

Accuracy of System Management Action Flagging

May 2018 – April 2019

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Introduction

This report reviews the accuracy of the P217A flagging mechanism for the period 1st May 2018 – 30th April 2019, in accordance with the System Management Action Flagging (SMAF) methodology.

The purpose of P217A flagging is to remove actions that are taken by National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO) for system management issues from the cash out calculations of imbalance prices.

Examples of system management issues mainly faced by NGESO are:

- Transmission Constraint
- Voltage Support
- Rate of Change of Frequency (RoCoF)

Out of merit actions using options in the Balancing Mechanism (BM) are often used to help NGESO resolve system management issues. These actions do not constitute balancing actions taken by NGESO to manage the imbalance of demand and supply in real time, hence system actions are tagged and removed from cash out calculations.

The P217A flagging mechanism came into operation on 5th November 2009. From 5th November 2015 the scope of system management issues that were subjected to P217A flagging was broadened to include:

- Balancing actions used by National Grid primarily to manage the Rate of Change of Frequency (RoCoF), or to manage Fault Levels
- Automatic Low Frequency Demand Disconnection relay demand control action

To assess the accuracy of flagging, a statistical overview of Data Inquiry Reports (DIRs) produced during May 2018 – April 2019 is provided. A DIR is raised by the Control Room, or by post event analysis, or by market participants, when they are aware that the flagging of BOAs (Bid Offer Acceptances) for system (or energy) issues may have been incorrectly set. The DIRs are then investigated by the Post Event Performance Review Team.

If analysis concludes that flag changes are required, the Balancing and Settlement Code Company (BSCCo) are notified via BSCP18 process and the requisite changes are processed ahead of a settlement run.

From June 2014, any flags associated with actions in the Balancing Mechanism can be retrospectively updated in settlements systems. This is carried out for actions on which DIRs have been raised or where an error has been identified.

Highlights

During the reporting period, a total of 491,710 BOAs were accepted, where 121,038 BOAs were given P217A flags, representing 24.62% of the total accepted BOAs.

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A table containing a monthly breakdown of total accepted BOAs, total BOAs P217A flagged and the percentage of BOAs flagged is shown below in Table 1.

Month & Year	Total Number of BOAs Accepted	Total Number of BOAs P217A Flagged	% BOAs Flagged to P217A
May-2018	32478	5083	15.65%
Jun-2018	36230	11186	30.87%
Jul-2018	37082	6973	18.80%
Aug-2018	35231	5938	16.85%
Sep-2018	46686	17480	37.44%
Oct-2018	49301	15544	31.53%
Nov-2018	40021	7706	19.25%
Dec-2018	42793	9086	21.23%
Jan-2019	41053	6237	15.19%
Feb-2019	38221	9282	24.29%
Mar-2019	53760	18706	34.80%
Apr-2019	38854	7817	20.12%
Total:	491710	121038	24.62%

Table 1: Monthly breakdown of total accepted BOAs

There were 88 DIRs raised in the reporting period, which led to a total of 487 BOAs being subjected to the BSCP18 process.

The majority of system flag amendments were for BOAs that should've been system flagged, but went through as energy. There were 36 DIRs raised for BOAs that should've been energy flagged, but went through as system, which involved a total of 158 BOAs.

Overall, 0.4% of the P217A BOAs flagged in the reporting period were the subject of a DIR process, giving a potential P217A flagging accuracy of 99.6%.

This report is under continuous review and development, if you have any comments or suggestions of information you would like to see in the future reports, please send an Email to:

bm.liasionandcompliance@nationalgrideso.com