Balancing Services Adjustment Data

Methodology Statement

Version Date: ~~05~~1st~~th~~ April~~November~~ 2011~~09~~

Version Control

Date	Version No.	Notes
20.3.01	1.0	Initial version
10.4.01	1.1	Revision to include price adjusters for reserve option fees
24.9.01	1.2	Revision to incorporate implementation of P8 and P18 within the BSC. Effective in respect of Settlement Days from and including 25 September 2001
28.3.02	2.0	Revision to incorporate implementation of P48 within the BSC. Effective in respect of Settlement Days from and including 2 April 2002.
25.3.03	2.1	Revision to incorporate implementation of P74/P78 within the BSC. Effective in respect of Settlement Days from and including [Date to be coincident with P74/P78 Implementation]
24.10.03	3.0	Revision to amend the allocation of standing reserve option fees
28.11.03	3.1	Revision to incorporate changes associated with Maximum Generation Service.
01.01.05	3.2	Revisions to incorporate changes relating to BETTA
15.07.05	3.3	Revisions to incorporate changes as a result of CAP076: Treatment of System to Generating Intertripping Schemes
01.11.06	4.0	Revisions to incorporate changes as a result of

		BM Start-Up service
22.01.07	**4.1**	**Revisions to update the Standing Reserve Weighting Factors and to clarify the treatment of Supplemental Standing Reserve in the BPA calculation**
01.04.07	**4.2**	**Revisions to incorporate Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) and to publish STOR weighting factors on National Grid's industry information website**
05.11.09	**5**	**Revisions to incorporate changes as a result of P217A: Revised Tagging Process and Calculation of Cash Out, Cap144: Emergency Instruction to emergency de-energise, and to incorporate Commercial Intertrip volmes**
01.04.11	**6**	**Revision following annual review**

This Statement has been developed in consultation with the Authority. The Statement may only be modified in accordance with the processes set out in Standard Condition C16 of the Transmission Licence. Where we buy, sell or acquire any relevant balancing services of a kind or under a mechanism which is not covered by this Statement then we shall promptly seek to establish a revised Statement covering such balancing services and/or mechanisms in accordance with the relevant provisions of Standard Condition C16 of the Transmission Licence.

In the event that it is necessary to modify this Statement in advance of issuing an updated version of this document, then this will be done by issuing a supplement to this Statement.

The latest version of this document is available, together with the relevant change marked version (if any), electronically from the National Grid Website;

http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Electricity/Balancing/transmissionlicensestatements/

~~http://www.nationalgridinfo.co.uk/balancing/mn_transmission.html~~

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CONTENTS

PART A: INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose of Document

This document sets out the Balancing Services Adjustment Data methodology which National Grid Electricity Transmission plc is required to establish in accordance with Standard Condition C16 of the Transmission Licence. The purpose of this Statement is to set out the information on relevant balancing services that will be taken into account under the Balancing and Settlement Code for the purposes of determining Imbalance Price(s).

In the event that it is necessary to modify this Statement in advance of issuing an updated version of this document, then this will be done by issuing a supplement to this Statement.

This Statement has been developed in consultation with the Authority. The Statement may only be modified in accordance with the processes set out in Standard Condition C16 of the Transmission Licence. Where we buy, sell or acquire any relevant balancing services of a kind or under a mechanism which is not covered by this Statement, we shall promptly seek to establish a revised Statement covering such balancing services and/or mechanisms in accordance with the relevant provisions of Standard Condition C16 of the Transmission Licence.

The Statement makes reference to a number of definitions contained in the Grid Code and Balancing and Settlement Code. In the event that any of the relevant provisions in the Grid Code or Balancing and Settlement Code are amended it may become necessary for us to modify the Statement in order that it remains consistent with the Grid Code or Balancing and Settlement Code.

In any event, where our statutory obligations or the provisions of the Grid Code are considered inconsistent with any part of this Statement, the relevant statutory obligation and/or Grid Code provision will take precedence.

Unless defined in this Statement, terms used herein shall have the same meanings given to them in the Transmission Licence, the Grid Code and/or the Balancing and Settlement Code as the case may be.

PART B: BALANCING SERVICES ADJUSTMENT DATA ('BSAD')

2. The Balancing Service Adjustment Data ('BSAD') variables

The Balancing Service Adjustment Data ('BSAD') is used as part of the electricity imbalance price calculation specified in section T, paragraphs 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 of the Balancing and Settlement Code. Section Q Paragraph 6.3.2 of the Balancing and Settlement Code specifies the BSAD data for each settlement period as:

(a) the number of Balancing Services Adjustment Actions;
(b) for each Balancing Services Adjustment Action;
    i. the Balancing Services Adjustment Volume;
    ii. the Balancing Service Adjustment Cost; and
    iii. Whether the Balancing Service is SO Flagged;
(c) Buy Price Adjuster;
(d) Sell Price Adjuster.

3. Balancing Service Adjustment Actions

Any relevant balancing service, taken outside the Balancing Mechanism, will be provided through BSAD as a Balancing Service Adjustment Action.

For each balancing service provided as a Balancing Service Adjustment Action, the energy bought or sold in MWh and the cost paid for each service in £ will be included. Each Balancing Service Adjustment Action will also be accompanied by an identifier indicating whether the balancing service was used for system management reasons. The System Management Action Flagging methodology statement describes the process National Grid will use to identify whether Balancing Service Adjustment Actions were used for system management reasons.

3.1. Balancing services included within Balancing Service Adjustment Actions

Balancing services are defined in the Procurement Guidelines which National Grid is required to establish in accordance with Standard Condition C16 of the Transmission Licence. The purpose of the Procurement Guidelines is to set out the kinds of balancing services which National Grid may be interested in purchasing in the role of System Operator, together with the mechanisms by which National Grid envisages purchasing such balancing services.

Balancing Service Adjustment Actions may include, but are not limited to, the following balancing services:

Forward Contracts

The costs and volumes of the following balancing services will be included as Balancing Service Adjustment Actions:

- energy related products
- pre gate balancing transactions ('PGBTs'); and
- system-to-system services (including services from Interconnectors, Constraint Management & Balancing service and Emergency Assistance service)

All system-to-system services will be included within BSAD as individual Balancing Service Adjustment Actions, except in circumstances where multiple system-to-system actions, initiated by the same party are taken within a particular settlement period on a particular interconnector from a particular service. In such cases, these services will be provided as a single Balancing Service Adjustment Action and consequently, the

volume and cost of these services will be aggregated. This reflects the current contractual arrangements.

Below is an example of single aggregated situation. Note that this example is for illustration purposes only.

1. National Grid sells 50MWh in settlement period 10 over the French link at a price of £50/MWh from the Constraint Management & Balancing Service.
2. National Grid later buys 75MWh in settlement period 10 over the French link at a price of £60/MWh from the Constraint Management & Balancing Service.

The output from this example to the Balancing Service Adjustment Actions is as follows;
75MWh - 50MWh = 25MWh
The Balancing Service Adjustment Volume = 25MWh

25MWh * £60/MWh = £1500
The Balancing Service Adjustment Cost = £1500

Maximum Generation

This service is for a non-firm provision of energy, above generators Maximum Export Level (MEL), called upon after gate closure. Contracts for Maximum Generation are utilisation based only. National Grid will estimate volume and associated cost of the service and will include this estimate in a re-submission of BSAD to the Settlement Administration Agent (SAA) for use in the calculation of the Interim Information Settlement Run. Actual energy delivered, and the associated cost of provision, will not be known until BM Unit Metered Volume (QM_{ij}), as defined within the BSC, are available following the Interim Information Run. National Grid will provide final volumes and costs associated with Maximum Generation Services as soon as practicable, but in any case prior to the Initial Settlement Run.

Emergency Deenergisation Instructions

In certain circumstances, it may be necessary for National Grid to take Emergency Deenergisation Instructions. Such actions will be taken in accordance with Section 5.2 of the CUSC for the purpose of de-synchronising and de-energising Generating Unit(s). The volume for inclusion in BSAD will be calculated as the expected energy delivered up to the 'wall'[1].

However, as payment for such actions are administered through the CUSC and are consequently not open to the 'pay as bid' approach of the Balancing Mechanism, such actions will be treated as an unpriced.

System-to-Generator Operational Intertripping

System-to-Generator Operational Intertripping service results, in certain circumstances, in the automatic tripping of Generating Unit(s). The contract details associated with a System-to-Generator Operational Intertripping Scheme are contained in section 4.2A of the CUSC and Appendix F3 of a generator's Bilateral Connection Agreement. The volume for inclusion in BSAD will be calculated as the expected energy delivered (SE_{sj}) in accordance with the methodology outlined within the ABSVD Methodology Statement, where service s is System-to-Generator Operational Intertripping. The volume for such balancing services will be included within BSAD as Balancing Service Adjustment Actions. However this service is not paid on a £/MWh basis and therefore the volume will be unpriced.

Commercial Intertrip

The commercial intertrip service may, in certain circumstances, result in the automatic tripping of Generating Units(s). The volume for inclusion in

BSAD will be calculated as the expected energy delivered up to the wall. However, the energy volume provided through BSAD will be unpriced as the service is not contracted on a £/MWh basis.

4. Price Adjuster

Where National Grid pays option fees to either, facilitate access to MW capacity within the Balancing Mechanism or to facilitate the withdrawal of MW capacity from the Balancing Mechanism, such fees will be represented through the Price Adjusters. Specifically, fees paid to facilitate additional MW capacity will be represented through the Buy Price Adjuster and fees paid to facilitate the withdrawal of MW capacity through the Sell Price Adjuster.

4.1 Buy Price Adjuster ('BPA')

The formula below illustrates how the costs associated with such option fees are converted into a £/MWh figure.

$$BPA_j = \frac{[((\sum SC) * wf_j) + (\sum RC_j) + (\sum FC_j)}{(cS_j + cR_j + cF_j)]} + \sum \frac{(BC}{cB)}$$

SC = cost of purchases of STOR option fees for the relevant day (£)

wf_j[2] = relevant STOR weighting factor as set out in Appendix A

RC_j = cost of purchases of firm regulating reserve option fees (£)

FC_j = cost of purchases of Forward Contract option fees (£)

cS_j = capability of STOR contracts for the relevant settlement period (MWh)

cR_j = capability of firm regulating reserve contracts for the relevant settlement period (MWh)

cF_j = capability of Forward contracts for the relevant settlement period (MWh)

[1] The 'wall' means up to the end of the Balancing Mechanism Window Period

[2] The j notation indicates the variable is directly related to the settlement period

BC = cost of BM StartUp instructions to minute t (£)

cB = volume capability of BM StartUp instructions over the defined BPA period to minute t (MWh)

BMStartUp Time = all minutes associated with BM StartUp instruction

For the avoidance of doubt, if the denominator of BPA is zero in any settlement period, then BPA will be set to zero in that period.

4.1.1. Balancing services included within the Buy Price Adjuster

The Buy Price Adjuster may include, but is not limited to, the following balancing services:

Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR)

In these contracts National Grid will pay option fees either in £/h or £/MWh for service availability during specific half-hour periods. Utilisation payments for participants within the Balancing Mechanism will be dealt with automatically via the BM and will feed into the energy imbalance price calculation via the acceptance of an Offer. Utilisation payments for non-BM participants will be made via a separate balancing services contract payment.

STOR Option Fees feed into the calculation of BPA and will be allocated into specific settlement periods in accordance with the weighting factors set out in Appendix A.

BM Start-Up

The BM Start-Up service allows National Grid to access energy from BM Units that would not otherwise have run and are unable to start-up within BM timescales on the day. Firm payments for this service are made on a £/h basis, to remunerate the costs of preparing a BMU to start up and synchronise within BM timescales.

The costs incurred in creating additional reserve availability will feed into the calculation of BPA, and will be allocated into the periods where the requirement exists (as identified by National Grid at the time of instruction). As National Grid's reserve requirements vary with lead-time, the accrual of costs will need to take account of the amount of reserve that these costs are being incurred to meet, at the relevant lead-time.

For the avoidance of doubt, the costs will not feed into the BPA calculation in circumstances where National Grid uses BM Start-Up services for system management reasons (as defined within the System Management Action Flagging Methodology Statement).

Regulating Reserve

For firm provision of this service National Grid will pay option fees with any utilisation fees being fixed via agreement of BM Offers.

Firm Regulating Reserve option payments for increasing generation or reducing demand will feed into the calculation of the BPA. This will be calculated by dividing the total option fee in any settlement period by the total contracted capability.
Similarly any option payments for reducing generation or increasing demand (negative reserve) will feed into the calculation of the SPA.

4.1.2. Worked Example – Buy Price Adjuster

This example shows how options fees paid by National Grid for balancing services are reflected within the Buy Price Adjuster. This example is illustrative only, for the purposes of demonstrating how BPA is calculated.

The example;

- STOR contracts

  Total STOR option cost for the day = £1000

  SC = £1000

  STOR weighting factor for the settlement period = 0.06

  wf_j = 0.06

  Declared STOR capability for the settlement period = 20MWh

  cS_j = 20MWh
- No firm Regulating Reserve contracts have been purchased

  RC_j = £0

  cR_j = 0MWh
- No Forward contract option fees have been purchased

  FC_j = £0

  cF_j = 0MWh
- BM Start-Up

  BM Start-Up cost = £2000 / hr

  Period unit is warmed = 8hrs

  BC = £2000 * 8hrs

  BC = £16000

  Generator capacity = 250MW

  Requirement period = 4hrs

  cB = 250MW * 4hrs

  cB = 1000MWh

$$BPA_j = \frac{[((\sum SC) * wf_j) + (\sum RC_j) + (\sum FC_j)}{(cS_j + cR_j + cF_j)]} + \sum_{t \in StartUpTime} \frac{BC}{cB}$$

$$BPA_j = \frac{[(((£1000) * 0.06) + £0 + £0}{(20MWh + 0MWh + 0MWh)]} + \sum_{t \in StartUpTime} \frac{£16000}{1000MWh}$$

$$BPA_j = £3/MWh + £16/MWh$$

$$BPA_j = £19/MWh$$

4.2. Sell Price Adjuster ('SPA')

The formula below illustrates how the costs associated with such option fees are converted into a £/MWh figure.

$$SPA_j = \frac{(\sum NC_j + \sum FC_j)}{(cN_j + cF_j)]}$$

NC_j = cost of negative reserve option fees (£)

FC_j = cost of purchases of Forward Contract option fees (£)

cN_j = capability of negative reserve (MWh)

cF_j = capability of Forward contracts (MWh)

For the avoidance of doubt, if the denominator of SPA is zero in any settlement period, then SPA will be set to zero in that period.

4.2.1. Worked Example – Sell Price Adjuster

This example shows how options fees paid by National Grid for particular balancing services are provided through the Sell Price Adjuster. This example is illustrative only, for the purposes of demonstrating how SPA is calculated.

The example;

- Forward contracts option fees

  Option fees purchased for 15 settlement periods

  Total option fees of £3000 to withdraw 150MWh per settlement period

  cF = 150MWh

  Aggregated cost of forward contract option fees per settlement period

  = £3000 / 15

  = £200

  FC = £200

$$SPA_j = \frac{(\sum NC_j + \sum FC_j)}{(cN_j + cF_j)]}$$

$$SPA_j = \frac{(£0 + £200)}{(0MWh + (-150MWh))}$$

$$SPA_j = -£1.333/MWh$$

PART C: BSAD Submission

5. BSAD Provision

BSAD will be submitted in accordance with section Q, Paragraph 6.3 of the Balancing and Settlement Code. In outline this entails the submission of BSAD to the Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent (BMRA) at or before 5pm each day to cover the 24 hour period from half-hour ending 00:30 to half-hour ending 24:00 for the following day. BSAD amendments for previous periods will also be included in the submission.

This initial submission of BSAD to the BMRA will include the Balancing Service Adjustment Actions, BPA and SPA for each settlement period.

The costs and volumes of System-to-System services, Maximum Generation services, Emergency Deenergisation Instructions, System-to-Generator Operational Intertrips and Commercial Intertrips will be included in a post event re-submission(s) of BSAD as described in section 7.

BSAD will also be published on the National Grid Website

BSAD will also be submitted on a reasonable endeavours basis to the BMRA on a half hourly basis as soon as possible after Gate Closure. In the event that the half hourly data is not available, then the day ahead submission will prevail.

6. Basis of BSAD

The calculation of the BSAD will be performed on the following basis:

- Reserve availability will be calculated on the basis of week ahead submissions of availability from service providers;
- If no week ahead submission is received from a service provider then zero availability of that contract will be assumed in the calculation of BPA; and
- Any forward contracts struck prior to the submission of BSAD at 5pm at the day-ahead stage will be included. Best endeavours will be employed to include all the contracts that have been entered into prior to 5pm.

7. Re-submission of BSAD

The BSAD will be re-submitted, if required, post event to cover:

- The correction of any errors in the original submission made at 5pm at the Day Ahead stage;
- Adjustments to any of the variables to account for any forward contracts entered into between the day ahead and real time that were not included in the original submission;
- Inclusion of any System-to-System services;
- Inclusion of any Maximum Generation Service volumes and payments;
- Inclusion of any Emergency Deenergisation Instruction volumes; and
- Inclusion of any System-to-Generator Operational Intertripping volumes; and
- Inclusion of any Commercial intertrip volumes.

Any of these circumstances could result in revisions to any of the variables within BSAD and hence SBP and SSP.

If re-submission of BSAD is required, for any of the reasons above, then National Grid will endeavour to do this in sufficient time to allow the

revised variables to be included in the calculation of SSP and SBP in the Interim Information Settlement Run.

Appendix A: Calculation and Publication of Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) Weighting Factors

1. What are the weighting factors?

The calculation of BPA uses a set of weighting factors to allocate daily Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) availability fees into settlement periods within the day. This Appendix describes the methodology for calculating these weighting factors.

The purpose of the weighting factors is to allocate reserve availability costs into availability windows according to the likely pattern of utilisation, determined from previous experience of reserve utilisation.

2. Key steps in the calculation of the weighting factors

National Grid will calculate the weighting factors as described below:

a) As part of the STOR service, National Grid will set out the seasons and availability windows as follows:

i. The current year will be divided into seasons in order to cater for the varying reserve utilisation pattern across the year. The duration of each season may change from time to time and National Grid will publish this information on its industry information website (http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Electricity/Balancing/tenderreports/).

ii. Each season will be divided into Working Days (including Saturdays) and Non-working Days (Sundays and most Bank Holidays) in order to account for the varying reserve utilisation pattern within the week. Each day type (Working Day, Non-working Day) will be further

divided into periods ('Availability Windows') of likely reserve utilisation; the Availability Windows will form the basis for allocating the weighted costs of STOR option fees.

b) National Grid will compile the data on STOR utilisation from the previous year in order to determine a pattern of likely utilisation for the current year (1 April - 31 March); this data will consist of delivery of reserve from both BM and Non-BM Units where availability was procured to provide the STOR service.
However, data from the previous 2 years will be used where National Grid determines that the previous year provides insufficient data to determine a pattern of likely use.

c) The STOR data from the previous year will be categorised by season and by day type. For example, for 6 seasons and 2 day types, there will be 12 categories (season / day type combinations) of STOR data.

d) For a given category in the current year, an aggregate STOR volume (MWh) will be determined for a given settlement period, which will be the sum of the STOR utilisation volumes (MWh) from all such settlement periods in the relevant category from the previous year. For example, the aggregate STOR volume for settlement period 1 for Working Days in season 1 will be the sum of STOR volumes in the first settlement period of all Working Days in season 1. Similarly, the aggregate STOR volumes will be determined for the remaining settlement periods in order to determine the volumetric utilisation profile for a given season and day type combination.

e) The process outlined in item (d) will be repeated for the remaining categories, resulting in one volumetric profile for each season and day type combination. For example, for 6 seasons and 2 day types, there will be12 such profiles.

f) Each volumetric profile will be superimposed on the relevant Availability Windows for the current year (step a(ii)). In order to ensure 100% cost allocation within the Availability Windows, any volumetric data falling outside the Availability Windows will be set to zero.

i. If no historical utilisation data exists for one or more settlement periods within the Availability Window for the current year, the volumetric data for such settlement period(s) will be set to zero.

ii. If no historical utilisation data exists in the entire window (e.g. if a new availability window is introduced), National Grid will take into account historical utilisation of other balancing services and assess its appropriateness in the calculation of the weighting factors.

g) For each volumetric profile, the volume (V_j) of STOR utilised in each settlement period 'j' (within the Availability Windows for the current year) will be added together to determine the total volume (V_T) of STOR utilised within the day.

h) The weighting factor (WF_j) for each settlement period 'j' within the day will be derived as:

$$WF_j\ (\%) = V_j / V_T * 100$$

i) Steps (g) and (h) will be repeated for each season, resulting in two sets of weighting factors ($WFwd_i$ for working days and $WFnwd_i$ for non-working days) for the relevant season. A general form of the output from this process (for one season) is shown in Table 1 below. Table 1 also shows that, for each day type, the weighting factors will add up to 100% thus ensuring 100% allocation of the daily STOR option fees.

Table 1

Format for Weighting Factors

	Weighting Factors for Season 1	
Settlement Period	**Working Days (%)**	**Non-Working Days (%)**
1	$WFwd_1$	$WFnwd_1$
2	$WFwd_2$	$WFnwd_2$
3	$WFwd_3$	$WFnwd_3$
4	$WFwd_4$	$WFnwd_4$
5	$WFwd_5$	$WFnwd_5$
6	$WFwd_6$	$WFnwd_6$
7	$WFwd_7$	$WFnwd_7$
8	$WFwd_8$	$WFnwd_8$
9	$WFwd_9$	$WFnwd_9$
10	$WFwd_{10}$	$WFnwd_{10}$
11	$WFwd_{11}$	$WFnwd_{11}$
12	$WFwd_{12}$	$WFnwd_{12}$
13	$WFwd_{13}$	$WFnwd_{13}$
14	$WFwd_{14}$	$WFnwd_{14}$
15	$WFwd_{15}$	$WFnwd_{15}$
16	$WFwd_{16}$	$WFnwd_{16}$
17	$WFwd_{17}$	$WFnwd_{17}$
18	$WFwd_{18}$	$WFnwd_{18}$
19	$WFwd_{19}$	$WFnwd_{19}$
20	$WFwd_{20}$	$WFnwd_{20}$
21	$WFwd_{21}$	$WFnwd_{21}$
22	$WFwd_{22}$	$WFnwd_{22}$
23	$WFwd_{23}$	$WFnwd_{23}$
24	$WFwd_{24}$	$WFnwd_{24}$
25	$WFwd_{25}$	$WFnwd_{25}$
26	$WFwd_{26}$	$WFnwd_{26}$
27	$WFwd_{27}$	$WFnwd_{27}$
28	$WFwd_{28}$	$WFnwd_{28}$
29	$WFwd_{29}$	$WFnwd_{29}$
30	$WFwd_{30}$	$WFnwd_{30}$
31	$WFwd_{31}$	$WFnwd_{31}$
32	$WFwd_{32}$	$WFnwd_{32}$
33	$WFwd_{33}$	$WFnwd_{33}$
34	$WFwd_{34}$	$WFnwd_{34}$
35	$WFwd_{35}$	$WFnwd_{35}$
36	$WFwd_{36}$	$WFnwd_{36}$
37	$WFwd_{37}$	$WFnwd_{37}$
38	$WFwd_{38}$	$WFnwd_{38}$
39	$WFwd_{39}$	$WFnwd_{39}$
40	$WFwd_{40}$	$WFnwd_{40}$
41	$WFwd_{41}$	$WFnwd_{41}$
42	$WFwd_{42}$	$WFnwd_{42}$
43	$WFwd_{43}$	$WFnwd_{43}$
44	$WFwd_{44}$	$WFnwd_{44}$
45	$WFwd_{45}$	$WFnwd_{45}$
46	$WFwd_{46}$	$WFnwd_{46}$
47	$WFwd_{47}$	$WFnwd_{47}$
48	$WFwd_{48}$	$WFnwd_{48}$
Total	**100%**	**100%**

j) A complete set of weighting factors for all seasons and day types will be derived, and summarised, in a similar format to Table 1.

k) National Grid will endeavour to update the weighting factors on a rolling basis using previous year's STOR utilisation data. However, the timing and frequency of updates will depend on the availability of previous year's STOR utilisation data.

l) National Grid will update the weighting factors periodically in order to ensure that they reflect the changes in utilisation pattern, and will endeavour to do so at least one month in advance of the relevant season to which the weighting factors apply. For example, for the seasons falling in the period from April to October in a given year, the weighting factors will be updated by the end of February in the same calendar year, and, for the seasons falling in the period from October to April, the weighting factors will be updated by the end of August.

m) In exceptional circumstances, if the weighting factors have not been revised, National Grid will use the prevailing weighting factors for the calculation of BPA.

3. Publication of the Weighting Factors

i. National Grid will publish the weighting factors on its industry information web site (http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Electricity/Balancing/) as soon as these are available. The timing of publication of the weighting factors will depend on the availability of the historical data used in the determination of the weighting factors.

ii. The weighting factors will be published at least one month in advance of the relevant seasons to which the weighting factors apply.