

ISG187-SPAR

REPORTING ON OCTOBER 2016

ISSUE 13 – PUBLISHED 22 NOVEMBER 2016

SYSTEM PRICE ANALYSIS REPORT

The System Prices Analysis Report (SPAR) provides a monthly update on price calculations. It is published by the [Market Analysis Team](#) to the Imbalance Settlement Group (ISG) and on the ELEXON Website ahead of the monthly ISG meeting.

This report provides data and analysis specific to System Prices and the Balancing Mechanism¹. It demonstrates out-turn prices and the data used to derive the prices. The data is a combination of II and SF Settlement Runs.

In addition to the SPAR, a post-implementation review will be published for changes under Modification P305 'Electricity Balancing Significant Code Review Developments'.

1 SYSTEM PRICES AND LENGTH

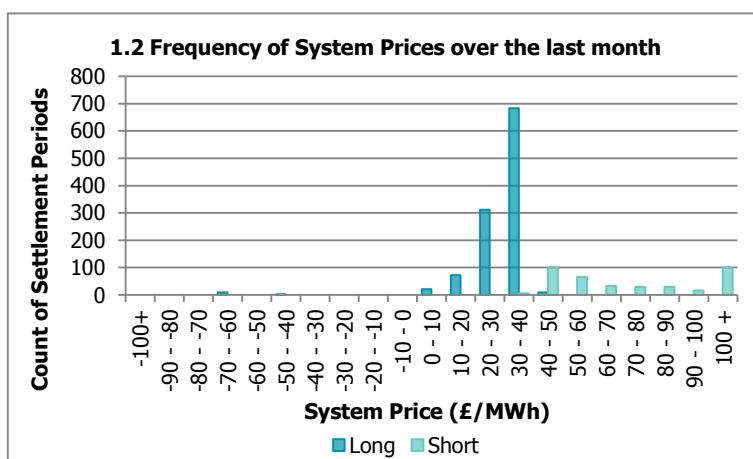
This report covers the month of October. Where available, data uses the latest Settlement Run (in most cases 'II' or 'SF').

In this report we distinguish between a 'long' and a 'short' market when analysing System Prices because the price calculation differs between two scenarios. When the market is long, System Prices will be based predominantly on the System Operator's 'sell' actions such as Accepted Bids. When the market is short, System Prices will instead be based predominantly on the System Operator's 'buy' actions. In October there was a high standard deviation in the System Price when the market was short. The short market average price was £90.03/MWh with prices ranging from £36.96/MWh to the highest price under P305 so far, reaching £843.10/MWh.

Graph 1.2 shows the distribution of System Prices across Settlement Periods in the last month when the market was long and short. System Prices were between £20/MWh and £50/MWh in 74% of Settlement Periods (in both directions). When the System was long 90% of prices were between £20/MWh and £40/MWh. When the System was short 52% prices were between £40/MWh and £70/MWh and 27% of prices over £100/MWh. The lowest System Price when the system was short was £36.96/MWh, occurring at Settlement Period 43 on 11 October 2016.

System Price (Long)					
Month	Min	Max	Median	Mean	Std Dev
October 2016	-65.27	49.65	32.17	29.62	11.49

System Price (Short)					
Month	Min	Max	Median	Mean	Std Dev
October 2016	36.96	843.10	63.86	90.03	79.86



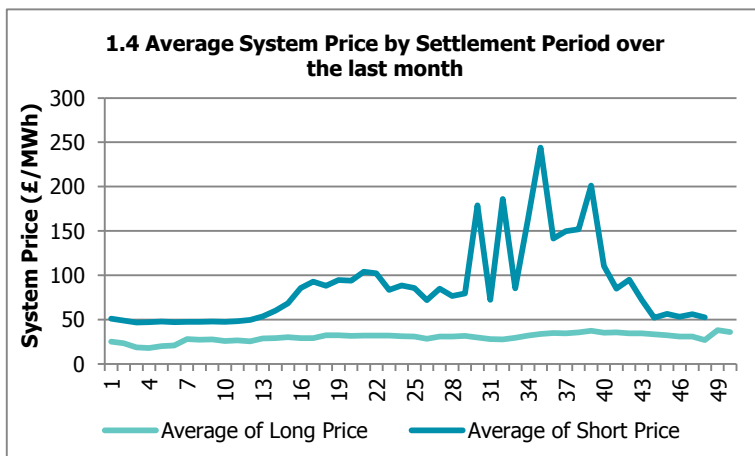
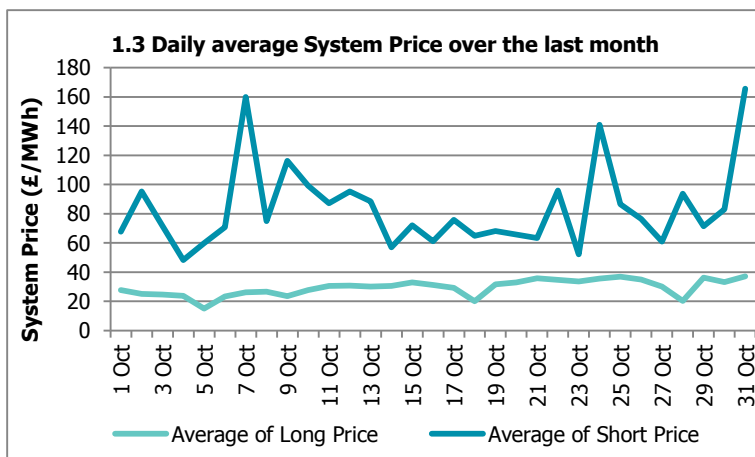
¹ For further detail of the imbalance price calculation, see our imbalance pricing guidance: https://www.elexon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Imbalance_pricing_guidance_v9.0.pdfv

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There were 11 Settlement Periods with **negative System Prices** in October 2016 (compared to 14 the previous month and 117 in total in 2016). The lowest System Price was **-£65.27/MWh**, which occurred at Settlement Period 31 and 32 on 5 October 2016, and was set by negatively priced Bids from wind generators. System Prices **exceeded £100/MWh** 101 times in October 2016 (compared to 93 times in September). The **highest System Price** was **£843.10/MWh** and occurred at Settlement Period 39 on 9 October 2016. The price was set by 27 Offers from STOR providers repriced at the Reserve Scarcity Price (RSP). The price of these actions combined with a Buy Price Adjuster (BPA) of **£13.18/MWh** set the system price for this Settlement Period.

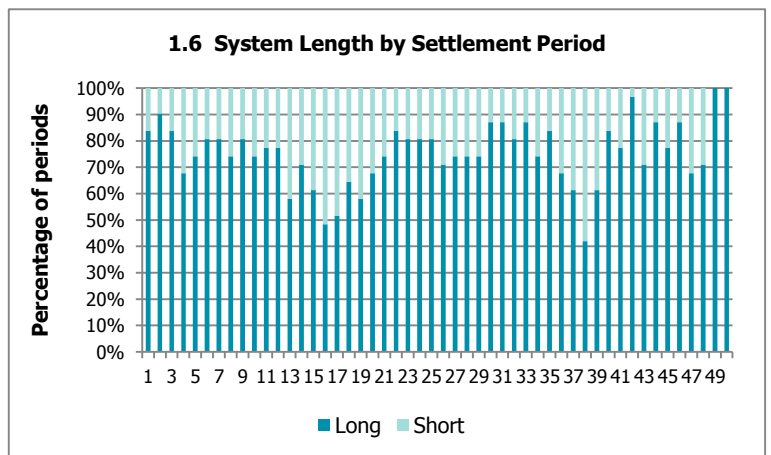
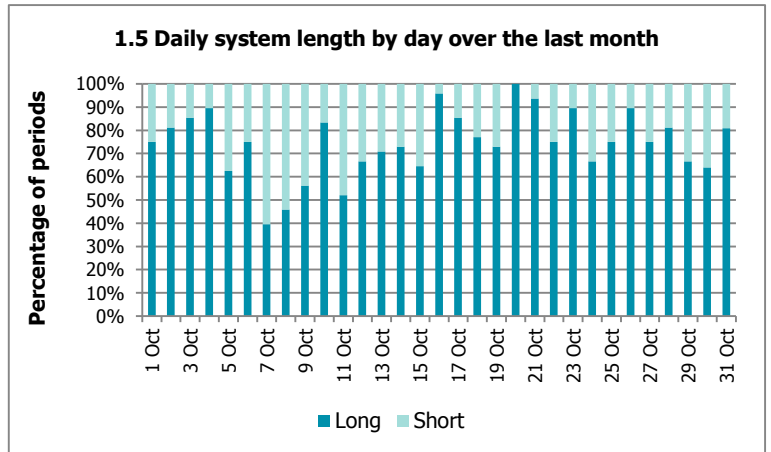
Graph 1.3 shows daily average System Prices over the last month. In October, the average System Price when the system was long was **£29.62/MWh**. The average System price when the system was short was **£90.03/MWh**. The highest daily average price when the system was short was **£165.69/MWh** and occurred on 31 October 2016, when the system was short for 10 Settlement Periods.

Graph 1.4 shows the variation of System Prices across the day. Short prices were highest in Settlement Period 35 and long prices lowest in Settlement Period 4. Long prices show little variance over settlement periods, with the price typically around **£30/MWh**. In contrast, short prices tend to increase over the morning peak and spike over the evening peak.



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Graph 1.6 shows system length by day, and **graph 1.7** shows system length by Settlement Period in October. The system was long for 74% of Settlement Periods in October (compared with 72% in September).



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2 PARAMETERS

In this section we consider a number of different parameters on the price. We consider:

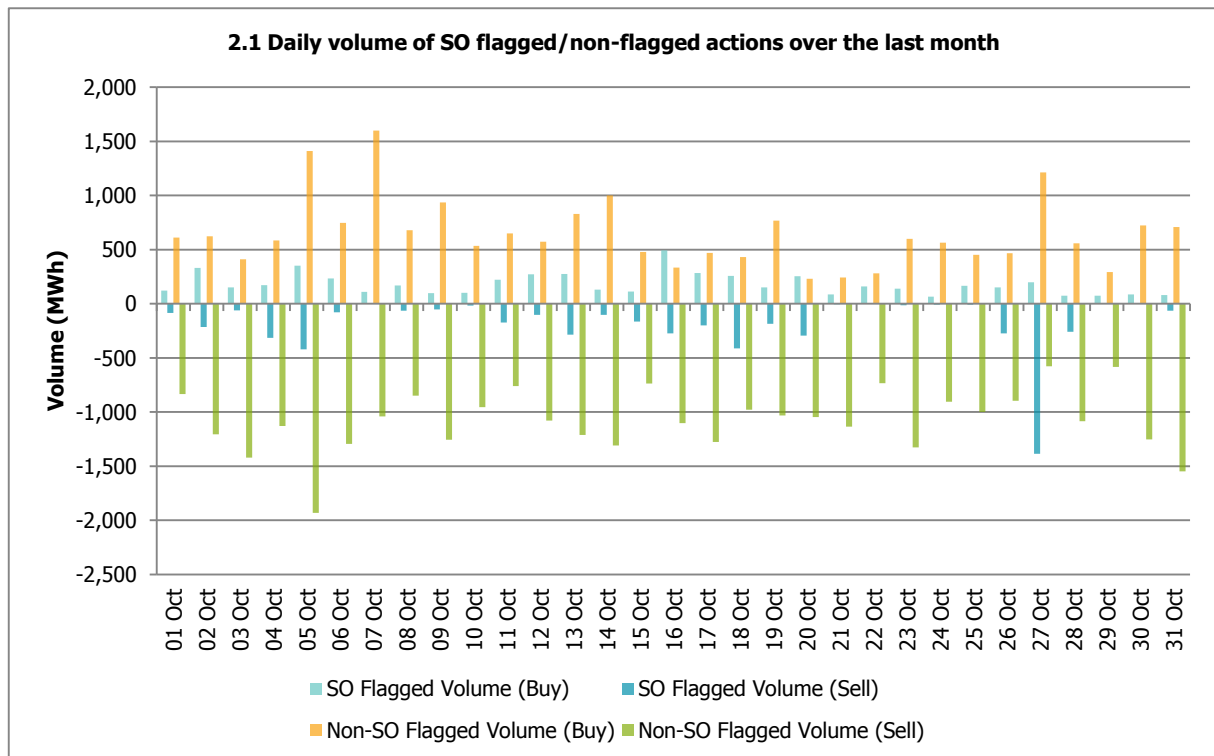
- The impact of flagging balancing actions;
- The impact of NIV tagging;
- The impact of PAR tagging;
- The impact of the Replacement Price; and
- How these mechanisms affect which balancing actions feed into the price.

Flagging

The Imbalance Price calculation aims to distinguish between 'energy' and 'system' balancing actions. Energy balancing actions are those which are related to the overall energy imbalance on the system (the 'Net Imbalance Volume'). It is these 'energy' balancing actions which the imbalance price should reflect. System balancing actions are actions which relate to non-energy, system management actions (e.g. locational constraints).

Some actions are 'flagged'. This means that they have been identified as potentially being 'system related', but rather than removing them completely from the price calculation (i.e. tagging them) they may be re-priced, depending on their position in relation to the rest of the stack (this process is called Classification). Actions are flagged by the System Operator when they were taken to resolve a locational constraint on the transmission network (SO-flagging), or when they were taken to correct short-term increases or decreases in generation/demand (CADL Flagging).

Graph 2.1 shows the volumes of buy and sell actions that have been flagged by the SO as being constraint related across the month.



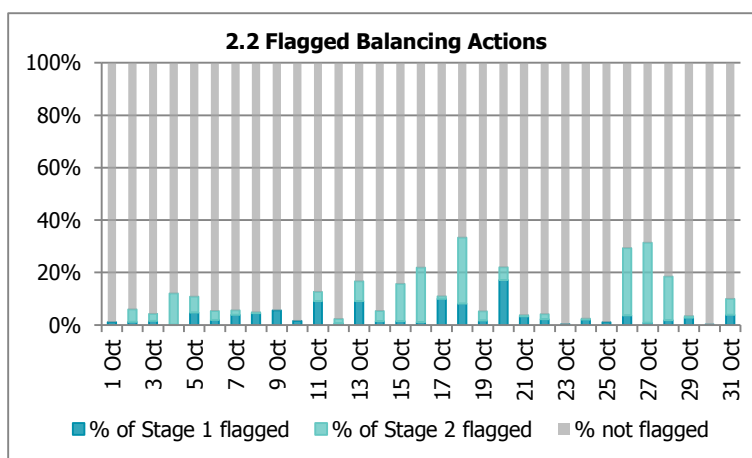
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14% of sell balancing actions taken in October had an SO-flag. 68% of SO-flagged sell actions came from Wind BMUs, 17% from Pumped Storage BMUs and 2% of actions came from actions taken outside the balancing mechanism (Balancing Service Adjustment Actions, BSAAs). The average initial price (i.e. before any re-pricing) of a SO-flagged sell action was -£73.32/MWh.

22% of buy balancing actions taken in October had an SO-flag. 29% of SO-flagged buy actions came from CCGT BMUs, 33% from Coal BMUs and 35% from BSAAs. The average initial price of a SO-flagged buy action was £122.40/MWh.

Any actions which are less than 15 minutes total duration are CADL flagged. 3% of Buy actions and 1% of Sell actions were CADL flagged in October. The majority of CADL flagged buy actions (89%) came from Pumped Storage BMUs. 48% of CADL flagged sell actions came from Pumped Storage.

SO-flagged and CADL-flagged actions are known as 'first stage flagged'. First stage flagged actions may become 'second stage flagged' depending on their price in relation to other un-flagged actions. If a first stage flagged balancing action has a more expensive price than the most expensive first stage un-flagged balancing action it becomes second stage flagged. This means that it is considered a system balancing action and becomes unpriced. **Graph 2.2** shows first and second stage flagged actions as a proportion of all actions taken on the system. Note these are all balancing actions that were accepted – only a proportion of these will feed through to the final price calculation.



The Replacement Price

If there are 'second stage' flagged action volumes left in the NIV, these will be unpriced, as was the case for less than 1% of Buy actions and 2% of Sell actions in October. Unpriced actions are assigned a Replacement Price, currently based on the most expensive 1MWh of un-flagged actions.

Sell actions will typically have their prices revised upwards by the Replacement Price for the purposes of calculating the System Price. In October, the average original price of a second stage flagged sell action was £-69.90/MWh, and the average Replacement Price for sell actions (when the System was long) was £24.32/MWh.

Buy actions will typically have their prices revised downwards by the Replacement Price for the purposes of calculating the System Price. In October, the average original price of a second stage flagged buy action was £93.65/MWh, and the average Replacement Price for buy actions (when the System was short) was £68.48/MWh.

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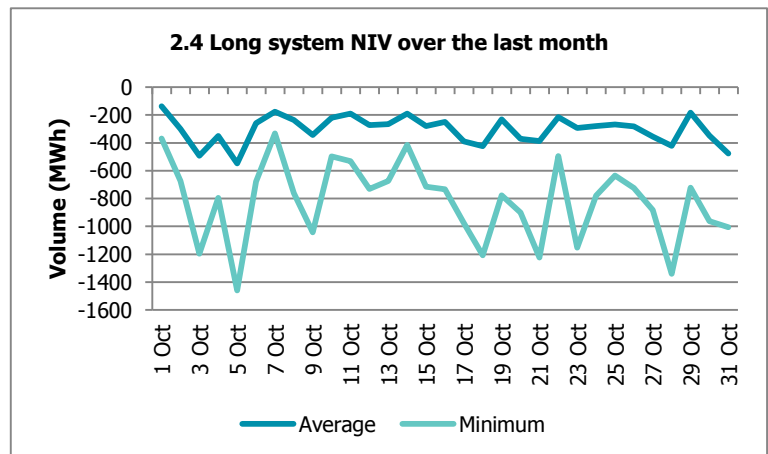
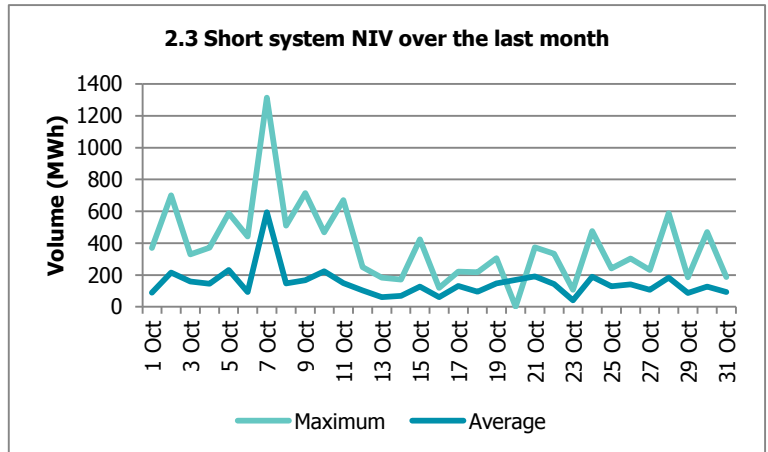
NIV and NIV tagging

The Net Imbalance Volume (NIV) represents the direction of imbalance of the System – i.e. whether the system is long or short overall.

Graph 2.3 shows the greatest and average NIV when the system was short and **graph 2.4** shows greatest and average NIVs when the system was long in October (short NIVs are depicted as positive volumes and long NIVs are depicted as negative volumes).

In almost all Settlement Periods the System Operator will need to take balancing actions in both directions (buys and sells) to balance the system. However, for the purposes of calculating an imbalance price there can only be one imbalance in one direction (the Net Imbalance). 'NIV tagging' is the process which subtracts the smaller stack of balancing actions from the larger one to determine the Net Imbalance. It is from these remaining actions that the price is derived.

NIV tagging has a significant impact in determining which actions feed through to prices. 69% of volume was removed due to NIV tagging in October. Because the most expensive actions are NIV tagged first, NIV tagging has a dampening effect on prices when there are actions in both directions.



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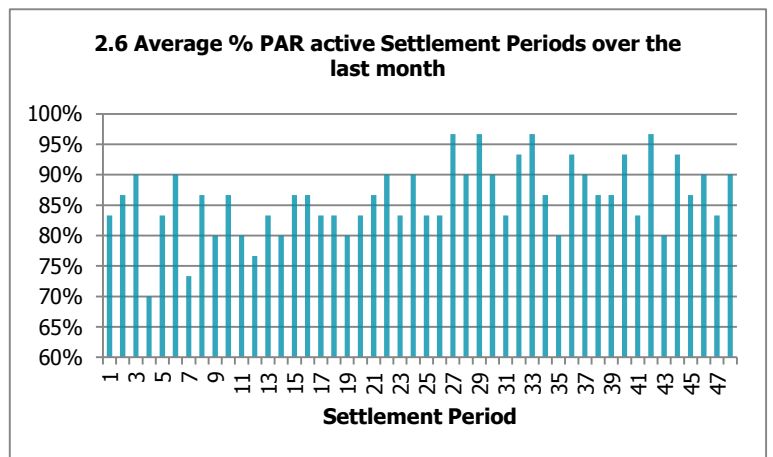
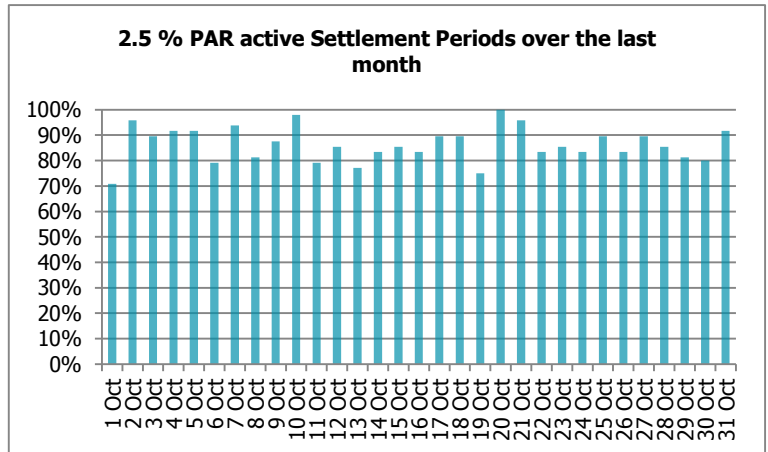
PAR tagging

PAR is the final step of the Imbalance Price calculation. It takes a volume weighted average of the most expensive 50MWh of actions left in the stack. PAR is currently set to 50MWh. The PAR volume is due to decrease to 1MWh on 1 November 2018.

The impact of PAR tagging across the month can be seen in **graph 2.5**. When PAR tagging is active, this means that there were more than 50MWh of actions left in the NIV following the previous steps of imbalance price calculation.

Only the most expensive 50MWh are used in the calculation, so any volumes greater than 50MWh are 'PAR tagged' and removed from the price calculation stack.

Graph 2.6 shows the proportion of Settlement Periods over the last month when PAR tagging was active.



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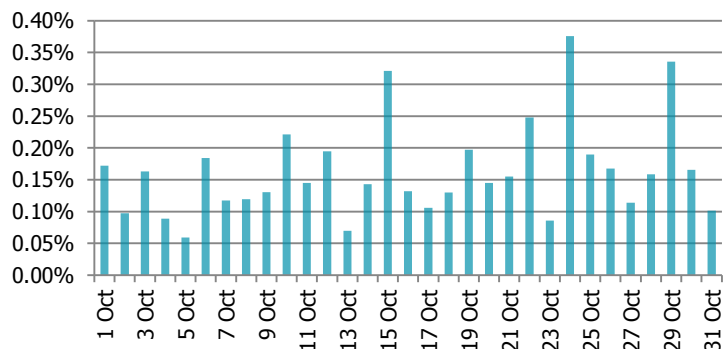
DMAT and Arbitrage Tagged Volumes

Some actions are always removed from the price calculation (before NIV tagging). These are actions which are less than 1MWh (De Minimis Acceptance Threshold (DMAT) tagging) and buy actions which are either the same price or lower than the price of sell actions (Arbitrage tagging).

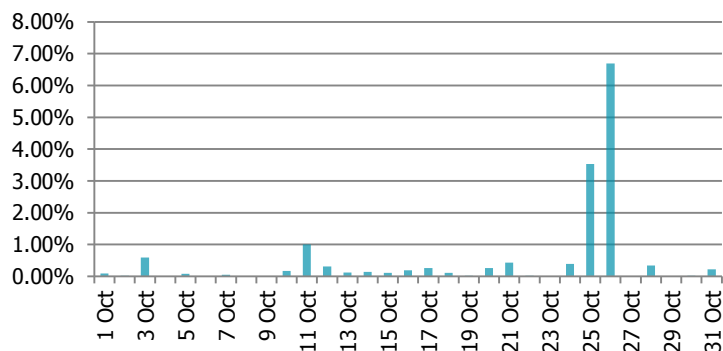
Graph 2.7 shows the volumes of actions which were removed due to DMAT tagging. The majority of these volumes came from CCGT BMUs (56.06%) and Balancing Services Adjustment Actions (23.43%).

Graph 2.8 shows the volumes of actions that were removed to Arbitrage tagging. The total volume of tagged actions on 25 October was 1,196MWh and on 26 October was 2,489MWh. On 25 October 84% of Arbitrage tagged volume occurred in Settlement Periods 45 and 46 and on 26 October 75% of actions occurred in Settlement Periods 43, 44, 45 and 46. In these Settlement Periods the Arbitrage tagged volume was due to BSAs in the Buy stack that were cheaper than Bids in the Sell Stack.

2.7 Daily percentage of DMAT tagged volume over the last month



2.8 Daily percentage of Arbitrage tagged volume over the last month



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3 BALANCING SERVICES

Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) costs and volumes

This section covers the balancing services that the System Operator takes outside the Balancing Mechanism that can have an impact on the price.

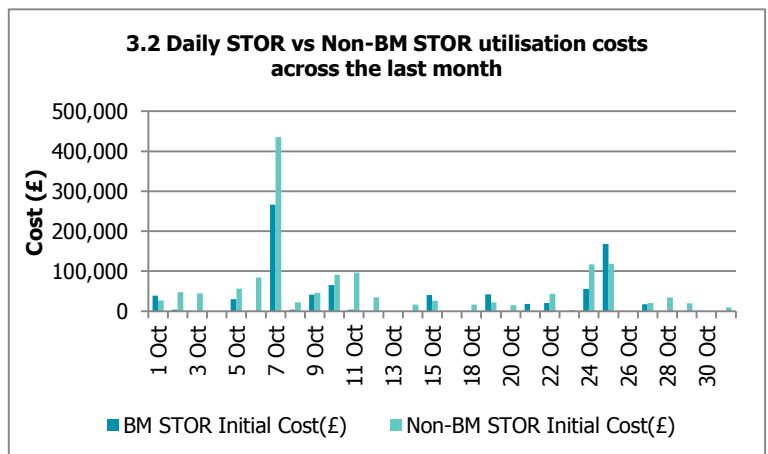
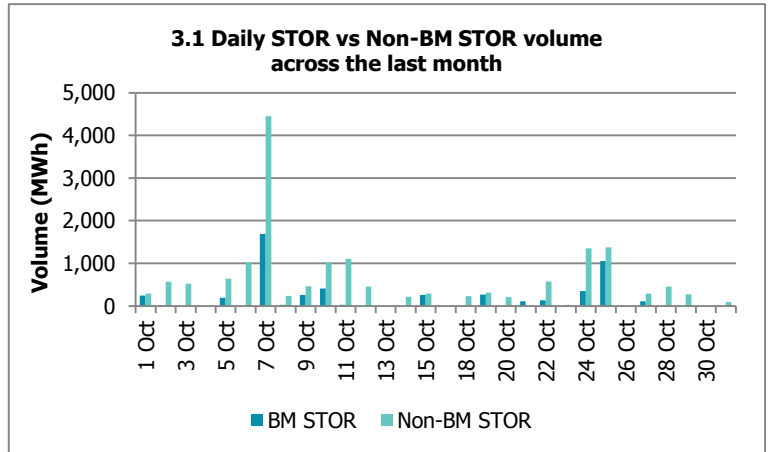
In addition to Bids and Offers available in the Balancing Mechanism, the SO can enter into contracts with providers of balancing capacity to deliver when called upon. These additional sources of power are referred to as reserve and most of the reserve that the SO procures is called Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR).

Under STOR contracts, availability payments are made to the balancing service provider in return for capacity being made available to the SO during specific times (STOR Availability Windows). When STOR is called upon, the SO pays for it at a pre-agreed price (its Utilisation Price). Some STOR is dispatched in the Balancing Mechanism (BM STOR) while some is dispatched separately (Non-BM STOR).

Graph 3.1 sets out STOR that were called upon during the month – split into volumes as BM STOR and non-BM STOR. **Graph 3.2** shows the utilisation costs of this capacity.

The average Utilisation Price for STOR capacity in October was £104.71/MWh (for BM STOR it was £158.84/MWh, and for non-BM STOR it was £87.86/MWh). The lowest STOR Utilisation Price was £66.90/MWh and the highest STOR Utilisation Price was £299.97/MWh.

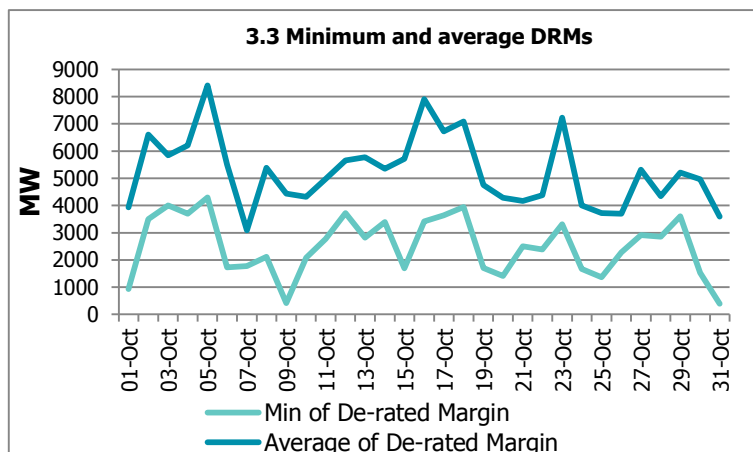
On 7 October 6,139MWh of STOR provider actions were used, this represents 28% of total STOR utilised over the month. The system was Short for 60% of Settlement Periods on this day.



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De-rated margin, loss of load probability and the Reserve Scarcity Price

There are times when the Utilisation prices of STOR plant are uplifted using the **Reserve Scarcity Price (RSP)** in order to calculate imbalance prices. The RSP is designed to respond to capacity margins so that it rises as the system gets tighter (the gap between available and required generation narrows). It is a function of **De-Rated Margin (DRM)** at Gate Closure, the likelihood that this will be insufficient to meet demand (the **Loss of Load Probability, LoLP**) and the **Value of Lost Load (VoLL)**, currently set at £3,000/MWh).



Graph 3.3 shows the daily minimum and average Gate Closure DRMs for October 2016.

The System Operator has determined a relationship between each DRM and the LoLP which will determine the RSP². October has seen the lowest De-Rated Margins since the introduction of BSC Modification P305. The minimum DRM in October was 387MW on 31 October settlement Period 36, Settlement data shows that the system was long with a NIV of -216MWh and a System Price of £41.43/MWh.

The RSP is used to re-price STOR actions in the Imbalance Price calculation if it is higher than the original Utilisation Price of the STOR capacity. 135 STOR actions were re-priced using the RSP in October, this was 1.8% of all STOR actions.

3.4 Top 5 LoLPs and RSPs

Date	SP	DRM	LoLP	RSP	RSP Used	System Length	System Price
31/10/2016	36	387.23	0.2902	870.54	Yes	Long	41.43
09/10/2016	39	414.96	0.2766	829.92	Yes	Short	843.10
31/10/2016	35	553.49	0.2148	644.29	Yes	Short	660.97
01/10/2016	39	932.24	0.0915	274.57	Yes	Short	142.69
31/10/2016	37	1,065.56	0.0639	191.69	No	Long	38.51

² The System Operators methodology for LoLP is set out in the LoLP Methodology statement: https://www.elexon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/37_244_11A_LoLP_Calculation_Statement_PUBLIC.pdf

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4 P305 - SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

This section compares live prices with two different pricing scenarios. First we consider what prices would look like with the **pre-P305 price calculation** to highlight the impact of P305. Before the implementation of P305, the price calculation had:

- A PAR of 500MWh, and an RPAR of 100MWh;
- No non-BM STOR volumes or prices included in the price stack;
- No RSP, and instead a Buy Price Adjuster (BPA) that recovers STOR availability fees; and
- No Demand Control, Demand Side Balancing Reserve (DSBR), or Supplementary Balancing Reserve (SBR) actions priced at VoLL.

We also consider the **November 2018 Scenario**, which captures the effect of changes to the imbalance price parameters that are due to come in on 1 November 2018. These are:

- A reduction in the PAR value to 1MWh (RPAR will remain at 1MWh);
- The introduction of a 'dynamic' LOLP function; and
- An increase in the VoLL to £6,000MWh, which will apply to all instances of VoLL in arrangements, including the RSP function.

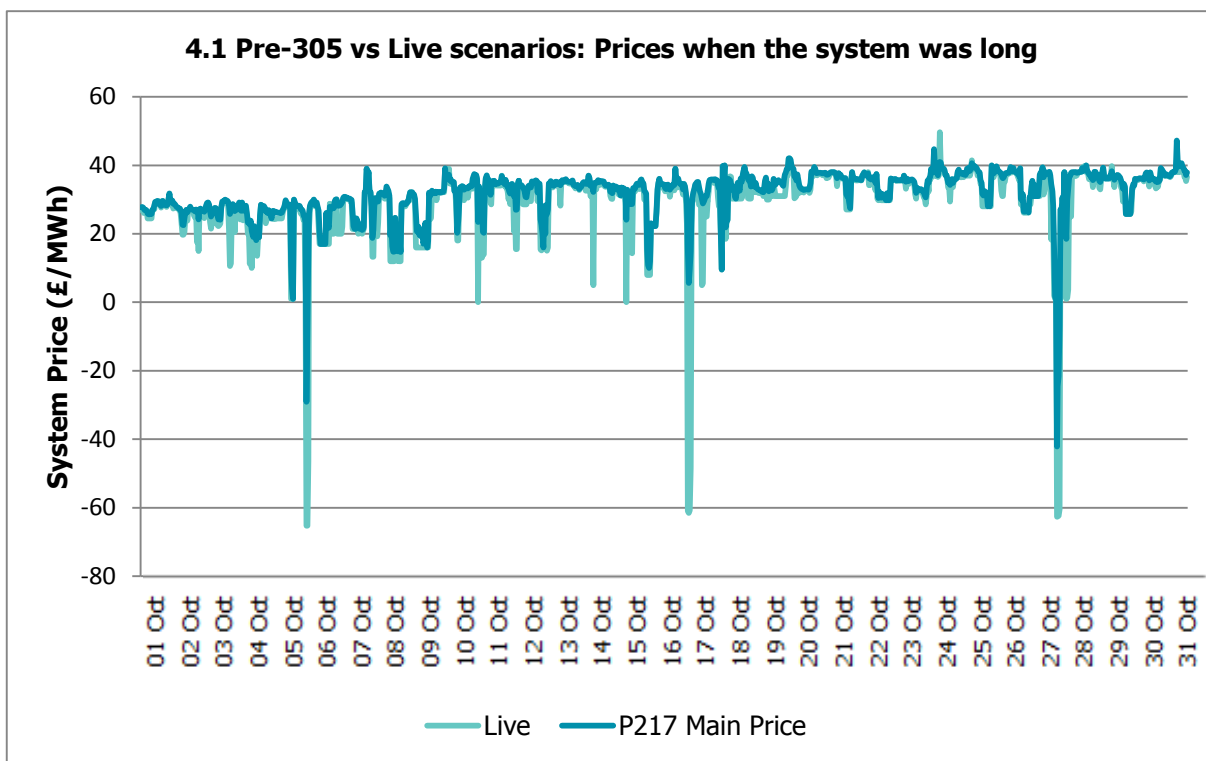
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Pre-P305 Price Calculation

The inclusion of non-BM STOR volumes in the pricing stack changed the system length from long to short in 30 Settlement Periods.

Graph 4.1 compares live System Prices when the system was long with prices re-calculated using the pre-P305 pricing scenario (for comparison we use the Main Price calculation). On average, live prices were £2.16/MWh lower when the system was long compared to the pre-P305 calculation. This is expected, in particular because of the reduction of PAR from 500MWh to 50MWh to make prices 'more marginal'. This change reduces the dampening effect of a large PAR.

When the system was long, prices were different in 88% of Settlement Periods. 66% of long Settlement Periods changed by less than £1/MWh.

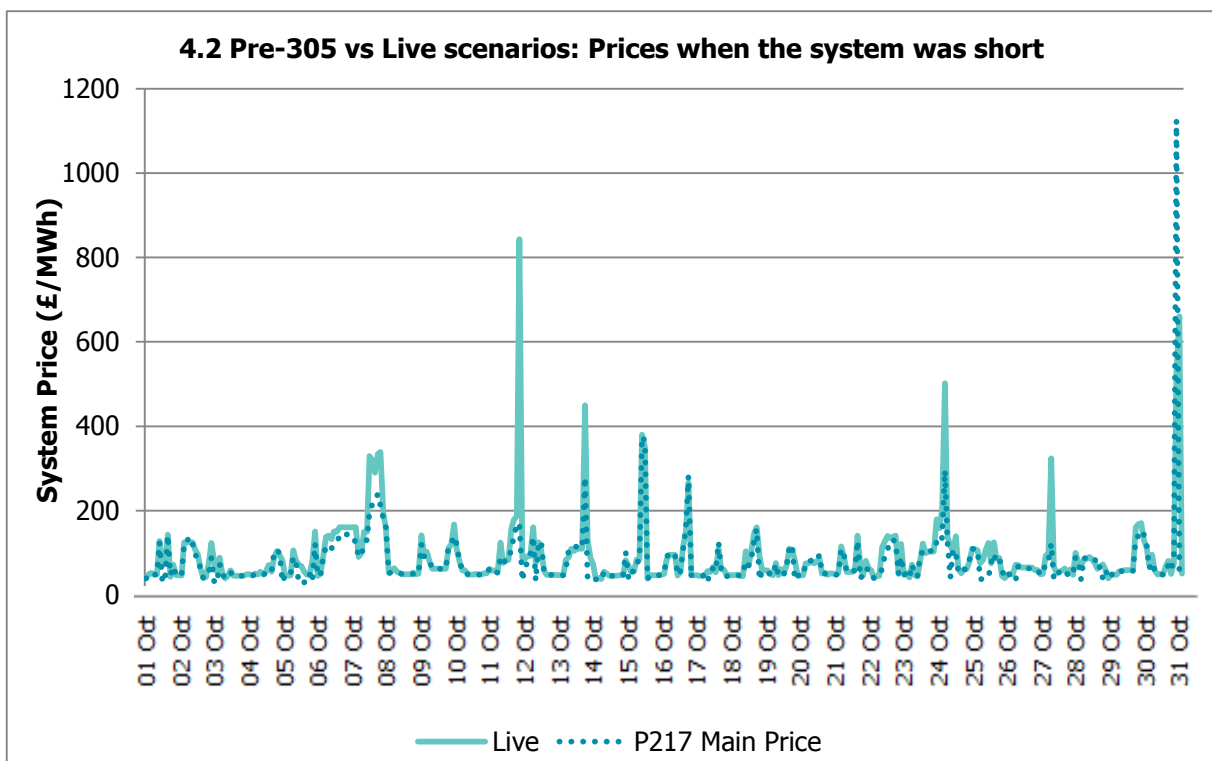


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Graph 4.2 compares live System Prices when the system was short with prices re-calculated using the pre-P305 pricing scenario (using the Main Price calculation).

Live prices were on average £11.38/MWh higher when the system was short, and 33% of short Settlement Periods had price changes greater than £10/MWh.

The biggest difference in prices when the system was short was £673.65/MWh, which happened on 9 October at Settlement Period 39. Other notable differences occurred on 31 October Settlement Period 34 and 35. The price decreased from £1,125.33/MWh in the P217 scenario to £525.85/MWh in the P305 scenario in Settlement Period 34. In Settlement Period 35 the price increased from £50/MWh in the P217 scenario to £660.97/MWh in the P305 Scenario. The reasons for these changes are looked at in Appendix 1.

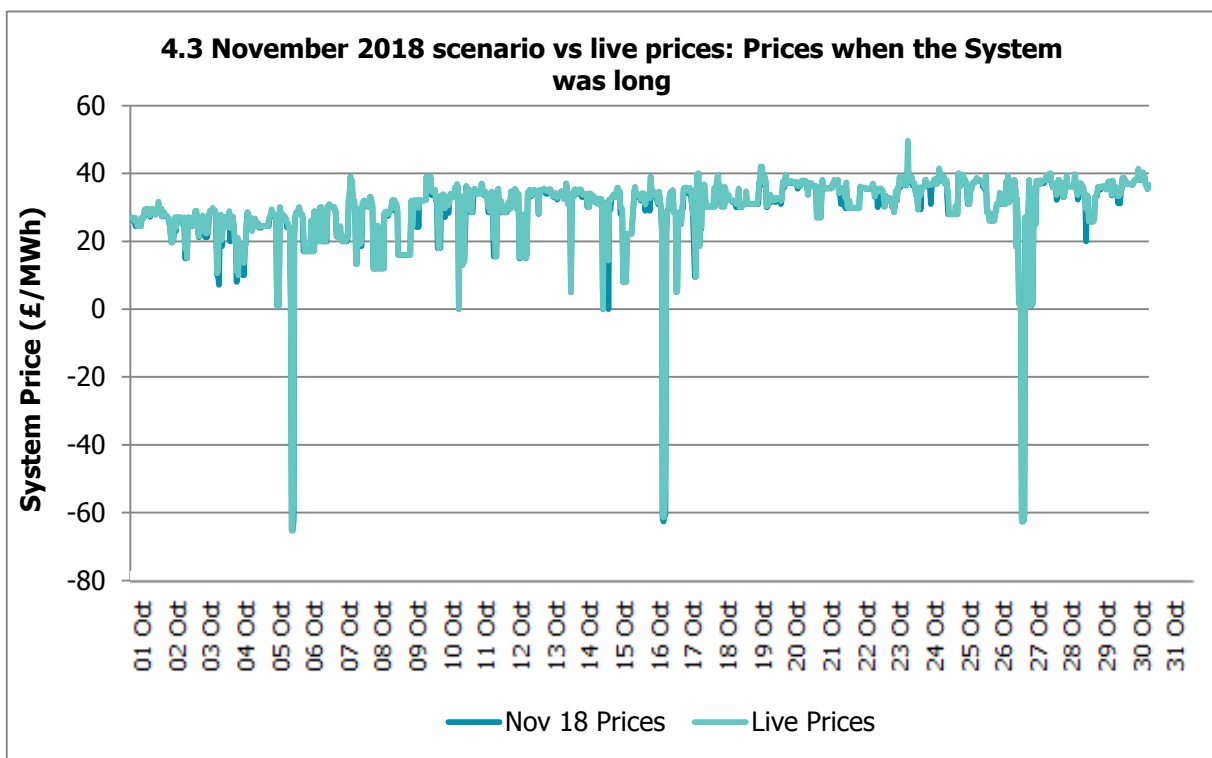


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November 2018 Price Calculation

The average price differences across the month are relatively small under the November 2018 scenario – prices were £0.51/MWh lower when the system was long and £9.07/MWh higher when the system was short. There was no change in prices in 50% of Settlement Periods. When the system was long, prices were the same or lower, and when the system was short prices were the same or higher under the November 2018 scenario.

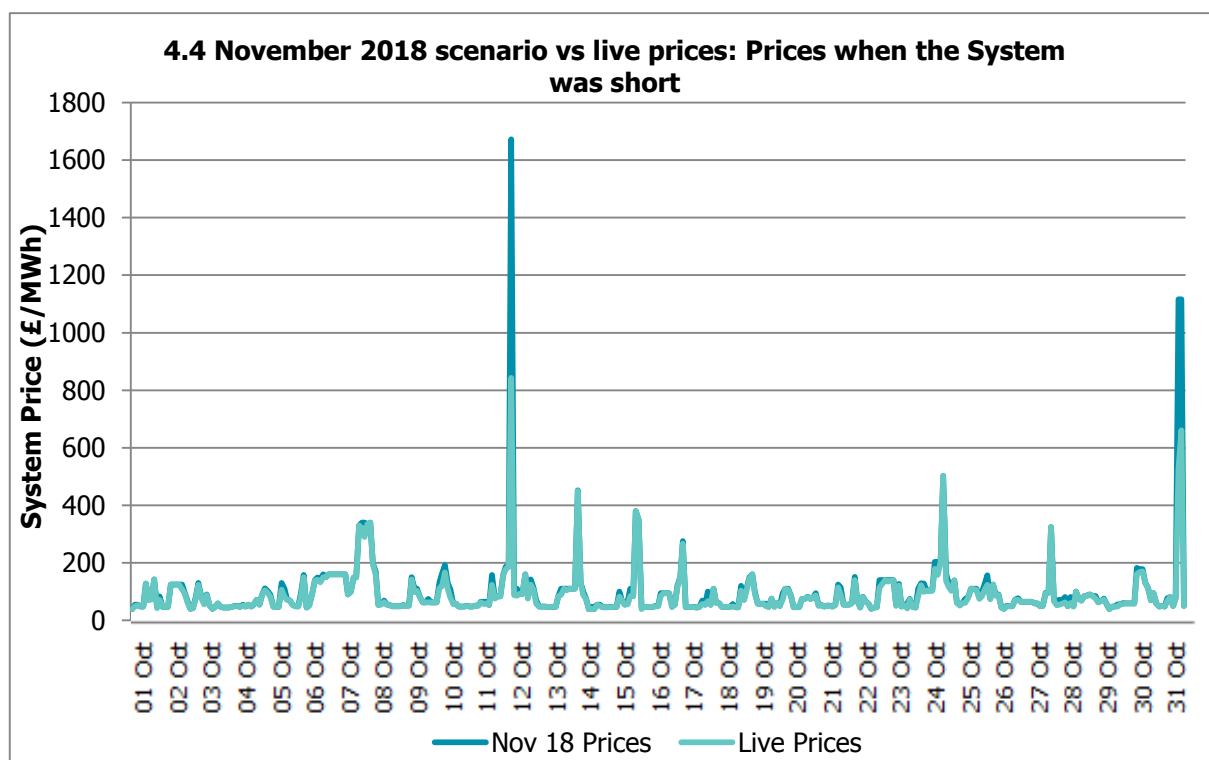
Graph 4.3 compares live System Prices with prices re-calculated using the November 2018 scenario when the system was long. The magnitude of the changes seen when the system was long was less than those when the system was short – price changes were less than £1/MWh in 78% of Settlement Periods when the system was long (and 21% when the system was short). 5.03% of price changes were greater than £5/MWh when the system was long. The biggest shift in price was -£18.01/MWh. This happened at Settlement Period 28 on 3 October 2016 when the price would have been £7.11/MWh under the November 2018 scenario, whereas the live System Price was £25.13/MWh.



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Graph 4.4 compares live System Prices with prices re-calculated using the November 2018 scenario when the system was short. Prices would have been higher in 50% of short Settlement Periods under the November 2018 scenario. Of those prices that did change, 54% of these changed by more than £5/MWh under the November 2018 scenario, and 32% by more than £10/MWh. The biggest difference in price was £829.92/MWh at Settlement Period 39 on 9 September 2016. The price would have been £1,673.01/MWh under the November 2018 scenario, whereas the live price was £542.61/MWh. This change is a result of the doubling of VoLL and its impact on the RSP calculation.

Under the November 2018 scenario there would have been 113 Settlement Periods in October with prices greater than or equal to £100/MWh, compared to 101 periods under the live scenario.



There were no Demand Control actions taken during the month. DSBR and SBR became active on the 31 October 2016. Under the November 2018 scenario these action types would be priced at a VoLL of £6,000/MWh (rather than £3000/MWh). Although this scenario does not capture the impact that a move to a dynamic LoLP methodology will have, the impact of the change in VoLL on the RSPs can be seen in **table 4.5**. The RSP would have re-priced a total of 177 STOR actions in September.

4.5 Reserve Scarcity Prices with VoLL of £6,000

Date	SP	DRM	LoLP	RSP	RSP Used	System Length	System Price
31/10/2016	36	387.23	0.2902	1,741.08	Yes	Long	41.43
09/10/2016	39	414.96	0.2766	1,659.83	Yes	Short	843.10
31/10/2016	35	553.49	0.2148	1,288.58	Yes	Short	660.97
01/10/2016	39	932.24	0.0915	549.14	Yes	Short	142.69
31/10/2016	37	1,065.56	0.0639	383.38	No	Long	38.51

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5 GLOSSARY

Term	Abbrev.	Definition
Bid		A proposed volume band and price within which the registrant of a BM Unit is willing to reduce generation or increase consumption (i.e. a rate below their FPN).
Bid/Offer Acceptance	BOA	A Bid or Offer within a given Settlement Period that was Accepted by the SO. BOAs are used in the imbalance price calculation process e.g. to calculate NIV or the System Price.
Offer		A proposed volume band and price within which the registrant of a BM Unit is willing to increase generation or reduce consumption (i.e. a rate above their FPN).
System Price		A price (in £/MWh) calculated by BSC Central Systems that is applied to imbalance volumes of BSC Parties. It is a core component of the balancing and settlement of electricity in GB and is calculated for every Settlement Period. It is subject to change via Standard Settlement Runs.
Replacement Price		A price (in £/MWh) calculated by BSC Central Systems that is applied to volumes that are not priced during the imbalance pricing process (detailed in BSC Section T) It is calculated for every Settlement Period, and is subject to change via Standard Settlement Runs.
Utilisation Price		The price (in £/MWh) sent by the SO in respect of the utilisation of a STOR Action which: (i) in relation to a BM STOR Action shall be the Offer Price; and (ii) in relation to a Non-BM STOR Action shall be the Balancing Services Adjustment Cost.
Market Price		The Market Price reflects the price of wholesale electricity in the short-term market (in £/MWh). You can find an explanation of how it is calculated and used in the Market Index Definition Statement (MIDS).
Reserve Scarcity Price	RSP	Both accepted BM and non-BM STOR Actions are included in the calculation of System Prices as individual actions, with a price which is the greater of the Utilisation Price for that action or the RSP. The RSP function is based on the prevailing system scarcity, and is calculated as the product of two following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Loss of Lost Load (LoLP), which will be calculated by the SO at Gate Closure for each Settlement Period; and the Value of Lost Load (VoLL), a defined parameter currently set to £3,000/MWh.
Replacement Price Average Reference	RPAR	The RPAR volume is a set volume of the most expensive priced actions remaining at the end of the System Price calculation, and is currently 1MWh. The volume-weighted average of these actions, known as the Replacement Price, is used to provide a price for any remaining unpriced actions prior to PAR Tagging.
Long		In reference to market length, this means that the volume of Accepted Bids exceeds that of Accepted Offers
Short		In reference to market length, this means that the volume of Accepted Offers exceeds that of Accepted Bid
Net Imbalance Volume	NIV	The imbalance volume (in MWh) of the total system for a given Settlement Period. It is derived by netting Buy and Sell Actions in the Balancing Mechanism. Where NIV is positive, this means that the system is short and would normally result in the SO accepting Offers to increase generation/decrease consumption. Where NIV is negative, the system is long and the SO would normally accept Bids to reduce generation/increase consumption. It is subject to change via Standard Settlement Runs.

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6 APPENDIX 1 - A DETAILED LOOK AT 9 OCTOBER AND 31 OCTOBER HIGH PRICES

This section takes a detailed look at the high Imbalance Prices on 9 October at Settlement Period 39 and 31 October at Settlement Periods 34 and 35. The prices are compared against what would have been calculated before the implementation of P305.

The most up to date live prices are not shown on [BMRS](#). On both days the prices and volumes of Balancing Services Adjustment Actions (BSAAs) were received in the day+1 file from National Grid. When this data was added to the calculation, the System Prices differed from the indicative price calculated 15 mins after the Settlement Periods. The indicative prices shown on BMRS are not updated retrospectively.

9 October Settlement Period 39 Price

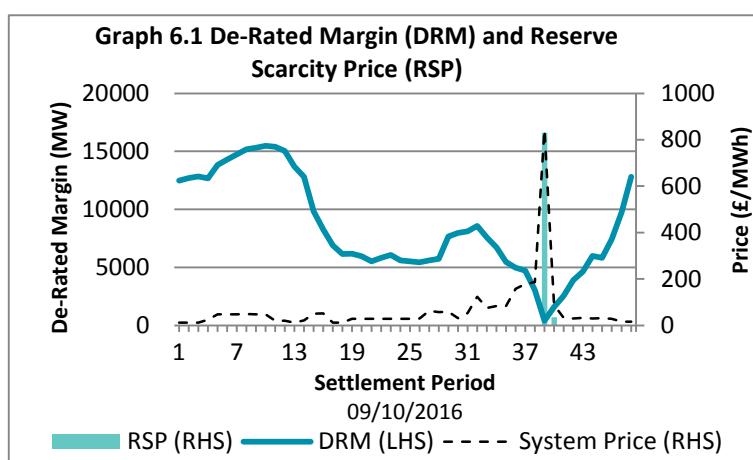
BSC Modification P305 introduced the Reserve Scarcity Price (RSP). This potentially uplifts the prices of Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) flagged actions for the purposes of calculating an Imbalance Price. The RSP is a function of the De-Rated Margin (DRM) and the Loss of Load Probability (LoLP), so that as the DRM gets smaller, the RSP rises. This reflects scarcity of available generation on the system. The RSP can rise to a maximum of £3000/MWh in practice, however a zero DRM gives a 50% LoLP and a £1,500/MWh RSP.

Graph 6.1 shows the DRM on 9 October fell to 414MW in Settlement Period 39, and the corresponding LoLP was 27.66%. This resulted in the **£829.92/MWh** RSP. As this was sufficiently high and during a Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) Availability Window, actions were re-priced.

In this Settlement Period, three STOR provider Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) BM Units and 24 STOR flagged Balancing Service Adjustment Actions (BSAAs) were re-priced at the RSP. This is because the RSP was higher than their Utilisation Price. The Utilisation Price of these actions ranged from £68.49/MWh to £160/MWh.

The Price Average Reference (PAR) is currently 50MWh; the actions in the PAR are all from repriced STOR actions. Hence RSP from these actions combined with a Buy Price Adjuster (BPA) of £13.18/MWh set the System Price for this Settlement Period to **£843.10/MWh**.

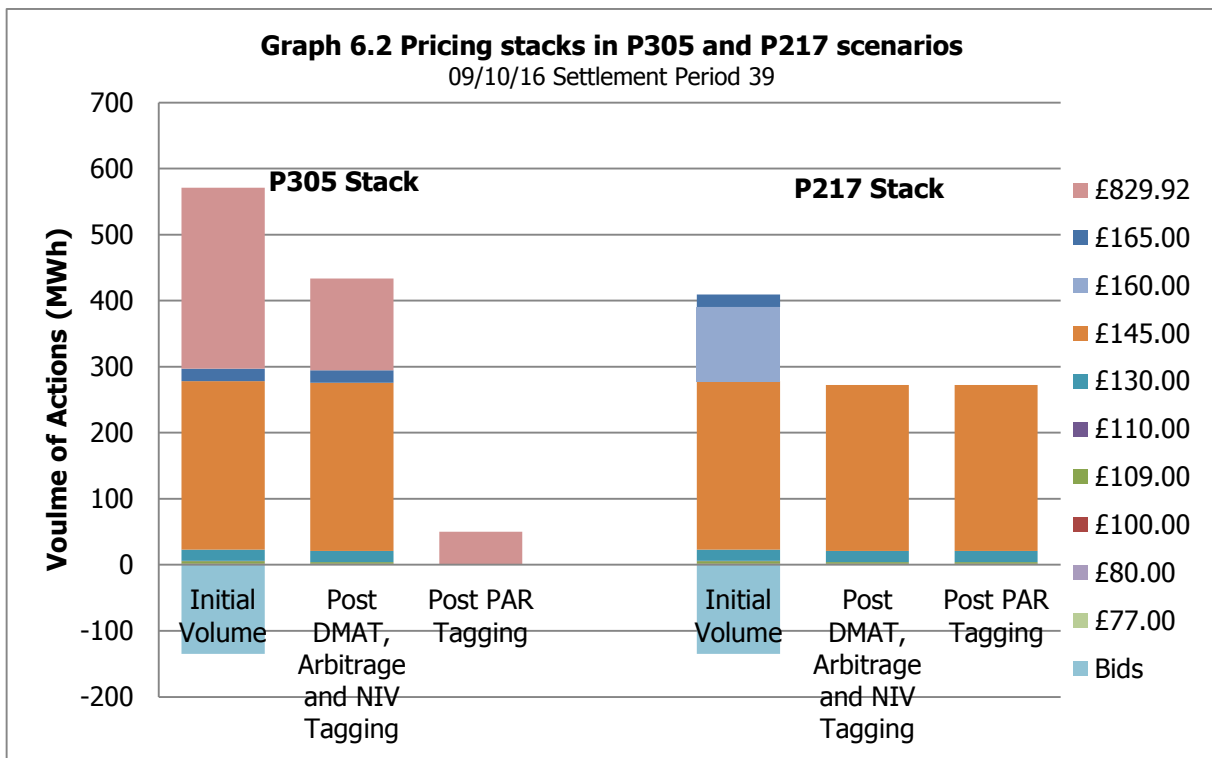
When the price is recalculated using the pre-P305 scenario the Main Price is **£169.45/MWh**. The £673.65/MWh difference in the P217 and P305 prices can be attributed to all of these changes: RSP repriced STOR, inclusion of STOR provider BSAA, PAR reduction and BPA differences.



SYSTEM PRICE ANALYSIS REPORT

Graph 6.2 illustrates the difference in pricing stacks. The initial stack volumes of balancing actions are different due to 161.35MWh of STOR provider BSAA that was not included in the P217 price calculation. The pink £829.92/MWh repriced STOR provider Offers and BSAs are absent from P217 Stacks. STOR provider Offers instead retain their Utilisation Prices. The difference in PAR between the two scenarios means that no actions are removed in the P217 instance whereas P305 PAR reduces the Stack by 88%.

Previously the availability costs of STOR actions was recovered through the BPA, hence the BPA is £12.76/MWh higher in the P217 scenario.

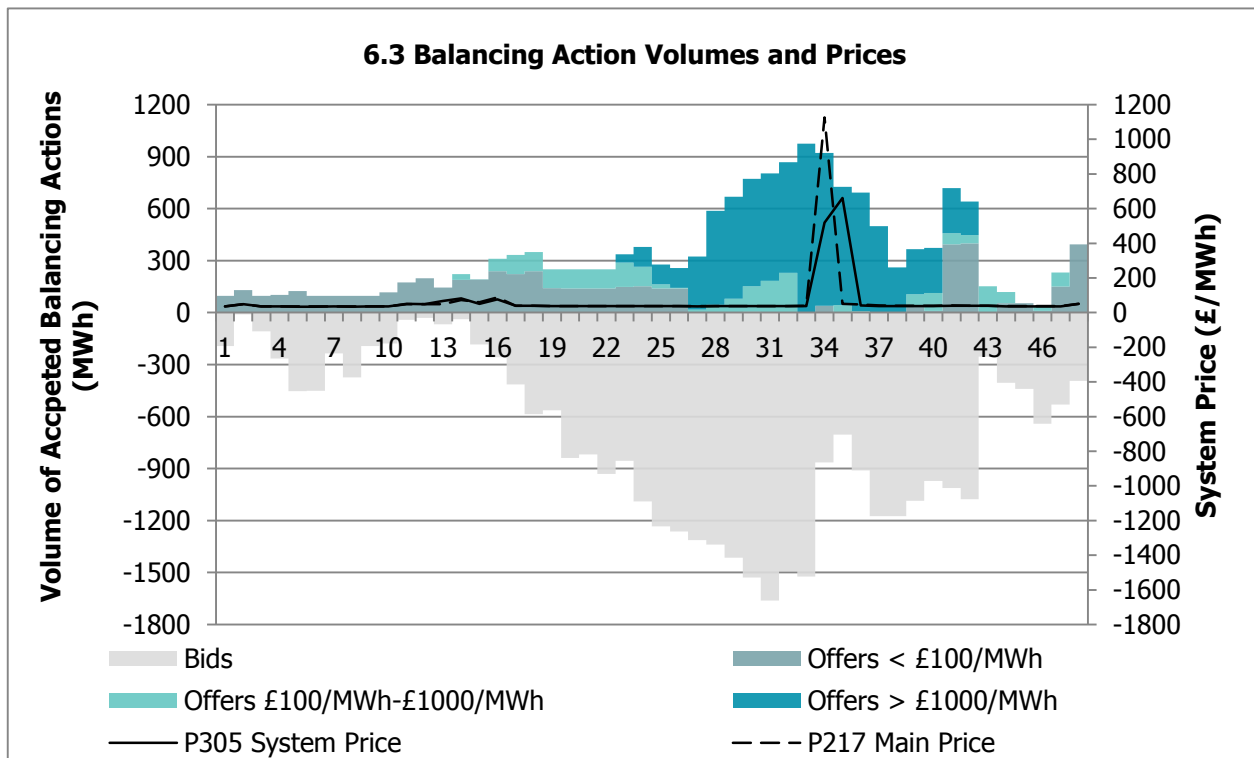


SYSTEM PRICE ANALYSIS REPORT

31 October Prices

There were two notably high prices on 31 October, **£525.85** during Settlement Period 34 and **£660.97** during Settlement Period 35. The first Capacity Market Notice (CMN) was released on this day, and it was also the first day of the Supplementary Balancing Reserve (SBR) contracts window. National Grid was able to manage the system by using Bids, Offers and Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) providers' actions.

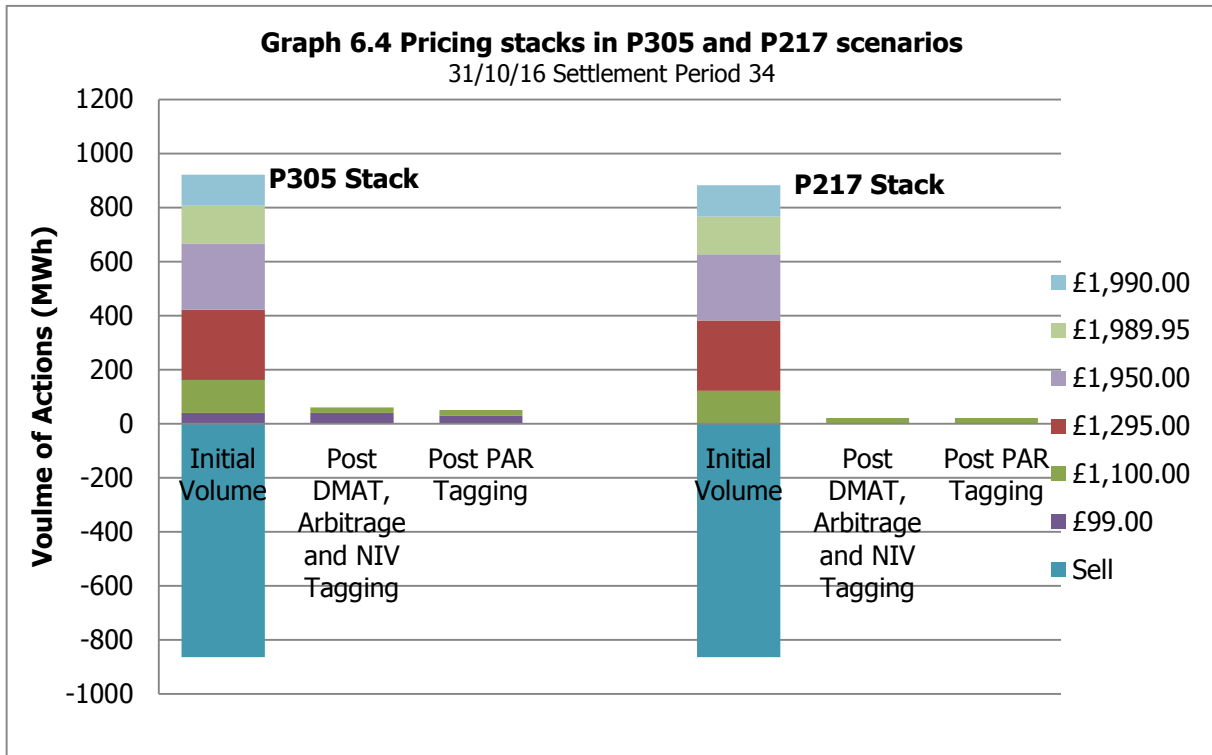
103 Offers priced over £1,000/MWh were accepted on 31 October, their volume is shown in dark blue in **graph 6.3**. The majority of these high priced Offers did not enter the final Imbalance Price calculation steps as the system was long for 79% of Settlement Periods. When the System is long Offers and BSAA Buy actions are removed from the calculation by NIV tagging.



The Main Price calculated by the P217 method is £606.24/MWh higher in Settlement Period 34 and £610.97/MWh lower in Settlement Period 35. For both Settlement periods the main driver of the difference was the inclusion of STOR provider BSAA action in the P305 pricing stack.

SYSTEM PRICE ANALYSIS REPORT

Graph 6.4 shows the difference in the P305 and P217 pricing stacks for Settlement Period 34. Without the BSAA STOR provider actions, the only action setting the price in the P217 scenario are two Offers from a £1,100/MWh priced Coal BMU. The BPA is £25.33/MWh in the P217 scenario; hence the Main Price is calculated as **£1,125.33/MWh**. This is one of 87 cases in October where the P305 System Price was lower than the P217 Price.



SYSTEM PRICE ANALYSIS REPORT

Graph 6.5 shows the difference in the P305 and P217 pricing stacks for Settlement Period 35. The system is long in the P217 scenario and the price calculated as **£50/MWh**. The NIV is -20.46MWh in the P217 scenario, by including 44MWh of STOR provider BSAs in the P305 stack, the system changes direction. Since this Settlement Period also has tight margins (553.5MW) STOR provider BSAs are repriced at the RSP, which is calculated as £644.26/MWh, in the P305 scenario.

