

Balancing Principles Statement Report

1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007

As required by Standard Condition C16
of National Grid's Electricity Transmission Licence

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Balancing Principles Statement Report for the period – 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007	
1 BPS Part A: Introduction	2
2 BPS Part B: General Principles	2
2.1 Emergency Instructions	3
2.2 Demand Control	3
2.3 Negative Reserve Active Power Margin	4
2.4 Black Start / Islanding	4
2.5 Communication Failures	4
2.6 Involuntary Reductions	5
3 BPS Part C: Principles underlying Balancing Measures	5
3.1 BMUs disconnected by Transmission System faults	5
3.2 Pre Gate Closure BMU Transactions	6
4 BPS Part D: Transmission Constraints and Reserve/Response	6
5 BPS Part E: Day Ahead and Within Day Balancing Processes	6
6 BPS Part F: GB Operational Security Standards	7
7 BPS Part G: Exceptions to the BPS	7
8. Future Reports	7
Appendix 1 – Overview of the Balancing Principles Statement	8
Appendix 2 – Review opinion by PricewaterhouseCoopers	9+

Balancing Principles Statement Report for The National Grid Company 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007

Executive Summary

National Grid has developed a Balancing Principles Statement (BPS) in accordance with Licence requirements to define the broad framework within which balancing action decisions are made.

The BPS is intended to help electricity market participants to understand actions National Grid may take to achieve the efficient, economic and co-ordinated operation of the transmission system. To assist with this we have also held regular industry forums where we have provided data, detailed explanations of our balancing actions and answers to questions raised by participants.

This report demonstrates that throughout the period from 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007, National Grid has operated the GB Transmission Systems in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Balancing Principles Statement. Our compliance with the BPS is subject to independent external review. A statement from the external auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers) accompanies this report.

Key events highlighted in this report:

There were no Emergency Instructions or requests for Maximum Generation Service. There were 5 occasions where Emergency Assistance was requested by National Grid. There were 2 requests for Emergency Assistance that were provided by National Grid.

There was one occasion when Demand Control instructions were issued following a SGT trip at New Cross. Demand Control Stage 1 was initiated for approximately one hour until demand could be transferred

There were no Negative Reserve Active Power Margin (NRAPM) warnings.

There were no occasions of system or partial system shutdown or islanding. No Black Start services were called off.

Our Balancing Mechanism IT systems achieved 99.70% availability (excluding planned outages) in this reporting period.

There was one occasion of an Involuntary Reduction where Teesside Power Station Module 2 was disconnected as a result of an Operational Intertrip.

There were 4 occasions where BMUs were disconnected as a result of Transmission System faults in Scotland.

During this reporting period National Grid agreed 57 Pre Gate-closure BMU Transactions (PGBTs).

Balancing Principles Statement Report for the period – 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007

1. BPS Part A: Introduction

National Grid has developed a Balancing Principles Statement (BPS) in accordance with Licence requirements in order to define the broad framework within which balancing action decisions are made.

The BPS is intended to help electricity market participants to understand actions National Grid may take to achieve the efficient, economic and co-ordinated operation of the transmission system.

An overview of the BPS is contained in Appendix 1.

Our compliance with the BPS is subject to independent external review and reflected in this annual report. Appendix 2 of this report contains an opinion from the external auditors.

2. BPS Part B: General Principles

The BPS is written to be consistent with our Licence obligation to operate the system in an efficient, economic and co-ordinated manner.

In determining which balancing measures to employ, we take account of various sources of information. These include Balancing Mechanism Unit (BMU) data, our demand forecasts, our Transmission outage plan, actual system conditions and any other relevant data (Grid Code BC 1.4.2 (f)).

In certain circumstances, we may need to issue Emergency Instructions or Involuntary Reductions in order to preserve the integrity of the transmission system. These circumstances may include system events and situations involving the requirement for demand control, Negative Reserve Active Power Margin, Black Start, frequency response and communication failure. In these circumstances it may be necessary to depart from normal Balancing Mechanism operation in accordance with Grid Code BC2.9.

Throughout the period from 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007, National Grid has operated the GB Transmission Systems in accordance with the general principles set out in the Balancing Principles Statement.

We are permitted in certain circumstances to operate the system outside the normal principles of Balancing Mechanism operation (as described in the BPS). Specific occurrences are covered in more detail below.

The following table summaries the above reporting sections for the last 4 years.

Category	Oct 2003 – Sep 2004	Oct 2004 – Sep 2005	Oct 2005 – Sep 2006	Oct 2006 – Sep 2007
Emergency Instructions	1	0	0	0
Interconnector Emergency Assistance	1	2	1	7
Demand Control	0	0	0	1
NRAPM warnings	0	0	0	0
Black Start / Islanding	0	0 / 1	0	0
Maximum Generation Service	0	0	1	0
Availability of National Grid Balancing Mechanism systems	99.92%	99.83%	99.85%	99.70%
Involuntary Reductions	0	0	0	1
No. of BMUs disconnected by Transmission System faults	1	1	0	4

2.1 Emergency Instructions

In certain circumstances, it may be necessary for National Grid to issue Emergency Instructions in order to preserve the integrity of the Transmission System and any synchronously connected external system. In such circumstances, it may be necessary to depart from normal Balancing Mechanism operation in accordance with BC2.9 of the Grid Code.

There were no Emergency Instructions or requests for Maximum Generation Service. There were 5 occasions where Emergency Assistance was requested by National Grid. There were 2 requests for Emergency Assistance that were provided by National Grid. (Grid Code section BC2.9)

2.2 Demand Control

A situation may arise in BM timescales where there is insufficient active power generation available to meet demand, or there may be local operating problems on part of the transmission system. Under these circumstances, it may be necessary for Network Operators and National Grid to make provisions for the reduction of demand in accordance with Grid Code OC6.

There was one occasion when Demand Control instructions were issued by National Grid.

The 66kV demand at New Cross is usually supplied by four 275/66kV transformers namely SGT1, SGT2A, SGT3 and SGT4A.

On 13/10/2006 the Hurst – New Cross 2 275kV circuit along with Hurst SGT2 and New Cross SGT2A/2B tripped. New Cross SGT1 was on a planned outage. This left the New Cross 66kV demand supplied by the two remaining transformers which were running at near rated capacity.

Due to the expected demand rise, Demand Control Stage 1 was initiated for approximately one hour until demand could be transferred.

2.3 Negative Reserve Active Power Margin

In order to ensure system security, National Grid must always be able to schedule sufficient frequency responsive plant to contain system frequency against the largest credible loss of generation or demand. Under conditions of low system demand (particularly overnight demand troughs during summer weekends), the generation notified to us may not include enough plant capable of providing this response. Under these circumstances we would normally accept bids to desynchronise unresponsive plant and accept offers to replace this plant with more responsive generation.

However, in extreme cases, there could be an insufficient volume of bids available to reduce the level of unresponsive generation. In these circumstances, National Grid issues Negative Reserve Active Power Margin (NRAPM) warnings to the market to signal the shortage of responsive plant and request additional plant flexibility. If the NRAPM warnings have no effect, as a last resort National Grid could instruct plant to desynchronise under these NRAPM conditions in accordance with Grid Code section BC2.9.4.

No NRAPMs or instructions relating to NRAPM conditions have been issued.

2.4 Black Start / Islanding

Under extreme conditions (e.g. multiple circuit trippings during severe weather), parts of the Transmission System could become disconnected from the main system, or islanded. In addition, there could be a “partial shutdown” where all generation has ceased in an island, or a “total shutdown” where all generation has ceased in the total system and there is no electricity supply from external Interconnectors.

Grid Code section OC9 describes the implementation of recovery procedures following a total or partial shutdown (Black Starts), the re-synchronisation of islands and the Joint System Incidents Procedure which would apply under the above circumstances. National Grid has Ancillary Service contracts with certain generators to provide a Black Start capability to re-establish supply following a partial or total system shutdown.

There were no occasions of system or partial system shutdown or islanding. No Black Start services were called off (excluding routine testing).

2.5 Communication Failures

This subject is covered in both Grid Code BC2.9.7 and BPS Part B section 5(g). A communication failure is defined in the BPS as an “unplanned outage of the electronic data communication facilities or National Grid’s associated computing facilities preventing normal Balancing Mechanism operation”. Under these circumstances, National Grid will normally issue a “National Grid Computing System Failure Notification” as soon as it is reasonably able to do so. This will normally be issued via the Balancing Mechanism Reporting System and where possible will indicate the likely duration of the outage.

Our Balancing Mechanism IT systems achieved 99.70% availability (excluding planned outages) in this reporting period.

2.6 Involuntary Reductions

This subject is covered in BPS Part B section 6. Under certain exceptional circumstances, National Grid may need to instruct reductions in generation or demand before all valid and relevant Balancing Mechanism bids or offers have been accepted. This could be to preserve system response or reactive reserve levels, or as a result of automatic measures (e.g. the operation of an intertrip), or because communication problems prevent other relevant bids or offers being instructed. Involuntary Reductions include Demand Reduction and Disconnection referred to in Grid Code OC6.

**Involuntary Reduction – as a result of an Operational Intertrip:
On 12/05/2007 following the trip of Lackenby SGT4, Teesside Power Station Module 2 was disconnected by the operation of Lackenby-Greystones-Wilton operational tripping scheme. 524MW was being exported from Teesside Power Station Module 2 at the time.**

3. BPS Part C: Principles underlying Balancing Measures

There are a number of principles described in the BPS that underpin the measures National Grid will take to balance the system. The balancing measures include the acceptance of bids and offers, call off of Ancillary Service contracts and other services, and instruction of Emergency Actions and other Involuntary Reductions. These measures are called off in cost order unless this is not possible under circumstances described in Part C section 5. Part C also describes the treatment of BMUs disconnected by Transmission System faults.

We have used balancing measures in cost order wherever possible during this reporting period, with any exceptions being in line with the circumstances described in BPS Part C section 5 and of a non-material nature.

3.1 Treatment of BMUs disconnected by Transmission System faults

This subject is referred to in BPS Part C paragraph 6. In unusual situations, BMUs may become disconnected from the Transmission System following Transmission System faults.

There were 4 occasions where BMUs were disconnected as a result of a Transmission System fault. These are detailed below:

On 28/10/06 the 132kV Sloy – Inveraray circuit tripped resulting in BMUs at Nant and Clachan Power Stations being disconnected.

On 07/06/07 the Coylton – Maybole section of the Coylton – Maybole – Neilston 132kV circuit tripped resulting in the Hadyard Hill Windfarm BMU being disconnected. The Maybole – Neilston leg of the circuit was out of service for safety.

On 21/06/07 the Dalmally – Windyhill 275kV No1 circuit tripped. At the time of the trip Dalmally 275kV substation and Cruachan Power Station were on a single circuit risk with the Dalmally-Windyhill No2 circuit on outage. This resulted in Cruachan Power Station unit 3 being disconnected.

3.2 Pre Gate Closure BMU Transactions

Contracts will be entered into outside the BM when we anticipate a shortage of appropriate Offers and Bids in the BM to meet system security requirements, or if we consider that such contracts will lead to a reduction in overall cost or provide technical characteristics that are not available through BM Offers and Bids.

	Number	Vol (GWh)	Cost (£m)
Buy	27	51.08	7.27
Sell	30	-127.61	-1.05

4. BPS Part D: Transmission Constraint Management and Reserve/Response Principles

We employ a number of principles for the management of transmission constraints and response/reserve holdings. These include outage planning from year ahead to day ahead, security studies, constraint cost forecasting and negotiating Balancing Service contracts. BPS Part D also describes the calculation of response and reserve holding levels, allocation of holdings with due regard to cost, delivery dynamics and transmission constraints, and regaining levels of response holding following delivery.

We have managed transmission constraints and response/reserve holdings during this reporting period in line with the principles described in BPS Part D.

5. BPS Part E: Day Ahead and Within Day Balancing Processes

BPS Part E describes the Day Ahead and Within Day balancing processes – the Scheduling and Control phases. At the Day Ahead stage, this includes publishing day ahead demand forecasts, performing security studies, calculating reserve/response levels and calculating half hourly system plant margins. It also includes forecasting constraint costs, calling off Balancing Service contracts and revising the national and zonal margin data.

Within Day, it includes releasing revisions to the demand forecasts and margin data to the Balancing Mechanism Reporting System, performing additional security studies, reassessing the need to call off Balancing Service contracts, and balancing the system minute by minute through the deployment of Balancing Services on an economic basis.

We have managed the Day Ahead and Within Day balancing processes during this reporting period in line with the principles described in BPS Part E.

6. BPS Part F: Summary of GB Operational Security Standards

BPS Part F summarises the Operational Security Standards used by National Grid. We operate the system within these standards in order to maintain system security. The system is normally secured against certain specific “secured events” which are defined in Part F – for example the fault outage of a double circuit overhead line.

We have planned and operated the GB Transmission System to a single GB Security and Quality of Supply Standard (GB SQSS).

We have maintained system security in accordance with our Operational Security Standard during this reporting period. There have been no deviations from this Standard as it relates to loss of supply, deviations from statutory frequency limits, system instability or unacceptable overloading of apparatus, subject to the provisions and exceptions noted in BPS Part F.

Loss of supply and frequency or voltage excursions outside statutory limits are reported separately in accordance with Standard Condition C17 of the Transmission Licence.

7. BPS Part G: Exceptions to the BPS

Infrequently, circumstances may arise which require us to operate outside the principles described in the BPS. The specific examples identified in BPS Part G are:-

- (i) Black start
- (ii) System islanding
- (iii) When emergency control centre evacuation procedures have been invoked or widespread communication problems
- (iv) Circumstances where operating within the BPS would prejudice the safe and secure operation of the system
- (v) Insufficient time available to balance the system in accordance with the BPS
- (vi) Where the BPS is inappropriate and awaiting modification.

Actions were taken as described in the subsections above to ensure the safe and secure operation of the transmission system, to avoid breaching our statutory obligations or where insufficient time was available to employ alternative measures to achieve balancing.

8. Future Reports

BPS reports are prepared by National Grid in accordance with the timetable set out in our Transmission Licence Standard Condition C16.

This report covers the period from 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007 and aligns with Balancing and Settlement Code review periods.

For further information on this report please contact:

Business Assurance Manager

E-mail: BM.liaisonandcompliance@uk.ngrid.com.

Appendix 1 – Overview of the Balancing Principles Statement

I The Purpose of the Balancing Principles Statement

The BPS has been developed by National Grid to assist electricity market participants to understand our actions in achieving the efficient, economic and co-ordinated operation of the transmission system.

National Grid is required by Transmission Licence Standard Condition C16 section 5 to establish and maintain a BPS to define the broad framework within which we make balancing action decisions.

II Changes to the BPS

The BPS is approved by OFGEM and may only be modified in accordance with the processes set out in Standard Licence Condition C16.

Where changes are required to the BPS in advance of the annual update then, subject to approval, a BPS supplement may be issued.

The latest version of the BPS is version 7.0 issued on 1st April 2007. The changes to this version were mainly to incorporate the replacement of the Warming and Hot Standby service with the BM Start Up service and to incorporate Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR).

III Further information

Copies of the BPS are available from the National Grid website.
(www.nationalgrid.com/uk).

Alternatively, please use the following link:

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

For further enquiries relating to the BPS, please contact:

Regulatory Frameworks Manager

E-mail: BalancingServices@uk.ngrid.com

Appendix 2 – Review opinion by PricewaterhouseCoopers