they are first published 15 minutes after the end of the Settlement Period. This will include the following requirements:

- The Transmission Company will provide standing data to central systems identifying those BM Units that it can dispatch for SBR purposes.
- The Transmission Company will provide the standing data in a version and date controlled delimited format (e.g. a csv file); any amendments to the data shall be managed by resubmitting the file to central systems as necessary.
- The BMRA and the SAA will load the SBR BM Unit standing data into their systems, and any subsequent versions will overwrite the previous version.
- For validation purposes, the BMRA and the SAA will load the SBR Period (1 November to 28/29 February) of any given year, the relevant Settlement Periods and the time that SBR Actions are relevant.
- The BMRA and the SAA will treat an SBR BOA as any BOAs from BM Units that:
  - are identified in the standing data
  - are not SO-Flagged, and which
  - fall within the SBR period described in the previous paragraph which take the BM Unit's agreed output above its Stable Export Limit (SEL).

This will be for the purposes of calculating imbalance prices only, with any derived System Actions considered as SBR Actions and will have an SBR Action Price, which is set equal to VoLL.

- SBR Actions will be treated like any other System Action for the purpose of flagging in the existing imbalance price calculation; however these will be priced at VoLL.
- Irrespective of whether the Transmission Company takes a BOA for SBR purposes, the SAA will continue to use the original Offer Price for SBR BOAs when calculating BM cashflows.

This will result in changes to the SAA-I014 'Settlement Report' data flow, namely a new SBR Flag to identify those BOAs taken by the Transmission Company for SBR purposes.

### Proposer's rationale

The Proposer notes that imbalance prices are meant to provide the principle incentive for demand and supply to be balanced in the short term. To provide this incentive, imbalance prices need to be accurate in the short term so as to form appropriate and timely market signals. With the introduction of potentially 'explosive' prices due to P305, and with SBR Actions priced at VoLL (£3,000/MWh), the delay in including this volume could lead to a very large positive change in the imbalance price reported at the II Settlement Run

compared to the indicative price reported immediately after the Settlement Period has ended.

The use of SBR could also create an expectation that prices will rise to £3,000/MWh but because of Net Imbalance Volume (NIV) tagging this may not happen. Either way, the Proposer believes that the five day delay in including SBR Actions in the imbalance prices may lead to incorrect real-time signals being made to market participants. This could lead to sub-optimal trading decisions being made on days when scarcity is apparent.

A manual approach and the resultant delay in publishing imbalance prices that incorporate SBR Actions were considered appropriate for Winter 2015/16. This was partly due to a low probability that SBR would be used (in its July 2015 [open letter](#) on extending the use of SBR, the Transmission Company determined a Loss of Load Expectation (LoLE) for Winter 2015/16 of 1.1 hours), but mainly because of the lack of time to implement an automated solution in time.

Within the open letter, the Transmission Company has determined a range for the LoLE for Winter 2016/17 of between five and 14.5 hours. The SO has also seen a need for these services to be used in Winter 2017/18.

Ofgem has now granted an extension of the cost recovery arrangements for SBR and DSBR until Winter 2017/18, and the Transmission Company has entered into contracts for 3.5GW of SBR for Winter 2016/17. The Proposer believes that an automated solution is now warranted and needs to be in place for November 2016. This is based on their view that:

- there is certainty that these services will be in place for two more winters
- there is increased procurement of SBR services
- there is an anticipated increase in use of SBR services.

Finally, the Proposer notes that SBR is a 'last resort' service prior to Demand Disconnection. Under P305, Demand Disconnection is now included in the imbalance price calculation in a timely fashion (15 minutes after the Settlement Period has ended). Since Demand Disconnection must be used less often than SBR, it is logical to include SBR Actions in the imbalance price calculation in the same timely fashion.

## ELEXON's view

We agree that there is a benefit to participants. However, the Panel will need to assess whether there is an overall benefit when considering the costs of implementing the solution and the length of time the solution will be in place.

We note that Ofgem has issued an [open letter](#) relating to the Department for Energy and Climate Change's (DECC) consultation on bringing forward the Capacity Market auction to give a first delivery year of 2017/18. Ofgem note that it expects the 2017/18 Capacity Mechanism auction to procure enough capacity to meet the government's reliability standard. Therefore, SBR and DSBR services would not be needed for that year. As such, it expects to amend the direction issued on 23 November 2015 ahead of Winter 2017/18 so as to ensure that the cost recovery arrangements no longer apply for that Winter. It also advises that it intends to bring forward [C16 licence](#) changes to remove the provision for SBR and DSBR. As such, the benefit of this change would be limited to either one Winter, if implemented in November 2016; or redundant, if implemented any time after Winter 2016/17.



### Net Imbalance Volume (NIV) Tagging

This mechanism is based on the principle that certain system balancing actions have an equal and opposite compensatory action, and therefore seeks to identify and remove such system balancing actions with an equal and opposite action.

We do note that more timely information will support the [European Transparency Regulation \(ETR\)](#), which requires that imbalance prices are published as soon as possible. While not specifying the accuracy of those imbalance prices, anything that improves the accuracy of the first draft publication of prices would be helpful.

We also note that more accurate information would be helpful in reporting of [Regulation on Wholesale Energy Markets Integrity and Transparency \(REMIT\)](#) Insider Information.

## Proposed redlining

Attachment B contains the proposed changes to [BSC Procedure \(BSCP\) 18 'Corrections to Bid-Offer Acceptance Related Data'](#) to deliver CP1460.

## Drafting approach

The approach to drafting BSCP18 for this change is to remove the manual processes introduced by P323, while making the changes necessary to deliver the CP.

Other changes to relevant Code Subsidiary Documents (CSDs) will be needed to reflect the detailed system changes. Changes to the CSDs will be drafted as part of implementation of the CP, if approved, as is usually done for system changes. The CSD changes will reflect the CP solution as they will be set out in the final CP documentation (i.e. including the agreed requirements).

The process of producing the CSDs will include industry consultation. The systems and documentation that will be impacted are summarised in Section 3.

## Potential alternative solution

An alternative solution was considered by ELEXON, the Transmission Company and the Proposer, whereby whenever the Transmission Company dispatches a BM Unit for SBR purposes, it would identify those SBR BOAs with an SBR Flag in a similar way to how it SO-Flags and STOR-Flags BOAs. However, as this solution would have required the Transmission Company to make changes in time for November 2016 and it was unable to achieve this, the Proposer decided to go with the proposed.

CP Consultation Question
Do you agree with the CP1460 proposed solution? <i>Please provide your rationale.</i>
Do you agree that the draft redlining delivers the CP1460 proposed solution? <i>If 'No', please provide your rationale.</i>
We invite you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C

## 3 Impacts and Costs

### Central impacts and costs

#### Central impacts

CP1460 will require updates to BSCP18. It will also require changes to the [BMRA Service Description \(SD\)](#), [SAA SD](#), [BMRA User Requirement Specification \(URS\)](#), [SAA URS](#) and the [NETA Interface Definition and Design \(IDD\)](#) to implement the proposed solution.

In addition, changes to the Balancing Mechanism Reporting Service (BMRS) system, the SAA system, the Energy Contract Volume Aggregation Agent (ECVAA) system and ELEXON internal systems will also be required for this CP. Potentially changes will also be required to the Electricity Market Reform (EMR) system.

There will also be impacts on the BMRA and SAA.

Central Impacts	
Document Impacts	System Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BSCP18</li><li>• BMRA SD</li><li>• SAA SD</li><li>• BMRA URS</li><li>• SAA URS</li><li>• NETA IDD</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BMRS system</li><li>• SAA system</li><li>• ECVAA system</li><li>• ELEXON internal systems</li><li>• EMR system</li></ul>

#### Central costs

The central implementation costs for CP1460 will be approximately £227,000, which include changes to the BSC Systems, ELEXON's internal systems and for ELEXON to implement the relevant document changes. The estimated lead time is 31 weeks pending stable systems baseline and approval.

As the Service Provider that will deliver the solution is changing, a further assessment will be needed. This will be done under the implementation stage. As a result, the estimated cost and lead times may change. This assessment cannot start until mid-May at the earliest.

#### EMR impacts

Changes to the SAA-I014 will have an impact on the EMR systems. This will require at least a six month lead time to implement any system changes following approval and funding. Approval from the Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC) / the Electricity Settlements Company (ESC) will be required where this impacts any committed delivery date for project deliverables.

In order to make the system change, additional funding will have to be sought from the LCCC/ESC. These additional costs are outside the BSC arrangements. It is not clear whether this funding is available.



Based on an implementation by November 2016, this will consequently impact ELEXON's commitment to deliver the CM solution for ESC. Any implementation of CP1460 will require LCCC/ESC approval.

Alternatively, it may be possible for the EMR systems to continue to receive the existing version of the SAA-I014. This would avoid impacting the EMR arrangements.

## BSC Party & Party Agent impacts and costs

CP1460 is expected to impact BSC Parties that receive the SAA-I014 data flow. We do not anticipate any impact on Party Agents. However we will confirm this through this CP Consultation.

## Transmission Company impacts

The expectation is that the Transmission Company will require system changes to receive the updated SAA-I014 data flow. It will also need to send to central systems the SBR BM Unit standing data; however, this could be done by the Transmission Company outside of its systems.

There are certain SBR providers that also operate commercially. However, how these will be treated is still under consideration.

Notwithstanding the treatment of this type of SBR provider, the Transmission Company could implement their part of the solution in November 2016. However, it notes that ELEXON is unlikely to be able to implement the necessary BSC System changes.

BSC Party & Party Agent Impacts	
BSC Party/Party Agent	Impact
BSC Parties that receive the SAA-I014 data flow	Changes will be required to implement the solution.
Transmission Company	

CP Consultation Questions
Will CP1460 impact your organisation? <i>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 CP1460 and the CP1460 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.</i>
Will your organisation incur any costs in implementing CP1460? <i>If 'Yes', please provide details of these costs, how they arise and whether they are one-off or on-going costs.</i>
We invite you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C

## 4 Implementation Approach

### Recommended Implementation Date

The Proposer is seeking for this change to be implemented on **3 November 2016** as part of the November 2016 BSC Systems Release.

If, as expected, SBR is removed from the C16 statements for the Winter 2017/18 period and beyond, then this CP will not be needed beyond the end of February 2017.

It should be noted that it is not possible for ELEXON to implement on 3 November 2016. However, we believe that 30 December 2016 is achievable. As such, we're recommending that CP1460 is implemented on **30 December 2016** as part of a Standalone Release.

### CP Consultation Question

Do you agree with the ELEXON proposed implementation approach for CP1460 (i.e. 30 December 2016 as part of a Standalone Release)?

*Please provide your rationale.*

We invite you to give your views using the response form in Attachment C

ELEXON presented a paper to the BSC Panel at its meeting on 10 March 2016 ([Panel 250/11](#)), setting out three options for how this CP could be progressed.

### Panel's initial views on solution

The two original solution options as detailed in the paper were presented to the Panel. However, the Panel were not asked for opinions on these solutions. Nonetheless, the Panel did consider the two options for how CP1460 could be implemented. It believed that as solution option 2 (the CP1460 proposal) was at least achievable for the Transmission Company, that this was the most feasible option to progress so as to save time and enable a faster progression. The Proposer agreed with this view and subsequently raised CP1460.

### Other alternative solutions

A Panel Member queried why Parties couldn't have the price of the VoLL as their bid prices. The Proposer explained that this would create a cash flow issue; the Parties would be paid £3,000/MWh for their offer which would then have to be recovered. The Panel Member felt that a quicker and easier solution would be for the Transmission Company to resolve this issue directly with the Parties. ELEXON noted that the P323 Workgroup had considered this and ruled it out as an option. The Transmission Company Representative stated that the suggested approach wasn't possible contractually as allowing the money to flow through the BM process would have had wider implications to the system and process of money collections.

The Proposer asked the Transmission Company if there was anything that it could do to speed up the publication of the cashout price so than it appeared sooner that it did currently. The Transmission Company Representative noted that the information is usually available. However, it could not guarantee that it could issue the results of the calculation sooner.

### Panel's initial views on implementation approach

The Panel noted that ELEXON's initial assessment determined that implementing the change as part of the November 2016 Release was not achievable. Noting that there were clear risks around the timescale of delivery of the solution, the Panel observed that this should be a part of the assessment of the solution.

A Panel Member noted that the CP was designed to cover SBR actions and would only be effective if it was in place by November 2016. He further observed that if the Capacity Market Auction was brought forward to cover Winter 2017/18 as had been proposed by Ofgem, the CP was effectively useless if implemented after Winter 2016/17. We advised that if at the point that the Panel needed to approve the CP, the Capacity Market Auction had been brought forward and if it was certain that the CP could not be implemented for a November 2016 Implementation Date, then it could reject the CP.

## Panel's views on progression of the CP

A Panel Member observed that the timescale issues indicated that the third progression option (a CP under ad hoc timescales) was the only one that could possibly deliver the benefits contended by the CP. ELEXON noted that under the third option it could look at shortening the timetables but could not offer any definite timescales.

ELEXON noted that the Panel was keen to make a decision on this and noted that it could conduct a shorter consultation on solution option two only as this option had minimal systems impact on the Transmission Company. If the Proposer was happy for that course of action and if instructed to do so by the Panel, the intention was to bring this back to the Panel for decision at the 14 April 2016 Panel meeting, if possible.

A Panel Member noted that the Panel could not make a decision until it had the results of the impact assessment and industry views. He noted that the Panel also needed to understand the impacts of not meeting the various Implementation Dates suggested by the Proposer and ELEXON.

A Panel Member asked for the evidence that P323 is causing Parties to lose money. The Panel Member noted that confidential consultation responses had been given to Ofgem stating that incorrect cashout prices are leading to inefficient Party actions and cashout prices not being correctly flagged to the market are causing Parties to lose money.

The Chairman summarised that the Panel's view was that timeliness is of significant importance and that it wished to progress the second solution under an ad hoc process that was more accelerated than the third progression option set out in the paper.

ELEXON requested that the Panel specify how the CP should be progressed. The Panel determined that ELEXON should:

- progress a single CP comprising option 2 only
- establish the central impacts, costs and implementation timescales for the solution as soon as reasonably practicable
- issue an industry consultation on the CP as soon as reasonably practicable (outside the usual CPC batching process) for a period of five WDs that must include the results of the central impact assessment
- present ELEXON's CP Assessment Report (which will include the results of the central impact assessment and subsequent industry consultation) to the Panel at its 14 April 2016 meeting if possible and, if not, as soon as reasonably practicable following the April meeting, facilitated by a teleconference meeting of the Panel if necessary.

## Appendix 1: Glossary & References

### Acronyms

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

Acronyms	
Acronym	Definition
BM	Balancing Mechanism
BMRA	Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent ( <i>BSC Agent</i> )
BMRS	Balancing Mechanism Reporting Service ( <i>BSC System</i> )
BMU	Balancing Mechanism Unit
BOA	Bid-Offer Acceptance
BPA	Buy Price Adjuster
BSAD	Balancing Service Adjustment Data
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code ( <i>Industry Code</i> )
BSCP	Balancing and Settlement Code Procedure ( <i>Code Subsidiary Document</i> )
CP	Change Proposal
CPC	Change Proposal Circular
CSD	Code Subsidiary Document
DBSR	Demand Side Balancing Reserve
DCP	Draft Change Proposal
ECVAA	Energy Contract Volume Aggregation Agent ( <i>BSC Agent</i> )
EMR	Electricity Market Reform
ESC	Electricity Settlements Company
ETR	European Transparency Regulation ( <i>European Regulation</i> )
II	Interim Information ( <i>Settlement Run</i> )
LCCC	Low Carbon Contracts Company
LoLE	Loss of Load Expectation
NIV	Net Imbalance Volume
REMIT	Regulation on Wholesale Energy Markets Integrity and Transparency ( <i>European Regulation</i> )
SAA	Settlement Administration Agent ( <i>BSC Agent</i> )
SBR	Supplemental Balancing Reserve
SD	Service Description
SEL	Stable Export Limit
SO	System Operator
STOR	Short Term Operating Reserve
URS	User Requirements Specification

Acronyms	
Acronym	Definition
VoLL	Value of Lost of Load
WD	Working Day

## 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
2	P323 page on the ELEXON website	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p323/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p323/</a>
3	P305 page on the ELEXON website	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p305/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/mod-proposal/p305/</a>
3	National Grid's Contingency Balancing Reserve Operational Information webpage	<a href="http://www2.nationalgrid.com/UK/Services/Balancing-services/System-security/Contingency-balancing-reserve/Contingency-Balancing-Reserve-Consultation/">http://www2.nationalgrid.com/UK/Services/Balancing-services/System-security/Contingency-balancing-reserve/Contingency-Balancing-Reserve-Consultation/</a>
5	CP1460 page on the ELEXON website	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/change-proposal/cp1460/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/change-proposal/cp1460/</a>
6, 7	EU legislation page on the ACER website	<a href="http://www.acer.europa.eu/the_eu_energy_market/legislation/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.acer.europa.eu/the_eu_energy_market/legislation/Pages/default.aspx</a>
6, 7	Ofgem's open letter on future SBR and DSBR for 2017/18	<a href="https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2016/02/ofgem_open_letter_on_future_sbr_and_dsbr_given_proposal_to_run_a_cauction_for_2017_18_2.pdf">https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2016/02/ofgem_open_letter_on_future_sbr_and_dsbr_given_proposal_to_run_a_cauction_for_2017_18_2.pdf</a>
6	Transmission Licence: Standard Licence Conditions on the Ofgem website	<a href="https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/licences-codes-and-standards/licences/licence-conditions">https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/licences-codes-and-standards/licences/licence-conditions</a>
7	BSCP Sections on the ELEXON website	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/bscps/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/bscps/</a>
8	Service Descriptions Sections on the ELEXON website	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/service-descriptions/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/service-descriptions/</a>
8	URS Sections on the ELEXON website	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/user-requirement-specifications/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/user-requirement-specifications/</a>
8	IDD Sections on the ELEXON website	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/interface-definition-documents/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/bsc-related-documents/related-documents/interface-definition-documents/</a>
11	BSC Panel Meeting 250 page on the ELEXON website.	<a href="https://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/bsc-panel-250/">https://www.elexon.co.uk/meeting/bsc-panel-250/</a>

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