



March 2001

**Go Live Decision Making Indicators
Status Report and Risk Assessment
New Electricity Trading
Arrangements (NETA) Programme**

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1. Introduction

Purpose of this document

- 1.1 The introduction of the New Electricity Trading Arrangements (NETA) will bring significant changes to the way in which electricity is traded in England & Wales. The new arrangements are targeted to be introduced on 27 March 2001. Ofgem and DTI have previously indicated that they would take into account, when compiling the recommendation to Ministers on whether or not to Go Live on that date, progress against a series of indicators that have been designed to provide insights into many dimensions of readiness. To that end, in November 2000, Ofgem/DTI published a report entitled "NETA Go Live Decision Making Indicators (GLDMIs)"¹, setting out the indicators which would be used in this assessment of progress.
- 1.2 The Go Live recommendation comes after a period of continuous assessment. The status of the indicators listed in this paper provide an insight into the readiness of individual components of the new trading arrangements and the risks associated with implementation. In total, the status of the indicators helps to provide a guide to the readiness to go live. The indicators allow for an analysis of readiness to be completed where measurable results are compared to pre-determined threshold levels.
- 1.3 The indicators have been monitored on a weekly basis since the beginning of December 2000, and a previous report² described progress up until the end of January 2001.
- 1.4 This report summarises the status³ of each of the indicators across the three central programmes (ELEXON, NGC, and the Ofgem/DTI NETA Programme). For all indicators which have not achieved their target Go Live threshold level, a risk

¹ Available on the Ofgem NETA website: www.ofgem.gov.uk/elarch/reta.htm or from the Ofgem Distribution Centre (telephone 0116 277 2617, or e-mail requests to distribution@ofgem.gov.uk).

² Ofgem/DTI NETA Programme – Go Live Decision Making Indicators Progress Report, January 2001.

³ As described in the November 2000 Report on this topic, a simple colour coded "traffic-light" system is used to provide an instant picture of the status of each indicator. The three levels are red, amber and green, where:

- **Red** = Insufficient information against which to assess the risk of implementing NETA; or progress made is less than ideal for Go Live.
- **Amber** = Yet to reach the green threshold, but there is sufficient information upon which to assess the risk of going live; and
- **Green** = Indicator has met the published Go Live threshold level, such that no further risk assessment is required.

assessment has been completed to understand the implications on Go Live and to ensure that adequate contingency arrangements are in place to mitigate the associated risks, and those assessments are also included.

- 1.5 The information within this report is generally based upon data available covering the period up until 5 March 2001, with some areas including data up to 8 March 2001.

Background

Target Go Live Date

- 1.6 On 27 October 2000, Ofgem announced that the NETA Programme was working to a new Go Live Date of 27 March 2001. It stated that in order to achieve this date, not only have the central systems to be in place and working, but a significant proportion of the large number of anticipated participants have to be able to communicate with those central systems.
- 1.7 It was decided that a review of the target Go Live Date would be made in January 2001, when it could be seen if satisfactory progress had been made. As part of the review process, an interim report was published detailing the status of the Go Live Indicators at that time. The January Review of the Go Live Date concluded that the NETA Programme's progress had been sufficient to re-confirm the target Go Live Date of 27 March 2001 and to allow the NETA Programme to move to into Unified Pre-Production, starting on 5 February.

Go Live in Context

- 1.8 NETA Go Live is the point in time, 00:00 hours at the start of the day in question, at which Pool trading ceases and the new balancing and settlement arrangements begin to operate in England and Wales. It is important to recognise that the implementation of NETA is part of an ongoing process, with the Go Live day representing one point in a continuum of change that is already well advanced and will continue beyond the Go Live Date itself.
- 1.9 It should be noted that the centralised activities which are switched-on at Go Live comprise only a small part of the overall market, with most participants expected to have traded to cover their anticipated physical position in advance.

The role of the NETA Programme is not to dictate how energy will be bought or sold ahead of real time on the available power exchanges or in bilateral contracts. Instead, it is to provide mechanisms for certain centralised activities that cannot reasonably be expected to be handled by decentralised markets: the real-time balancing of the transmission system, and the calculation and settlement of imbalances which will inevitably arise between contractual and physical positions.

Informing the Decision Making Process

- 1.10 The final decision to put NETA into live operation will be made by the Secretary of State, who will take into account advice put to him by the Chairman of the Gas & Electricity Markets Authority⁴. The Chairman will in turn be informed by a discussion with the Ofgem/DTI Policy Board. The Policy Board's discussion will be informed by a consolidated report that, among other relevant information, will include an analysis of the then current status of the Go Live Decision Making Indicators.
- 1.11 The consolidated report to the Policy Board will draw together three separate reports – from NGC, ELEXON as the Balancing & Settlement Company (BSCCo) and the NETA Programme. Each of the three reports will detail those elements of the new trading arrangements that are within the respective organisation's delivery scope and will include an analysis of the then current status of the Go Live Decision Making Indicators.
- 1.12 The report will form an input to the recommendation to be provided by the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority to Ministers. The Authority will also need to take into account its statutory duties under Section 3 of the Electricity Act 1989 as amended by the Utilities Act 2000, and any other information relevant to the recommendation. The Secretary of State will then make his decision in light of the Authority's recommendation and any other relevant information available to him.

⁴ The functions of the Director General of Gas Supply and the Director General of Electricity Supply were transferred to the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the "Authority") on 20 December 2000 under Section 3 of the Utilities Act 2000. Ofgem is the office of the Authority. The terms Ofgem and the Authority are used interchangeably in this document.

2. Summary

2.1 The Programme reports:

- ◆ Eleven of its thirty indicators have reached the level where they are ready for the Go Live decision, without further risk assessment.
- ◆ A full risk assessment has been undertaken on the remaining nineteen indicators (one is red rather than amber, but this was expected at this stage and a risk assessment is still possible for it). Most of these indicators are projected to reach their green threshold levels by Go Live and the risk assessments identify any remaining risks as being well managed, such that the target Go Live Date is not impacted.
- ◆ Progress on both testing and the legal framework supports a Go Live date of 27 March 2001.
- ◆ Confirmation of that date now rests primarily upon the successful resolution of the outstanding issues arising from Implementation, in particular:
 - system resilience;
 - the testing of system restoration procedures;
 - the production of acceptable settlement reports.
- ◆ The risk assessments highlighting concerns over these issues are associated with Indicators 7, 8 and 18. Dedicated teams are working on these issues as a matter of urgency, with appropriate reports being prepared by the end of Monday 12 March.

2.2 In considering this report, it must be remembered that it is based solely upon assessments of the status of the Programme Go Live decision making indicators. Whilst they give a wide-ranging picture of readiness of the new trading arrangements to be put into live operation, they are not by themselves sufficient to give a complete picture. In particular, the indicators tell only a partial story about the readiness of participants, where such readiness interacts with the central systems and comprehensive objective statistics are available.

2.3 ELEXON reports that:

- ◆ It has either completed or is on track to complete successfully against all of its indicators before Go Live and therefore concludes that it is ready to fulfil its obligation under the BSC at Go Live on 27 March 2001;
- ◆ Currently, it has completed against three of its indicators and the other six indicators are scheduled to complete before the Go Live Date;
- ◆ For each of the six indicators which have yet to complete, a full risk assessment has been carried out. ELEXON concludes that the risks are manageable and will not present a risk to its readiness from the Go Live date.
- ◆ all departments within ELEXON are reporting their anticipated readiness for Go Live by 27 March 2001.

2.4 A concern of ELEXON relates to the use of the disputes process, in particular the risk that it could be overwhelmed if it is called upon to handle situations that are not within its remit or design, or that system resilience issues mean that it is called on far more often than anticipated. A specific disputes project has been established within ELEXON to ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to prepare to be able to deal with all types of disputes that may arise. ELEXON's contingency plans include a provision to invoke additional resource to deal with high volumes of disputes. There will be a practical limit to the volume of disputes and rate of their production which could be managed.

2.5 NGC reports that:

- ◆ Seven of its thirteen indicators have reached the green threshold level.
- ◆ A full risk assessment has been undertaken on the remaining six indicators and has not identified any issues that would affect NGC's ability to support a decision for NETA to Go Live on 27 March 2001.
- ◆ There are two indicators, relating to what NGC has been able to observe of participant readiness, which have a status lower than ideal for Go Live. These relate to:

- (a) the level of readiness of participant EDL systems; and
- (b) the low number of stations currently participating in the NETA despatch trials.

◆ While the current status of these indicators is a cause for concern, they do not affect NGC readiness for Go Live on 27 March 2001. NGC has introduced adequate workaround arrangements to mitigate the risk of participant systems not being ready and will be closely monitoring progress in the remaining period up to the formal designation of the Go Live date on 23 March 2001. However, these issues will need to be resolved as soon as possible after Go Live to support enduring operation.

2.6 In summary, four indicators – Programme Indicators 7, 23 and 29 and NGC Indicator 7 – are forecast Amber at Go Live. Of these, Programme Indicators 23 and 29 refer to percentages of participants rather than the volumes of output and/or consumption that they represent. Other Indicators, such as Programme Indicator 28, indicate satisfactory levels of participation by volume, and the Amber forecasts are thus not felt to be problematic. Programme Indicator 7 relates to performance levels that do not have to be achieved until some time after Go Live and NGC Indicator 7 can be managed with a workaround. Overall, therefore, the risks contained in these Amber forecasts are felt to be manageable.

2.7 The Overview of Progress report notes issues that need to be addressed in three areas, and these are reflected in the forecasts and the footnotes to Programme Indicators 7, 8 and 20. Indicators 8 and 20 are forecast to be Green at Go Live, and tasks are in hand to ensure this. Indicator 7 is discussed above.

3. Summary Statistics

- 3.1 Section 5 presents a detailed summary of the status of all of the 52 indicators across the three central programmes. It also shows the weekly progress to date since the beginning of December 2000 and projections over the remaining weeks to the target Go Live Date of 27 March 2001.
- 3.2 Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below, present a simply frequency count summarising the information in Section 5.

Table 3.1 Indicator Status Summary (Number of Indicators) at 5 March 2001

	Programme	ELEXON	NGC	Total
Red	1	1	2	4 (8%)
Amber	19	5	4	28 (54%)
Green	10	3	7	20 (38%)
Total	30	9	13	52

Table 3.2 Forecast Indicator Status Summary (Number of Indicators) at 27 March 2001

	Programme	ELEXON	NGC	Total
Red	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Amber	3	0	1	4 (8%)
Green	27	9	12	48 (92%)
Total	30	9	13	52

4. Risk Assessment Summary

- 4.1 The purpose of the risk assessment is to understand the implications of the shortfall on Go Live and to highlight where contingency arrangements are required to make the resulting risk manageable.
- 4.2 In assessing risk, consideration has been given to the timing of this report. The status of the indicators is based upon the latest information currently available (primarily 5 March 2001, but with some fast changing indicators updated with information from the period 5 to 8 March). In many cases the status is expected to improve further as the Go Live Date is approached. The risk assessment will therefore consider a forecast of status at both the date that a decision on the target Go Live Date is announced (16 March 2001) and at the time of the target Go Live Date.
- 4.3 Appendices A (NETA Programme), B (ELEXON) and C (NGC) at the end of this document present a risk assessment for each of the Indicators which has not yet achieved green status.

NETA Programme

- 4.4 For each of the nineteen indicators which have yet to achieve their green Go Live status, a full risk assessment has been carried out and is attached as Appendix A. As a result, the NETA Programme is able to confirm that, based on its risk assessment, all elements of its programme are likely to be ready for NETA to Go Live on 27 March 2001, although this does require some outstanding issues to be resolved.
- 4.5 For those four indicators not predicted to reach their Go Live green threshold levels by the target Go Live Date, the risks associated with going-live are viewed as being manageable, based upon the forecast situation at Go Live.

ELEXON

- 4.6 ELEXON has confirmed that, based on its risk assessment set out in Appendix B, all elements of its programme will be ready for NETA to Go Live on 27 March 2001, in line with Ofgem/DTI's current NETA Programme plan.

- 4.7 A concern of ELEXON relates to the use of the disputes process. The concern is not related to the preparations that have been made by ELEXON, but rather to a risk that the disputes process will be called upon to handle situations that are not within its remit or design. A specific disputes project has been established within ELEXON to ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to prepare to be able to deal with all types of disputes that may arise (including manifest errors disputes as defined in a recent consultation Conclusions Paper). A proposal to relax the disputes timescales within the initial period of the market will be presented to the Balancing and Settlement Code Panel. Its intention is to allow participants a greater length of time within which to analyse data and determine whether a dispute should be raised. ELEXON's contingency plans include a provision to invoke additional resources to deal with high volumes of disputes. There will of course be a practical limit to the volume of disputes and rate of their production that could be managed.

NGC

- 4.8 NGC is able to confirm that, based on the risk assessment in Appendix C, all elements of its programme will be ready for NETA to Go Live on 27 March 2001, in line with the current NETA Programme plan.
- 4.9 There are two areas of the risk assessment which NGC highlight as being of some concern:
- Certain participants involved in the Pre-Production trials have identified a fault in their EDL systems. NGC has developed workarounds to ensure that this fault does not disrupt the trials. These workarounds entail manually deselecting and then re-selecting station control points for EDL via the SORT user interface, and the use of telephone and fax facilities. The central NETA Programme has indicated that the fault within the EDL systems will be fixed by "Go Live". The workarounds NGC has introduced are operating successfully in the trials and, if the participant systems are not ready, they could continue to be used after Go Live. This would be less than ideal, but it is a workable situation. This scenario would also require NGC to hold enhanced reserve levels. NGC advises that whilst, in theory, this workaround could be maintained indefinitely following Go Live, it should

only be considered as a temporary solution in order to minimise the likelihood of manual errors occurring that could ultimately lead to participants being unable to participate in the balancing mechanism.

- Second, the level of readiness of Control Points for NETA despatch is below that required for enduring operation. Some 33 out of 70 have participated in NETA despatch trials to date, although the situation is improving as progress is made through the trials. It is developing ways to expand the duration of the individual trials in the remaining period up to “Go Live” in order to increase familiarity with NETA processes across the industry.

4.10 NGC notes that whilst its risk assessment includes a number of factors which rely on the readiness (in whole or in part) of other participants in the NETA programme, it has not assessed the state of readiness of individual participants as part of its own risk assessment.

5. NETA Go Live Decision Making Indicators (GLDMIs) Tables

Programme GLDMIs⁵

1 indicator is tracking behind plan (Number 19). 3 indicators currently predicted not to be Green at Go Live (Numbers 7, 23 and 29) <i>Present status as at 5 March 2001 1 Red (3%), 19 Amber (64%), 10 Green (33%).</i>																		Current Status ⁶	Projected Outturn ⁷			
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No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
1	Percentage of modifications to the BSC and its Subsidiary Documents identified as “essential for Go Live” that have been implemented: (a) Code Subsidiary Documents (b) Transitional Modifications (c) G3 work (d) ERS and Version Alignment	Legal	A G A A G ¹¹	Yes Yes Yes Yes	50 50 50 50	 . ¹² 50	 - 55	 - 55	 87 55	 90 60 53 53	 92 60 53 53	 97 70 60 60	 100 ¹³ 75 65 70	 100 90 75 75 ¹⁴	 100 95 75 80	 100 70 80 100	 100 75 85 100	99 100 99 ¹⁵ 99 ¹⁶ 100	 	 100 100 100 100	 	 100 100 100 100	100
2	Percentage of material inconsistencies which have been resolved ¹⁷	Legal	G	Yes	50	95	95	95	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
3	Percentage of issues identified “as essential for Go Live”, which have been resolved.	Ass'nce	A	N/A	50											-	-	> 50				100	100
4	Percentage of modifications identified as being necessary to Core Industry Documents that have been made.	Legal	A	Yes	50													99 ¹⁸				100	100

⁵ Some of the published indicators are shown broken down into their component parts. This is to aid understanding and in undertaking any subsequent risk assessment/corrective action that may prove necessary.

⁶ Where shown as blank it indicates that the current status has yet to reach the minimum level required for risk assessment (i.e. go amber), unless otherwise indicated.

⁷ Projections are best estimates of what is required in order to be able to Go Live and will be updated if new information becomes available.

⁸ Indicates who is responsible for providing the information reported.

⁹ Key: R=Red (Insufficient information against which to assess the risk of implementing NETA); A=Amber (Indicator has yet to reach the green threshold, but there is sufficient information upon which to assess the risk of going live); G=Green (Indicator has met the published Go Live threshold level, such that no further risk assessment is required)

¹⁰ Shows status relative to where expected on the plan. Provides a good snapshot of progress to plan across all of the indicators

¹¹ Conclusions document to the January Consultation document has been published and this work is now complete.

¹² - indicates that no measurements were available.

¹³ All planned changes have been made. Any further changes are subject to change control, and are reported separately under Indicator 16

¹⁴ Consultation document issued.

¹⁵ The conclusions to the relevant consultation on modifications drafting were published on 9 March, and the only outstanding task is incorporation into the relevant documents

¹⁶ See Footnote 14

¹⁷ Material inconsistencies identified for which solution is proposed. Implementation shown elsewhere (e.g. Indicator 1).

No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N? ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
5	Percentage of Indicators where a risk assessment is required for which adequate contingency arrangements have been developed (to reduce the risk of going live to a manageable level).	GLDMI	A	N/A	50													> 80				100	100
6	Given no Class 1 Errors, the percentage of Class 2 Errors which have been resolved from all Operational Readiness Tests.	Test/Imp	A	Yes	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	> 80 ¹⁹					95
7	Percentage compliance of BSC Agents with their contractual service levels during the period of Unified Pre-Production running. ²⁰ (a) Availability of Balancing Mechanism Reporting Agent (BMRA) over the week; (b) % of derived data published within 15 minutes of settlement period end; (c) % raw meter data reported by 13:00 Day+1; (d) % of Energy Contract Volume Notifications (ECVNs) processed in 15 minutes; (e) % of Interim Initial Settlement Runs conducted on time; (f) % of Initial Settlement Runs conducted on time; (g) BMRS main screen display loads within 7 seconds; (h) BMRS sub screen display loads within 2 seconds; (i) % of Interim Initial Runs containing estimates are <2%; (j) % of reports sent on schedule; (k) % of GSP Group take reports	Imp	A	Yes ²¹	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	> 50 - 100 ²² - 100 100 100 - - - -				> 80 (100)	

¹⁸ See Footnote 14.

¹⁹ The preparation for live operation and the testing of the operational aspects of the systems and processes is embedded within the other phases of testing and pre live operation. Problems with 'operational readiness' are covered by the various ORs and PRs raised during these other phases of testing and are included in the reports on these phases in the other GLDMIs. More information is contained in the risk assessment shown in Appendix A. The score shown is based on a combined assessment of Indicators 13 and 14, with more weight being given to Indicator 14 given the attention being paid to this by participants at the present time.

²⁰ A number of the sub indicators are areas where work is in hand to resolve outstanding issues. More information on the present status of these is given in the Overview of Progress Report, published separately. The summary score for this indicator, and for Indicator 8, reflect present views on progress against these issues

²¹ Excepting that some statistics are currently missing. Data as at 9 March 2001.

²² 99.8%

No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N? ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
	sent on schedule; (l) % of BM Reports issued on schedule; (m) % of Interim Initial Settlement Reports issued on schedule; (n) % of Initial Settlement Reports issued on schedule.																	- 80 80 -					
8	Percentage of all BSC Operating Services available. ²³	Imp	A	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	90	90	99	90 ²⁴	93	100	100	100	100
9	Percentage of BSC Agent Support & Maintenance Services available	Imp	G	Yes	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	BSC Agent contracts agreed and signed	Legal	G ²⁵	Yes	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	Percentage of total data to be acquired that has been validated	Imp	A	Yes	50																	100	100
	(a) Level 1 Validation ²⁶		A	Yes	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96				100	100
	(b) Percentage of aggregated rules data passing level 2 validation:		A	Yes ²⁸	50	0	0	0	0.2	4	13	33	44	48	63	68	73	79				100	100
	(i) Priority pre-production ²⁷		G	Yes	50	0	0	0	1	20	70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(ii) Remainder		A	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	29	36	54	60	66	74 ²⁹				100	100

²³ Note 1 – BSC Operating Services are referred to in the NETA Programme Services Agreement Schedules Volume 1 (Schedule 1) as Settlement Administration, Central Registration, Balancing Mechanism Reporting, Technical Assurance, Energy Contract Volume Aggregation and Central Data Collection. Note, that in the figures reported here, from this list we have excluded Technical Assurance, as the Technical Assurance Agent role (TAA) is not being trialed in Pre-Production and is not viewed as being critical to Go Live.

Note 2 – Availability is defined as the percentage of time that the service was operational when it was planned to be (i.e. 24x7 but excluding planned outages)

²⁴ No unplanned outages were reported in the week ending 2 March 2001. The figure reported may overstate actual availability, particularly as seen by Participants, and this is reflected in the score shown. In addition, there were unplanned outages in the week ending 9 March. A number of problems have been reported by Participants which have resulted in the service appearing not to be available from a user perspective. These are currently being investigated as a matter of urgency. An example of the type of incident being investigated occurred on the afternoon of Friday 2 March; as officially defined, this was not an outage, but it did delay ECVNAs from being acknowledged.

²⁵ All contracts have been agreed and signed. Some variations to these contracts continue to be discussed, but these are not considered as impacting the Go Live Date.

²⁶ Note – Level 1 data validation was previously shown as being 100%. However, this was of the meters capable of being read at the time, rather than of the total number of meters in CDCA. It is felt that the latter definition is a more accurate one and hence is being reported from the beginning of March.

²⁷ Note – the initial focus was to deliver the 100 comparisons needed before being able to enter pre-production. Thereafter the focus shifted to the remainder of the 504 required in total.

²⁸ Original Programme Plan stated that Level 2 Validation (proving meter aggregation rules) would be completed by 2 February 2001, prior to unified pre-production. However, Level 2 data validation did not commence on 13 November 2000 (as originally scheduled) and a revised plan was instigated in December 2000. It is against this revised plan that progress is measured as being on track.

²⁹ 301 out of 405 remaining aggregations are complete (7/3/01)

No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N? ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
12	Given no Class 1 Errors, the percentage of Class 2 Errors (Problem Reports) which have been resolved from critical processes in Service Provider tests ³⁰ .	Test	G	Yes	50	-	100 ³¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	
13	The percentage of Errors (Problem Reports) which have been resolved from critical processes in Central Systems Integration testing (CSIT plus PST).	Test	G	Yes	50	-	45	45	56	60	74	79 ³²	71 ³³	70 ³⁴	73	81	88	97 ³⁵	> 98			100	95
	(a) CSIT (b) PST		G G	Yes Yes	50 50	- -	45 0	45 0	56 0	60 0	74 0	79 -	90 52	92 54	96 59	98 72	99 84	99 ³⁶ 97 ³⁷				100 100	95 95
14	The percentage of Errors (Problem Reports) which have been resolved from critical processes in Unified Pre-Production	Imp	A	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	72 ³⁸				100	95
15	The testing compliance matrix demonstrates that systems and processes have been tested ³⁹ .	Test	A	Yes	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	31	31	52	68	82				100	100
	(a) CSIT		G	Yes	50	-	24	24	28	36	73	81 ⁴⁰	100 ⁴¹	100	100	100	100	100				100	100
	(b) PST		A	Yes	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	25	43	63	88 ⁴²				100
16	Percentage of Change Requests (CRs) that are “essential for Go Live” which has been resolved	Imp	A	N/A ⁴³	50	- ⁴⁴	-	-	-	14	23	28	32	49	49	57	68	80 ⁴⁵				100	100

³⁰ This covers System Testing, Service Provider Integration Testing and SAT.

³¹ All 29 outstanding errors at the end of testing have since been resolved and closed.

³² This statistic relates only to CSIT. Separate figures for PST were reported from the following week (26 January), resulting in a backwards step change.

³³ Step change expected, given introduction of PST information into the statistics.

³⁴ Number reduced slightly despite progress made, because the relative number of PST KMPS increased compared to CSIT KMPS.

³⁵ As at 8 March, 527 out of 540 PRs have been successfully closed.

³⁶ Of 155 CSIT problems raised, 154 have been closed. Just 1 remains outstanding (of Medium Impact) of which the resolution is fixed, awaiting retest.

³⁷ As at 3pm on 8 March 2001, of 385 PST problems raised, 373 PRs have been closed (96.88%). 12 remain outstanding (0 High Impact, 6 Medium, 6 Low Impact and 0 have no business impact) of which the resolution to 3 is fixed, awaiting retest. 9 are analysed, but not fixed, whilst none have yet to be analysed.

³⁸ 37 out of 43 UPP PRs have been closed. Of the remaining 6, none are Class 1.

³⁹ The assurance gained from testing is achieved by the successful completion of the tests as demonstrated by the achievement of Key Monitoring Points (KMPS).

⁴⁰ Until 19 January, all KMPS reported relate to CSIT, although 15 CSIT KMPS were transferred to PST (net figure shown for CSIT)..

⁴¹ 185 CSIT KMPS in total (net of 15 transferred to PST) – all successfully completed.

⁴² As at 3pm on 8 March 2001, 916 of the 1037 KMPS (801 Run A and 236 Run B including regression tests) have been successfully completed. 61 PST KMPS have resulted in PRs, most of which have been closed, and 30 await checking. Evidence is still awaited for another 30 PST KMPS and none have yet to be reported. Test execution is due to finish at the close of business on 8 March 2001. Checking of the final few results will continue beyond this date.

No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N? ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
17	Percentage of default data (including Panel data) that is loaded into relevant systems	Imp	G	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	80	85	100 ⁴⁶	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	Pre-Production settlement runs are successfully executed:	Imp	A	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	100 ⁴⁷ 48	100	100	100	100	100
	G																						
	A																						
19	Percentage of all Original Parties ⁴⁹ that have successfully completed testing of their communications networks.	Imp	A		50						48	53	64	72	73	77	78	78				> 90	90
	(a) High Grade Lines (b) Low Grade Lines		A A	No No	50 50	30 -	37 -	45 -	55 -	60 -	67 14	75 14	77 40	81 53	81 58	85 67	85 70	85 ⁵⁰ 72 ⁵¹				> 90 > 90	90 90
20	Operational readiness of Logica's network confirmed on the basis of the percentage of total volumes for Original Parties and known applicants that the network can now handle	Imp & Test	A ⁵²	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	53	> 50 ⁵⁴	100				100	95

⁴³ Given the nature of this item, forecasts are of limited value and, as such, tracking progress against plan is not appropriate. All that matters here is the net number of outstanding NCRs and the need to for this to reduce to zero by the Go Live Date.

⁴⁴ It was too early to meaningfully measure this, as at this time the Programme was yet to pass the peak of new issues and Change Requests being proposed. Reporting commenced early in the New Year as soon as a sensible base was established and CDA's register had been successfully transferred to "Assyst", a computer based tracking programme.

⁴⁵ 10 of the outstanding NCRs are critical to Go Live. This shows a net fall of 6 NCRs in the last week. Those outstanding (plus new issues) are being progressed to conclusion through the issue resolution process.

⁴⁶ The Panel approved other data after this date

⁴⁷ All settlement runs were completed as per schedule this week – unknown yet whether all the data was valid. 3 UPP settlement cycles were completed last week (for the trading days 5, 6 and 7 February). That is, the complete end to end settlement process has been achieved, right through to EPFAL issuing "invoices" – again as per the original schedule. Issues remain to be resolved, including incorporation of the present level of meter readings (96%) and validated aggregation rules, and running settlement with all valid files included, and this explains the difference between the settlement reports and the correct settlement results, and thus between the score on this indicator and those for Indicators 7 and 8.

⁴⁸ A special task force is currently investigating and resolving the production of accurate settlement reports, resolving the issues described in the previous Footnote.

⁴⁹ Those who signed the BSC Framework Agreement at Go Active (August 2000), as defined in the list of Original Parties. This totals 133 Parties and for the purposes of this report, we have then deducted 3 (ELEXON, ELEXON CLEAR and Independent Energy) from this total giving 130 as the base number.

⁵⁰ 41 out of 48 have tested high grade lines. Of the remaining 7, 3 are connections to participant disaster recovery sites, 3 are awaiting installation or are being installed, and 1 is 'on hold' as it is not intended to be used at Go Live.

⁵¹ 32 out of 45 have tested low grade lines through a file transfer test. Of those that have not had the connection proven in this way, a further 6 are expected to be transferring files and trading at Go Live and thus will need to undertake the file transfer test.

No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N? ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
21	Cut-Over Plan is complete	Imp	A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	75	80	80	90	92 ⁵⁵	95	95 ⁵⁶	97 ⁵⁷	100	100	100	100 (Plan in place)
22	Percentage of all Original Parties who intend to trade that have lodged credit with the Funds Administration Agent (FAA)	Imp	R	Yes																			
	(a) Lodged pseudo credit cover for Pre-Production (deadline 9/1/2001)		A	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	40	60	60	75	80	80	80 ⁵⁹	80	80	80	80	80	80	100
	(b) Lodged credit cover (23/3/01)		R	Yes ⁵⁸	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	100	100
23	Registration – Overall Status	Imp	A	Yes	50																		
	(a) Percentage of all Original Trading Parties which have completed Registration		A	Yes	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 ⁶⁰	78	78	78	84 ⁶¹	87	90	90	90	100
	(b) Percentage of the total energy volume that has completed Registration		G	Yes	50	-	-	-	-	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	Percentage of all Metering Systems, BM Units and Aggregation Rules in respect of Relevant Energy Flows in the Central Volume Allocation (CVA) which have been registered and	Imp	A	Yes	50	0	-	-	-	5	12 ⁶²	28	23	49	62	69	73	79				100	100

⁵² Week commencing 5 March, the ECVN Volumetric Exercise (EVE) took place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Its purpose was to ask the ECVNA's to submit their normal ECVNs volume on these days. This would provide additional information on the normal weekly contract submission rate to expect and to judge this indicator against. 26 Party Agents said that they intended to participate in the EVE trial, out of a total of 35 (74%). They suggested that an estimated total of c. 14,000 contracts would be submitted per day during EVE. However, results were much lower than expected, with just 5,000 contracts, of which 900 were at peak, received from the 20 active EVE participants on 6 March, 1,500, of which 200 were at peak, on 7 March and 10,200, of which 1670 were at peak, on 8 March. The reasons given by participants for the low involvement on Wednesday range from technical problems and resource problems, through to the fact that the timing of the IMF on 7 March meant that key personnel were not available. The indicator could therefore be shown as having Green status, because the results from Thursday, even when extrapolated to account for those anticipated but not present in the trial, indicate that total and peak notifications will be within design limits. However, it for prudence it has been decided to downgrade this to Amber (despite the 100% measure) and to complete a risk assessment. The results of this shown that it is not felt to impose a constraint to Go Live.

⁵³ During the orchestrated UPP volume tests on 20 February 2001, the level of contract notifications received and successfully handled by the central system, both for the peak half-hour and when extrapolated for a 24 hour period, exceeded the levels used as the basis for the design of the central system

⁵⁴ 11,768 ECVNs were submitted in the week to Thursday 1 March (midnight).

⁵⁵ Final Cut-over Plan was originally to have been issued on 16 February 2001; instead first issue of plan was sent for review on that date.

⁵⁶ Version 0.2 of the Cutover plan has now been released and is being used as a working document and the first walkthrough was on 1 March.

⁵⁷ Second and final walkthrough planned for 9/3/01.

⁵⁸ Although shown as red, this is expected at this time, as the deadline for lodging credit cover is not until 23 March 2001.

⁵⁹ Against 100% forecast. The lodging of pseudo credit cover is being encouraged by the Programme but it is not a requirement and the current shortfall is not therefore viewed as a real problem..

⁶⁰ 29 Parties had not registered at this time. Of these, 17 had indicated that they did not want to proceed at this time – either no longer wishing to be a Party to the BSC, or indicating that they will not be active at the Go Live date (e.g. plant not yet built, etc.). Thus realistically, on this indicator, c.86% is the maximum possible and the projected shortfall is not a cause for concern.

⁶¹ 20 Original Parties have yet to register, out of a total of 130. See previous Footnote as well.

No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N? ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
	validated as a complete set																						
25	Percentage of all Default BM Units belonging to all Supplier Volume Allocation (SVA) Suppliers for which registration is complete	Imp	G	Yes	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	85 ⁶³	85	85	85	93	100	100	100	100	90
26	Percentage of total volume of all Default BM Units belonging to all SVA Suppliers for which registration is complete.	Imp	G	Yes	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	89 ⁶⁴	89	89	89	99	100	100	100	100	90
27	Percentage ⁶⁵ of Original Parties participating ⁶⁶ in Pre-Production	Imp	A	Yes ⁶⁷	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	53	57	83	83				90	90
28	Percentage of the total energy volume belonging to Original Parties in Pre-Production	Imp	G	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	86	99	99				100	90
	(a) Generation		G	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	49	82	98	98				100	90
	(b) Demand		G	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	38	92	99	99				100	90
29	Percentage of Original Parties completing Qualification Tests	Imp	A	Yes	50	0	0	0	2	3	3 ⁶⁸	12	22	38	45	60	66	70 ⁶⁹	74	74	74	74 ⁷⁰	90
30	Percentage of the total energy volume belonging to Original Parties who have completed Qualification Tests.	Imp	G	Yes	50	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	75	83	92	98	98		100	100	100	90

⁶² Against 50% originally forecast. Slippage understood, being associated with known problems of level 2 data validation (Indicator 11), and is being addressed.

⁶³ Previously reported as 100%, but was revised down when it was discovered that there were suppliers in Stage 2 who were not registered in NETA. The process of registering these "additional" suppliers is being concluded at the time of writing (8 March).

⁶⁴ Previously reported as 100%, but was subsequently revised down when it was discovered that there are suppliers in Stage 2 who are not registered in NETA. See previous Footnote.

⁶⁵ Of those Qualified

⁶⁶ For reporting purposes here, "participating" indicates that a Party has at some point during the period of Pre-Production submitted a contract notification. It does not measure the amount or duration of such activity.

⁶⁷ To put figures in context, compare the numbers in this Indicator with the percentages shown in Indicator 28

⁶⁸ Parties had successfully completed "early" qualification testing.

⁶⁹ 103 Participants have passed Qualification Tests at 2 March 2001. Of these, 91 are Original Participants (out of 130) and 12 are Non-Original Parties (out of 21). As there are a number of others who do not plan to be active at Go Live, statistics here underestimate the true picture of the state of readiness of those who plan to be active from Go Live. If we were to re-baselining the numbers (to remove those who do not plan to be active at Go Live), then rather than 130 Original Parties (and 21 Non-Original) it is estimated that a more appropriate population to use would be 106 Original Parties (and 16 Non-Original). Hence, for Original Parties, a better estimate of the true state of Qualification would be to divide 91 by the revised baseline of 106 giving 86%.

⁷⁰ Rebaselining to the 106 Original Parties who have indicated they wish to trade at Go Live (see previous Footnote), current projections are for 96 of these to have Qualified. That equates to 90.5% (green status).

No	GLDMI	Responsible ⁸	Status @ 5 Mar ⁹	On Track Y/N? ¹⁰	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
	(a) Generation Capacity		G	Yes	50	0	0	0	0	0	14	37	45	74	77	92	97	99 ⁷¹		100	100	100	90
	(b) Demand Capacity		G	Yes	50	0	0	0	-	12	12	26	56	77	89	91	99	99 ⁷²		100	100	100	90

⁷¹ Total Generation volume to date (7/3/01) is 67738 MW (99.5%)

⁷² Total Demand volume to date (7/3/01) is 67766 MW (99.86%).

ELEXON GLDMIs (Data up to 9 March 2001)

All indicators are tracking to plan.

1 Red (11%), 5 Amber (67%), 3 Green (33%).

Current
Status

Projected
Outturns

No	GLDMI	Responsible	Status @ 9 Mar ⁷³	On Track Y/N?	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	2 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
1	Action Task Force in place to support resolution of problems from Go Live.	ELEXON	A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	40	50	75	100	100
2	ELEXON understands its obligations under the BSC and has the processes in place to support them.	ELEXON	G	Yes	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	Panel Established	ELEXON	G	Yes	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	Percentage of parameters ⁷⁴ that the Panel is required to set under the BSC which has been set.	ELEXON	R	Yes ⁷⁵	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	60	70	70	70	100	100	100	100
5	ELEXON Clear FTA and overdraft facility in place	ELEXON	A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	70	70	90	90	100	100	100
6	Credit warning process in place	ELEXON	A	Yes	20	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50 ⁷⁶	50	50	70	90	100	100	100	100
7	Essential operational contracts in place (10 major contracts)	ELEXON	G	Yes ⁷⁷	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100 ⁷⁸	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	Modifications process in place	ELEXON	A	Yes	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100
9	Disputes service implemented	ELEXON	A	Yes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	100	100

⁷³ Key: R=Red (Insufficient information against which to assess the risk of implementing NETA) ; A=Amber (Indicator has yet to reach the green threshold, but there is sufficient information upon which to assess the risk of going live); G=Green (Indicator has met the published Go Live threshold level, such that no further risk assessment is required)

⁷⁴ There are 10 key parameters to be set by the Panel and each is given equal weighting in deriving the statistics presented.

⁷⁵ A number of the parameters will not be set until shortly before Go Live (16/3), but this is not seen as a risk to Go Live.

⁷⁶ The figures for the credit warning process were previously reported as 100%. They have now been downgraded from green to amber (50%) as this is not complete. The credit warning system is ready, but ELEXON has identified additional work required to put all the processes in place needed to support this. These include the out of hours process and rota, for example. This work will be ready by 9th March, so will not impact Go Live.

⁷⁷ Some rescheduling of the contracts has taken place, such that all are complete ahead significantly of schedule.

⁷⁸ All essential contracts are signed. There remain 3 outstanding Contract Change Notifications with ISRA, Pool Auditor and EASL. All are expected to be signed before Go Live, but failure to do so would not put at risk Go Live.

NGC GLDMIs

2 Indicators tracking behind plan (Numbers 2 and 7 – both red), but only 1 indicator is projected not to be green at Go Live (Number 7) 2 Red (15%), 4 Amber (31%), 7 Green (54%).																		Current Status	Projected Outturns				
No	GLDMI	Responsible	Status @5 Mar ⁷⁹	On Track Y/N?	Min (Amber)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
1	NETA Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) Data Transfer Systems in place	NGC	A ⁸⁰	Yes ⁸¹	90									79	92	92	92	92				> 97 ⁸²	97
2	NETA Electronic Data Logger (EDL) systems in place	NGC	R ⁸³	No	80											26	41	74 ⁸⁴				90	90
3	AS contracts in place	NGC	A ⁸⁵	Yes ⁸⁶	Essential ⁸⁷ (50)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	72	72	85	85		95	95	95	95
4	Essential Services in place (mandatory AS)	NGC	G	Yes	75	78	78	78	78	78	78	90	90	90	90	90	90	90 +	90 +	90 +	90 +	90 +	90
5	Central Systems Integration Tests (CSIT) / Process Special Tests (PST) successful	NGC	A ⁸⁸	Yes ⁸⁹	50	50	50	50	50	62	65	75	75	80	87	87	94	95		100	100	100	100
6	BSC parties registered for Pre-Production ⁹⁰	NGC	G	Yes	75	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	> 95				95	95

⁷⁹ Key: R=Red (Insufficient information against which to assess the risk of implementing NETA); A=Amber (Indicator has yet to reach the green threshold, but there is sufficient information upon which to assess the risk of going live); G=Green (Indicator has met the published Go Live threshold level, such that no further risk assessment is required)

⁸⁰ 36 of the 41 Trading Points have passed EDT Qualification BPITS. 28 out of 41 Trading Points are using EDT in the Pre-Production Trials, representing 92% of all generation and active demand BMUs.

⁸¹ Major missing generation EDT systems should be in place for go-live.

⁸² Major missing EDT systems should be in place for Go Live.

⁸³ 93% of expected EDL Control Points have passed Qualification BPITS. However, problems have been encountered in Pre-Production with Participant EDL systems not being ready. 74% of Control Points have taken part in NETA Despatch Trials. Workarounds are in place.

⁸⁴ The majority of the EDL systems in place require the use of a number of complex workarounds due to faults in some participant systems. These workarounds would allow Go Live to proceed, but also necessitate enhanced reserve levels. It is anticipated that a correction to these faults and the missing EDL systems will be rolled out in time for Go Live.

⁸⁵ All Ancillary Services contracts are expected to be in place before 27 March 2001. Final negotiations nearly complete and contract signing for Black Start, Fast Start, Warming & Hot Standby, and Demand Side Frequency Response (FCDM) is expected week commencing 12 March.

⁸⁶ The majority of the ongoing contractual negotiations are associated with the re-write and re-negotiation of the Warming and Hot Standby, Fast Start and Black Start services. In most cases all generators with Commercial Ancillary Services provide all three of these services hence they are being negotiated as one as they will all sit inside a single agreement. NGC's forecast is that these will be agreed in early March. NGC is negotiating with all service providers and there are no major issues with these negotiations.

⁸⁷ Strategic Warming Services and Standing Reserve Contracts need to be in place.

⁸⁸ CSIT tests successful from NGC viewpoint. CSIT formally completed by PDO on 12 January 2001. PST tests proceeding to schedule.

⁸⁹ CSIT tests successful. PST Run B tests to complete by 7th March. Ad hoc regression tests expected until Go Live. NGC do not expect significant problems to be found in PST. The Logica BMRA link has been reliable and no further failures are anticipated.

No	GLDMI	Responsible	Status @5 Mar ⁷⁹	On Track Y/N?	Min (Ambler)	8 Dec	15 Dec	22 Dec	29 Dec	5 Jan	12 Jan	19 Jan	26 Jan	2 Feb	9 Feb	16 Feb	23 Feb	5 Mar	9 Mar	16 Mar	23 Mar	27 Mar	Target (Green)
7	Participation level in last 5 weeks of Pre-Production (a)Two Shifting(b) Baseload	NGC	R ⁹¹	No No	85 75									87 77								99.4 (EDT) 82% (EDL) 92% (EDT) 25% (EDL)	95 85
8	Parallel running trials successful	NGC	G	Yes	< 4 hour												> 4 hrs	24 hrs ⁹²					> 8 hours
9	Implementation Scheme	NGC	G	Yes	0	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	100	100	100	100				100	100
10	Implementation plan/roles agreed	NGC	G ⁹³	Yes	0	25	25	25	25	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	100				100	100
11	Grid Code changes	NGC	A ⁹⁴	Yes	0	55	55	55	55	33	33	70	70	70	70	85	85	90				100	100
12	Licence/Grid Code derogations agreed	NGC	G	Yes	> 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100				100	100
13	Revenue recovery Transmission Network Use of Systems (TNUoS) and Balancing Services Use of System (BSUoS) charging	NGC	G ⁹⁵	Yes	0	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	45	45	45	70	100				100	100

⁹⁰ Participants are required to register with the System Operator to enable their units to be created in the NGC systems.

⁹¹ NGC's preference is for full involvement of Pool centrally despatched participants. This would ensure full and effective trialling of operational systems. Parallel Running participation is currently at 99.4% of 2 shifting and peak plant and 91.9% of baseload submitting FPN's and Bids & Offers, and 82% of 2 shifting and peak plant and 25% of baseload receiving NETA despatch instructions. Participants are now being phased in to NETA Despatch Trialling to maximise the involvement of their Control Points. 33 out of the 70 Control Points have attempted NETA Despatch to date (45%). The level of readiness of Control Points for NETA Despatch is below required enduring levels. However, for the load following plant it is at a satisfactory level. Participant data quality and their awareness of the processes were poor at the start of the trials, but these are improving. We are developing ways to expand the duration of the trials in the remaining period to Go Live, to increase familiarity with NETA processes across the industry. We are considering changing the timing of recording the Pool despatch instructions to be after the event. This will free up further time for NETA Despatch activities.

⁹² Thursday 1 March to Friday 2 March, 2001.

⁹³ The division of roles and responsibilities between NGC and the central NETA Programme has been agreed.

⁹⁴ Required changes to the Grid Code have been identified and agreed for buffering of EDT type data during NGC IS outages of SPICE/SORT and alteration of FPNs post gate closure. The Grid Code changes have been issued for consultation and a positive outcome is anticipated.

⁹⁵ The Go Live threshold has been reached. The high-grade link between Logica and NGC's Logica Interface Project is installed and operational. Capacity will be satisfactory for the purposes of TNUoS and BSUoS charging at Go Live. An upgrade is scheduled prior to Go Live to accommodate the forecast increase in data volumes once NETA has been implemented and contingency arrangements are in place should this upgrade not be implemented prior to Go Live.

6. Appendix A - NETA Programme Risk Assessment

Indicator 1	Percentage of modifications to the BSC and its Subsidiary Documents identified as "essential for Go Live" that have been implemented
<p>Description and Importance</p> <p>This indicator indicates what proportion of all essential modifications to the Balancing & Settlement Code (BSC), the Implementation Scheme, the Transition Document, and the BSC subsidiary documents have been implemented. By definition, these modifications are deemed to be essential to the operation of the trading arrangements from Go Live. A number of BSC Modifications are being progressed through the consultation process, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the treatment of interconnectors; • changes necessary to address inconsistencies between the BSC, BSCPs and URSS; • alignment with the Pooling and Settlement Version alignment; • changes to the Pool Supplement; • the definition of a Metering System; • changes resulting from issues identified from testing relating to Energy Contract Volume Aggregation; • modifications relating to Default Cash Out Prices (System Buy/Sell Prices); and • changes covered by Section G3 of the Implementation Scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contingency arrangements for emergencies (manifest errors; computer system failures; black start; fuel security and civil emergency); - supplier of last resort arrangements. 	
<p>Status (against green threshold of 100%)</p> <p>Now (5/03/01): 99% (Amber)</p> <p>Forecast (16/03/01): 100% (green)</p> <p>Forecast (27/03/01): 100%</p> <p>Work proceeding to plan. Final set of consultations now closed; conclusion documents have been issued. Recommendations will be made to the Authority by 12 March 2001, with Version 1.1 of the BSC due to be published no later than 15 March 2001. As this is now at the final drafting stage, the issues in the consultations are not policy issues. Therefore, there is a high degree of certainty that this indicator will achieve green status before Go Live.</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall</p> <p>High. The recommended modifications are deemed to be important to Go Live.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements</p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p>Risk</p> <p>Low</p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Work plan under control and expected to deliver all essential modifications by Go Live. In addition, the Regulatory Completion Group is responsible for monitoring the progress of activities undertaken by the DTI, Ofgem, NGC and the NETA Programme in delivering regulatory documentation required for or prior to Go Live. The associated risk is therefore assessed as being manageable and is not judged to adversely impact a Go Live Date of 27 March 2001.</p>

Indicator 3	Percentage of issues identified “as essential for Go Live”, which have been resolved.
<p>Description and Importance This indicator is designed to measure that any “essential for Go Live” issues which arise out of the PWC Assurance Review are resolved by the Go Live Date.</p> <p>PWC’s independent review of defined areas of NETA is designed to provide reasonable assurance that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Defined Areas of NETA will operate in accordance with the BSC and relevant BSCPs; the BSC provides a basis for conducting an operational audit; the Defined Areas of NETA have adequate security and control arrangements that, if operated effectively, and subject to the reliability of data being fed into these systems, should provide reliable data; the Defined areas of NETA have adequate management audit trails; relevant Go Live Decision Making Indicators have been met. 	
<p>Status (against green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): > 50% (precise measure difficult) Forecast (16/03/01): > 50% Forecast (27/03/01): 100% (including workarounds)</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall High – by definition “essential for Go Live”.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements Where robust enduring solutions were not feasible in the time available, suitable workarounds and other contingency arrangements have been introduced to address the issues flagged by PWC.</p>	

Indicator 3	Percentage of issues identified "as essential for Go Live", which have been resolved.
Risk Low/Medium	<p>Assessment</p> <p>In its assurance role, PWC has been reporting weekly to the Steering Group on the issues that it was raising. Thus, the NETA Programme has had sight of these issues at the earliest opportunity and has acted upon the information provided to resolve the issues in a rapid manner. The NETA Programme has chosen to act upon the advice given by addressing the issues raised by PWC as an integral part of delivering the Programme.</p> <p>In its report of 2 March 2001, PWC highlights a number of outstanding issues which must be addressed prior to Go Live. In summary these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confirmation that the Energy Contract Volume Aggregation Agent system will be able to handle projected volumes of contract notifications (ECVNs) and if required, the development of suitable contingency arrangements. In addition, PWC notes that the NETA Programme needs to complete its workaround for where ECVNs have not been validated prior to Gate Closure due to un-planned system outages; • it has not yet derived sufficient assurance relating to the software fix to address the problem associated with the processing of "in-day" notifications; • the participant reliant workaround to the "on the day" ECVNs problem is well communicated and monitored satisfactorily in the week commencing 5 March 2001; • the further monitoring and analysis of the receipt and subsequent acknowledgement of files is satisfactory (i.e. to confirm that the non receipt of acknowledgements by the central systems is not a symptom of an error in report production and distribution); and • the remaining IRG "critical for Go Live" issues, change requests and workarounds are resolved prior to the Go Live Date, by implementing solutions which are proven as operable prior to Go Live. <p>The outstanding issues flagged by PWC in its 2 March 2001 report are being given the highest priority by the Steering Group in order to ensure that the Go Live Date is not compromised. Thus, the assessment is that issues will be adequately addressed by Go Live and that the associated risks are therefore being managed, such that a Go Live Date of 27 March 2001 is not compromised.</p> <p>Note – a number of these issues are addressed in the DTI/Ofgem report 'Overview of Progress', published separately.</p>

Indicator 4	Percentage of modifications identified as being necessary to Core Industry Documents that have been made
Description and Importance This indicator covers necessary modifications to Core Industry Documents, primarily related to alignment of these documents with the BSC. In addition, in the case of the Grid Code, two further changes have been identified to those implemented at Go Active, which seek to introduce provisions for NGC to manage the system during unusual/extreme circumstances.	
Status Now (5/03/01): 99% (Amber) Forecast (16/03/01): 100% (green) Forecast (27/03/01): 100% Consultation on Grid Code changes is now closed and conclusions were issued week commencing 5 March.	
Impact of Shortfall Lack of alignment and potential conflict between Core Industry Documents and the BSC. NGC notes that any shortfall in reaching agreement as to the contents of the Grid Code will reduce the assurance that NGC can continue to develop, maintain and operate an efficient, co-ordinated and economical Transmission System. Whilst the consultation is likely to conclude that these modifications are desirable, the NETA Programme does not believe that the modifications are essential to Go Live itself.	
Contingency Arrangements None.	
Risk Low	Assessment Modifications to the Grid Code are proceeding to plan. They are now all but complete, with implementation expected on 13 March 2001. Thus, the indicator will achieve its green Go Live status by mid March and any remaining risk is insignificant.

Indicator 5	Percentage of Indicators where a risk assessment is required for which adequate contingency arrangements have been developed
Description and Importance To ensure that those indicators that require a risk assessment have adequate contingency arrangements. This is a useful summary indicator. However, the detail is contained elsewhere in the individual indicators, where the risks can be more appropriately seen and addressed at source.	
Status (against green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): > 80% Forecast (16/03/01): > 90% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%	
Impact of Shortfall Lack of Contingency arrangements would result in an adverse risk assessment for any individual indicator where the risk to Go Live was anything other than low.	
Contingency Arrangements N/A – each of the other 28 active indicators has its own contingency arrangements where required.	
Risk Low	Assessment A NETA Programme Contingency Plan has been developed which consists of a series of pre and post Go Live risks with associated mitigating actions. This document is being reviewed on a weekly basis by the Pre-Production Team to update the reported risks and mitigating actions as activities progress. As the detailed risks are highlighted elsewhere, this indicator should be treated simply as providing a useful summary and, as it is not red, should not be used for deciding whether the risks to Go Live are manageable.

Indicator 6	BSC Agent Operations - Percentage of Errors resolved from all Operational Readiness Tests
<p>Description and Importance</p> <p>Whilst an emphasis in testing has been on functional readiness, operational readiness is also essential. Functional readiness covers the ability of systems and processes; that is, do the systems and processes that have been developed provide all the required functionality? Operational readiness goes beyond functional readiness and indicates whether systems/processes/services are ready for live operation. Typically, this might include consideration of whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all data is ready; • operational staff are trained and ready to operate the system (both enduring system and temporary workarounds); • each service meets its defined service levels under as live conditions; • the trial services being provided are using live versions of the hardware and software; and • disaster recovery arrangements are appropriate. <p>Thus, operational readiness is a necessary requirement to ensure that BSC Agents are fully able to operate functionally fit systems.</p>	
<p>Status (against green threshold of no Class 1 Errors outstanding and 95% of Class 2 Errors resolved)</p> <p>Now (09/03/01): > 80% (no Class 1 Errors) Forecast (16/03/01): 95% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%</p> <p>Note - the score above is slightly lower than the statistics based upon the number of outstanding errors from CSIT, PST and UPP. The reason for this is, as explained below, that whilst these tests provide a good measure of some aspects of operational readiness, they do not provide a complete picture.</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall</p> <p>See "Assessment" below.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements</p> <p>ELEXON Action Task Force and contingency plans.</p>	

Indicator 6	BSC Agent Operations - Percentage of Errors resolved from all Operational Readiness Tests
Risk Low/ Medium	<p>Assessment</p> <p>The NETA Programme's October 2000 re-planning exercise resulted in a change in testing approach and, as such, there are no longer specific operational readiness tests specified within the revised test phases. Instead, the preparation for live operation and the testing of the operational aspects of the systems and processes is embedded within the other phases of testing and pre live operation. Thus, in the November 2000 "NETA Go Live Decision Making Indicators" document, Operational Readiness Tests were described as being tests of systems and processes in preparation for Go Live – a combination of CSIT, PST and tests arising from Pre-Production and cutover.</p> <p>Problems with operational readiness are covered by the various Observations Reports (ORs) and Problem Reports (PRs) raised during these other phases of testing and are included in the reports on these phases in the other GLDMIs. Indicator 13 (Percentage of errors resolved from CSIT) is primarily testing functional readiness of the central systems, but also inevitably contains an element of operational readiness. Primarily, attention is drawn to Indicator 14 (Percentage of Errors resolved from critical processes in Pre-Production) and all the other indicators covering Pre-Production. Pre-Production running has revealed problems with operational readiness.</p> <p>A few specific points are worth noting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Operational Service Manual is yet to be completed, there are no plans to test the full recovery of systems prior to Go Live. Whilst a risk, it is viewed as being acceptable and should not delay Go Live. • There have been some teething problems associated the provision of Help Desk services and in particular the Logica NETA Helpdesk has experienced problems dealing with the large number of calls and providing technical support at all times. Lessons have been learnt from UPP and are being implemented in the post Go Live arrangements. Consequently, this issue is not seen as a threat to Go Live. • A number of outstanding issues owned by the IRG have operational readiness impacts, such as the handling of late notifications where there have been system outages. <p>Overall, from the tests conducted, aspects of operational readiness have been seen to be satisfactory, thereby providing a degree of assurance relating to operational readiness. Thus, on a strict interpretation of the indicator, it could be observed as having met its 95% green threshold level. However, due to the less than systematic nature of these tests in relation to operational readiness, it is not be possible to conclude that these tests have, or have not, identified all of the problems associated with operational readiness. Thus, it has been decided to flag this indicator as being amber.</p>

Indicator 7	Percentage compliance of BSC Agents with their contractual service levels during the period of unified Pre-Production running
<p>Description and Importance</p> <p>This indicator seeks to measure the degree of compliance of the range of BSC Agents with their contractual service levels during UPP, so as to provide assurance on their operational readiness. This will give a demonstration on the performance of the BSC Agents (and the resilience of some of their systems) during Unified Pre-Production and their ability to deliver minimum service levels in live operation.</p> <p>The following Key Performance Indicators are being considered as a representative indication of achievement against this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Availability of BMRA over the month; (b) % of derived data published within 15 mutes of settlement period end; (c) % raw meter data reported by 13:00 Day+ 1; (d) % of ECVNs processed in 15 minutes; (e) % of Interim Initial Settlement Runs conducted on time; (f) % of Initial Settlement Runs conducted on time; (g) BMRS main screen display loads within 7 seconds; (h) BMRS sub screen display loads within 2 seconds; (i) % of Interim Initial Runs containing estimates are < 2%; (j) % of reports sent on schedule; (k) % of GSP Group Take Reports sent on schedule; (l) % of BM Reports issued on schedule; (m) % of Interim Initial Settlement Reports issued on schedule; and (n) % of Initial Settlement Reports issued on schedule. 	
<p>Status (against green threshold of 100%)</p> <p>Now (05/03/01): > 50% (Amber)</p> <p>Forecast (16/03/01): Amber</p> <p>Forecast (27/03/01): Amber</p> <p>Note – overall status difficult to confirm due to lack of measurement of many of the Key Performance Indicators. Of those where data is available, most show performance fully meets the required target level.</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall</p> <p>Any shortfall might indicate an increased likelihood of failure to meet contractual minima during live operation and question the resilience of some of the BSC Agents' systems. It might also signal a lack of operational readiness. Impact depends upon the service in question and the degree of failure to comply. Impacts therefore potentially wide-ranging from minimal through to substantial.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements</p> <p>ELEXON Contingency Plan and the ELEXON Action Task Force.</p>	

Indicator 7	Percentage compliance of BSC Agents with their contractual service levels during the period of unified Pre-Production running
Risk Low	Assessment A lack of measurement of performance at this time is currently being addressed. All those measures which are available are showing 100% compliance with the performance standard. Perceived performance during testing shows improvement of BSC Agents and this is expected to be reflected in the outstanding statistics when they are available. Thus, the remaining risk is assessed as low and manageable, even though Indicator 7 is uncertain to have reached its green threshold status level by Go Live and full statistics to verify performance may not be available until shortly before Go Live.

Indicator 8	Percentage of all BSC Operating Services available.
<p>Description and Importance BSC Operating Services are referred to in the NETA Programme Services Agreement Schedules Volume 1 (Schedule 1) as Settlement Administration, Central Registration, Balancing Mechanism Reporting, Technical Assurance, Energy Contract Volume Aggregation and Central Data Collection. However, in the figures reported here, from this list Technical Assurance is excluded, as the Technical Assurance Agent role (TAA) is not being trialled in Pre-Production and is not viewed as being critical to Go Live. Availability is defined as the percentage of time that the service was operational when it was planned to be (i.e. 24x7 but excluding planned outages).</p> <p>The indicator is important because it provides a measure of which BSC Operating Services have been available during Pre-Production. It therefore provides demonstration that all of the services have been available and of their reliability (i.e. against unplanned outages).</p>	
<p>Status (against green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): 90% Forecast (16/03/01): 100% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall Reduction in valuable testing time in UPP with consequential effects and an indication of reliability problems in the live environment with the consequential risks.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements Dispute procedures.</p>	
<p>Risk Low/Medium</p>	<p>Assessment This is forecast to have achieved its green threshold level before the Go Live Date and is the risk is therefore assessed to be manageable.</p>

Indicator 11	Percentage of total data to be acquired that has been validated
Description and Importance The objective for data validation is to obtain assurance that the data used in the Central Data Collection Agent (CDCA) database is fit for trading under NETA. This is a critical requirement of any trading and settlement system. The data come primarily from the large number of meters that are read automatically by the system.	
Status (Amber against a green threshold of 100%) Now (07/03/01): Level 1 - 96%. Level 2 – 79%. Forecast (16/03/01): Level 1 - > 96% Level 2 – c. 90% Forecast (27/03/01): Level 1 – 100% Level 2 - 100%	
Impact of Shortfall The systems rely upon accurate and validated data. Any shortfall on this indicator is likely to lead to problems for participants and central service providers, with financial implications for participants resulting in a number of costly disputes to manage post Go Live.	
Contingency Arrangements Disputes procedures. Resource is available to continue post Go Live, if necessary.	

Indicator 11	Percentage of total data to be acquired that has been validated
Risk Low/Medium	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Validating data is a slow process and suffered further with a delayed start in December 2000 resulting in data validation falling behind plan. Progress in 2001 has been encouraging and this indicator is back slightly ahead of track against the revised plan. However, further work is required to complete validation in time for Go Live. For Level 2, 401 out of 505 validations in total have been achieved so far.</p> <p>Level 1 data validation is almost complete. Level 2 validation is continuing and is on target to complete before the Go live Date.</p> <p>A top down analysis of GSP Group takes for the Settlement Day of 6 February indicates a generally high level of agreement between the data collected by the Pool and NETA systems. Comparing the NETA raw and aggregated meter data with the existing Settlement System Administrator (SSA) data, to check both that meters are being read correctly and that complex aggregation rules are accurate, five groups have successfully been validated to within a tolerance of 0.4%. This tolerance has been determined by the validation team as being consistent with the remaining, valid, sources of inconsistency between CDCS and CDCA; these being the different implementation of CVA line loss factors in CDCS and CDCA and the fact that some participants have swapped main and check meters between CDCS and CDCA. 4 other groups show small but significant differences of up to 3.86% and 3 GSP Groups show larger material differences. The causes of these differences have been explained and regression testing is underway to confirm that they have been correctly identified and fixed. These variances are considerable and have led, on 7 March 2001, to the Ofgem/DTI NETA Policy Board establishing a special task force to address the remaining issues regarding the accuracy of the Settlement Reports being produced.</p> <p>Top conclude: This indicator is being closely monitored. Some of the problems identified are significant, but the problems have been identified and modifications to the data aggregation rules being implemented to resolve these differences. Regression testing will confirm that the solution works. The problem is therefore assessed to be under control and the risks manageable.</p>

Indicator 14	The percentage of Errors which have been resolved from critical processes in Pre-Production
<p>Description and Importance</p> <p>Unified Pre-Production (UPP) is the exercising of the central systems with those of participants. Before it can commence, the systems must be put together in the operational environment in Final Assembly, and the relevant data loaded into them and some initial operational processes begun in Start Up. Pre-Production itself allows qualified participants to do whatever they wish to test their own systems. They are not provided with data sets, as were those who participated in PIT and PST, rather they are free to trade with each other, notify contracts, submit Initial and Final Physical Notifications to NGC and submit Bids and Offers into the Balancing Mechanism in whatever way they choose. In addition, NGC are performing Balancing Mechanism trials with participants to ensure that system balancing, utilising accepted BM Bids and Offers, works properly.</p> <p>This indicator seeks to ensure that all critical (Class 1) Errors have been resolved as a pre-cursor to any risk assessment of the consequences of going live with a limited number of Class 2 Errors.</p>	
<p>Status (against a green threshold of no Class 1 Errors unresolved and at least 95% of Class 2 errors resolved)</p> <p>Now (05/03/01): 72% (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): Level 2 – c. 95% Forecast (27/03/01): Level 2 - 100%</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall</p> <p>Wide range of possible impacts, but could be significant.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements</p>	

Indicator 14	The percentage of Errors which have been resolved from critical processes in Pre-Production
<p>Risk Low</p>	<p>Assessment 43 UPP PRs in total. 6 are currently open – none are high risk (all are Class 2). 37 have been closed in total.</p> <p>Class 1 PRs are dealt with via the Issues Resolution Group as a matter of urgency. Class 2 PRs are being resolved via the weekly UPP operations meetings.</p> <p>The 6 open PRs relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGC to Logica BM Unit consistency; • Default System Sell and System Sell Prices; • Help Desk communication breakdown; • Process for issuing estimated/missing meter readings to participants; • Pre-Production data flow causing decryption software to fail; and • PC Flag setting in CRA. <p>The remaining Class 2 PRs are small in number and expected to be resolved before Go Live. Hence, the assessment is that this issue will not impact the ability to Go Live on 27 March 2001.</p>

Indicator 15	The testing compliance matrix demonstrates that systems and processes have been tested	
Description and Importance The testing compliance matrix shows how the objectives of testing are met by a combination of the different stages of testing that have been performed by the overall Programme. Central services testing combines the testing of central NETA services to provide assurance that NETA can operate as designed, and that the overall co-ordination and delivery of Central Service Providers (CSPs) and participants into the central systems is effective The assurance gained from testing will be achieved by the successful completion of the tests as demonstrated by the checking of results of Key Monitoring Points (KMPs).		
Status (against a green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): 82% overall (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): 95% - 100% Forecast (27/03/01): 100% Testing is proceeding well and looks set to complete successfully before Go Live.		
Impact of Shortfall Inadequate testing coverage, with the risk that this leads to subsequent failure of essential systems and/or processes in live operation.		
Contingency Arrangements Where required, issues arising out of testing are being referred to the Issue Resolution Group, where manual workarounds and other contingency arrangements have been developed.		
Risk Low	Assessment Testing should complete satisfactorily and this activity appears unlikely to adversely impact the Go Live decision.	

Indicator 16	Percentage of Change Requests (CRs) that are “essential for Go Live” which have been resolved
Description and Importance Change requests are necessary in order to manage the process of costing and implementing necessary changes to systems and procedures.	
Status (against a green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): 82% overall (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): 95% - 100% Forecast (27/03/01): 100% Note that Indicator 16 only considers “critical for Go Live” NCRs. Thus, in compiling these statistics, no consideration is given to the appropriateness of the method of classification and the way in which it is being applied. In addition, “critical for Go Live” (or other) issues which do not result in a NCR are not being measured by this indicator. That is, the indicators take no consideration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues arising from the Issue Resolution Group (IRG). The IRG has identified 37 issues for which no agreed resolution has yet been determined. 12 of these issues have been assessed as critical for Go Live. • The number and adequacy of workarounds. 7 workarounds have been developed to date and at least a further 8 workarounds are required for Go Live. • The additional 97 non-“critical to Go Live” Change Requests which have either been deferred to post Go Live by the IRG (For ELEXON to progress) or which are being progressed through the NETA Programme’s Change Management process but have been assessed as not critical for Go Live. However, these issues are being managed by the Programme and are not assessed as being a risk to Go Live.	
Impact of Shortfall Assuming the classification of the NCRs was accurate, then by definition Go Live will be compromised.	
Contingency Arrangements The IRG is working on appropriate workarounds and other contingency arrangements so as to mitigate any risk.	

Indicator 16	Percentage of Change Requests (CRs) that are "essential for Go Live" which have been resolved
Risk Low/Medium	Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 10 "critical for Go Live" NCRs which remained open on the 5 March 2001, five are being taken to known meetings of the BSC Panel before the target Go Live Date. A sixth has recently been out for Participant consultation (relating to modifications to a Code Subsidiary Document). Two more are perceived to be relatively straight-forward workarounds which will be delivered in the next week. The ninth is another workaround and agreed modification to a Code Subsidiary Document, which is expected to be concluded by 15 March 2001. The tenth is a telecomms upgrade to NGC which is scheduled to be completed on 23 March 2001. Central system service providers are working to ensure that this happens, but it has been assessed that even if were unexpectedly not to be delivered before the Go Live Date, this is likely not to be critical. • However, the capacity to deal with new "critical for Go Live" NCRs which may be raised is limited, with the most likely action being either to re-classify (following a risk assessment) or to implement a short-term workaround. <p>To conclude, the IRG these issues under control and whilst the number of open NCRs is of some concern, the analysis above indicates that these will all be resolved by the target Go Live Date. Hence, overall, the assessment is that this risk is being well managed and will not therefore compromise the Go Live Date.</p>

Indicator 18	<p>Pre-Production settlement runs are successfully executed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Uninterrupted; and (b) There are no unexplained differences in the metered data readings between the BSC's Central Data Collection Agent (CDCA) and the Pool's Central Data Collection System (CDCS).
<p>Description and Importance</p> <p>To give assurance that complete settlement runs are occurring uninterrupted (full settlement day cycles) and also that the results produced are accurate. This is central to the successful operation of NETA.</p>	
<p>Status (against a green threshold of a minimum of 3 settlement day cycles and no material difference in the total energy flows between CDCA and CDCS)</p> <p>Now (05/03/01): (a) 100% - a minimum of 3 settlement day cycles have been successfully run uninterrupted (green). (b) Differences significant but explained. Solutions being regression tested.</p> <p>Forecast (16/03/01): (a) 100% (b) -</p> <p>Forecast (27/03/01): (a) 100% (b) 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As detailed in the risk assessment to Indicator 11 above, on 7 March 2001, the Ofgem/DTI NETA Policy Board established a special task force to consider the accuracy of the Settlement Reports being produced. 	
<p>Impact of Shortfall</p> <p>High</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements</p> <p>Disputes procedures.</p>	
Indicator 18	<p>Pre-Production settlement runs are successfully executed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Uninterrupted; and (d) There are no unexplained differences in the metered data readings between the BSC's Central Data Collection Agent (CDCA) and the Pool's Central Data Collection System (CDCS).

<p>Risk Medium</p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Problems with GSP Group take data have been identified an high priority action plan has been initiated with appropriate resource to address the significant differences which exist.</p> <p>A top down analysis of GSP Group takes for the Settlement Day of 6 February indicates a generally high level of agreement between the data collected by the Pool and NETA systems. Comparing the NETA raw and aggregated meter data with the existing Settlement System Administrator (SSA) data, to check both that meters are being read correctly and that complex aggregation rules are accurate, five groups have successfully been validated to within a tolerance of 0.4%. This tolerance has been determined by the validation team as being consistent with the remaining, valid, sources of inconsistency between CDCS and CDCA; these being the different implementation of CVA line loss factors in CDCS and CDCA and the fact that some participants have swapped main and check meters between CDCS and CDCA. 4 other groups show small but significant differences of up to 3.86% and 3 GSP Groups show larger material differences. The causes of these differences have been explained and regression testing is underway to confirm that they have been correctly identified and fixed.</p> <p>Top conclude: This indicator (along with the related Indicator 11) is being closely monitored. Some of the problems identified are significant, but the problems have been identified and modifications to the data aggregation rules being implemented to resolve these differences. Regression testing will confirm that the solution works. The problem is therefore assessed to be under control and the risks manageable.</p>
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Indicator 19	Percentage of all Original Parties that have successfully completed testing of their communications networks
Description and Importance The ability of Participants to communicate effectively with the central systems is essential to the operation of NETA. This indicator seeks to measure how many Original Parties ⁹⁶ have successfully completed the testing of their communication networks.	
Status (against a green threshold of 90%) Now (05/03/01): 78% overall (Amber). High Grade lines – 85% and Low Grade lines – 72% Forecast (16/03/01): c.90% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%	
Impact of Shortfall Inadequate testing could result in a failure of communications and therefore be of high impact.	
Contingency Arrangements	
Risk Low - Central Systems Medium/High – Participants	Assessment 41 out of 48 participants have now passed high-grade tests. Of the remaining 7, 1 participant is currently in testing, 3 lines are to Disaster Recovery sites and 3 are awaiting Comms completion at the participant end. 32 out of 45 low-grade only participants who have requested a test have passed testing. Of those low-grade users that have not had the connection proven in this way, a further 6 are expected to be transferring files and trading at Go Live and thus will need to undertake the file transfer test. Progress over recent weeks has been encouraging, but more is still required before this indicator is successfully completed. Of particular concern is low-grade lines, where 13 out of 45 low-grade only participants (28%) have yet to be successfully tested. Discussion is on-going with these parties on a case by case basis. The principal issue relates to encryption keys problems (usually awaiting them to be returned). In one case the party in question has not yet qualified. Another is experiencing firewall problems which are hindering progress. The NETA Programme appears to managing this issue to a successful conclusion. Participants continue to be encouraged to make themselves ready for a file transfer test. Whilst there remains a risk that some communication lines will not be tested before Go Live, any remaining risk to the central systems is low.

⁹⁶ Those who signed the BSC Framework Agreement at Go Active (August 2000), as defined in the list of Original Parties. This total 133 Parties and for the purposes of this report, we have then deducted 3 (ELEXON, ELEXON CLEAR and Independent Energy) from this total giving 130 as the base number.

Indicator 20	Operational readiness of Logica's network confirmed on the basis of the percentage of total volumes for Original Parties and known applicants that the network can now handle
Description and Importance It is important to demonstrate that the central systems' network is capable of handling the volume of data expected during live operation.	
Status (against a green threshold of 95%) Now (05/03/01): > 50% overall (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): 95% - 100% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%	
Impact of Shortfall Lack of operational readiness, resulting from operational or functional inadequacies. If the network were to be insufficient, then the impact will depend upon the nature of the shortfall and how frequently it would be likely to impose a constraint.	
Contingency Arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workarounds are possible, certainly in the short term whilst a more robust enduring solution is found. These are under discussion with market participants and a Guidance Note will be issued. Introducing working arrangements to minimise the bunching of data notifications and thereby maximise the volumes capable of being handled. 	
Indicator 20	Operational readiness of Logica's network confirmed on the basis of the percentage of total volumes for Original Parties and known applicants that the network can now handle

<p>Risk Low/Medium</p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Approaching 60,000 ECVNs have been submitted to date. Since 23 February 2001, daily acceptance rates have often been over 96%. At present there is no reliable measure of expectation to compare actual numbers with expected. In the week commencing 5 March 2001, the ECVN Volumetric Exercise (EVE) took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; its purpose was to ask the ECVNA's to submit their normal ECVNs volume on these days so as to work out a more informed estimate of the normal weekly contract submission rate to judge against. 26 Party Agents said that they intended to participate in the EVE trial, out of a total of 35 (74%). They suggested that an estimated total of c. 14,000 contracts would be submitted per day during EVE. However, results to date have been much lower than expected, with just 5,000 contracts received from the 20 active EVE participants on the 6 March, 1,500, of which 200 were at peak, on 7 March and 10,200, of which 1670 were at peak, on 8 March. The reasons given by participants for the low involvement on Wednesday range from technical problems and resource problems, through to the fact that the timing of the IMF on 7 March meant that key personnel were not available. The indicator could therefore be shown as having "Green" status, because the results from Thursday, even when extrapolated to account for those anticipated but not present in the trial, indicate that total and peak notifications will be within design limits. However, it for prudence it has been decided to downgrade this to amber (despite the 100% measure) and to complete a risk assessment. The results of this shown that it is not felt to impose a constraint to Go Live.</p> <p>As an integral element of UPP, a high orchestration volume exercise ("HOVE") was also completed. This required, on a specific day, 50 ECVNAs to submit at least 200 contract notifications resulting in a minimum of 10,000 contract notifications. The purpose of this exercise was to provide assurance that communication networks, interfaces and central systems are able to process large volumes of data within the agreed settlement timetable. These tests revealed that the level of contract notifications received and successfully handled by the central system for a peak half hour exceeded the levels used as the basis for the design of the central systems. However, around half of these were negatively acknowledged as invalid and hence, this has complicated interpretation of the results.</p> <p>Until a fuller understanding of the results of HOVE and in particular EVE are understood, the indicator is being shown as having "Amber" status. However, the expectation at this time is for this indicator to proceed to green status before Go Live.</p> <p>To conclude, the system is built to the design specification. Present indications are that this indicator should not adversely impact the Go Live decision, but this is under on-going review as new information becomes available, particularly from the final day of the EVE tests.</p>
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Indicator 21	Cut-Over Plan is complete
<p>Description and Importance Cutover is the process whereby the existing Pool systems and processes are progressively turned off and the corresponding NETA systems and processes turned on. During cutover the Pre-Production environment is closed, all data relating to Pre-Production cleaned out and the environment opened again, as the live environment, a few days before Go Live. It is planned Cutover will begin on 17 March and complete a few days prior to Go Live. The Cutover Plan details how the cutover process will work and provides the plan for making it happen with minimal risk and maximum effect.</p> <p>The cutover plan is therefore important to ensure an orderly transition from the old Pool based system to trading under NETA from the Go Live Date.</p>	
<p>Status (against a green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): 95% overall (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): 100% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall An inadequate Cutover plan could cause significant problems. Hence, it is important that the Cutover plan is robust and that all central parties contribute to its development. It is also important that it is adequately communicated to all participants.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements The NETA Programme Implementation team has developed contingency arrangements for cutover. Its February 2001 document, "Contingency During Cutover", outlines the contingency arrangements that will be used to accommodate problems during the cutover period.</p>	
<p>Risk Low</p>	<p>Assessment A Draft Cutover Plan has been under consideration for several weeks now. Finalising the Plan has taken longer than originally planned, due to the need to wait for other activities which might impact the Cutover Plan (e.g. Consultation on Designation of the Go Live Date) to conclude and to incorporate any resulting changes that are necessary. The first walkthrough meeting took place on 1 March and a second is planned for 9 March.</p> <p>Note – no assessment of the quality of the Cutover plan is made here. The Indicator simply measures that a Cutover Plan is in place. However, in order to put such a plan in place, the due process has to be followed which involves review by a wide group of interested parties. Inherent within this and the final sign-off is a check on the adequacy and quality of the Plan.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator will achieve green status by the time the cutover plan is enacted on 16 March 2001.</p>

Indicator 22		Percentage of all Original Parties who intend to trade that have lodged credit with the Funds Administration Agent (FAA)	
Description and Importance The posting of adequate levels of security cover is a requirement of trading under the BSC.			
Status (against a green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): 0% overall (Red). Forecast (16/03/01): 0% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%			
Impact of Shortfall There is no requirement to lodge this before the 23 March 2001. Hence, at the time the Go Live decision is taken, this indicator will remain red, but it is predicted to be green by the Go Live date. The impact of the shortfall is therefore not material, providing that the security cover is posted by the Go Live Date.			
Contingency Arrangements None. Security cover is an absolute requirement.			
Risk Low – that security cover is not posted by 27/3/01. The process of lodging cover with EPFAL is well understood and the mechanics of the process relatively simple. Parties who wish to trade must lodge cover.		Assessment This should be treated as being “Green” rather than “Red” for the purposes of the Go Live decision. There is nothing to indicate to the contrary. The process of lodging cover with EPFAL is well understood and the mechanics of the process relatively simple. Parties who wish to trade must lodge cover. Experience of lodging pseudo credit cover in Pre-Production gives additional comfort that 80% of Participants understand the process. For the other 20% who did not lodge pseudo credit cover, attention has focussed on trying to make sure that these parties understand the requirements and the process for lodging actual credit cover by 23 March 2001. Logica-EPFAL note that a number of parties have not even replied to their numerous requests, despite flagging the issue at the Implementation Managers’ Forum in January and again on 7 March 2001. ELEXON and the NETA Programme’s Participant Support Managers are working closely together to contact and assist a group of about 27 parties with whom no effective contact on this matter has occurred to date. Given this activity, the conclusion is that this issue is being adequately managed and that the risk to Go Live is minimal. It has also been recognised by Logica-EPFAL that there may well be a fairly high administrative burden on or around the 23 March 2001 when the bulk of the initial security cover is expected to be posted. Thus, again this is seen to being well managed and the consequential risks to Go Live are minimised.	

Indicator 23	Registration – Overall Status (a) Percentage of all Original Trading Parties which have completed Registration (b) Percentage of the total energy volume that has completed Registration
Description and Importance The registration process is defined in BSCP65. It is a requirement of active participation under NETA.	
Status (against a green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): (a) 84% (Amber). (b) 100% (Green) Forecast (16/03/01): (a) 90%. (b) 100% Forecast (27/03/01): (a) 90%. (b) 100%	
Impact of Shortfall Insufficient Participation with the consequential impacts.	
Contingency Arrangements The use of agents.	
Risk Medium	Assessment 20 Original Parties have yet to register, out of a total of 130. Indicator 23(a) will not reach its Green target by Go Live, because c.17 of the remaining 20 Original Parties have indicated that they do not want to proceed at this time – either no longer wishing to be a Party to the BSC or indicating that they will not be active at the Go Live Date. Thus, as a percentage of Original Parties, this indicator is capped at c.86% and achievement to date is 83%. Given that contingency arrangements exist and that 90% of Original Parties and 100% of the energy volume has completed registration, then this Indicator looks satisfactory to recommend a Go Live decision of 27 March 2001.

Indicator 24	Percentage of all Metering Systems, BM Units and Aggregation Rules in respect of Relevant Energy Flows in the Central Volume Allocation (CVA) which have been registered and validated as a complete set
Description and Importance The systems rely upon accurate and validated data. Hence it is important that there is certainty over measuring what energy flows are put into the system and taken out.	
Status (against a green threshold of 100%) Now (05/03/01): 86% overall (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): c. 95% Forecast (27/03/01): 100%	
Impact of Shortfall The systems rely upon accurate and validated data. Any shortfall on this indicator is likely to lead to problems for participants and central service providers, resulting in a number of costly disputes to manage post Go Live.	
Contingency Arrangements Disputes. Resource is available to continue post Go Live if necessary. Any contingency within the validation schedule has been used and the focus must remain on finishing validation according to plan.	
Risk Low/Medium Error rates reported have been very low and significant progress has already been made thereby breaking the back of this activity.	Assessment Given the forecast of 100% and noting the contingency arrangements, it is assessed that against this indicator the risks of going-live are small and manageable.

Indicator 27	Percentage of Original Parties participating in Pre-Production
<p>Description and Importance Unified Pre-Production (UPP) is the exercising of the central systems with those of participants. Pre-Production itself allows qualified participants to do whatever they wish to test their own systems. They are not provided with data sets, as were those who participated in PIT and PST, rather they are free to trade with each other, notify contracts, submit Initial and Final Physical Notifications to NGC and submit Bids and Offers into the Balancing Mechanism in whatever way they choose. In addition, NGC perform Balancing Mechanism trials with participants to ensure that system balancing, utilising accepted BM Bids and Offers, works properly.</p> <p>This indicator seeks to measure the experience of using the new trading systems. It is of importance both to participants and to the central systems.</p>	
<p>Status (against a green threshold of 90%) Now (05/03/01): 83% overall (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): 90% Forecast (27/03/01): 90%</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall Participation is not mandatory. Lack of experience and of assurance.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements Education.</p>	
<p>Risk Medium</p>	<p>Assessment 90% of Original Parties will have participated at some stage in Pre-Production and 100% of energy. It needs to be recognised that the emphasis of UPP has been for participants to test their own systems. On this basis and given the non-mandatory nature of Pre-Production, the risks associated with this indicator being on amber are assessed as being manageable. Hence, there is no expected impact on the target Go Live Date.</p>

Indicator 29	Percentage of Original Parties completing Qualification Tests
<p>Description and Importance All Parties that accede to the BSC are required to undertake Qualification tests. Market Participants are required to successfully complete the NETA Programme Qualification process prior to entering Unified Pre-Production. The purpose of Qualification tests is to establish whether individual participants are able to communicate with the central systems and exchange electronic data in accordance with specific standards. These tests are important, as any participant who wishes to enter Pre-Production and subsequently trade under NETA must have passed them before being able to do so.</p>	
<p>Status (against a green threshold of 90%) Now (05/03/01): 70% overall (Amber). Forecast (16/03/01): 74% Forecast (27/03/01): 74%</p> <p>91 Original Parties have qualified out of a total of 130. In addition, 12 Non-Original Parties have qualified out of 16. Thus, in total, 103 out of 151 have qualified (68%).</p>	
<p>Impact of Shortfall Lack of experience/benefit from Pre-Production for individual participants and for central programmes. Inability to participate in NETA.</p>	
<p>Contingency Arrangements Parties who fail to qualify are able to use others who have qualified as their agents and hence, can still participate in the market. They can then qualify themselves post Go Live if they believe it commercially advantageous.</p>	
<p>Risk Medium/High</p>	<p>Assessment The shortfall is not as significant as at first appears. The reason is that out of the 130 Original Parties affected, only 106 expect to be trading from 27 March 2001. Hence, using this as a more representative base rather than 130, the current status would be closer to 86%. It is currently estimated that an additional 5 Original Parties will qualify before 27 March 2001 (and 3 Non-Original Parties). Thus, in total, 96 Original Parties (plus 15 Non-Original) will qualify. Using the revised base population of those who expect to be active from Go Live, 90.5% of such Original Parties should have qualified (i.e. Green status).</p> <p>As is shown by Indicator 30, 98% of the total energy has already qualified and it is expected that this will rise to 100% by Go Live. Hence, the impact of those remaining Original Parties who will not complete Qualification by Go Live is small. Given the green status of Indicator 30 and that Indicator 29 would also be green if we re-baseline the population of Original Parties to those who intend to be active from Go Live, then the impact of not having 100% qualified is not seen to be significant.</p>

7. Appendix B - ELEXON Risk Assessment

Criterion 1	Action Task Force (Post Implementation Resources) in place to support go-live resolution of problems
Description and Importance Additional Go Live implementation support staff (some with NETA knowledge) are needed to manage the transition to Go Live and to support resolution of problems in the months after go-live. This criterion is essential for go-live, particularly if there are any with issues with the systems which increase the volume of work (e.g. disputes; help desk etc).	
Status On track for Go Live; staff now joining. Full complement will be in place for go-live. Currently proceeding to plan (40% in post or with an agreed start date). Contract negotiations progressing and accommodation being planned. No major issues.	
Impact of Shortfall ELEXON may not be able to cope with the volumes of work, or possess sufficient detailed knowledge of NETA.	
Contingency Arrangements "Substitutes" being assessed for key staff. Flexible contracts are being established to enable staff to be kept for longer or shorter periods (dependent upon the quality of the systems)	
Risk Low	Assessment As this is proceeding to plan, risk is manageable.

Criterion 4	Percentage of parameters that the Panel is required to set under the BSC which have been set.
Description and Importance There are a number of key parameters that must be set by the Panel prior to Go Live. If these are not set, trading could be impacted, hence, essential for Go Live.	
Status On track. 70% completed. The remaining three are scheduled for 15/3.	
Impact of Shortfall Trading could be impacted.	
Contingency Arrangements Emergency Panel meeting to set any remaining ones immediately before Go Live	
Risk Low	Assessment As this is proceeding to plan, risk is manageable.

Criterion 5	ELEXON Clear FTA and overdraft facility in place.
Description and Importance Banking arrangements and funding need to be in place to support financial operation (e.g. financial settlement cannot take place if there is nowhere to deposit the security funds etc)	
Status On track. 90% of work already completed (ahead of original plan). Scheduled for completion during w/e 23/3.	
Impact of Shortfall Settlement could be impacted.	
Contingency Arrangements Potentially establish temporary arrangement with Barclays	
Risk Low	Assessment As this is proceeding to plan, risk is manageable.

Criterion 6	Credit Warning Process in Place
Description and Importance Warning is given to participants when they approach their credit limit. Essential for operational integrity.	
Status On track for go-live. 90% completed. Systems, processes and LWI produced. The only remaining part of the work is to set up the script and checklist for out-of-hours operation, including the contact details from parties.	
Impact of Shortfall Major impact on integrity of credit system and hence market.	
Contingency Arrangements Duplicate authorities established during initial months to ensure decisions made are verified.	
Risk Low	Assessment As this is proceeding to plan, risk is manageable.

Criterion 8	Modifications process in place
Description and Importance Internal systems and procedures for administration of the BSC modifications process and provision of relevant support to the Panel (needed for Go Live)	
Status 90% achieved – 100% scheduled 16/3	
Impact of Shortfall Would impact quality of service provided to Panel and participants	
Contingency Arrangements Some contingency systems for logging, tracking and reporting on modifications are being developed	
Risk Low	Assessment As this is proceeding to plan, risk is manageable

Criterion 9	Disputes service implemented
Description and Importance Systems and processes to manage the disputes service. Essential for Go Live	
Status 80% achieved. Resources, administration process and procedures in place. Disputes materiality model on track. Need to assess the impact of the manifest errors proposal.	
Impact of Shortfall Inability to process manifest errors disputes. Inability to process some disputes payments (NB materiality model not required until after first RF).	
Contingency Arrangements Disputes project established to assess impact of manifest errors. Contracts for provision of additional disputes support (for analysing disputes) will be put in place prior to Go Live.	
Risk Low	Assessment Risk is manageable, dependent on completion of assessment of impact of manifest errors proposal.

8. Appendix C – NGC Risk Assessment

NGC Indicator 1 – NETA EDT Systems in place

Indicator Status Overview:

More than 99% of Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) systems are forecast to be in place for Go Live. Under NETA, the volume of data (FPN's, Bids and Offers, etc.) submitted from participants Trading Points via EDT is significantly greater and requires electronic only communication links to be established. For participants who do not have EDT in place we could still consider going live by accepting Faxed submissions for a limited number of participants, for a limited duration, after the Go Live date. The thresholds are set based on the projected volume of data that we will need to manually handle from Faxed submissions. 28 out of 41 Trading Points are currently using EDT in the Pre-Production Trials, representing 92% of generation and active demand BMUs. This exceeds the Risk Assessment threshold. Major missing generation EDT systems are expected to be in place for Go Live.

Status details at 7 March 2001:

Status summary:	36 of the 41 Trading Points have passed EDT Qualification BPITS. 28 out of 41 Trading Points are using EDT in the Pre-Production Trials, representing 92% of generation and active demand BMU's. Workarounds using fax transmissions are being used in the Pre-Production trials. This could continue as a temporary solution for a small number of participants after Go Live.
Risk assessment threshold:	90%
Go Live threshold:	97%
Enduring live operation:	100%
Requirement:	Under NETA, the volume of data submitted by participants via EDT is significantly greater and requires electronic only communication links to be established. These communication links needed to be in place for Pre-Production as EDT is used for submitting Physical Notifications, Dynamic and Bid Offer Data.
Implications of shortfall:	For participants who do not have EDT in place we could still go live by accepting Faxed submissions for a limited number of participants, for a limited duration, after the Go Live date. Due to the potential volume of data, and with 48 periods of half hourly Bid Offer data, if participants are unable to establish EDT communication links then they will not be able to submit Bid-Offer Data and participate in the Balancing Mechanism.
Threshold details:	These thresholds are set based on the projected volume of data that NGC will need to handle manually from Faxed submissions. This data volume applies to both Generator and Demand BMUs and is represented as a percentage of the number of BMUs submitting data. Under the existing Pool system some 12 companies submit their Offer data by Fax, representing around 16 Gensets, in addition to around 30-39 Demand Side Bidders. Therefore, the risk assessment threshold (about 50 BMU's using fax) represents an increase in Fax handling data of approximately 3x the current volume. The Go Live decision threshold (about 15 BMUs using fax) represents a similar volume to that currently handled via the Pool processes. During Pre-Production, both NETA and Pool Fax handling requirements needed to be met in parallel.

NGC Indicator 2 – NETA Electronic Data Logging (EDL) Systems in place

Indicator Status Overview:

The potential for a significant increase in the number of BM participants and the increase in data transfer (Bid Offer acceptances) requires electronic links with participants' Control Points. We could manage the system with a small number of participants not having EDL facilities, instead relying on telephone contact between participants and our Control Centre. The thresholds are set based on the projected level of telephone activity in the Control Room. 74% of Control Points have taken part in NETA Despatch trials and 93% of expected EDL control points have passed Qualification BPITS. Problems have been encountered with a fault in participant EDL systems and it has been indicated to us that this fault will be fixed before Go Live. A manual workaround, via the SORT user interface, to deselect and then re-select station control points for EDL is being used to cover the shortfall. This is operating successfully for the trials and would be usable for Go Live. This scenario would also require enhanced reserve levels. If this workaround fails, a single telephone call to the Control Point would be used to re-establish the communication links. This has not been required during the trials. The workaround should only be considered as a temporary solution as we need 100% EDL systems in place for enduring operation.

Status details at 7 March 2001:

Status summary:	74% of Control Points have taken part in NETA despatch trials. Problems have been encountered in Pre-Production with participant EDL systems not being ready. Workarounds are in place. These could be used at, and after, Go Live. This is a less than ideal, but workable, situation. It is anticipated that a correction to this fault, and the missing EDL systems, will be rolled out in time for Go Live.
Risk assessment threshold:	80%
Go Live threshold:	90%
Enduring live operation:	100%
Requirement:	The potential for a significant increase in the number of Balancing Mechanism participants and the increase in data transfer requires electronic communication links with participants to be established. The majority of these communication links were expected to be in place for Pre-Production as EDL is used for submitting Dynamic data and Offer/Bid Acceptances.
Implications of shortfall:	We could manage with a small percentage of participants not having EDL facilities, instead relying on contact between participants and our Control Centre for changes and issuing 'Bid Offer Acceptances' by telephone. In making this judgement the type of plant and the likely level of activity in the BM is critical.
Threshold details:	These thresholds are set based on the projected level of telephone activity in the Control Room. The level of activity applies mainly to the Generator BMU's and hence these thresholds are set based on the percentage of Generator BMU's active in the Balancing Mechanism (excluding those without EDT). Under the current Pool system some 35 Gensets operate without EDL; however 31 of these are baseload nuclear units.

NGC Indicator 3 - AS Contracts in place

Indicator Status Overview:

All Ancillary Services contracts are expected to be in place before 27 March 2001. Following the final negotiations, contract signing for Black Start, Fast Start, Warming & Hot Standby and Demand Side Frequency Response (FCDM) is expected during the week commencing 12 March 2001.

Status details at 7 March 2001:

Status summary:	All Commercial Ancillary Services contracts are on target to be in place before Go Live. Final drafts of contracts for Tendered Services commencing 1 April 2001 are with Service Providers. We expect these, together with the remaining contracts for the period 27 March to 1 April 2001, to be signed by 9 March 2001. Completion of negotiations and contract signing for Black Start, Fast Start, Warming & Hot Standby and Demand Side Frequency Response (FCDM) are expected in the week commencing 12 March 2001. Failure to conclude the FCDM contracts will result in higher frequency response costs as more utilisation moves onto generation sources. All other commercial services are expected to be in place by 27 March 2001.
Risk assessment threshold:	Strategic Warming services and Standing Reserve contracts in place.
Go Live threshold:	Contracts with most participants.
Enduring live operation:	Contracts with all participants.
Requirement:	NGC must be able to procure the Balancing Services it requires in line with the obligations set out in the 'Procurement Guidelines' and the Transmission Licence.
Implications of shortfall:	NGC would be unable to procure the most efficient and effective ancillary services that have been available to us in the Pool. Restrictions in choice will increase the risks associated with meeting our obligations. The thresholds reflect the levels of availability of service required.
Threshold details:	NGC requires strategic warming contracts to be available for West Midlands and Southern plant as a minimum. We also require Standing Reserve contracts to be in place to ensure security standards can be met. Current Black Start services also need to continue under NETA.

NGC Indicator 5 - NGC involvement in CSIT/PST tests successful

Indicator Status Overview:

NETA interfaces critical to the operation of the Central Systems need to be proven in Central Systems Interface Tests (CSIT) and Process Special Tests (PST). The failure to achieve a 'Pass' or 'Conditional Pass' for tests associated with Central Systems will reduce the assurance achieved from the testing programme. CSIT tests were successful from the NGC viewpoint. CSIT was formally completed by the PDO on 12 January. PST Run B tests are scheduled to complete by 7 March. Ad hoc regression tests are expected until Go Live. However, we do not expect significant problems to be experienced in concluding PST.

Status details at 7 March 2001:

Status summary:	CSIT tests successful from NGC viewpoint. CSIT formally completed by PDO on 12 January. PST Run B tests to complete by 7 March. Ad hoc regression tests expected until Go Live. Significant problems are not expected in concluding PST. The Logica BMRA link has been reliable and no further failures are anticipated.
Risk assessment threshold:	Key test failed.
Go Live threshold:	All tests at pass / conditional pass.
Enduring live operation:	Same as Go Live threshold.
Requirement:	NETA interfaces critical to the Central Systems operation need to be proven.
Implications of shortfall:	The failure to achieve a 'Pass' or 'Conditional Pass' for tests associated with Central Systems would reduce the assurance achieved from the testing programme.
Threshold details:	To achieve the necessary assurance all key tests must achieve at least the 'Conditional Pass' status.

NGC Indicator 6 - Participation level in last 6 weeks of Pre-Production

Indicator Status Overview:

NGC's preference is for full involvement of Pool centrally despatched participants. This would ensure full and effective trialling of operational systems. Parallel Running participation is currently at 99.4% of 2 shifting and peak plant and 91.9% of baseload submitting FPN's and Bids & Offers, and 82% of 2 shifting and peak plant and 25% of baseload receiving NETA despatch instructions. Participants are now being phased in to NETA Despatch Trialling to maximise the involvement of their Control Points. 33 out of the 70 Control Points have attempted NETA Despatch to date (45%). The level of readiness of Control Points for NETA Despatch is below required enduring levels. However, for the load following plant it is at a satisfactory level. Participant data quality and their awareness of the processes were poor at the start of the trials, but these are improving. We are developing ways to expand the duration of the trials in the remaining period to Go Live, to increase familiarity with NETA processes across the industry. We are considering changing the timing of recording the Pool despatch instructions to be after the event. This will free up further time for NETA Despatch activities.

Status details at 7 March 2001:

Status summary:	Control Point participation is currently low for this stage of the trials. Using a phased approach for participant involvement enables Pre-Production to maximise the involvement of the Control Points. The delay in moving to full participation increases the risk of problems being found close to Go Live, thus reducing the time available to implement fixes. Control Point readiness (staff and systems) to participate in NETA Despatch trials is lower than the risk assessment threshold. 33 out of 70 Control Points have attempted NETA Despatch to date (45%).
Risk assessment threshold:	85% of 2 shifting and peak plant, 75% of baseload.
Go Live threshold:	95% of 2 shifting and peak plant, 85% of baseload.
Enduring live operation:	Same as Go Live threshold.
Requirement:	NGC's preference is for full involvement of Pool centrally despatched participants. This would ensure full and effective trialling of operational systems. NGC's operational systems need to see the 'whole picture' to perform margin analysis, constraint assessment and provide despatch advice.
Implications of shortfall:	Centrally despatched Pool Members not participating in Pre-production reduce the effectiveness of such trialling.
Threshold details:	The thresholds are based on the level of participation required for effective parallel running trials to take place in the last 6 weeks prior to Go Live. Assessment of the thresholds needs to take into account the type of Generation BMU's participating.

NGC Indicator 11 - Grid Code changes

Indicator Status Overview:

The majority of changes to the Grid Code for NETA were concluded at Go Active. Two further changes have been identified which introduce provisions that improve NGC's ability to manage the system, including during unusual/extreme circumstances. These changes to the Grid Code for NETA have been agreed with Ofgem and have been issued for consultation. A positive outcome is anticipated from this consultation.

Status details at 7 March 2001:

Status summary:	Changes to the Grid Code have been agreed for buffering of EDT type data during NGC IS outages of SPICE/SORT, and the alteration of FPN's post gate closure. These Grid Code changes have been issued for consultation. A positive outcome in relation to these changes is anticipated from the consultation.
Risk assessment threshold:	Key Codes not agreed.
Go Live threshold:	All changes agreed.
Enduring live operation:	Same as Go Live threshold.
Requirement:	Grid Code changes completed, including appropriate provisions for NGC to manage the system during unusual/extreme circumstances.
Implications of shortfall:	Any shortfall in reaching agreement on the contents of the Grid Code will reduce the assurance that NGC can continue to develop, maintain and operate an efficient, co-ordinated and economical Transmission System.
Threshold details:	The thresholds defined are subjective based on the contents of the agreed Grid Code.