

NATIONAL GRID COMPANY plc
GRID CODE REVIEW PANEL

Proposed changes to the 'Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules' under the Grid Code

Background

1. At the September GCRP National Grid brought forward paper GCRP 03/22, Checking of Physical Notifications submitted under the Grid Code. This covered the implications of CUSC amendment Cap 043 'Transmission Access -Definition' on the check that National Grid performs on Physical Notifications under the Balancing Codes.
2. The GCRP agreed that National Grid should bring forward proposals to base the Physical Notification check on CEC. In the case of embedded Power Stations TEC or a 'pseudo CEC' would be used.

Process

3. National Grid recently consulted on a change to the Grid Code and Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting rules (the rules), Consultation reference C/03, in respect of defaulting arrangements relating to Interconnectors. The changes that arose out of that review have subsequently been agreed for implementation by the Authority. The implementation date is 25 May 2004. A copy of the final report to the Authority containing the agreed changes can be found on the National Grid Industry Information website:
http://www.nationalgridinfo.co.uk/grid_code/pdfs/ReporttotheAuthorityC03.pdf
4. The actual change to the Grid Code was to change the reference in Grid Code to the rules from Issue 5 to Issue 6. This effectively implemented the changes in Issue 6 of the rules. The Consultation, C/03, also covered the changes in Issue 6 of the rules.
5. A similar procedure will be adopted for the changes associated with this proposed consultation. The changes to the rules will be incorporated as Issue 7 and the Grid Code will be updated to reference Issue 7. It has been assumed that the proposed changes are a further development so the text changes to the rules are based on Issue 6, that although agreed, will not come into force until 25 May 2004.

Proposal

6. Attached is a draft Consultation Paper that National Grid intends to issue following the November 03 GCRP.

Recommendation

7. The GCRP are invited to:
- i) Agree the proposals contained in the draft consultation paper represent the agreement at the September GCRP.
 - ii) Confirm that the process for consultation on the rules is appropriate.

National Grid Company plc



National Grid

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Proposed Change to the ‘Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules’ under the Grid Code

The purpose of this document is to consult on the above Grid Code Modification Proposal with authorised electricity operators liable to be materially affected by the proposed changes

Consultation Ref	C/xx
Issue	1
Date of Issue	xx/xx/xx
Prepared by	National Grid

DOCUMENT LOCATION

National Grid website:

http://www.nationalgridinfo.co.uk/grid_code/mn_consultation_papers.html

DISTRIBUTION

Name	Organisation
AEO's	Various
GCRP Members/Alternates	Various
Interested Parties	Various
National Grid Industry Information Website	

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INTRODUCTION

- 1 National Grid Company plc ("National Grid"), in accordance with its obligations under paragraph 2 of Condition 7 of the Transmission Licence, believes in the light of CAP 43 ' Transmission Access – Definition', a review is required of the rational against which National Grid check Physical Notifications which are submitted under the Grid Code, and what would be an appropriate check in the future.
- 2 This review is concerned with a proposed change to the Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules, Issue 6, to be implemented on 25 May 2004. Although the Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules do not form part of the Grid Code they are referred to by version number and date of issue. Therefore, following a reissue of the rules to effect a change the reference in the Grid Code also needs to be updated.
- 3 The Authority recently agreed proposals to change the Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules and to update the Grid Code reference to implement these rules. The agreed implementation date is 25 May 2004. The changes to the Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules from issues 5 to 6 were mainly associated with defaulting rules for Interconnectors. A copy of the final report containing these changes can be found on The National Grid Industry website:

http://www.nationalgridinfo.co.uk/grid_code/pdfs/ReporttotheAuthorityC03.pdf
- 4 This scope of this review covers not only the change to the Grid Code, but also the proposed change to the Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules.
- 5 We have also taken this opportunity to make a minor change to the Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules to rectify an inconsistency between the table that is provided in section 5.2 and the words used in the earlier part of that section to describe the defaulting process. In section 5.2, the third paragraph describes how it is intended that defaulting should work. On both the Short and Long days the intention is to copy forward to each period from the period in the previous day labelled with the same local time. Hence, for periods from 05:00 to 04:00, only 23 hours data is required.
- 6 Following receipt of comments from those authorised electricity operators which it has consulted by this Paper, National Grid intends, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Condition 7 of the Transmission Licence, to send to the Authority :-
 - (a) a report on the outcome of its review, including this consultation process;
 - (b) the proposed revisions to the Grid Code which National Grid (having regard to the outcome of such review) reasonably thinks fit for the achievement of the objectives of the Grid Code referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Condition 7 of the Transmission Licence; and
 - (c) any written representations or objections from authorised electricity operators (including any proposals by such operators for revisions to the

Grid Code not accepted by National Grid in the course of the review) arising during the consultation process and subsequently maintained.

- 5 The report will also be made publicly available on National Grid's website.
- 6 The revisions to the Grid Code proposed by National Grid and sent to the Authority then require approval by that body and will, if approved, come into force on such date (or dates) of which you will be notified by National Grid, in accordance with the Authority's approval.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS, PROPOSED CHANGE AND THEIR EFFECTS

7 Background

- 7.1 The arrangements put in place at the start of NETA included a check of Physical Notifications against Generation Capacity. This check is 'coded' into the BM data submission systems and detailed in the 'NETA Data Validation, Consistency and Defaulting Rules'. The Governance of the 'NETA Data Validation, Consistency and Defaulting Rules' fall under the Grid Code.
- 7.2 The philosophy behind this check at the start of NETA was twofold. Firstly, to avoid erroneous data entering the systems that National Grid uses to operate the Balancing Mechanism.
- 7.3 Secondly, National Grid used Generation Capacity data as the basis for calculating the generation Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) charges for Power Stations. Powers Stations should not generate in excess of Generation Capacity therefore Physical Notifications were limited to Generation Capacity.

8 CAP 43 Implications

- 8.1 The introduction of CAP43 and the associated charging modifications has led to the linkage between Generation Capacity under the BSC and TNUoS charges being broken. Therefore National Grid agreed to review the basis the Physical Notification check and suggest possible alternatives in the light of CAP43.
- 8.2 TNUoS is now charged on the Transmission Entry Capacity, TEC, which was introduced as part of CAP43. TEC is recorded in the individual Bilateral Agreements between Generators and NGC under the CUSC. The CUSC gives generators certain rights and obligations for use of the NGC Transmission System based on TEC.
- 8.3 An important factor here is that TEC is defined on a Station basis only (including station demand). This prevents TEC from being directly substituted in place of Generation Capacity in the Physical Notification check, as Physical Notifications are unit based.
- 8.4 CAP43 also introduced Connection Entry Capacity, CEC. This relates to the maximum contracted capability of a connection. CEC is unit and Station based, but is only available for directly connected generators.

9 Rational for checking

- 9.1 There is no longer a justification to check Physical Notifications against Generation Capacity to highlight TNUoS avoidance. TEC monitoring will now be carried out under the CUSC post event. National Grid still believe that there is reasonable justification to continue checking the submission of Physical Notifications to avoid clearly erroneous data entering systems used to manage the Balancing Mechanism.
- 9.2 Once a party has submitted and National Grids systems have accepted a Physical Notification, Users are obliged to operate to that value. Therefore, it is in all Users and National Grids best interests that clearly erroneous data is rejected.
- 9.3 Changing the term and hence the data that Physical Notifications are checked against can be achieved relatively easily by replacing Generation Capacity data in the existing database.

10 Options for checking

- 10.1 National Grid has reviewed the main capacity terms below and concluded that CEC (or equivalent for embedded users) would be the most appropriate check for Physical Notifications.
- 10.2 Registered Capacity is extensively used in operational timescales so has a familiarity advantage. It is also has the advantage of being on a unit basis, submitted for all units and should be resubmitted as soon as it changes. On the face of it Registered Capacity seems the ideal term, but a significant drawback is that it is defined as 'the normal full load capacity'. Therefore Registered Capacity is not actually a 'maximum' and could unduly limit submission of Physical Notifications under exceptional circumstances.
- 10.3 Rated MW is the 'rating-plate' MW output of a generating unit. It is mainly a planning data item and not generally used in operational timescales. Use of Rated MW could become confused with Registered Capacity. Rated MW is generally related to the electrical machine and so could be considerably in excess of the capability of the unit as a whole.
- 10.4 Generation Capacity is primarily a BSC term. National Grid could continue to use the Generation Capacity as submitted under the BSC. Participants can revise Generation Capacity for each BSC season. In general National Grid believes that the cross governance issues and the 'dynamic' nature of the Generation Capacity preclude its continued use.
- 10.5 TEC is a Station based figure, including Station demand, where as Physical Notifications are BMU unit based. Checks involving TEC would be considerably more complex as it would involve aggregating submissions and possibly excessive or arbitrary defaulting. This would considerably slow down the data submission validation process.

- 10.6 CEC is defined on a unit basis, and considering safety implications appears to provide a good figure for the basis of a check. A major disadvantage is that embedded generators do not have a CEC. A further advantage is that if the checking process were to be expanded to MEL, CEC would seem equally appropriate.

11 Proposal

- 11.1 National Grid believe that there is reasonable justification to continue performing a check on Physical Notification and reject data that would cause problems in operating the Balancing Mechanism.
- 11.2 National Grid believes that CEC is the most appropriate term to use in the Physical Notification check in most cases. In the case of embedded generators National Grid propose that National Grid and the embedded User (and possibly the Network Operator) agree a pseudo CEC for the purpose of performing this check. The figure would be agreed on registration with a default being selected from the Generation Capacity (from the BSC) or the TEC plus a percentage (e.g. 105% TEC).
- 11.3 The TEC comparison above can only be used where a Station is registered as a single BMU. As most embedded Stations that are required to submit Physical Notifications fall into this category this would be generally acceptable. The pseudo CEC, an agreed figure or Generation Capacity could be used for the remainder (estimated to be 3 Stations).
- 11.4 A generator may wish to have PN submissions checked against an alternative figure for example in the case of mothballed plant where a non-zero CEC may exist but PN will be zero for a period of time. National Grid therefore further proposes that a generator shall be able to specify the use of a figure lower than CEC at any time by submitting a new value to National Grid, providing an effective date for the change. These changes will be processed within 2 working days.
- 12 **Appendix 1** shows the proposed Grid Code change with additions double-underlined and deleted text struck-through. **Appendix 2** contains the proposed Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules with additions double-underlined and deleted text struck-through. The change marking to the Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules is against Issue 6 to be implemented on 25th May 2003.

COMMENTS

- 13 National Grid would be grateful to receive your comments on, or any suggestions you may have in relation to, these proposed amendments to the Grid Code and the Data validation, Consistency and defaulting rules. Comments would be welcomed and should be sent to National Grid by [] 2003. The comments will be reviewed and responded to prior to National Grid preparing the report to the Authority.
- 14 Unless otherwise marked as confidential any responses containing objections to the proposals that are maintained will be published on our website in the

copy of the Report to the Authority referred to in paragraph 4 of this consultation.

15 Your formal responses may be:-

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1 APPENDIX 1

EXTRACT FROM GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

<p><u>Data Validation, Consistency and Defaulting Rules</u></p>	<p>The rules relating to validity and consistency of data, and default data to be applied, in relation to data submitted under the Balancing Codes, to be applied by NGC under the Grid Code as set out in the document “Data Validation, Consistency and Defaulting Rules” – Issue 6 <u>Issue 7</u> dated xx/xx/xx_ document is available on the National Grid website or upon request from NGC.</p>
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2 APPENDIX 2

DATA VALIDATION, CONSISTENCY & DEFAULTING RULES

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Data Validation, Consistency & Defaulting Rules

IS/24.12.0003

Issue 7~~Issue 6~~, xx/xx/xx

Rob Golding

Approved _____
(BM Design Authority)

Date _____

Approved _____
(BM Programme Manager)

Date _____

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document defines the rules for data validation and consistency checking which are applied to Balancing Mechanism data received from Trading Agents and Control Points as part of NETA (see reference 1). It also covers defaulting rules to be applied in the absence of expected data.

The two mechanisms used for data transfer are EDT (for Trading Agents, see reference 2) and EDL (for Control Points, see reference 3). It must be noted that with respect to EDL, only submission messages to NGC will be covered in this document; no information is given concerning bid-offer acceptances and ancillary service instructions sent to Control Points in this document.

1.2 Scope

Under NETA the rules applied to data are simpler than the previous pre-NETA rules detailed in references 4, 5 and 6.

The normal definition of terms still applies. That is, data validation is concerned with checking that data is in the correct format and within the correct limits, e.g. is it an integer, is it between given limits etc.

Data consistency concerns itself with checking if a particular data record is consistent with other data records and defaulting rules are applied in cases of missing data which should have been submitted.

Failure to comply with the validation or consistency rules will result in rejection of the submission for the BMU affected (reference 8 gives details of the high level rules in this area).

This document does not cover physical data formats for EDT or EDL. These issues are covered in references 2 and 3.

1.3 Definitions and Abbreviations

BMU	Balancing Mechanism Unit
<u>CEC</u>	<u>Connection Entry Capacity, as defined in the CUSC.</u>
EDT	Electronic Data Transfer – Flat file transfer of submissions
EDL	Electronic Dispatch Logging – A message transfer mechanism
Gate Closure	Gate Closure for a particular Settlement Period is the spot time one Gate Closure Period in advance of the spot time at the start of that Settlement Period (see appendix A for further explanation)

Gate Closure Period	The Gate Closure Period is the length of time between Gate Closure and the spot time at the start of the associated Settlement Period (see appendix A for further explanation)
Generation Capacity	Generation Capacity is a positive (or zero) quantity, expressed in MW, equal to the Registered Capacity as defined under the Grid Code
M	A parameter used for some of the following validation rules – initially set to 239
MEL	Maximum Export Limit
MDP	Maximum Delivery Period
MDV	Maximum Delivery Volume
MIL	Maximum Import Limit
MNZZ	Minimum Non-Zero Time
MZT	Minimum Zero Time
N	A parameter used for some of the following validation rules – initially set to 239
NDZ	Notice to Deviate from Zero
NETA	New Electricity Trading Arrangements
Notification Time	The time at which the transfer of a submission to the NGC System is completed.
NTB	Notice to Deliver Bids
NTO	Notice to Deliver Offers
Operational Day	Runs from 05:00 to 05:00 local time
Submission Maximum Date	A maximum limit will be placed on the date/times allowed in a given submission. From 05:00 to 11:00 local time the Submission Maximum Date is set equal to the end of the current Operational Day + 4 days. From 11:00 to 05:00 local time the Submission Maximum Date is equal to the end of the current Operational Day + 5 days. If a single record within a submission extends beyond this date the entire submission for the BMU would be rejected (see appendix A for further explanation)
PDO	Programme Development Office

PN	The Physical Notification (PN) for a BM Unit is the expected level of export or import for that BM Unit in the absence of any Balancing Mechanism Bid-Offer Acceptances from NGC. The submissions of PN provided at the day-ahead stage for the following Operational Day are termed the Initial Physical Notification (IPN). It is expected that further PNs will be submitted after this time. At Gate Closure, the PN submissions applicable for the period for which the gate has closed then become the Final Physical Notification (FPN) for that period.
QPN	A Quiescent Physical Notification is a MW value expressing the level of demand expected to be consumed by an underlying process that forms part of the operation of a particular BMU at any particular time
RDRE	Run-down Rates for an Exporting BMU
RDRI	Run-down Rates for an Importing BMU
RURE	Run-up Rates for an Exporting BMU
RURI	Run-up Rates for an Importing BMU
SEL	Stable Export Limit
SIL	Stable Import Limit
U	A parameter used for some of the following validation rules – initially set to –99999
V	A parameter used for some of the following validation rules – initially set to 99999

The terms used here are defined in reference 1.

1.4 Related Documents

1. Balancing and Settlement Code, Elexon, ~~Issue 4, August 2002.~~ Version 7, August 2003.
2. EDT Interface Specification, CT/24.12.0002.
3. EDL Message Specification, CT/24.13.0013.
4. Rules for Data Validation, NGC/GRP/67T02.2, Issue 3, December 1998.
5. Rules for Data Consistency, NGC/GRP/68T02.3. Issue 4, June 1998.
6. Electronic Dispatch Logging, Redeclaration Message – Error Checking, NGC/CTC/Comm 112, Issue 4, December 1995.
7. NETA Timing Conventions, NGC/CT/AS/NETA/CRS, Issue 2.
8. “High level principles for data validation, consistency checking and defaulting”, Note to PDO from NGC, 21 January 2000, Issue 2.

2 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EDL AND EDT

The physical data formats for EDL and EDT are covered in references 2 and 3. EDL is the primary mechanism by which Control Points inform NGC of changes to their operating conditions while EDT is used by Trading Agents to inform NGC of changes to other data. As a result the two mechanisms can have different validation and consistency rules applied to the data submitted. The following table summarises these differences.

Data Item	EDL	EDT
Physical Notifications	Not submitted by EDL	Can be submitted by EDT but only for certain date/times enforced by the rules contained in this document
Quiescent Physical Notifications	Not submitted by EDL	Can be submitted by EDT but only for certain date/times enforced by the rules contained in this document
Bid-Offer Data	Not submitted by EDL	Can be submitted by EDT but only for certain date/times enforced by the rules contained in this document
Maximum Export Limits & Maximum Import Limits	Can be submitted by EDL. (NOTE the rules for EDL and EDT are different)	Can be submitted by EDT but only for certain date/times enforced by the rules contained in this document (NOTE the rules for EDT and EDL are different)
Dynamic Data, i.e. SEL, SIL, RURE, RDRE, RURI, RDRI, NDZ, NTO, NTB, MZT, MNZT, MDV & MDP	Can be submitted by EDL and will be applicable from the Notification Time – this is operational data	Can be submitted by EDT but is only applicable for day ahead indicative planning data (that is this data will never become operational data). Separate sets of data, or subsets, can be submitted for each Operational Day up to and including the Submission Maximum Date.

It is also worth noting that EDL is a message based system while EDT is a file based system. As a result data records sent via EDL are processed separately and will have distinct notification times. However data records sent via EDT are part of a single file and so will have the same notification time. The notification time is important because it determines the precedence of different submissions.

3 VALIDATION

3.1 Timing Conventions

Timing conventions for EDT files follow those given in reference [47](#).

3.2 Valid Date/Times

Rule Number	Description
V_GEN_1	All date/times must obey the formats given below
V_GEN_2	Any submitted date/times must be valid calendar date/times

Fields designated as date/times must be in GMT (unless it is explicitly stated otherwise in this document) and must be to a resolution of one minute.

Rule V_GEN_2 ensures that a date such as 2000-02-31 will be rejected.

3.2.1 EDT Date/Time Formats

EDT date/time formats follow the convention

YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI

Where the following definitions apply:

YYYY	A 4 digit integer
MM	A 2 digit integer from the set {01..12}
DD	A 2 digit integer from the set {01..31}
HH	A 2 digit number from the set {00..23}
MI	A 2 digit number from the set {00..59}

3.2.2 EDL Date/Time Formats

EDL date formats follow the convention

DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI

Where the following definitions apply:

DD	A 2 digit integer from the set {01..31}
MON	From the set {JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC}
YYYY	A 4 digit integer
HH	A 2 digit number from the set {00..23}
MI	A 2 digit number from the set {00..59}

3.3 Other General Validation Rules

The following rules enforce checks on the BMU names and the relationship between BMU and Trading Agent. Also there could be general format problems with the submitted data, meaning that validation and consistency rules cannot be applied.

Rule Number	Description
V_GEN_3	Submissions will be checked to ensure that the submitter has the right to send data for a given BMU
V_GEN_4	The BMU must have a valid name
V_GEN_5	<p>It must be possible to process a submission in order to check its validity or consistency.</p> <p>The rule covers cases where the data submission does not follow basic EDT or EDL formats and therefore cannot be checked.</p> <p>For example an EDT file could be so corrupted that individual data items may not be identifiable.</p>

3.4 Valid Physical Notifications

Physical Notifications (PN) can only be submitted via EDT, i.e. EDL does not have the capability to handle this information.

A Physical Notification record consists of the following fields.

- A date/time from.
- A PN level from (units of MW).
- A date/time to.
- A PN level to (units of MW).

Rule Number	Description
V_PN_1	A PN level must be an integer greater than or equal to -9999MW and less than or equal to the Generation Capacity of the BMU . <u>Connection Entry Capacity (CEC) of the BMU where such a value exists or an alternative value agreed with the Lead Party where such a value does not exist.</u> <u>In either case, the Lead Party may from time to time choose to submit alternative lower values to validate against.</u>
V_PN_2	Null fields are not allowed
V_PN_3	A Physical Notification “date/time from” must be earlier than its “date/time to”
V_PN_4	The Physical Notification “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the end of the last Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has occurred at the Notification Time.
V_PN_5	The Physical Notification “date/time to” field must be earlier than or equal to the Submission Maximum Date

MW levels for exporters of power would be expected to be positive. MW levels for importers of power would be expected to be negative.

3.5 Valid Quiescent Physical Notifications

Quiescent Physical Notifications (QPN) can only be submitted via EDT, i.e. EDL does not have the capability to handle this information.

A quiescent physical notification record consists of the following fields.

- A date/time from.
- A QPN level from (units of MW).
- A date/time to.
- A QPN level to (units of MW).

Rule Number	Description
V_QPN_1	A QPN level must be an integer greater than or equal to -9999MW and less than or equal to 0MW
V_QPN_2	Null fields are not allowed

Rule Number	Description
V_QPN_3	A Quiescent Physical Notification “date/time from” must be earlier than its “date/time to”
V_QPN_4	The Quiescent Physical Notification “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the end of the last Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has occurred at the Notification Time.
V_QPN_5	The Quiescent Physical Notification “date/time to” field must be earlier than or equal to the Submission Maximum Date

From the ranges allowed for QPN levels it can be deduced that only importers of power are expected to submit non-zero values for Quiescent Physical Notifications.

3.6 Valid Bid-Offer Data

Bid-offer data can only be submitted via EDT, i.e. EDL does not have the capability to handle this information.

A bid-offer record consists of the following fields.

- A date/time from.
- A date/time to.
- A bid-offer pair number.
- A bid-offer level from (units of MW).
- A bid-offer level to (units of MW).
- An offer price (units of £/MWh).
- A bid price (units of £/MWh).

Rule Number	Description
V_BOD_1	The fields “date/time from” and “date/time to” must correspond to settlement half hour period boundaries
V_BOD_2	The field “date/time from” must be earlier than the field “date/time to”
V_BOD_3	The “bid-offer pair number” must be an integer greater than or equal to -5 and less than or equal to 5 <u>BUT must not have the value 0</u>
V_BOD_4	The fields “bid-offer level from” and “bid-offer level to” must be an integer greater than or equal to -9999MW and less than or equal to 9999MW

Rule Number	Description
V_BOD_5	The fields “bid-offer level from” and “bid-offer level to” must be equal
V_BOD_6	If the “bid-offer pair number” is positive then the values of the fields “bid-offer level from” and “bid-offer level to” must also be positive or zero. If the “bid-offer pair number” is negative then the values of the fields “bid-offer level from” and “bid-offer level to” must also be negative or zero.
V_BOD_7	Null fields are not allowed
V_BOD_8	All “offer prices” and “bid prices” must be a real number, accurate to 2 decimal places, which must be greater than or equal to -99999.00 £/MWh and less than or equal to 99999.00 £/MWh
V_BOD_9	The bid-offer “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the end of the last Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has occurred at the Notification Time.
V_BOD_10	The bid-offer “date/time to” field must be earlier than or equal to the Submission Maximum Date

3.7 Valid Maximum Export Limits

A Maximum Export Limit (MEL) record consists of the following fields.

- A date/time from.
- A MEL level from (units of MW).
- A date/time to.
- A MEL level to (units of MW).

Rule Number	Description
V_MEL_1	The fields “MEL level from” and “MEL level to” must be integers greater than or equal to 0MW and less than or equal to 9999MW
V_MEL_2	Null fields are not allowed

Rule Number	Description
V_MEL_3	The field “date/time from” must be earlier than the field “date/time to”
V_MEL_4	If the submission has been received via EDT then the MEL “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the end of the last Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has occurred at the Notification Time.
V_MEL_5	The MEL “date/time to” field must be earlier than or equal to the Submission Maximum Date
V_MEL_6	The MEL “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the Notification Time.

3.8 Valid Maximum Import Limits

A Maximum Import Limit (MIL) record consists of the following fields.

- A date/time from.
- A MIL level from (units of MW).
- A date/time to.
- A MIL level to (units of MW).

Rule Number	Description
V_MIL_1	The fields “MIL level from” and “MIL level to” must be integers greater than or equal to -9999MW and less than or equal to 0MW
V_MIL_2	Null fields are not allowed
V_MIL_3	The field “date/time from” must be earlier than the field “date/time to”
V_MIL_4	If the submission has been received via EDT then the MIL “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the end of the last Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has occurred at the Notification Time.
V_MIL_5	The MIL “date/time to” field must be earlier than or equal to the Submission Maximum Date.

Rule Number	Description
V_MIL_6	The MIL “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the Notification Time.

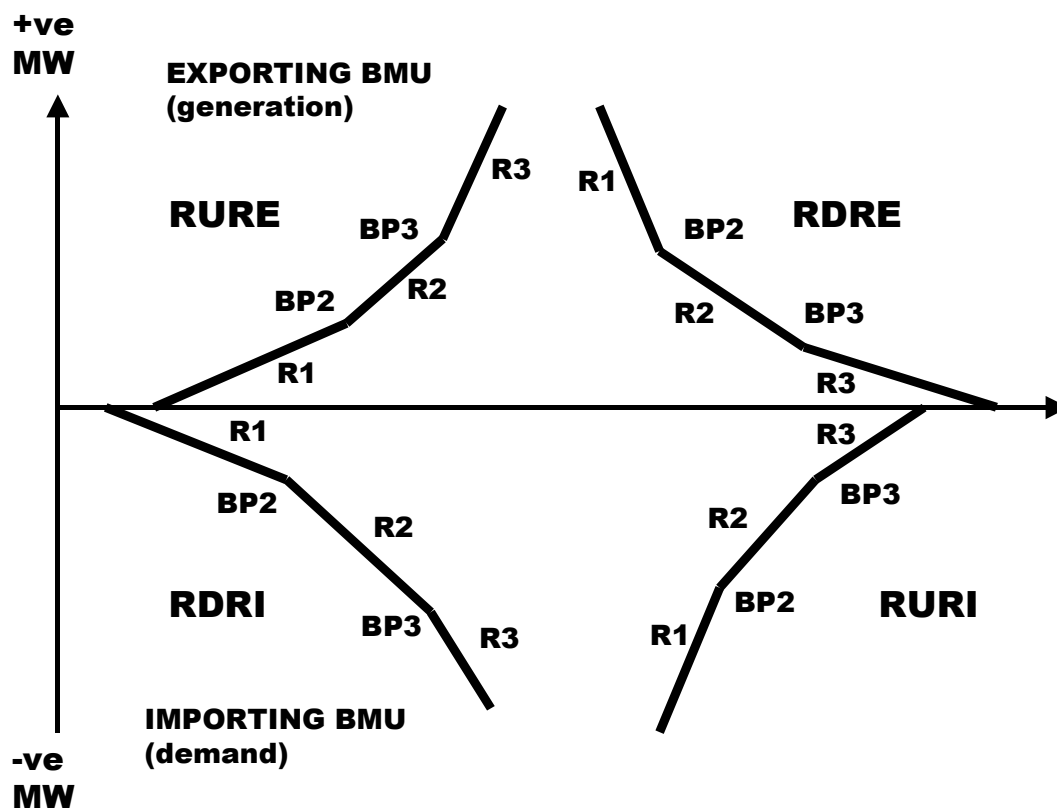
3.9 Valid Run-up and Run-down Rates

Under NETA submissions can be made for run-up and run-down rates which correspond to changes in the production and consumption of power. Hence a given BMU can have four sets of rates and breakpoints in the following way.

- A set of parameters describing run-up rates when exporting.
- A set of parameters describing run-down rates when exporting.
- A set of parameters describing run-up rates when importing.
- A set of parameters describing run-down rates when importing.

Reference 1 uses the abbreviation ^gRUR and ^gRUE for the run-up rates and the elbow points for a given BMU. The g superscripts for the run-up dynamics of an exporting BMU are described in detail but the use of this superscript for an importing BMU is less well defined (there is a simple statement that in this case g will be less than zero). Similar abbreviations are proposed for run-down dynamics.

It has proved very difficult to use the proposed negative g superscripts in a logical way and as a result this document deviates from the proposal in reference 1 and will instead use the abbreviations given below.



3.9.1 Valid Run-up Rates for an Exporting BMU

A record for the Run-up Rates of an Exporting BMU (RURE) consists of the following fields.

- Effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- First Run-up Rate (abbreviation RURE_R1, units MW/minute).
- Second Run-up Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RURE_BP2, units MW).
- Second Run-up Rate (abbreviation RURE_R2, units MW/minute).
- Third Run-up Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RURE_BP3, units MW).
- Third Run-up Rate (abbreviation RURE_R3, units MW/minute).

Rule Number	Description
V_RURE_1	<p>The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date.</p> <p>If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then these run-up rates will only be used for planning purposes.</p>

Rule Number	Description
V_RURE_2	<p>The following are the only valid combinations of rates and breakpoint fields allowed</p> <p><u>1st valid combination</u></p> <p>RURE_R1 = NOT NULL RURE_BP2 = NULL RURE_R2 = NULL RURE_BP3 = NULL RURE_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>2nd valid combination</u></p> <p>RURE_R1 = NOT NULL RURE_BP2 = NOT NULL RURE_R2 = NOT NULL RURE_BP3 = NULL RURE_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>3rd valid combination</u></p> <p>RURE_R1 = NOT NULL RURE_BP2 = NOT NULL RURE_R2 = NOT NULL RURE_BP3 = NOT NULL RURE_R3 = NOT NULL</p>
V_RURE_3	<p>If a run-up rate field is not null it must be a real number, accurate to 1 decimal place, greater than or equal to 0.2MW/minute and less than or equal to 999.0MW/minute.</p>
V_RURE_4	<p>If a run-up rate breakpoint field is not null it must be an integer greater than or equal to 1MW and less than or equal to 9999MW</p>
V_RURE_5	<p>If both run-up rate breakpoints are not null then the field “Second Run-up Rate Breakpoint” must be less than the field “Third Run-up Rate Breakpoint”</p>

3.9.2 Valid Run-down Rates for an Exporting BMU

A record for the Run-down Rates of an Exporting BMU (RDRE) consists of the following fields.

- Effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- First Run-down Rate (abbreviation RDRE_R1, units MW/minute).
- Second Run-down Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RDRE_BP2, units MW).
- Second Run-down Rate (abbreviation RDRE_R2, units MW/minute).
- Third Run-down Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RDRE_BP3, units MW).
- Third Run-down Rate (abbreviation RDRE_R3, units MW/minute).

Rule Number	Description
V_RDRE_1	<p>The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date.</p> <p>If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then these run-down rates will only be used for planning purposes.</p>

Rule Number	Description
V_RDRE_2	<p>The following are the only valid combinations of rates and breakpoint fields allowed</p> <p><u>1st valid combination</u></p> <p>RDRE_R1 = NOT NULL RDRE_BP2 = NULL RDRE_R2 = NULL RDRE_BP3 = NULL RDRE_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>2nd valid combination</u></p> <p>RDRE_R1 = NOT NULL RDRE_BP2 = NOT NULL RDRE_R2 = NOT NULL RDRE_BP3 = NULL RDRE_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>3rd valid combination</u></p> <p>RDRE_R1 = NOT NULL RDRE_BP2 = NOT NULL RDRE_R2 = NOT NULL RDRE_BP3 = NOT NULL RDRE_R3 = NOT NULL</p>
V_RDRE_3	<p>If a run-down rate field is not null it must be a real, accurate to 1 decimal place, greater than or equal to 0.2MW/minute and less than or equal to 999.0MW/minute.</p>
V_RDRE_4	<p>If a run-down rate breakpoint field is not null it must be an integer greater than or equal to 1MW and less than or equal to 9999MW</p>
V_RDRE_5	<p>If both run-down rate breakpoints are not null then the field “Second Run-down Rate Breakpoint” must be greater than the field “Third Run-down Rate Breakpoint”</p>

3.9.3 Valid Run-up Rates for an Importing BMU

A record for the Run-up Rates of an Importing BMU (RURI) consists of the following fields.

- Effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- First Run-up Rate (abbreviation RURI_R1, units MW/minute).
- Second Run-up Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RURI_BP2, units MW).
- Second Run-up Rate (abbreviation RURI_R2, units MW/minute).
- Third Run-up Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RURI_BP3, units MW).
- Third Run-up Rate (abbreviation RURI_R3, units MW/minute).

Rule Number	Description
V_RURI_1	<p>The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date.</p> <p>If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then these run-up rates will only be used for planning purposes.</p>

Rule Number	Description
V_RURI_2	<p>The following are the only valid combinations of rates and breakpoint fields allowed</p> <p><u>1st valid combination</u></p> <p>RURI_R1 = NOT NULL RURI_BP2 = NULL RURI_R2 = NULL RURI_BP3 = NULL RURI_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>2nd valid combination</u></p> <p>RURI_R1 = NOT NULL RURI_BP2 = NOT NULL RURI_R2 = NOT NULL RURI_BP3 = NULL RURI_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>3rd valid combination</u></p> <p>RURI_R1 = NOT NULL RURI_BP2 = NOT NULL RURI_R2 = NOT NULL RURI_BP3 = NOT NULL RURI_R3 = NOT NULL</p>
V_RURI_3	<p>If a run-up rate field is not null it must be a real number, accurate to 1 decimal place, greater than or equal to 0.2MW/minute and less than or equal to 999.0MW/minute.</p>
V_RURI_4	<p>If a run-up rate breakpoint field is not null it must be an integer greater than or equal to -9999MW and less than or equal to -1MW</p>
V_RURI_5	<p>If both run-up rate breakpoints are not null then the field “Second Run-up Rate Breakpoint” must be less than the field “Third Run-up Rate Breakpoint”</p>

3.9.4 Valid Run-down Rates for an Importing BMU

A record for the Run-down Rates of an Importing BMU (RDRI) consists of the following fields.

- Effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- First Run-down Rate (abbreviation RDRI_R1, units MW/minute).
- Second Run-down Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RDRI_BP2, units MW).
- Second Run-down Rate (abbreviation RDRI_R2, units MW/minute).
- Third Run-down Rate Breakpoint (abbreviation RDRI_BP3, units MW).
- Third Run-down Rate (abbreviation RDRI_R3, units MW/minute).

Rule Number	Description
V_RDRI_1	<p>The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date.</p> <p>If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then these run-down rates will only be used for planning purposes.</p>

Rule Number	Description
V_RDRI_2	<p>The following are the only valid combinations of rates and breakpoint fields allowed</p> <p><u>1st valid combination</u></p> <p>RDRI_R1 = NOT NULL RDRI_BP2 = NULL RDRI_R2 = NULL RDRI_BP3 = NULL RDRI_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>2nd valid combination</u></p> <p>RDRI_R1 = NOT NULL RDRI_BP2 = NOT NULL RDRI_R2 = NOT NULL RDRI_BP3 = NULL RDRI_R3 = NULL</p> <p><u>3rd valid combination</u></p> <p>RDRI_R1 = NOT NULL RDRI_BP2 = NOT NULL RDRI_R2 = NOT NULL RDRI_BP3 = NOT NULL RDRI_R3 = NOT NULL</p>
V_RDRI_3	If a run-down rate field is not null it must be a real, accurate to 1 decimal place, greater than or equal to 0.2MW/minute and less than or equal to 999.0MW/minute.
V_RDRI_4	If a run-down rate breakpoint field is not null it must be an integer greater than or equal to -9999MW and less than or equal to -1MW
V_RDRI_5	If both run-down rate breakpoints are not null then the field “Second Run-up Rate Breakpoint” must be greater than the field “Third Run-up Rate Breakpoint”

3.10 Valid Notice to Deviate from Zero

A Notice to Deviate from Zero (NDZ) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An NDZ value (units of minutes).

Rule Number	Description
V_NDZ_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_NDZ_2	The field “NDZ value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to 0 minutes and less than or equal to 999 minutes

3.11 Valid Notice to Deliver Offers

A Notice to Deliver Offers (NTO) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An NTO value (units of minutes).

Rule Number	Description
V_NTO_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_NTO_2	The field “NTO value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to 0 minutes and less than or equal to N minutes

3.12 Valid Notice to Deliver Bids

A Notice to Deliver Bids (NTB) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An NTB value (units of minutes).

Rule Number	Description
V_NTB_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_NTB_2	The field “NTB value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to 0 minutes and less than or equal to N minutes

3.13 Valid Minimum Zero Time

A Minimum Zero Time (MZT) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An MZT value (units of minutes).

Rule Number	Description
V_MZT_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.

Rule Number	Description
V_MZT_2	The field “MZT value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to 0 minutes and less than or equal to 999 minutes

3.14 Valid Minimum Non-Zero Time

A Minimum Non-zero Time (MNZT) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An MNZT value (units of minutes).

Rule Number	Description
V_MNZT_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_MNZT_2	The field “MNZT value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to 0 minutes and less than or equal to 999 minutes

3.15 Valid Stable Export Limit

A Stable Export Limit (SEL) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An SEL value (units of MW).

Rule Number	Description
V_SEL_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_SEL_2	The field “SEL value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to 0MW and less than or equal to 9999MW

3.16 Valid Stable Import Limit

A Stable Import Limit (SIL) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An SIL value (units of MW).

Rule Number	Description
V_SIL_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_SIL_2	The field “SIL value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to -9999MW and less than or equal to 0MW

3.17 Valid Maximum Delivery Volume

A Maximum Delivery Volume (MDV) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An MDV value (units of MWh).

Rule Number	Description
V_MDV_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_MDV_2	The field “MDV value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to U MWh and less than or equal to V MWh

3.18 Valid Maximum Delivery Period

A Maximum Delivery Period (MDP) record consists of the following fields.

- An effective time (EDT submissions use this field - the concept does not exist in EDL).
- An MDP value (units of minutes).

Rule Number	Description
V_MDP_1	The “effective time” field is only relevant to EDT submissions and can only have a value corresponding to the start date/time of a future Operational Day (note times are in GMT). The “effective time” cannot be later than the Submission Maximum Date. If the field has a valid Operational Day start date/time then this submission will only be used for planning purposes.
V_MDP_2	The field “MDP value” cannot be null and must be an integer greater than or equal to 1 minute and less than or equal to M minutes

4 CONSISTENCY

4.1 Physical Notification Consistency Rules

Physical Notification records are submitted via EDT flat files. Within an EDT file there is no implied ordering and as a result records for the same BMU cannot cover the same time period. If the records did cover the same time period it would be impossible to determine which record took precedence.

There is also a requirement that a Physical Notification for a given BMU must be submitted for every half hour period start “date/time” covered by the submission and that the records submitted must cover complete half hour periods. For example the following combination of to and from date/times is acceptable

“from date/time”	“to date/time”
2000-02-07 10:00	2000-02-07 10:15
2000-02-07 10:15	2000-02-07 10:30
2000-02-07 10:30	2000-02-07 11:00

However this combination

“from date/time”	“to date/time”
2000-02-07 10:00	2000-02-07 10:15
2000-02-07 10:16	2000-02-07 10:31
2000-02-07 10:31	2000-02-07 10:59

will fail consistency checking because there is a gap in the records between 10:15 and 10:16, the record starting at 10:16 and extending to 10:31 goes beyond the settlement half hour end time of 10:30, there is no record corresponding to the settlement period start of 10:30, and there is a gap between 10:59 and the end of the settlement period given by 11:00.

Rule Number	Description
C_PN_1	Physical Notification records, for the same BMU, with the same Notification Time must cover distinct time ranges.
C_PN_2	Physical Notification records, for the same BMU, with the same Notification Time must cover complete settlement half hour periods. In addition a sub-set of the records must have “date/time” fields corresponding to the start of each half hour period covered.

4.2 Quiescent Physical Notification Rules

The clarification comments given in section 4.1 for physical notifications are equally applicable to quiescent physical notifications.

Rule Number	Description
C_QPN_1	Quiescent Physical Notification records, for the same BMU, with the same Notification Time must cover distinct time ranges.
C_QPN_2	Quiescent Physical Notification records, for the same BMU, with the same Notification Time must cover complete settlement half hour periods. In addition a sub-set of the records must have “date/time” fields corresponding to the start of each half hour period covered.

4.3 Bid-offer Consistency Rules

A bid-offer set is defined as those bid-offer records, for a given BMU, that have the same Notification Times, the same “date/time from” fields, and the same “date/time to” fields.

Rule Number	Description
C_BOD_1	Bid-offer sets must cover distinct time ranges.
C_BOD_2	For a given bid-offer set “offer prices” submitted must not decrease as the values of the “bid-offer pair number” increases, i.e. prices must be monotonically non-decreasing
C_BOD_3	For a given bid-offer set “bid prices” submitted must not decrease as the values of the “bid-offer pair number” increases, i.e. prices must be monotonically non-decreasing
C_BOD_4	Each bid-offer set must contain bid-offer records corresponding to the “bid-offer pair numbers” +1 and -1 and for a given bid-offer set the “bid-offer pair numbers” must be continuous (with the exception that 0 is not an allowed value).
C_BOD_5	For a given bid-offer set the “offer price” must be equal to or greater than the “bid price” for each individual “bid-offer pair number”.

Rule Number	Description
C_BOD_6	For a given bid-offer set, the fields “bid-offer level from” and “bid-offer level to”, for all bid-offer pairs other than the pair with the highest positive “bid-offer pair number” and the pair with the lowest negative “bid-offer pair number”, must not be zero.

4.4 Maximum Export Limit Consistency Rules

Rule Number	Description
C_MEL_1	Maximum Export Limit records, for the same BMU, with the same Notification Time must cover distinct time ranges.

4.5 Maximum Import Limit Consistency Rules

Rule Number	Description
C_MIL_1	Maximum Import Limit records, for the same BMU, with the same Notification Time must cover distinct time ranges.

5 DEFAULTS

5.1 Default Data

It should be noted that, in general, if defaulted data is not overwritten by subsequent submissions it will become operational data. The exception to this statement is planning dynamic data which is never used to call off bid-offers in the balancing mechanism.

For each of the following data types: Physical Notifications, Quiescent Physical Notifications, Maximum Export Limit and Minimum Import Limit, there are two different defaulting rules available. However for each BMU and data type only one rule will be applied. In the absence of any request to apply a specific rule for any BMU and data type, the first rule will be applied as a matter of course, i.e. D_PN_1, D_QPN_1, D_MEL_1 or D_MIL_1, unless it relates to an External Interconnection, in which case the second rule will in the absence of any such request apply. The decision as to which rule can be applied to a specific BMU and data type is the responsibility of the system operator.

Data defaulting is applied where the submitted data is not complete for any Operational Day at the relevant time. For example, at 1999-12-06 11:00 if there were a gap in data covering a period from 1999-12-07 13:00 to 1999-12-07 14:00 (that is in the following Operational Day) then default data would be generated to fill the gap. Using the first rule, the data from 1999-12-06 13:00 to 1999-12-06 14:00 would be copied to fill the gap. This data would include all updates that had been made up to 1999-12-06 11:00 for that time period. Using the second rule (i.e. D_PN_2, D_QPN_2, D_MEL_2 or D_MIL_2), this gap would be filled with zero level data.

5.2 Defaulting and Clock change Days

For real-time systems operating twenty-four hours per day in local time, an issue exists with duplicated and missing hours as local time changes between time standards. In general, the clock change occurs in the early hours (at 01:00 GMT) on a Sunday. The nature of the Operational Day (05:00 to 05:00 local time) means that the clock change occurs towards the end of the Saturday Operational Day. As a result of the clock change, a Short Day (23hrs) occurs in spring and a Long Day (25hrs) occurs in autumn.

On the basis of these assumptions, the following table describes the mechanism used to generate default data where gaps exist in the data submitted. The table defines the mechanism for each of the Operational Days before, during and after each clock change. The last column defines, for each day, the source of data for any gaps in that Operational Day for which defaulting is done. Note that all times shown in the table are in local time.

The method adopted preserves the local time profiles for data from Operational Days before to those after the Operational Day in which the clock change falls. However, on the clock change Operational Days themselves, there is a shift in data for part of the day. In the case of the spring clock change, periods after the clock change are shifted one hour later according to local time. In the case of the autumn clock change, periods before the clock change are shifted one hour later according to local time.

Clock Change	Operational Day	Day Type	When Defaulted	Default Mechanism
Spring	Friday	GMT	11:00 Thursday	Copy data from period 24 hours earlier
	Saturday	Short Day	11:00 Friday	Copy data from period 24 hours earlier
	Sunday	BST	11:00 Saturday	For periods from 05:00 to 04:00: Copy data from period 23 ²⁴ hours earlier For periods from 04:00 to 05:00: Copy data from period 47 hours earlier
Autumn	Friday	BST	11:00 Thursday	Copy data from period 24 hours earlier
	Saturday	Long Day	11:00 Friday	Copy data from period 25 hours earlier
	Sunday	GMT	11:00 Saturday	Copy data from period 24 hours earlier

5.3 Default Rule for Physical Notifications

Rule Number	Description
D_PN_1	Day ahead Physical Notifications must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time. If no Physical Notification submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 the data for the current Operational Day will be copied forward to fill gaps in the next Operational Day.
D_PN_2	Day ahead Physical Notifications must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time. If no Physical Notification submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 a zero profile will be applied to fill gaps in data for the next Operational Day.

N.B. Either D_PN_1 or D_PN_2 will be applied for each BMU.

5.4 Default Rule for Quiescent Physical Notifications

Rule Number	Description
D_QPN_1	Day ahead Quiescent Physical Notifications must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time. If no Quiescent Physical Notification submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 the data for the current Operational Day will be copied forward to fill gaps in the next Operational Day.
D_QPN_2	Day ahead Quiescent Physical Notifications must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time. If no Quiescent Physical Notification submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 a zero profile will be applied to fill gaps in data for the next Operational Day.

N.B. Either D_QPN_1 or D_QPN_2 will be applied for each BMU.

5.5 Default Rule for Maximum Export Limit

Rule Number	Description
D_MEL_1	Day ahead Maximum Export Limits must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time. If no Maximum Export Limit submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 the data for the current Operational Day will be copied forward to fill gaps in the next Operational Day.
D_MEL_2	Day ahead Maximum Export Limits must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time. If no Maximum Export Limit submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 a zero profile will be applied to fill gaps in data for the next Operational Day.

N.B. Either D_MEL_1 or D_MEL_2 will be applied for each BMU.

5.6 Default Rule for Maximum Import Limit

Rule Number	Description
D_MIL_1	<p>Day ahead Maximum Import Limits must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time.</p> <p>If no Maximum Import Limit submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 the data for the current Operational Day will be copied forward to fill gaps in the next Operational Day.</p>
D_MIL_2	<p>Day ahead Maximum Import Limits must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time.</p> <p>If no Maximum Import Limit submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 a zero profile will be applied to fill gaps in data for the next Operational Day</p>

N.B. Either D_MIL_1 or D_MIL_2 will be applied for each BMU.

5.7 Default Rule for Planning Dynamic Data

Rule Number	Description
D_PLAN_1	<p>The following planning dynamic data must be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time,</p> <p>RURE, RDRE, RURI, RDRI, NDZ, NTO, NTB, MZT, MNZT, SEL, SIL, MDV and MDP.</p> <p>This data will only be used for planning purposes.</p> <p>In the event that any data item from the above list has not been submitted the previous days value for that planning data item will be copied forward and used for planning purposes</p>

Note that there is no default rule for operational dynamic data. The last submitted value always applies and in the absence of any submissions the value given during BMU commissioning will be used.

5.8 Default Rules for Bid-Offer Data

Rule Number	Description
D_BOD_1	<p>Day ahead bid-offer data may be submitted for every BMU by 11:00 local time.</p> <p>If no bid-offer submission, or a partial submission, has been made by 11:00 the data for the current Operational Day will be copied forward to fill gaps in the next Operational Day.</p>

APPENDIX A: CLARIFICATION OF GATE CLOSURE AND SUBMISSION MAXIMUM DATE

The concepts of Gate Closure and Submission Maximum Date are used throughout this document and are of central importance when applying some of the rules given. This appendix expands the explanations given in section 1.3.

Data submitted is time stamped with the time when a transfer to the NGC system is complete – this is known as the Notification Time. This Notification Time is used to define Gate Closure and the Submission Maximum Date for the data within the submission.

A.1 Gate Closure

As an example of Gate Closure and the Gate Closure Period consider a submission which has a Notification Time of 2000-03-03 10:00. Consider how the validation rule V_PN_4 would be applied. This rule states that the Physical Notification “date/time from” field must be later than or equal to the end of the last Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has occurred at the Notification Time.

For this Notification Time the last Gate Closure occurred at 2000-03-03 10:00. We take the Gate Closure Period as 1 hour. This latest Gate Closure therefore occurs for the Settlement Period commencing one hour after this time, i.e. 2000-03-03 11:00. Thus, the end of the Settlement Period for which Gate Closure has occurred is 2000-03-03 11:30. As a result all Physical Notifications in this submission must have a “date/time from” field with date/times later than or equal to 2000-03-03 11:30.

Because Gate Closure is always on a half-hour period the same date/times apply for submissions with Notification Times up to 2000-03-03 10:30. So if a submission had a Notification Time of 2000-03-03 10:29 the values quoted in the last paragraph would still apply.

However for a submission with a Notification Time of 2000-03-03 10:30, the most recent Gate Closure would be at 2000-03-03 10:30 and all times quoted above would increase by 30 minutes.

A.2 Submission Maximum Date

The following tables provide examples of the calculation of the Submission Maximum Date.

Note that Notification Times and the Submission Maximum Date should be used in the GMT time convention as they relate to data in a submission which is always in GMT.

However it is easier to think in local time and then convert to GMT because the concept of a Submission Maximum Date is related to the Operational Day which runs from 05:00 to 05:00 local time.

The following table gives examples of the calculation of the Submission Maximum Date over a spring clock change on 2000-03-26.

Notification Times			Days Added	Submission Maximum Date		
Date	Local Time	GMT		Date	Local Time	GMT
2000-03-20	10:59	10:59	4	2000-03-25	05:00	05:00
2000-03-20	11:00	11:00	5	2000-03-26	05:00	04:00
2000-03-24	03:59	03:59	5	2000-03-29	05:00	04:00
2000-03-24	04:00	04:00	5	2000-03-29	05:00	04:00
2000-03-24	04:59	04:59	5	2000-03-29	05:00	04:00
2000-03-24	05:00	05:00	4	2000-03-29	05:00	04:00
2000-03-24	10:59	10:59	4	2000-03-29	05:00	04:00
2000-03-24	11:00	11:00	5	2000-03-30	05:00	04:00
2000-03-25	03:59	03:59	5	2000-03-30	05:00	04:00
2000-03-25	04:00	04:00	5	2000-03-30	05:00	04:00
2000-03-25	04:59	04:59	5	2000-03-30	05:00	04:00
2000-03-25	05:00	05:00	4	2000-03-30	05:00	04:00
2000-03-25	10:59	10:59	4	2000-03-30	05:00	04:00
2000-03-25	11:00	11:00	5	2000-03-31	05:00	04:00
2000-03-26	03:59	02:59	5	2000-03-31	05:00	04:00
2000-03-26	04:00	03:00	5	2000-03-31	05:00	04:00
2000-03-26	04:59	03:59	5	2000-03-31	05:00	04:00
2000-03-26	05:00	04:00	4	2000-03-31	05:00	04:00
2000-03-26	10:59	09:59	4	2000-03-31	05:00	04:00
2000-03-26	11:00	10:00	5	2000-04-01	05:00	04:00

DOCUMENT STATUS

Template Version 3.0

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION REFERENCE

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AMENDMENT RECORD

Issue	Draft	Date	Author	Description of changes
7	1	3/11/03	RGD	Replace Generation Capacity with Connection Entry Capacity or equivalent.
6	1	19/11/02	RDG	Introduce D_PN_2, D_QPN_1, D_MEL_1, D_MIL_1 as alternative rules for data defaulting. Modify Gate Closure parameter from 3.5 to 1 hours
5		19/12/00	DJB	Include comments from internal review.
5	1	06/12/00	DJB	Include notes on how clock change affects defaulting rules and other clarifications. Removed rules: D_BOD_2; D_BOD_3; D_BOD_4. NGC Events: 2540, 2539, 2744
4		24/05/00	JMW	Included comments from internal reviews. Added new rule C_BOD_6. Added clarification for rule V_GEN_5 and V_BOD_6
4	1	17/05/00	MBD	Included new rules V_GEN_5, V_MEL_6 and V_MIL_6. Added clarification for rule C_BOD_4.
3		14/03/00	MBD	Final comments included before issued
2		10/02/00	MBD	Final changes before release to PDO
1		28/01/00	MBD	Included final internal review comments

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